Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLIX., NO. 186. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908. PRICE, ONE CENT.

A New Railway Near Sudbury That Runs Into a Mountain of Solid Ore.

MINERAL wealth has usually to be burrowed out of the ground at the cost of much labor and amid the most trying conditions. But there is one place in Canada where it stands upon the ground in enormous heaps, and has only to be put into cars and hauled away. That place is Moose Mountain, in New Ontario — a place which has just been made accessible by the completion of the Canadian Northern Railway's new line north from Sudbury.

This railway, after traversing a distance of thirty miles north, a little east of Sudbury, comes to a sudden stop against a solid wall of iron ore, 150 feet high, and containing an average of 55 per cent of iron. It is the Moose Mountain, the centre of the greatest iron deposits in Canada, and perhaps the most extensive in the world. So far there are very few people in Canada who have ever heard of Moose Mountain, but the time is coming when it will be as familiar as Cobalt, and significantly as much in mineral riches.

The Canadian Northern Railway, which, from a transportation point of view alone, is greatly interested in the development of these deposits, has been spending a good deal of money to provide shipping facilities for this great mineral region, and has just opened a new line running not only from Moose Mountain down to Sudbury, but south in addition to the Georgian Bay, where a comparatively new port, known as Key Inlet, has been established with much elaborate and complicated machinery for the handling of the ore and its transference from the cars to the lake vessels.

The mining work at Moose Mountain has already been started by a company known as the Moose Mountain Limited, which is really a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern Railway. The drilling which that company has done shows that the ore continues to a depth of at least 500 feet, and the tests have further shown that there are no less fewer than the enormous total of 42 million tons of ore in sight. The figures have astonished even those who undertook development work, although ever since the exposed ore was seen on the ridge by prospectors in the gold rush of the nineties, it had been known that there were enormous quantities of iron ore in that region. In addition to these 42 million tons of ore in sight, there must be illimitable quantities in the district, for the same conformation, traced generally, extends 35 miles in a northwesterly direction, from the north-west shore of Lake Wahnapitae to Onaping Lake.

The operations are as yet confined to the deposits shown in the accompanying photographs. At the point where work is being carried on the surface of the ore body is 140 feet above the level of the railway. Instead of burrowing in the darkness in a hole in the ground, the miners are able to carry on their work in the bright sunshine, with the wind sighing in the pines overhead, for all they have to do is to blow and blast out the ore from an open face. It is then taken by tramcars to a chute discharging into an Austin gyratory crusher, which reduces the ore to a minimum size of six or seven inches in diameter. Then it passes through revolving screens and another crusher, and finally is discharged into the huge buckets of a fifty-two feet elevator. This elevator carries the ore up into loading bins, whence it is discharged through hoppers into the railway cars, the whole operation being accomplished at a minimum cost.

The rocks in close proximity to the ore bodies consist principally of diorite, diabase, hornblende-schist and hornblende-gneiss, all of which are usually referred to as greenstone. The analysis of ore is as follows:—

Iron	55.50
Phosphorus	.10
Silica	13.29
Manganese	.02
Alumina	1.21
Lime	3.60
Magnesia	3.15
Sulphur	0.11
Titanium	none
Moisture	1.00

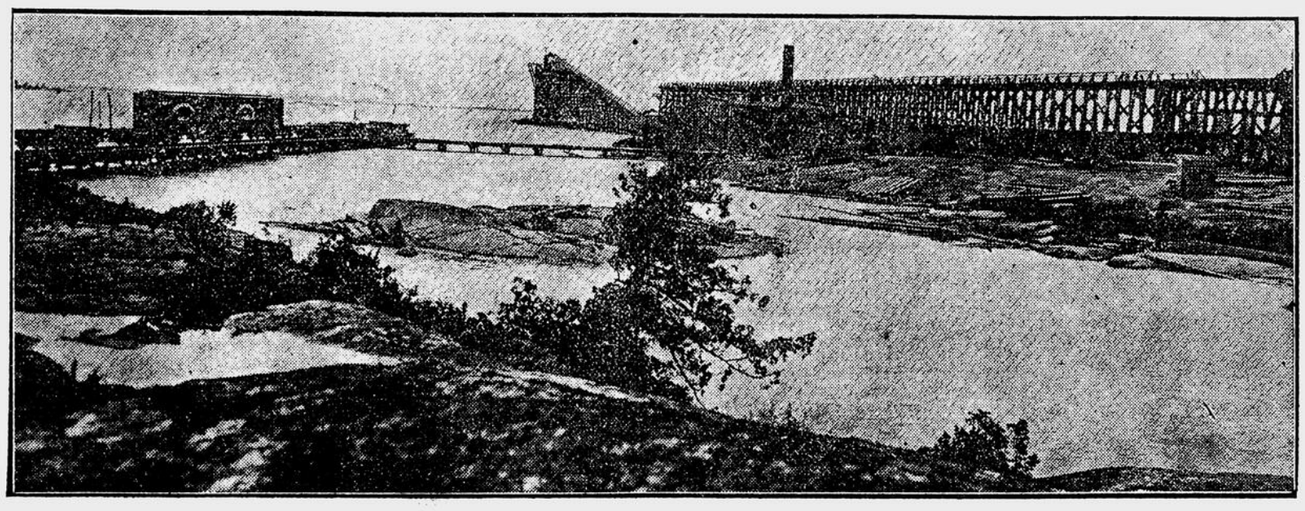
By means of the Canadian Northern's spur line, the shipping facilities are admirable. From Moose Mountain down to the magnificent natural harbor at Key Inlet, on Georgian Bay, is a run of only about 80 miles, the mines thus being brought 560 miles nearer coal and smelters than Duluth. At Key Harbor the ore can be delivered direct from the railway cars on to the largest of the lake vessels, for the water at the dock-side is twenty-four feet deep, which is three feet six inches deeper than at the Sault Ste. Marie lock. Only three courses are necessary from the dock-side to open water. The channel has been thoroughly surveyed by the crew of the government steamer 'Bayfield,' who have fixed it up with buoys and lights so that it is now as clearly marked as is the St. Lawrence channel.

The terminal facilities are on a gigantic scale. The ore trains are elevated to a height of thirty feet by a trestle approach 2,500 feet long. They pass on to the 'stock-pile' trestle under which a tunnel has been blasted out. Through this tunnel runs a 42-inch belt conveyor, on to which the ore is dumped through 160 spouts from the hopper-bottomed cars above. This belt conveys the ore to an automatic scale house at the end of tunnel; here the ore is weighed and transferred to a second belt conveyor, which elevates it to the loading bins, sixty-two feet above water level. The trestle of the second conveyor is 400 feet long. From the loading bins the ore will be chuted down to the vessels. The capacity of conveyor is 148 pounds per second.

The Moose Mountain mines are also in direct rail communication with Toronto, for the Canadian Northern Railway's line continues past Key Inlet down through the Muskoka district to the Queen City, thus giving a valuable alternative route for the shipment of ore. The mileage between the mines and Toronto is 290. With such a comparatively short haul, and such an illimitable quantity of ore, it is expected that Toronto will become an important iron-smelting centre.

It is the intention of the Canadian Northern Company to bring a large proportion of the ore to Ashbridge's Bay, Toronto. A large tract of land has been acquired there, and if the company can come to terms with the city, a huge smelter will be erected. A better site for the smelting of ore could not be imagined, for it is in the centre of the big manufacturing industries of Ontario, and the product would thus find a large home market.

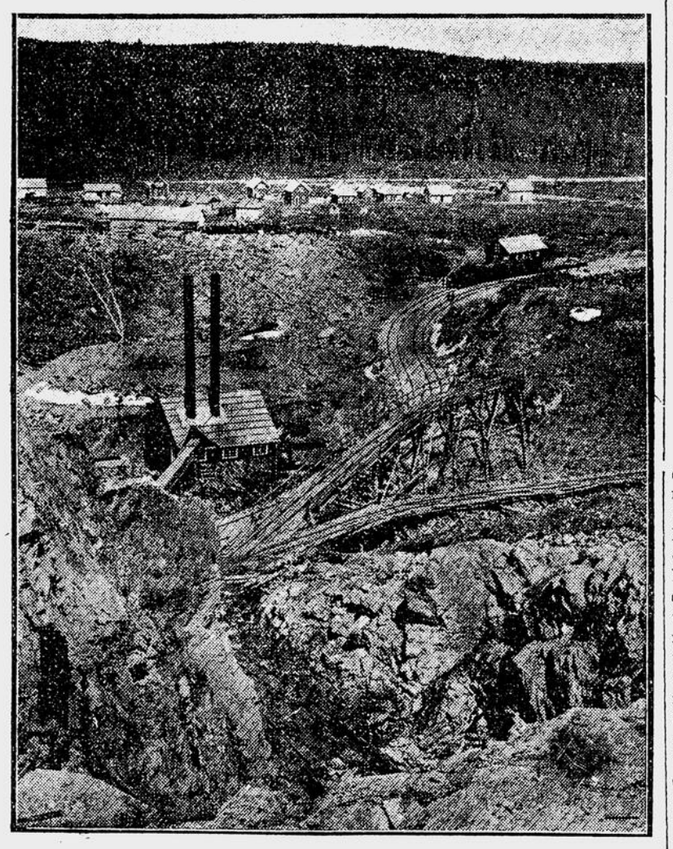
It is said to be the intention of the company eventually to have its own large railway shops at Ashbridge's Bay, so that all the iron needed in those shops can be supplied directly from the company's own smelter. The prospects are, therefore, that the company will have an enormous combined plant at Toronto, which will in time be the home of one of the city's greatest industries.



THE NEW HARBOR ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY ON GEORGIAN BAY.

The Centre of a New Mining District.

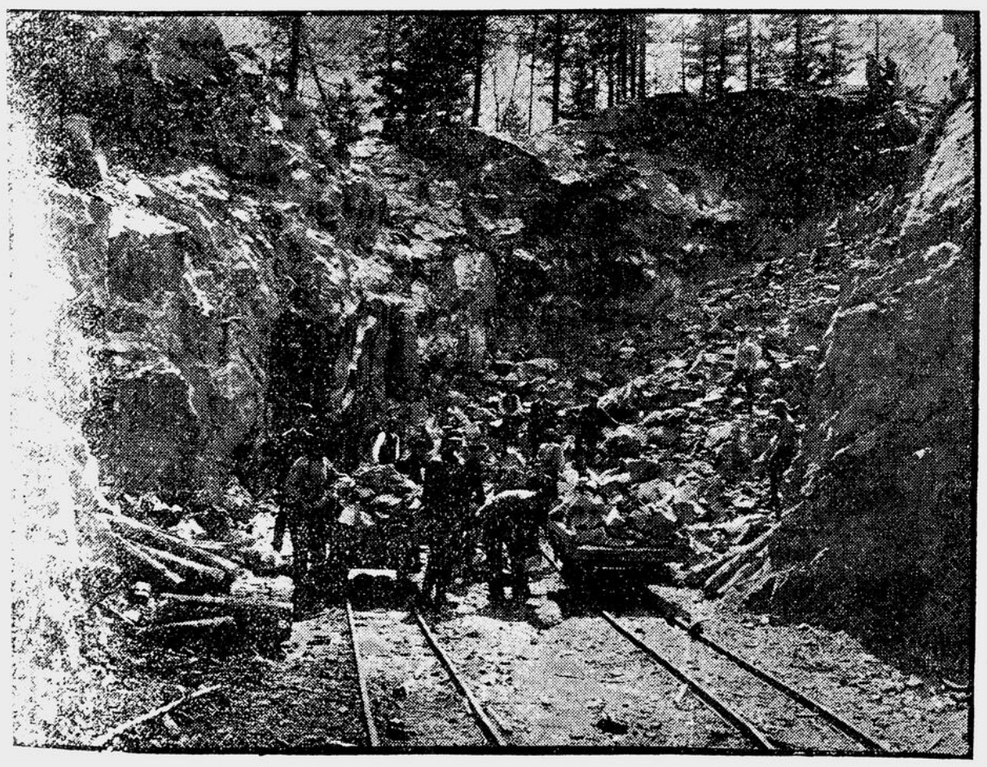
The new branch of the Canadian Northern Railway from Key Inlet, on Georgian Bay, to Moose Mountain, ends against a solid wall of iron ore, 150 feet in height. The accompanying picture shows the ore-crushing plant at the terminus, while in the middle distance is the station, with a train stopped in front of it. Beyond is the small mining village which has just sprung up.



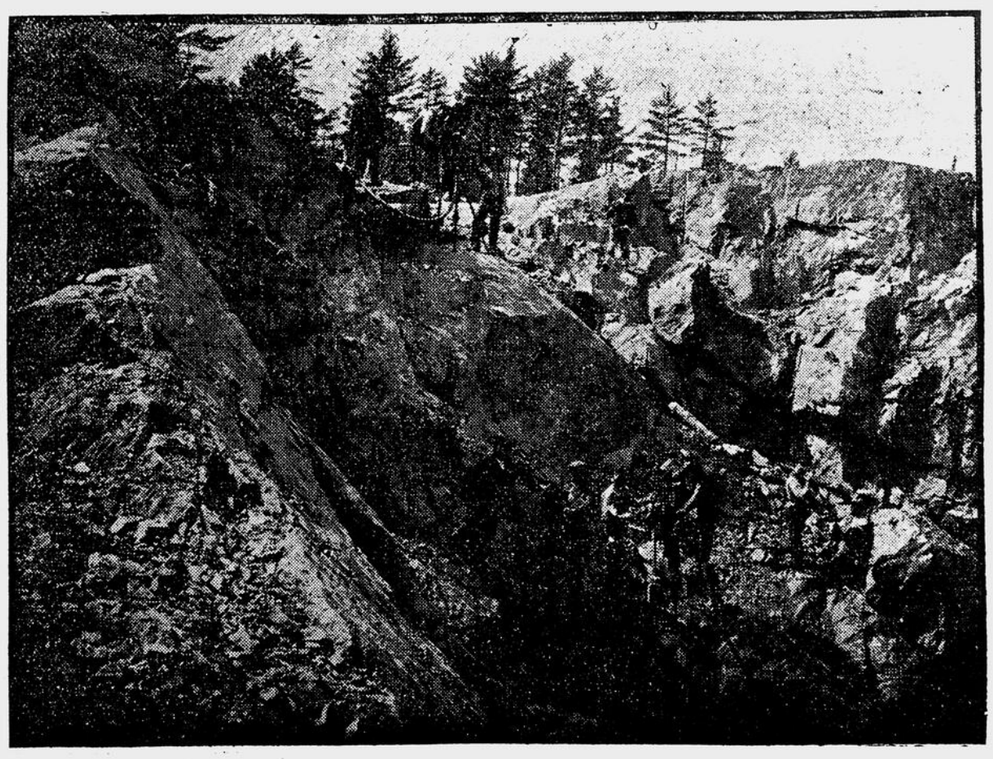
THE END OF THE RAILWAY AT MOOSE MOUNTAIN.

Ore Trains Will Run Alongside Lake Vessels

Key Inlet harbor has been equipped for handling the ore from the Moose Mountain Iron Mines. The ore trains will be brought on to the trestle shown in the picture and unloaded, the ore being automatically weighed and elevated by an enormous rubber belt to the dock trestle, there to be held in enormous pockets, from which it will be spouted to lake steamers lying alongside.



TRAMMING THE ORE TO THE CRUSHERS



MINING FROM THE OPEN FACE

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

DR. A. E. WEBSTER, OF TORONTO, ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The Canadian Dental Association to-day elected officers as follows: President, Dr. A. E. Webster, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. W. D. Cowan, of Regina, Sask.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. G. A. Gendreault, of Montreal. Executive committee—Doctors Geo. K. Thompson, Halifax; C. A. Murray, Moncton; J. S. Bagnall, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; G. F. Bush, Winnipeg; J. McGuire, British Columbia; O. F. Strong, Edmonton, Alta.

Doctors Wallace Secombe, of Toronto, and W. C. Gowan, of Peterborough, installed the new president.

OLD AGE ANNUITIES

FINANCE DEPARTMENT WORKING OUT ACTUARIAL TABLES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Officials of the Finance Department are now engaged in working out the actuarial tables in connection with the proposed system of old age annuities which the Dominion Government is to place upon the market. Later on, when the Department of Trade and Commerce is in a position to issue these annuities agents will be employed to lay the scheme fully before the public.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The Prussian ministry of public health has received information that Asiatic cholera, as usual at this season of the year, is epidemic in the eastern and south-eastern districts of European Russia. Acting on this information, the Russian Central Health Office directed a close medical inspection of the Russian frontier, especially the river traffic on the Vistula and the Oder. Several grain barges from Russia were quarantined, but up to the present time no case of cholera has been found.

CHILDREN AND A GUN

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER DEAD

West Toronto, Aug. 7. — Howard Sharpe, aged six years, was shot and instantly killed at eleven o'clock this morning by a gun in the hands of eight-year-old Fred Gracey. The two little boys had been playing in the Gracey home at 201 Maria street. They were alone in the house. Howard had come in from his home next door, and they were playing with the gun of an elder brother of the Gracey boy. Suddenly there was a report and the top of Howard Sharpe's head was literally blown off. Gracey's father is a repairer in the C. P. R. shops, and is at present on strike. He is a widower.

THE REV. ROBERT HUME, M.A.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—The Rev. Robert Hume, M.A., a well-known retired Presbyterian minister, died here to-day. His widow and one son, Mr. R. D. Hume, survive. The late Mr. Hume, who was born in Halton county, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1858, and later from Knox College. Seventeen years ago he retired from the active ministry and removed to Toronto.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

For sixteen years the name 'Salada' has stood for the maximum of quality, purity and flavor in blended Ceylon Teas, so that the only thing you need to look out for is the 'Salada' label on every package of tea you buy.

Attractions for Sherbrooke Fair.—Committee Promises a High Class Programme—Some of the Acts Which Will be Features on the Entertainment Platform.—The Attraction Committee have closed with a number of high class attractions for the Sherbrooke Fair. Others are being negotiated for. The management of the Fair are again maintaining their reputation for clean interesting acts to be put on the attraction platform in front of the Grand Stand. Among those booked are Powers' herd of four performing elephants. From the press reports that have come to hand these elephants surpass all other troupes in the world. They were booked to appear a month at the New York Hippodrome, but they drew such houses that before they left they had given 1,000 performances. Wherever they have appeared the contract has been extended and return trips booked. Another wonderful troupe booked for the Fair is Webb's performing seals and sea lions. They do juggling tricks and play musical instruments, besides carrying off comical bits. Madam Marantette's Society Horse Show is another leading feature of the attractions. There are six horses, three of whom are the best high school horses in the world, and three are champion high jumpers. Amela, the Fire Dancer, has been engaged for the evening performances. She gives a high class turn and is a leader. The others that go to make up the programme of attractions are the Melrose Troupe of Acrobats, The Lorellos, high wire comedy actors, the Onetti Sisters, acrobats and gymnasts. The entries for live stock and other products are already coming in, and from the inquiries that are being made by those who are not on the mailing list there is every indication that many new exhibitors will be forward this year.

Farmers' Excursion to the Fertile Lake St. John Region.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1908, leaving by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, 8.45 a.m., for Roberval, thirty-day return tickets; first class, $7.15; second class, $4.80. (Excursions also Sept. 15 to 29.) An opportunity to visit the vast north country at very low rates.

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OF CANADA

Capital paid up - - - - $3,900,000
Reserve - - - - - $4,390,000
Total Assets - - - - - $48,000,000

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St. Paul Branch.. .. ..135 Church Avenue, Cote St. Paul.
Westmount Branch.. .. ..Cor. St. Catherine and Greene Ave.
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Open June 1st to October 1st.
Enlarged. Lighted with Gas, Terms Moderate.
If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, and very Best Outing you ever had, go to
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the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Modern hotel. Perfect Sanitation. Long Distance Phone. Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Ball Room. MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS. TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.
Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Mineral Water by Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., World's Fair, 1904. Highest award to a Canadian Water.
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Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Round Trip from Montreal via G.T.R., $3.50 Saturday to Monday, $3.00. Rates $12 to $16 per week. Write for beautiful Booklet.
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ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS—Maple Grove Farm, West Chazy, N.Y., near Lake Champlain, in Adirondack region; hunting, fishing, bathing and pure balsamic mountain air; cream, milk, eggs, poultry, fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, maple syrup, etc. Broad piazza, piano; free carriage rides every other day; $5 per week; children, $4. Circulars. F. ARTHUR HAY.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, BIDDEFORD Pool, Maine, the finest moderate price hotel on the New England coast, bathing, boating, canoeing, fishing, golf, tennis. Write for leaflet.

BATESVILLE HOUSE, NOW OPEN FOR Summer Boarders. For particulars apply to Batesville House, Weir, Que.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1177
Dame Rose Mary Lewis, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Alfred Fortier, Constable, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff,
vs.
Alfred Fortier, of the same place, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.
Montreal, August 5th, 1908.
ARTHUR LARAMEE, Attorney for Plaintiff

PUBLIC NOTICE
is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the LATE SETHUR COOKSON, by the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, on the Twenty-eighth day of July last, 1908, and that any person having claims against the said Estate is hereby notified to file the same in the hands of the undersigned during the term of Eight days from this date.
Montreal, 5th August, 1908.
J. REID HYDE, Curator,
Of Macintosh & Hyde.
157 St. James street, city.

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H. M. PATERSON, Manager,
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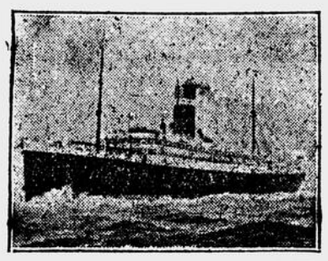
Opens June 25th.
F. B. BOWEN, Manager,
Tadousac, P. Q.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Victorian, Aug. 14	4.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Corsican, Aug. 21	9.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Virginian, Aug. 28	4.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Tunisian, Sept. 4	5.30 a.m.	6.00 p.m.

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TO GLASGOW.

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Pretorian	Aug. 22	Ionian	Sept. 5

Saloon, $62.50 and up. Second Cabin, $42.50 and up. Third Class, $26.50.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Sardinian	Aug. 15	Corinthian	Sept. 12
Sicilian	Aug. 29	Parisian	Sept. 26

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Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

To	LIVERPOOL	From
Aug. 1	LAKE ERIE	July 15
Aug. 7	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	July 24
Aug. 15	LAKE MANITOBA	July 29
Aug. 21	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Aug. 7
Aug. 29	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Aug. 13
Sept. 4	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Aug. 21
Sept. 12	LAKE ERIE	Aug. 26
Sept. 18	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 4
Sept. 26	LAKE MANITOBA	Sept. 9
Oct. 2	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Sept. 18
Oct. 10	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 23
Oct. 16	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Oct. 2
Oct. 24	LAKE ERIE	Oct. 7

Rates, $72.50 and upward, Empresses, $90.00 and upward.
2nd Cabin—$42.50 and upward, according to steamer.
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SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) .. Aug. 6
SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) .. .. ..Aug. 13
SS. ATHENIA (Cold Storage) .. ..Aug. 20
Passenger Rates—Second Cabin, $42.50; Steerage, $26.50 Eastbound; $27.50 prepaid Westbound.

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SS. KASTALIA .. ..Aug. 25

THOMSON LINE to LONDON
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For accommodation and other particulars phone Main 2155.
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The Finest Spring Medicine. Better than sarsaparilla.
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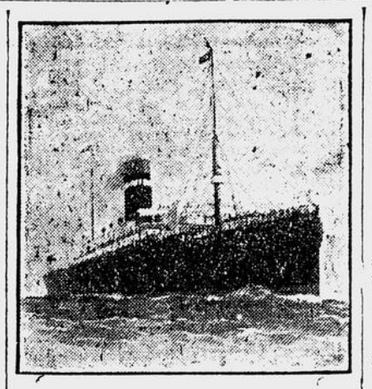

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FROM MONTREAL.

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SOUTHWARK	——	Sept. 12,	Oct. 17
DOMINION	Aug. 15,	Sept. 19,	Oct. 24
OTTAWA	Aug. 22,	Sept. 26,	Oct. 31
KENSINGTON	Aug. 23,	Oct. 3,	Nov. 7

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The 'CANADA' is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.
First-Class rate, $72.50 and upwards. Second-Class, $42.50 and upwards, according to steamer.
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To London, $2.50, additional.
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RAPIDS { Hudson, by C.P.R., 1.30 p.m.; return boat $1.00. St. Anne's, C.P.R. or G.T.R., 1.30 p.m.; return boat, 80c. Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m.; return boat, 50c.
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Summer excursions, $40 and upwards, by the twin screw 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly from 2nd June to 5th October. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
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Harvesters' Excursion
via Chicago to
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and many other points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway $10
Date of sale:—Aug. 20 and 27, also Sept. 2 and 14, 1908.

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AND RETURN.
KENNEBUNKPORT - $8.10
AND RETURN.
Going Dates—August 10, 11, 12, 13.
Return Limit—August 21, 1908.
PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD
Leave Montreal at 8 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. daily. Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and Sleeping Cars on night trains.
Elegant Cafe Car service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.
CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS
GOING Saturday or Sunday by any train
RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$3.00
Belœil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven N.Y.	2.80
Burlington, Vermont	3.00
Cornwall	2.15
Highgate Springs, Vt	1.85
Massena Springs	2.60
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.90
Plattsburg, N.Y.	2.60
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	1.70
Sherbrooke	3.30
Ste. Anne de Bellevue (all rail)	.75
Do. (going rail, returning by boat)	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.00
Vaudreuil	.80
Ottawa	*$3.45

Also many other points.
*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
130 St. James street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WEEK-END OUTINGS.
Caledonia Springs $2.10
Knowlton $2.10
St. Agathe $2.00
and many other desirable resorts. Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following.
SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

ST. JOHN, N.B.	$11.50
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.	11.50
HALIFAX, N.S. (via St. John and D.A. Ry only)	13.50

Via the White Mountains:—

PORTLAND, ME.	7.50
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	7.75
KENNEBUNKPORT	8.10

Tickets good going August 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Tickets good to return until August 31st, 1908.
Stop over on tickets to St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax at points Megantic and East.
No stop over on other tickets.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
129 St. James street, next Post-Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot
GOING AUGUST 10, 11, 12 & 13th
SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
1908
RETURNING UNTIL AUGUST 31st.
TO

MURRAY BAY POINTS	$ 7.50
RIV. DU LOUP	7.50
CACOUNA	7.50
LITTLE METIS	9.00
CAMPBELLTON	10.00
DALHOUSIE	10.00
ST. JOHN	11.50
CHARLOTTETOWN	14.50
HALIFAX	13.50
SYDNEY	18.00
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD	32.00

ALSO REDUCED RATES TO OTHER POINTS
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
141 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 6[illegible]
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
GEO. STRUBEE, City Ticket Agent.

Fine and Cooler

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cooler

VOL. XLIX., NO. 186 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908 PRICE ONE CENT

THE C.P.R. STRIKE.

Laborers Given Employment at Angus Shops But Few Mechanics Applied.

MEN SAY REPORT THAT UNION MEN HAD RETURNED IS A RUSE.

The number of 'out-of-works' seeking employment at the Angus shops has considerably decreased. This morning, though, as on the two preceding days, many men who could only do laborers' work applied for employment.

Up to yesterday no laborers were taken on, but this morning a few were engaged.

There are twelve pickets posted around the works and they declare that no union man has returned to work. 'We are solid,' was the expression of one man speaking to a 'Witness' reporter this morning.

An unfounded report has got abroad that certain parts of an engine undergoing repairs in the Angus works have been 'mislaid,' the rumor being that somebody has wilfully withdrawn some pieces from the mechanism of a locomotive to prevent its running.

A 'Witness' reporter approached a prominent railway official on the matter this morning and he declared that it was an absurd, fabricated story. 'Why,' said the official, 'as only a few men are engaged on an engine when it is undergoing repairs in an as such as it was stated was done would be easily traced. Different men are employed for different parts of an engine, and as a record is kept of what locomotive the workmen attend to it will be understood that no man would be such a crass idiot to expose himself to criminal prosecution.'

Yesterday a gang of foreigners were put to work in the machine shop, but it was afterwards considered advisable to withdraw them owing to their scant knowledge of the work.

Men are working in the car shops, and this is the only department at the Angus works which is in full swing. 'But,' said one of the strikers, 'what is the use of making cars if they haven't got the wheels and other machinery to go underneath them?'

The strikers consider that the report circulated by others of the company that twenty-seven union men returned to work yesterday was a ruse to induce the men to return to their work. The company, the strikers contend, think that once a few unionists return the rest of the workmen will follow their example.

The first week's strike pay will see a tremendous amount withdrawn from the exchequer of the union, as married men will receive $8 a week and single men $6.

SETTLED MONOTONY AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The C. P. R. strike seems to have already taken on an appearance of settled monotony; neither at the strike headquarters nor at the offices of the company was there any excitement this morning. There were a few men working around the shops and around the roundhouse there were enough men to get the locomotives out on time for the departing trains. In the coach yards the painters were hard at work, and with the exception of the groups of men scattered around the company's premises, there was nothing to indicate that a strike was in progress.

All of the men reported at headquarters this morning, and a mass meeting was held at which a number of speakers addressed them. There were speeches in English, German and Russian, all of which were along the line of inducing the men to stick to their guns. At this meeting, at which various headquarters of Trades Hall, special guards were appointed to see that none of the details of the proceedings escaped.

NO SUGGESTION OF SETTLEMENT.

T. P. M'Kay today stated that there had been no suggestion on the part of the company towards submitting the company's proposal of settlement. Nor, he said, had there been any suggestion from the men that such a suggestion would be entertained. He said that the company had received no word of the company's strike breakers, and he did not know when the company was proposing to fill the places of the coal men who struck.

FEES TO RETURNING OFFICERS.

Mr. E. [illegible] Latulippe, assistant returning officer for St. James division at the last provincial elections, publishes a notice that he is ready to pay the fees to returning officers, and those who served at polling booths. The returning officers will be given $10 and the lessors of booths $5 each.

APPOINTMENT FOR MR. J. MORIN.

It is spoken of in political circles, [illegible] Mr. J. Morin, ex-M.P.P. for Terrebonne, who was [illegible] Mr. Bourassa at the last [illegible] appointed joint registrar of Montreal and Jacques Cartier, succeeding [illegible] Mr. Decary.

G. T. R. CASHIER RETIRES.

Mr. A. O. B. Hendrie, after more than [illegible] efficient service, retires [illegible] provisions of the superannuation [illegible] Mr. H. H. Collins, of the auditor's department, succeeds him as cashier of the company at Montreal.

WANTS $2,000; OFFERED $50

Jilted English Girl's Action Against Former Lover in Montreal.

CAME ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO BE MARRIED, AND WAS TOLD HE WANTED A RICHER GIRL.

The capias case of Dora Pelman vs. Israel Lake came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Charbonneau, in the Practice Court yesterday afternoon, on a petition to quash.

The proceedings in this case were instituted by Miss Pelman, on the ground that Lake caused her to come across from England to marry him, but after her arrival he did not carry out his purpose. Some weeks ago she took out an action for $2,000 against him, and had him arrested on a capias, alleging his intention to leave the province.

Lake offered a settlement, which was refused, and the petition to quash the capias was heard on its merits yesterday afternoon.

'He told me,' said Miss Pelman, who was in the witness box yesterday afternoon, 'that he had met another girl who had more money than I had. He said that he had got rich himself and that he wanted to marry a rich girl.'

Miss Pelman was examined by Mr. Jacobs, counsel for the plaintiff.

Though Lake refused to marry Miss Pelman, it is claimed that he offered $50 to pay her expenses back to England and that later the offer was increased to $150. This point was brought out by Mr. Murphy, counsel for the defendant, who had taken part in the negotiations for settlement.

Lake has a brother, Soloman Lake, who is married to a sister of Miss Pelman, and has been living in Montreal for several years. Soloman was one of the witnesses called to testify against his brother to the effect that he had refused to marry Miss Pelman.

Mrs. Soloman Lake, sister to the plaintiff, also testified that she heard Lake refuse to marry Miss Pelman, though he did not give any reasons for it. About last Christmas he had said this, but he still continued to visit Miss Pelman.

Dora Pelman, the defendant, was next called. She said that she arrived here from Leeds, England, on June 16, 1907, in answer to a letter which Lake had written to her saying that he was willing to marry. On coming here she boarded with her sister, who was married to Lake's brother.

At first her lover seemed glad to see her, but in the winter time his affection seemed to cool, and finally he told her he desired to marry another girl. He still continued to visit her almost every evening, however, though she intimated that he did not show the same devotion to her. She denied that Lake had ever offered her $50 or $100 to pay her expenses back to England.

Harry Greenwood was called by the defence to testify that he had heard Soloman Lake tell his brother to marry the girl, arrange a settlement, or leave the country. Cross-examined by Mr. Jacobs, witness said that Soloman Lake wanted his brother away so that Miss Pelman might consent to marry someone else.

Francis Charles Triggs, foreman for R. E. Boyd & Co., where Israel Lake is employed, testified that he had advised Lake to consult a lawyer about his love difficulties, and that he, the witness, had been present when Lake was in Mr. Murphy's office and testified to his willingness to come to a settlement with Miss Pelman.

Mr. Murphy claimed that he started negotiations to come to a settlement.

Mr. Jacobs—'For $50?'

Mr. Murphy—'We offered $50, and we offered $150, and we never received an answer.'

Mr. Jacobs—'Absurd, here is a lawyer offering $50 to a girl who wants $2,000.'

Mr. Murphy—'$2,000 from a man who earns $9 a week. There must be give and take on both sides.'

Mr. Jacobs—'There was $1,950 difference between the offer and demand.'

The Court took the case en delibere.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS ARRESTED FOR POCKET-PICKING AT WINDSOR STATION LAST NIGHT.

Frank Lennox and Frank Cass were arrested last night by Special Constable Glendinning on a charge of pocket-picking in the Windsor station.

Only yesterday morning both men stood in the dock in the court to answer to a charge of vagrancy, but they were released as the evidence against them was not sufficiently strong to warrant conviction. Lennox was liberated on the understanding that he leave the city before Tuesday. Without money in their pockets the pair left the court, but when apprehended last night the sum of $89 was found on them.

The prisoners were seen boarding the Winnipeg train, and Special Constable Glendinning saw them in the act of picking passengers' pockets.

Lennox is a notorious character and he has been apprehended before as a suspected thief, but as evidence in this respect has not been conclusive he has been sentenced on a modified charge of vagrancy. He was an associate of the man murdered in Chinatown recently.

SIR LOMER GOUIN.

The Provincial Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, will be in the city on Monday next.

WRECK ON THE C.N.R.

Edmonton Express Jumps the Rails — Express Messenger and Mail Clerk Seriously Injured.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The Canadian Northern Railway Edmonton express, which left Winnipeg on Wednesday evening, was wrecked yesterday just west of Borden, Sask. The baggage and mail cars jumped the track and capsized in the ditch, and the express messenger, and J. A. Poole, of Edmonton, mail clerk, were badly injured. The latter had his leg broken. None of the other coaches left the track, consequently the passengers escaped with nothing worse than a severe shaking up. The cause of the wreck has not been definitely ascertained.

RUSSIA WARNED

Against Emigrating Unskilled Laborers to Canada.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office has received from the Canadian Government a warning against the emigration of unskilled laborers to Canada. There are openings in Canada for female servants and experienced farm hands financially able to purchase and lease land, but there is no work to be had on the railways.

THE REV. HUGH PEDLEY HOME

RETURNED LAST EVENING FROM INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor of Emmanuel Congregational Church, returned home last evening from a visit to the British Isles. He will preach twice tomorrow to the three uniting congregations of Stanley street, Erskine and Emmanuel, in his own church.

Mr. Pedley sailed on June 20, on the 'Grampian,' and returned by the 'Victorian.' His object in going over when he did was to attend the sessions of the Third International Congregational Council held in Edinburgh. The first council was held in London in 1891, and the second in Boston, in 1899. He was accompanied on the going journey by sixteen Canadian delegates, including his brother, the Rev. J. W. Pedley, of Toronto, and about fifty delegates from the United States, including the Hon. D. C. McMillan, moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States.

Reaching Glasgow on Sunday, many of the delegates attended the Elgin Street Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Shepherd is pastor. The church was well filled, although it was midsummer and Mr. Pedley remarked to a 'Witness' reporter to-day that he found, wherever he went, and he preached several times in the vicinity of London, that the summer season did not affect the congregations there as it does here. People go away for a vacation of a week or two, but they do not break up their city homes and go to the country or summer resorts for two months at a time, as many do here. They do not need to, for the weather is not so warm. Coming off the boat after the cold ocean voyage Mr. Pedley finds the heat of Montreal to-day very oppressive.

The Monday after arrival Mr. Pedley and his brother spent in 'The Burns Country.' On the Tuesday they sailed down the Clyde and saw a series of yacht races in which Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger was a competitor. It was a scene never to be forgotten. The same evening they arrived in Edinburgh and found the Council already organized. The outstanding feature of the council was, he considers, the annual sermon by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston. It was a masterpiece of fervid eloquence and a stirring plea for complete freedom in the quest after theological truth. The only criticism Mr. Pedley has of the Congress is that too many subjects were before the delegates to admit of exhaustive discussion on any of them.

Apart from the meetings of the council Mr. Pedley visited Canterbury and Dover; he spent two or three days on the Isle of Wight and two or three more at Bournemouth; he saw the Franco-British Exhibition and, like all other visitors, declares that Canada's exhibit impressed him greatly with its size and dignity. He was interested in the Olympic games, and was pleased that Canadians came out with good averages, even if not winning many leading prizes. The Marathaon race was a puzzle to many. The day in England was very hot and oppressive and this may have had something to do with the slow time and the collapse of some of whom much had been expected.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Council was the Venerable Dr. Whyte, of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, whose able and vigorous addresses at his advanced age proved most interesting.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Nomipations were held throughout the province of Saskatchewan yesterday, the elections taking place a week from to-day. There are forty constituencies, and indications are that there will be a contest for each seat.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Parents Urged to Dedicate Their Sons to the Church, and Churches to Provide Funds for Their Training.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED REGARDING THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

London, Aug. 8.—An encyclical embodying the results of the Lambeth Conference was issued from Lambeth Palace last night. From it it is learned that the discussion of the 243 bishops composing the conference was based upon the reports of committees appointed to consider the various subjects, and that they were secret. The congress lasted from July 27 to Aug. 5. Except in a few instances no intimation is given as to whether the 86 resolutions adopted by the conference were on subjects of wide differences of opinion or not.

Among the resolutions passed was the following:

In view of the tendencies widely shown in the writings of the present day the conference places on record the conviction that the historical facts stated in the creeds are an essential part of the faith of the church.

The serious decline in the number of candidates for the ministry is deplored, parents are urged to dedicate sons to the ministry, and churches to provide funds for the training of candidates. The conference resolved also that the purely educational systems, educationally as well as morally, were unsound, and that no teaching can be regarded as adequate unless it be religious teaching, which is limited to historical information and moral culture.

All races and peoples, whatever their language and conditions, must be welded into one body, and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches on the basis of race or color is inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of Christ's church.

By a vote of 87 to 84 the conference resolved that it was undesirable that the innocent party to a divorce for adultery receive the blessing of the church upon remarriage.

It denounced also the growing practice of the artificial restriction of the family.

Socialism took up much of the bishops' attention. The conference recognized the ideals of brotherhood which underlie this democratic movement in this country, and it called upon the church to show sympathy for the movement, in so far as it strives to procure for all just treatment and a real opportunity to live true, human lives.

OBITUARY

MR. F. W. MYERS.

The many friends of Mr. F. W. Myers, of Rouses Point, N.Y., will learn with deep regret of his death, which took place at his home, in Rouses Point, at 4 o'clock this morning. The late Mr. Myers was about 70 years of age, and has always lived at Rouses Point, being at the head of the well-known customs brokerage and forwarding business of the firm of F. W. Myers & Co. He is survived by a son, Mr. John F. Myers, and several grandchildren. The funeral will take place from his late residence, at half-past ten next Monday, the 10th instant.

A PRESCOTT MYSTERY

SKELETON FOUND ON THE FARM OF MR. W. REID.

Brockville, Aug. 8.—Crown Attorney Brown was communicated with by Provincial Constable F. Stone, Prescott, stating that the finding of a skeleton on the farm of Mr. W. Reid about nine miles north-east of Prescott, had been reported to him. Stone was instructed to proceed at once to the scene with a coroner and investigate. He did so, taking along Dr. McPherson.

Mr. Brown is in receipt of Dr. McPherson's report.

It appears that Mr. Reid and a man named Chauncey Tennant were searching for Indian relics in a sand hill on the former's farm, when a human skeleton was found. There was not a particle of clothing or anything else to serve as a means of identification. From the condition of the bones Dr. McPherson concluded that death had taken place about two years ago. Mr. Reid makes a statement which might account for the presence of the skeleton. He says that a year ago last winter he observed sleigh tracks through his fields, leading to a pile of rails. Thinking that a raid was being made on the rails, he investigated, and found that none of them were missing. The tracks continued farther on towards the sand pit, where the skeleton was found.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Boston, Aug. 8.— The convention of the Knights of Pythias concluded yesterday. In the competitive drills by the uniform rank, troop 43, from St. Joseph, Mo., won the $800 prize in the cavalry class, while the first prize of $1,500 in the infantry class, went to Company 1, of Georgia, which scored 97.09 points.

The prize of $600 for the largest company at the Encampment went to the Smokey City Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., which mustered 45 officers and men.

The Auburn, N.Y., company was second, with 35 officers and men.

THE ZEPPELIN FUND.

The Crown Prince Accepts Presidency of Imperial Committee.

THE KRUPP FAMILY DONATE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Crown Prince Frederick William has accepted the presidency of the imperial committee which is raising a fund for Count Zeppelin, the airship inventor. Various estimates have been made of the total of the country's subscriptions to the fund, but it is impossible to verify the amount. It would appear certain, however, that $400,000 has been raised. The Krupp family donated $20,000.

WORTH THE COST.

Grafters in England Sentenced.

London, Aug. 8.—Ten municipal officers of Mile End parish, charged with grafting, were convicted last night after a trial lasting two months. In each case the amount involved was small, but the cases excited the greatest interest because such charges are unusual in England. Thirty lawyers were engaged, and the cost of the trial is estimated at $50,000.

COUNT TOLSTOY PROTESTS

THAT RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUNISH DISTRIBUTORS OF HIS BOOKS INSTEAD OF HIMSELF.

London, Aug. 8.—Count Tolstoy sends to the English newspapers a strong protest which is printed this morning against what he terms the revolting injustice, cruelty and amazing stupidity of the Russian Government, which has prosecuted and punished the distributors of his books, instead of prosecuting him, the author. Count Tolstoy declares he never will cease writing—that, in fact, he cannot cease—because he is fulfilling the will of God as he understands it.

ANOTHER AUTO VICTIM

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Edward M. Scard, a lawyer, of No. 152 Mariner street, was instantly killed, and Joseph Dart, of No. 84 Richmond avenue, was perhaps fatally injured when an automobile in which they were driving collided with a street car at Best and Main streets early today.

BURGLARS BLEW OPEN VAULT

DOMINION CAR COMPANY'S PREMISES AT BLUE BONNETS ENTERED AND RIFLED.

Last night or early this morning burglars broke into the office of the Dominion Car and Foundry Company, Blue Bonnets, and blew open the door leading to the vault.

So far it has not been ascertained what is missing, and no news has been received of any suspicious characters seen loitering about the premises yesterday.

PHARMACY ACT EVADED

PRESIDENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SAYS ENERGETIC MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association, the report of which has just been issued, Mr. John E. Tremble, the president, said that as a result of the leniency of the council there had been a more general evasion of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. He referred particularly to the lack of qualified managers in branch stores, the use of unlicensed help, and the growing evil of the sale of habit forming drugs and other poisons without conforming to the regulations provided. 'More energetic measures,' he said, 'will have to be taken against some of our members, however unpalatable this duty may be.'

The Montreal College of Pharmacy will open its forty-first session of lectures in the College Hall, 155 Ontario street west, on Thursday, Oct. 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Raynes has sold to Adam Skaife part of a lot on Montrose avenue, for $3,075.

Mme. Joseph E. Desrochers has sold to Abraham Victor part of a lot with buildings thereon, fronting on City Hall avenue, for $4,500.

TYPHOID IN THE CITY.

As usual at this season, the typhoid fever scare has made its appearance, and some physicians claim that there are at present over three hundred cases of the disease in the city, the hospitals being full of patients suffering therefrom. However, the city medical health officer, Dr. Laberge, holds that those cases are not typhoid fever proper, and that the official reports at the City Hall for the past week mention only ten cases of typhoid.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Corean insurgents are becoming more daring. A few days ago a band of Japanese soldiers were surprised on the Russo-Chinese frontier and completely annihilated.

Count Tolstoy is publishing in the English papers a protest against the cruelty, revolting injustice and amazing stupidity of the Russian Government which is prosecuting and punishing the men who distribute his writings, instead of himself who writes them.

The Asiatic cholera continues to make steady, although as yet not alarming, progress in the Volga region of Russia. The chief centre of the disease is in Saratov province, where twenty-nine new cases and twenty deaths were officially reported to-day.

The Dominion Government has warned the Foreign Office of Russia against sending unskilled laborers here.

Lord Roberts, on the eve of sailing from Quebec yesterday afternoon, expressed deep regret at not being able to visit Toronto, Winnipeg and other western cities, 'but,' remarked His Lordship, 'the good people of these cities may rest assured that if I have not visited them in person I have in spirit.' As the steamer left its moorings enthusiastic cheers were given for Lord Roberts, who acknowledged the compliment by waving his handkerchief.

In Toledo, Ohio, an eighteen-year-old girl has been put into a state of catalepsy by a Hindoo, and buried five feet below the surface of the earth, to be exhumed in ten days; and so far no law has been found under which to prevent him doing as he pleases.

President Roosevelt, in a statement issued last night, made it clear that the entire responsibility was his for the issuance of the original order discharging the battalion of negro soldiers for alleged participation in the Brownsville, Texas, rioting, and the refusal to permit a suspension of that order.

Cardinal Gibbons had so much improved this morning from his recent indisposition that he was able to go to the Vatican and call upon the Pope.

An unusual sight was witnessed at Oyster Bay yesterday, when, during the progress of a funeral, drivers on the carriages suddenly jumped from their seats and refused to proceed unless the driver of the hearse, whom they claimed was a non-union man, was replaced by a union driver. The undertaker meekly secured another hearse and union driver, and removed the body from one hearse to the other.

The White Star Line is preparing to build at Southampton a dry dock capable of holding a liner a thousand feet long.

Harry Thaw is bankrupt. His defence for the murder of White has already cost him $200,000 in cash, and additional claims of from $7,000 to $191,000 are pouring in.

The steamship 'Premier,' of the Dominion Fish Company, has been burned on Lake Winnipeg, during a violent storm, and two of the crew and six passengers lost.

Professor Walter C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has accepted the presidency of the new University of Saskatchewan.

The Caledonian Games will be held on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon.

New Zealand can hardly be said to have covered itself with glory in the matter of a memorial to the most famous of its prime ministers, the late Mr. Seddon. The final meeting of the committee has just been held, and the sum total of the public subscriptions was reported to be £1,238, and £400 of this sum came from the railwaymen, in whose ranks Mr. Seddon started his colonial career.

'Fred, dear, I feel it in my bones that you are going to take me to the concert to-night.'

'Which bone, darling?'

'I'm not sure, but I think it's my wishbone!'—Sydney 'Bulletin.'

Last year the Brazilian post-office handled 520,000,000 pieces of mail, as compared with 471,500,000 the year before.

FINE AND COOLER

A great bell softly swings,
And a man may listen and harken
To the wondrous music that rings.

If he put from his heart's inner chamber
All the passion, pain and strife,
Heartache, and weary longing
That throb in the pulses of life;

If he thrust from his soul all hatred,
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in the holy twilight
How the bell of the angels rings.

Let us look in our hearts, and question
Can purer thoughts enter in
To a soul if it be already
The dwelling of thoughts of sin?

So, then, let us ponder a little,
Let us look in our hearts, and see
If the twilight bell of the angels
Can ring for you and me?

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 8, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 74, 52; Calgary, 74, 46; Edmonton, 76, 48; Qu'Appelle, 80, 52; Port Arthur, 74, 44; Parry Sound, 76, 54; Toronto, 78, 58; Ottawa, 80, 60; Montreal, 76, 60; Quebec, 68, 60; St. John, 66, 60; Halifax, 72, 69.

Fresh north to north-west winds, fair and a little cooler. Sunday, fine and comparatively cool.

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 funerals appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

DOBBIN — On Aug. 5, 1908, at 18½ St. Anne street, Quebec, to Dr. and Mrs. Jos. Dobbin, a son.

D'ARCY — On Aug. 4, 1908, at 478 Lisgar street, Ottawa, the wife of Mr. Michael D'Arcy, a daughter. Both well.

NEVILLE — At 58 Daly avenue, Ottawa, on Aug. 6, 1908, the wife of Mr. J. P. Neville, of the Post-Office Department, of a son.

MARRIED.

BEAL — GAMBLE — At the Manse, Bathurst, Ont., by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, on Aug 5, 1908, Mr. Henry Beal, of the City of Montreal, to Miss Catherine Gamble, of Bathurst, Ont.

BEATTIE — LAIDLAW — On Aug. 5, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, D.D., Minnie Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Toronto, Canada, to Alfred William Beattie, M.D., of Belmont, Ontario.

HELM — FORREST — On Aug. 6, 1908, at 'Ingleside,' Mount Albert, Ont., by Rev. D. G. Cameron, Florence, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Forrest, to Walter J. Helm, of Port Hope.

MUNN — BOUCHARD — On Aug. 6, 1908, at 618 Cadieux street, Montreal, by the Rev. T Anson Halpenny, Theodora Christine Bouchard, B.A., daughter of Mrs. T. A. Bouchard, to David Walter Munn, M.A., B.Sc., Mech. Eng., eldest son of the late William Munn, formerly of Quebec.

DIED.

BAIN — At 2044 Boyer street, Montreal, on Aug. 1, 1908, Mona Murial Bain, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain, aged 3 months and 20 days.

GUNNIP — At Quebec, on Aug. 5, 1905, Annie Gunnip, aged 6 years and 2 months.

HUME — On Aug. 6, 1908, at his late residence, 72 Admiral Road, Toronto, on Aug. 6, 1908, the Rev. Robert Hume, M.A., aged 75 years.

MOORE — At the family residence, 163 Dupont street, Toronto, on Aug. 5, 1908, Thomas D. S. Moore, of the 'Globe' staff, aged 60 years.

MORRISON — Beloved eighth son of M. D. Morrison, of Moore Creek, who died suddenly at his home on July 30, 1908; was buried at Durvegan, on Sunday, at 2.00 p.m., 1908, aged 34 years and 6 months.
Other papers please copy.

McDOWALL — At 30 Walker avenue, on Aug. 7, 1908, Oletta Marion McKenzie, aged 6 years and 1 month, daughter of John and Annie McDowall.
Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

MACLEAN — On Aug. 2, 1908, in Bowmanville, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Mitchell, J.P., Marion, relict of the late Joseph MacLean, aged 69 years.

O'FARRELL—At Lake Beauport, Que., Cathelene O'Farrell, aged 17 years, a native of Dalkey, County Dublin, Ireland.

RIDOUT—Suddenly, at Port Elgin, Ont., on Aug. 5, 1908, Arthur Hamilton Ridout, son of the late Thomas Ridout, Ottawa, and manager of the Bank of Hamilton, at Port Elgin.

IN MEMORIAM.

FERGUSON — In ever loving, unfading memory of our 'sunbeam,' Anne Bryson, only and dearly beloved daughter of Archibald and Margaret Ferguson, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hoff (Armitage & Hoff), Edinburgh, Scotland, fell asleep in Jesus, on Aug. 8, 1906.
'Two long years ago to-day, we parted
with one we loved,
But the Lord did what He thought was best
And took her home with Him to rest.

THOMPSON — In loving memory of Richard Thompson, who died at Leeds, Megantic, Que., on Aug. 13, 1907, in the 79th year of his age, a native of the border town of Norham, Eng.

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.

We have our eye on you. We want you for a steady customer, because we know we can give you complete satisfaction in all Cleaning and Dyeing work. This is our special business, and we are proud of the reputation we have made in it. We take your soiled garments and make them look like new again. All we ask is a trial order. You will be so pleased with our work that you will return often.

British American Dyeing Co.,
Offices Throughout the City.

EARLY CLOSING

'THE BIG STORE' closes at 1 p.m., on Saturdays, and 5.30 p.m. other days during August.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1908.

Monday begins the Second Week of the

NEW MANAGEMENT SALE

The week just ended has passed ahead of all previous sale records.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT feels confident of doing even greater things during the second week of this Great Annual Clean-up Sale. Monday's exceptional offers, noted below, ensure us of a brisk nine hours' business and enormous money savings to you.

4,800 yards of

BLACK SILKS AND DRESS FABRICS

Underpriced by "THE NEW MANAGEMENT"

45c Values Reduced to 29c
2,000 Black All-Wool Etamine Voile and Llama; an excellent fabric for the present season.
Regular 45c
Monday's Sale Price 29c

55c Black Llama for 39c
1,500 yards Black All-Wool Plain and shadow stripe Llama, deep, lustrous Black, medium weight, a hard wearing fabric.
Regular 55c.
MONDAY 39c

75c Tricot Cloth for 56c
800 yards Black Tricot Cloth, in a variety of shadow stripes; a splendid fabric for wear all the year round.
Regular price 75c.
MONDAY, SPECIAL 56c

$11.00 White Linen Costumes for $4.29
Ladies' Two-piece Summer Costumes, made of extra fine quality White Linen. The coat is hip length, some fitted effect, double and single breasted, some light Blue collar, cuffs and buttons, others pure White. The skirt is full flared with wide self fold; perfect fit. The regular price of these Costumes was $11.
Will close them out during New Management Sale at $4.29

$1.75 Ladies' Jumper Suits for 85c
15 Ladies' Jumper Suits, made of fine quality Blue and White, Black and White, polka dot print and fine check ginghams, trimmed with White and Red edging on waist and skirt. Very full skirt, all sizes.
Regular $1.75.
MONDAY, SALE PRICE 85c

60c Crepe de Chene for 29c
250 yards Black Silk Crepe de Chene, an ideal fabric for Ladies' and Children's Waists and Dresses.
Regular 60c,
FOR 29c

90c Taffeta for 75c
250 yards Black Silk Taffeta, the rustling kind, 36 inch wide.
Regular 90c.
MONDAY SALE PRICE 75c

$1.25 Taffeta Silk for $1.05
300 yards Black Silk Taffeta, the wearable kind, deep rich Black, 36 in. wide. Regular $1.25
SPECIAL $1.05

Ladies' Model Hats Less than Half Price

A Paris Model, made of Golden Brown Hair Braid, faced with bias of Tulle to match, and trimmed with five shaded Brown tips, high ruching of Light Brown rib, twist of tulle on the band. Regular $20.15.
FOR $9.75

Large Green Sailor, made of Fine Hair Braid and tucked dotted net, trimmed with a big bunch of shaded French roses and foliage, rosettes of green Duchess ribbon and loops of net on the band. Regular $10.10,
FOR $4.95

Linen Outing Hats, just the thing you want now for picnics. We have them in White and Linen color.
Regular $1.00.
FOR 49c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

How To Secure a Marshall Sanitary Mattress Free.

On every furniture purchase aggregating $500, made during next week, we have decided to allow a discount of 20 p.c. and give you in addition a Mashall Sanitary Mattress free.

This special offer is made with the object of introducing the Marshall Sanitary Mattress.

We're confident that if you once use this mattress, you'll never sleep on any other.

It's without any exception the most sanitary and most comfortable mattress made, and cannot be purchased for less than $25.

By buying $500 worth of furniture, next week, you not only get the mattress free, but a discount off the price of 20 p.c. making the actual cost of $500 worth of furniture $375.

To show you the confidence we have in the Marshall Sanitary Mattress, if, after using it for a month you don't find it the most comfortable mattress you've ever slept on, we will take it back and credit you with $25, the equivalent of which you may have in furniture.

Renaud, King & Patterson, Ltd.,
Cor. St. Catherine & Guy Sts.

FROM MONTREAL TO FRANCE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE PROPOSE TO USE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

The establishment of a new line of steamers between Montreal and France may result from the visit of Mr. J. dal Piaz, secretary and director of the General Transatlantic Company of Paris, France, who, with his wife, is staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. dal Piaz arrived in New York on the SS. 'Provence,' a few days ago, and arrived in Montreal on Thursday morning, by way of Clayton, N.Y., having come up the St. Lawrence River on one of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's boats.

Yesterday Mr. dal Piaz spent the best part of the day in the offices of Messrs. Genin & Trudeau, general agents for the General Transatlantic Company, in Montreal.

Mr. dal Piaz remarked that his company intended runing a fleet of vessels, by a direct route, from Montreal to France in the near future.

Mr. dal Piaz left last evening for Quebec, where he will interview Sir Lomer Gouin in regard to having French immigrants to settle in the Province of Quebec.

He will return to France next week after visiting Boston and New York.

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

Dr. Barnes Makes an Interesting Address—Dr. McKinney on 'The Art of Teaching.'

Knowlton, Que., Aug. 8.—Up to today about a hundred new members have been added this year by means of registration and the payment of a fee of one dollar. Among the names of the members and visitors in attendance are: The Rev. Principal and Miss Rexford, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Miss Bancroft, the Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Capel, the Rev. E. M., Miss and Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritchie Bell, the Rev. Percy and Mrs. Dobson, Stanstead; the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Davidson, Waterloo; the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Stevens, Huntingdon; the Rev. J. W. Fulcher, East Bolton; the Rev. M. W. Jones, Montreal; Mr. C. R. Westgate, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKeown, Mr. F. W. C. Meyers, Col. and Mrs. Patten, Bruno; Mrs. A. T. Laurence, Montreal; Mrs. Dowlin and Miss Doris Stevens, Sherbrooke; the Messes Jacques, Cowansville; the Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Galley, the Rev. W. T. Brown, Cowansville; Mrs. Tully, Athelstan; Miss Lawless, Montreal; Mr. Willis Miller, Mr. A. G. Howat, Montreal; Mr. R. McElroy, Knowlton; Miss Bell, Montreal; Mr. A. J. Dyer, Sutton; Mrs. and the Misses Wyatt, Sutton; Miss Sever, Riverfield, Que.; the Rev. E. M. and Mrs. Johnson, St. Kitts, British West Indies; the Rev. F. W. Anderson, Toronto; Dr. S. G. Barnes, St. Johnsbury; Dr. McKinney, Newark; the Rev. D. T. and Mrs. Cummings, Granby; the Rev. Charles and Miss Huxtable, West Shefford; Mr. and Mrs. F. Giddings, Granby; the Misses Buck, East Farnham; Mrs. Banfield, Mrs. Chamberlain, Magog; Mr. C. A. Crampton, St. Albans, Vt.; the Rev. John and Mrs. Garvin, South Stukeley; the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, Sabrevois, Que.; Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. A. J. Castle, Sutton; Miss C. W. Norris, Granby; the Rev. G. A. Bond, Bolivar, N.T.; Miss Grace Hassell, Cornwall, Ont.; Mrs. C. A. Miller, Waterloo; Mrs. Rubilee, Knowlton; the Rev. Luther England, Richmond.

'This chapter may well be called the Holy of Holies in the Bible,' said Dr. Barnes, on Thursday evening, with reference to the 17th of John's Gospel, containing the remarkable prayer, beginning with the words, 'These things spake Jesus: and lifting up his eyes to heaven he said . . .'

'On the Day of Atonement the Jewish high priest entered into the Holy of Holies and offered prayer for the people. Standing between God and man he brought to God for man the blood and the incense required by law. This prayer of Christ's may well be called the high priestly prayer, for here Christ stands between God and man, seeking to make man 'at one' with God.

'And this chapter may well be called the Holy of Holies in the Bible. In it we find Christ asserting a matchless unity with God: "All things that are thine are mine."

'"The glory that I had with thee before the world was, this is life eternal that they should know thee the only true God and Jesus Christ." Yet all is in constant and complete subordination; he has been sent of God, he has received the word of God and has given it to his disciples; he has been entrusted with a work and has accomplished it. His one purpose has been to manifest the name of God, and his one prayer for himself is that the glory of God may be his. "Glorify thou me with thine own self." But no less remarkable unity is claimed with man. His disciples have the same character as himself. 'They, too, are not of the world." They, too, "are sent"—sent by Christ even as he was sent by God.

'They are to have the same love to God that God gives to Christ. But with this assertion of unity goes a claim of absolute authority over all flesh, over two groups of disciples, over those who should believe through their word, over the world that some day was to believe and know that Christ was sent of God. And his prayer for his own is that they may be "kept from the evil of the world," that they may be sanctified in the truth, that they may be "perfected unto one" through their complete union with God in Christ, that "they may be with me where I am," to behold and share in his glory.

'Such a union with God and with man is here a union inconceivably perfect on both sides—such a power of prawer as comes from limitless love for God and limitless love for man as the child of God. We have in this chapter, therefore, the very heart of the Gospel.'

THE ART OF TEACHING.

'Two men in New York State formerly stood, one crying "Conversion," the other "Culture." They spent much time quarrelling with each other. Now they stand together, saying "Conversion" and "Culture."'

These were the words of Dr McKinney, in speaking of 'The teacher's aim' at Friday morning's session.

In answer to a question by Principal Rexford, the lecturer said 'that culture may come first in order to conversion, which is again to be followed by culture in order to spiritual development.' In the accomplishment of the aim of the teacher three things are to be noticed: (a) God, (b) the teacher, (c) the pupil. God works mainly through his word and Spirit. The teacher uses this word under the direction of the Holy Spirit in order to bring the pupil to a knowledge of and obedience to God. This process continues because the reception of the knowledge of God is continuous, and the willingness and ability to obey him comes by degrees.

The lecturer here made a plea for the teacher to realize his privilege in this regard. For God had chosen him to be his agent in this great work in the conversion and culture of those he instructs. 'The whole of the two series,' said Dr. McKinney, 'of these lectures is to qualify the teacher for efficiency in this work, which really alone justifies the Sunday school's existence.'

The teacher who was true to these ideals was certain of reward here and hereafter. Over and over, again and again, teachers had in after years been encouraged by meeting as a result of their toil scholars grown to sterling manhood who had dated the beginnings of their ideals to teacher's work in class.

THE PUPILS WE TEACH.

'Adolescence is the period of development in human life from childhood to manhood and womanhood. Ordinarily, it is embraced between the ages of 12 and 21 years.'

Dr. McKinney's subject in this lecture was 'Adolescence.' Although this term had been abused, the speaker contended it was a wordo with definite technical meaning, and most significant. Prof. St. John had divided the subject into three parts: (1) Early, (2) middle, (3) later adolescence. The teacher should carefully observe the traits of disposition of the pupils in these various stages of child development.

For instance, if one asked with reference to a boy about 14 years of age, 'What kind of boy is that?' and received in answer the reply, 'He's the worst boy in town,' it would be easily seen that such a person did not adequately understand the possibilities inherent in a boy's life. A wise and sympathetic teacher would say, 'If you watch him and leave him alone for a couple of years he will be all right.

'In this period of life one could see the beginnings of motives, the beginnings of emotions, longings for sympathy. Between the ages of 16 and 18 was a time when one could observe the development of enthusiasm, growing ideals, and impulses. It was here that 'atavism,' or a recurrence to type, is most marked. A peculiar predisposition or tendency seen in the young lad's life could only be accounted for by going back two or three generations in his ancestry. 'Heredity' and 'environment' are terms, said the speaker, over and about which there is much debate to-day.

'But,' he added, strongly and solemnly, 'the grace of God is stronger than either. And it is the use of that grace that the teacher must ever bear in mind as the one thing needful in saving and preserving the life of the pupil for the kingdom of God.'

EXPENSES THIS YEAR.

The expense of the conference this year will total about $500. The Rev. E. T. Capel, president, or the Rev. E. M. Taylor, treasurer, Knowlton, Que., will gladly receive and acknowledge any subscription toward this good work. One dollar makes one a member of the Conference for one year.

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

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Our Famous Wood Sole Boots

Are indispensable in certain branches of labor where the ordinary leather soled boot will not stand the test.

Especially adapted to the use of Dyers, Tanners, Brewers, Butchers, Miners and operatives in Tin and Rolling Mills.

They are made of the best Milwaukee grain leather, are **waterproof,** light and comfortable. Have iron rails round soles and heels.

PRICE ONLY **$2.50**

Ronayne Bros.,
485 Notre Dame Street West
Chaboillez Square.

CANADA'S FINANCES

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The revenue of the Dominion for the month of July amounted to $6,663,460, as compared with $6,058,590 last year. Expenditure on ordinary account was $10,857,163, compared with $9,595,339 last year, and on capital expenditure $2,684,502, as compared with $2,055,850 last year.

The return of revenue for the month was made up as follows:—For the four months of the current fiscal year to the end of July the revenue was $[illegible] 502,299, as compared with $[illegible] last year. The expenditure on ordinary account was $17,821,106, as compared with $17,191,663, and the capital expenditure $5,452,598, as compared with $4,061,641.

THE REV. MR. HEINE'S ILLNESS

The many friends of the Rev. G. Coborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers Church, will hear with regret that he is seriously ill. Arrangements were made for the Chalmers and Sherbrooke Street Methodist congregations to worship together during July and August. Mr. Heine to preach in Sherbrooke Street in July, and Mr. Halpenny to preach in Chalmers during August. Mr. Heine preached on the first Sunday in July according to arrangement, but during the week was taken down with pleurisy, and has been in bed ever since. He had intended going away for his vacation the day Mr. Halpenny will preach in Chalmers Church to-morrow.

ELECTION CONTESTS DROPPED

Mr. Justice Charbonneau dismissed two contested elections, yesterday, namely, the election of Mr. Patenaude for Laprairie, and that of Mr. Monsseau for Soulanges. Both cases came before the learned judge for hearing on preliminary objections. These objections, among other points raised, were that the qualification of the petitioners against the annulment of each of the two elections. When the cases were called the counsel on each side declared that they were not enquete to make, and left the matter as it stood before the court. As the law provides that the petitioner in a contested election must establish his qualification as an elector, and if he had not been done the court had no alternative but to adjust the preliminary objections and dismiss both contests. Mr. Patenaude, being a Conservative, and Mr. Monsseau a Liberal, the result is looked upon by many as practically a saw-off agreed upon, and which the courts could not prevent.

STRANGULATED RUPTURE

IS THE CAUSE OF MANY DEATHS. YOU CAN AVOID DANGER BY WEARING THE LINDMAN TRUSS.

The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Oct. 2, 1[illegible]

Mr. B. Lindman, 16 McGill College Avenue
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To Whom it May Concern:

It is my pleasure, as well as my duty to my fellow man, to state that your truss has effected a complete cure of my double ruptures, which have been a menace to my life over a quarter of a century.

You may publish this letter for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Gratefully yours, (Signed) JOS. FORGET
Proprietor Windsor Hotel Barber Shop

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Preparation for Universities, R.M.C., Kingston, and for business.
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ADVANCED EXHIBITION $150, McGill Matric.
3rd PLACE McGILL MATRIC, Science,
Term commences Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 9 a.m.

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St. Catherine street West (opp. Ch rist Church Cathedral), Montreal.
Elementary and advanced commercial education. Bookkeeping (special instruction in Loose Leaf and all modern systems), Com Arithmetic, Com. Law, Business Correspondence, English, etc. Shorthand by Isaac Pitman system. Short course a Specialty. Individual Instruction. Typewriting by "Touch" method. Fall term begins Sept. 1, after which students may enter at any time. For further particulars write W. S. JONES, Principal.

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Rector: J. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Oxon.).
Secondary School for boys of 11—18
Preparatory Class for boys of 8—11
Only 75 Boys Received.
TEACHING STAFF:
Classics and English: THE RECTOR. A. F. BLACK, M.A. (Edin.).
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German, Drawing, and extra work in English: By Special Masters.
Large play-ground and unsurpassed class-room accommodation in new premises.
Thorough preparation for the universities.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF; SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.
THE MACKAY INSTITUTION for Prot. Deaf Mutes and THE BLIND, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, will re-open on September ninth. Speech and speech-reading specialty. Stammering corrected. In addition to the ordinary English branches, Latin is taught. Instruction in music for the blind.
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GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

International Business College
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Studies Resumed Aug. 17th.
Practical commercial course, shorthand, typewriting and telegraphy. All subjects taught by the best methods and latest systems. Under actual business practice departments well worth seeing. Fifteen graduates in positions. All graduates in demand. Write, call or telephone, for prospectus.
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MPSON STREET, MONTREAL.
Higher education of young women. Preparatory Department for girls under 14 years of age.
President—Rev. James Barclay D.D.
Vice-President—Ven. J. G. Norton, Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal, Miss Grace Fairley, M.A. Edinburgh.
... will re-open TUESDAY, 15th ... at noon.
... examinations for new scholars ... the school on Saturday, 12th ... 10 o'clock a.m.
... etc., apply to the Principal, ... RIDDELL, Secretary, North ... Mercantile Building, 80 St. ... Street, Montreal.

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... beautiful grounds, modern ... 25 miles east of Toronto, ... homelike without city distractions. ... and spiritual influences ... refined and noble Christian ... lines selected as the home of ... Interdenominational Summer ... study of Missions. "It is ... such a home." What a ... Ladies' College! Send for ... 12
... J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal

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Courses in Arts, Applied Science (Architecture, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Theory and Practice of Railways; Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering), Law, Medicine, and Agriculture.
Matriculation Examinations and Examinations for Second Year Exhibitions and Third Year Scholarships will begin on the 20th of September.
Lectures in Law begin on the 15th of September; in Medicine, on the 22nd of September; in other departments on the 21st of September.
The new Engineering Building will be completely finished and equipped before the commencement of the session.
For further particulars and the University calendar, apply to
J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.
July 11th, 1908.

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Over 200 students enrolled annually, ½ of whom are young ladies.
Highest advantages in all Departments.
Buildings heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
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For Calendar or Rooms, address:
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For complete Calendar apply to the Secretary, the REV. ARTHUR WILKINSON, Iroquois, Ont.

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Michaelmas Term opens Saturday, September 12th, 1908. Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations begin Tuesday, September 15th.. Lectures, Thursday, the 17th.
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A large number of scholarships and exhibitions are available.
For information as to these and the Arts Course, apply to Rev. Principal Parrock, LL.D., Little Metis, P.Q. For the Divinity Course, etc., apply to the Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D.D., Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.
For Calendars, etc., apply to F. W. Frith, M.A., Registrar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

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INSTRUCTION—In Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ and all Orchestral Instruments. Classes in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Counterpoint and Composition, Sight Singing, Choir Singing and Operatic Classes. English, French, German, Italian and Elocution.
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323 Sherbrooke street W., Montreal.

ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY EXCURSION.

The fifteenth annual excursion of the members of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held with enjoyable success on Thursday afternoon, about five hundred persons taking advantage of the facilities offered for a sail down the river. The steamer 'Beaupre' left the Victoria Pier soon after two o'clock and the excursion was as far as Lake St. Peter. Ald. Gallery, president; Mr. E. A. Shanahan, secretary; the Rev. Father Holland, and other officials of the society accompanied the excursionists.

THE FRENCH FLAG.

A MONTREAL NEWSPAPER'S REMARKS UPON A TERCENTENARY INCIDENT.

The following interesting article concerning the 'tricolor' appears in the 'Presse':

'The Quebec festivities have given rise to a rather curious discussion concerning the tricolor flag. The hoisting was refused in certain quarters on the ground that it was not the French flag in the days of Champlain. It was also considered that the hoisting of the tricolor constituted an approval of the anti-Christian methods adopted by the French Government against the clergy of France. We respect the very honorable and quite sincere sentiments of those who allowed themselves to be guided by such scruples, but we cannot adopt their views, for the tricolor flag, sanctioned by time and glory, is loved and respected by all Frenchmen, irrespective of creed. In days of rejoicing, every French house in the world hoists it, and in days of misfortune all Frenchmen, the world over, are ready to die for it. It was not the flag that expelled the religious orders from France, for it waved over their monasteries, their colleges, their convents and their hospitals. When leaving France they carried away with them the flag of the nation, last symbol of the motherland, for the glory of which they continue to pray. The French descendants of Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, Montcalm and Levis salute the tricolor with love. When that flag floats in the breeze they feel the whole soul of France vibrating therein. When that noble flag is spread in front of the armies, they follow it in danger and in victory as did their ancestors. When that proud flag unfolds itself over the church steeples, at the joyous sound of the bells and in full light, the blue sky seems to them brighter and they feel nearer to God. Is not this also the feeling of every Catholic in France, clergyman or layman? The flag floats successively over good and bad governments, over good and bad patriots, just the same as the sun gives its light, warmth and fertility to the good and to the wicked alike. In the same manner as the sun remains a pure focus, so the flag remains a pure symbol, the nation and soul of the motherland. Because the sun shines for the wicked, it has never been heard that the good tried to exclude its beneficial rays from their life. Why should the flag of France be excluded as a protest against the policy of the present government? That government will pass away, but the flag will always remain!'

SHE FELT HER SENTENCE

WOMAN FINED BY JUDGE CHOQUET BECAME HYSTERICAL AND SWOONED.

The dignity of the Court House was rudely disturbed yesterday by the screams and cries of a woman who had just been before Judge Choquet on an assault charge, and had been condemned to pay a fine of one dollar and costs or eight days, and to furnish bonds to keep the peace or spend one month in jail. As she was led downstairs to the cells pending the arrangement of the bail bonds and the payment of the fine, she went into a fit of hysteria, and so much disturbed the calm of the court that Judge Choque ordered her to be removed from the building.

When taken outside, she called for her children, seven of whom were present, and embraced them.

Do what he could, the husband could not pacify her, and finally she swooned off from sheer exhaustion.

A crowd of people gathered about, and the police and court officials had their hands full in keeping them back. Finally, the ambulance was called, and the woman was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where she now lies in a weak condition. She is Mrs. Oscar Lalonde, of Tetreauville.

THE 'DON DE DIEU'

REPLICA OF CHAMPLAIN'S SHIP MAY COME TO MONTREAL.

A despatch from Quebec says that a syndicate is endeavoring to make arrangements with Mr. Gravel with the object of taking the 'Don de Dieu,' which is a replica of Champlain's ship, on an exhibition trip to the chief ports of Canada.

The first place to be visited will, according to the programme, be Montreal, and it is proposed to leave for that city on Tuesday or Wednesday next if the arrangements go through.

OUTREMONT'S WISH

RESIDENTS OF THE NORTH SIDE WANT THE STREET CARS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of Outremont took place on Thursday night, Mayor Dunlop presiding. The councillors present were Messrs. Nadeau, Robinson, Gorman, Ainsley, Gauthier and Arthur.

Petitions were received from proprietors on Hutchison street, asking for a concrete sidewalk on that street, between St. Viateur and Bernard streets; and from proprietors on Bloomfield street, asking that the water service be extended to that part of Bloomfield street lying between Bernard street and Van Horne avenue.

These applications were granted and estimates for the work will be prepared immediately.

Dr. Henry Shaw, medical health officer, reported that within the last three months there have been very few cases of infectious diseases in the municipality. There had been a few cases of measles in May and June, but that had entirely disappeared.

A numerously signed petition was presented from residents of the North ward asking for certain improvements in the ward, and the council decided to call a general committee meeting of the council to take the request of the citizens of the North ward into consideration. The petitioners ask for many improvements, including a street car service, drainage, sidewalks and lights. The question of making certain changes in the building by-law will also come up before the committee.

SAILOR DIED IN HOSPITAL.

John Hanlan, fireman, a native of Liverpool, England, has died in the Notre Dame Hospital. The Catholic Sailors' Club took charge of the remains and interred them in their lot at the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The Rev. J. Garaix officiated.

Henry Morgan & Co Limited

Carpet Department

Specials for Monday and Tuesday of Next Week.

25 pieces Axminster Carpet, regular $1.60 to $1.76, for **$1.35** per yard.

40 pieces Axminster and Wilton, regular $1.80 to $2.25, for **$1.50** per yard.

30 pieces best Brussels, regular $1.50 to $1.70 for **$1.20** per yard.

25 made-up Squares in Brussels, Wilton and Axminster, less **50%**

50 made-up Squares, less **33 1-3%**

Remnants of Linoleums and Oil Cloths, less **50%**

Down Quilts

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Special sale of 50 fine Sateen Down Quilts, new goods, nice coverings in blue, pink, green, cardinal, etc.; regular price $6.50. To clear at **$4.95**

Trunk and Bag Dept.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A good Trunk, painted duck, binding and centre band of vulcanized hard fibre, brass plated steel trimmings, brass Excelsior lock, heavy double valance clasp and large bolts.

Sizes—	32in.	34in. and	36in.
Regular	$8.00	$8.25 and	$8.75
For.....	**$6.00**	**$6.25** and	**$6.75**

A real Leather Suit Case, with shirt pocket, size 24 in., regular $6.00 for **$5.00**

Colonial House, Montreal

BROKEN OVER HER BACK

IF SHE DIES INDIAN WILL BE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Leon Etienne, an Oka Indian, was arrested on the reservation on Thursday by Provincial Detective Samson, on a charge of aggravated assault. Two weeks ago he was on a spree, and crossing over to Oka from Hudson, went to his shack and commenced quarrelling with his squaw. He picked up a chair and broke it over her back, and as a result she is in such a condition that her life is despaired of.

Etienne was arraigned at Ste. Scholastique on Friday on the assault charge, and was remanded for eight days. If the Indian woman dies a charge of murder will likely be preferred.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

REPORTS TO MR. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER SHOW PROGRESS.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Reports to Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer for government railways, show that the Grand Trunk Pacific will be finished into Edmonton by the middle of November. By Christmas the rails will stretch from Winnipeg to a point 70 miles west of Edmonton, where a large bridge is now being built across the Pembina river. In a week or two a train service will be started from Winnipeg to a point fifty or sixty miles west of Saskatoon.

CHARMING HOLIDAY TRIPS

To the famous Saguenay, via Quebec, Murray Bay, and Tadousac. Return fare, $24, including meals and berth.

To Toronto, via the picturesque Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario and through all the wonderful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Return fare $22 including meals and berth. Side trips to Niagara Falls, Muskoka and other points at small cost.

Magnificent steamers running east and west. Illustrated pamphlets and all particulars at the R. & O. Ticket Office, 126-128 St. James street, opposite Post Office.

Weekly Calendar

UNITED SERVICES First Baptist and Olivet Baptist Churches.

In OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, (cor. Dorchester and Guy streets), during August.

Preacher To-morrow, Rev. J. A. GORDON, D.D.

Services, SUNDAY, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m.

STRANGERS VERY WELCOME.

Rev. J. A. CLARK, B.A., of Calgary,

Will Preach Sunday, Aug. 2nd, 9th and 16th, Morning and Evening

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Corner Dorchester and Crescent Sts.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday, August 9th, 1908.

Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D.D., of New York

Preacher, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

United Services,

During August the Congregations of ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH and EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, will worship in Emmanuel Church.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., (Pastor)

Has returned from England and will preach at both services.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
REV. N. D. DREW, CHURCH SECRETARY.

Morning, 11 o'clock. Subject: 'A ROBE AND A GIRDLE.'
Evening, 7 o'clock. Subject: 'COMMON, BUT HARMFUL.'

MR. HARRY T. DICKINSON, Choir Directo

The Pastor will preach at both services.

Visitors Heartily Welcomed.

DOMINION PARK

ALL NEXT WEEK

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES FESTIVAL.

The Five Donazettas Amazing European Acrobats | **Granada and Fedora** The Elephant on the HighWire

AND OTHER

Acts of Sensational Character

Inaugural of NEW ELECTRIC TOWER

Admission 10c. **Children 5c.**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square

Galleries of Oil Paintings, Water Colours and Statuary,

Open Daily Admission 25c.

MEETINGS FOR MEN

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON BIBLE CLASS

4 O'CLOCK.

Leader this week, MR. J. E. MERRITT, Physical Director.

SONG SERVICE

On the steps, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8.30, weather permitting.

All men heartily invited to these meetings.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.

MEN'S OWN

In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET,

SUNDAY, Aug. 9th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—REV. E. H. TIPPETT.

Soloist—MR. W. WATSON.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON

under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of Taylor Church and Eastern Men's Own, which was postponed on account of weather conditions, will be held on

FRIDAY, AUG. 21st

Sts. BEAUPRE will leave Island Wharf at 8.30 p.m. Tickets 25c. Refreshments.

By kind permission of the officers, the Band of the Salvation Army will be in attendance.

Tickets bearing date July 17th, accepted.

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

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN

EXHIBITION

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

August 29th to Sept. 5th

Six full days of Fair and three Evening Performances

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.

RACES! RACES!

Eight Trotting and Pacing Events. $3,100 in Purses

ATTRACTIONS UNSURPASSED

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

MASSED BANDS OF MUSIC

CHEAP RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.

Admission to grounds, 25 cents. Carriages, 25 cents.

Write for prize lists, Official Programme, etc.

W. M. TOMLINSON, Secretary.

TOURISTS BLAMED FOR BULL FIGHTS.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is quite correct in assuming that it is chiefly the patronage of American tourists that keeps alive the cruel sport of bullfighting in Mexico. More especially is this true of those Mexican towns near the American border, where bull rings exist. The northern tourist will inveigh against the cruelty of the practice, and yet he is the very one for whose benefit the bull fights are given. It is supposed that the tourists want to see at least one of these typical Mexican exhibitions, just to see what they are like, and as successive waves of tourists continue to come, so each time there are several hundred 'Americanis' to witness the bloody slaughter of bulls and horses. It is a fact that Mrs. Fiske herself saw one bull fight before she began her unrelenting war upon them.—Brownsville (Texas) 'Herald.'

SPORTING NEWS

NEW OFFICIALS.

The President of the N.L.U. Has Appointed Messrs. Finlayson and Taylor to Handle the National-Capital Game.

The president of the league has appointed Messrs. Finlayson and Taylor, of the M.A.A.A., to handle to-day's game at Maisonneuve.

When Mr. St. Pere, president of the National Lacrosse Club, received the message from Toronto, he called up Dr. Irvine and learned from him that he had notified Mr. Thompson as early as Wednesday night that he would be unable to handle the match, and it is supposed that Joe Lally also sent word that he could not act.

Mr. Thompson failed to inform the Capitals and Nationals that the men named had declined, but waited until last night, and appointed Finlayson and Taylor. Both the latter should make capable officials, but had the chief executive of the league notified the clubs that the men they had agreed on could not act, it would not have been necessary for him to make appointments, as the clubs could have come to an agreement themselves.

The match is one of the most important of the season, as it has a decided bearing on the championship.

Should the Nationals win and the Shamrocks take a fall out of the Tecumsehs in Toronto, the French-Canadians will be in first place in the race.

But even should the Tecumsehs win from the Shamrocks, if the Nationals win here, they will be in second place, right on the heels of the Indians, whom they feel confident of being able to beat when they meet in Toronto next Saturday.

Their victory over the Shamrocks last week seems to have given the French-Canadians more confidence in themselves than they ever possessed, for it was the first time in ten years that a National team won from the Irishmen, and the first time a team composed wholly of French-Canadians ever turned the trick.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Another row over officials has developed in the National Lacrosse Union, and unless the Capitals get satisfaction on the question of referee there will be no game at Maisonneuve tomorrow. Early in the week the Capitals and Nationals agreed on Joe Lally and Dr. Austin Irvine. Joe Lally refused to act, and the president, Mr. Thompson, was notified yesterday afternoon. Dave Mulligan, of the Capitals, received word from Mr. Thompson stating that he had appointed Roddy Finlayson and Bob Taylor, of the M.A.A.A. The news aroused the indignation of the Senators, and immediately a message was sent to Mr. Thompson protesting against Montreal men being chosen. Capitals contend that Finlayson and Taylor, while fully competent, are not the men who should have been selected. They preferred westerners. Dr. Chabot, president of the Capitals, telephoned Mr. St. Pere, of the Nationals, and the latter said that Nationals could do nothing, Thompson having notified Finlayson and Taylor of their appointments.

To-night the Capitals held a meeting at which it was decided not to go on the field under Finlayson and Taylor. The Capital team will go to Montreal, but according to Dr. Chabot, president of the Capital Club, the players will not leave their hotel until they get satisfactory officials. Capitals say that they have been badly dealt with again and that they will not stand for such treatment. They claim that they were entitled to two western officials or one Ottawa and one Montreal man. Shamrock men would have been more acceptable than those of the M.A.A.A. The Capital executive is unanimous in their stand, and interesting doings may be expected when the team reaches Montreal.

ROYALS WERE IDLE

BALTIMORE DEFEATED TORONTO IN THE ONLY GAME PLAYED YESTERDAY IN THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—The Orioles made up a big gap yesterday which separates them from Providence by taking two games away from Toronto. They were lucky to be ahead in the first half, which was stopped at the end of the fifth inning by rain. The last game was a stubborn one, and for a time it looked as if Toronto would win, but Baltimore managed to score the winning run in the ninth. Scores:

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	7	1
Toronto	1	5	1

Batteries—McCloskey and Byers; Corbean and Brown. Umpire, Walker.

Second game—

Baltimore	4	8	2
Toronto	3	5	1

Batteries—Dessau and Hearne; Corbean and Brown. Umpire, Walker. Attendance 3,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	54	39	.581
Baltimore	50	41	.577
Newark	52	45	.536
Buffalo	49	45	.521
Montreal	45	50	.474
Tororto	43	50	.451
Rochester	40	53	.444
Jersey City	38	57	.400

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 3.

Standing—Pittsburg, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Washington 2, Cleveland 1; Chicago 7, Boston 0; Philadelphia 3, Detroit 0.

Standing — Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Poston, Washington, New York.

POSITIONS FOR CHINESE STUDENTS.

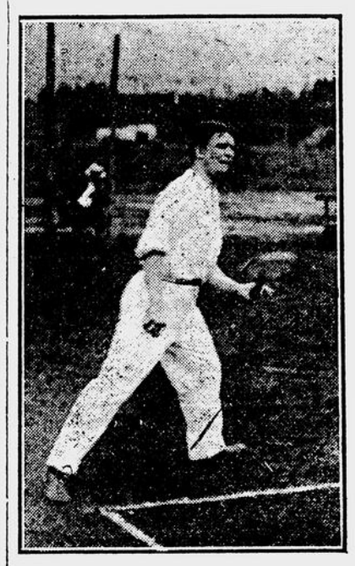
(From the South China 'Post.')

Owing to the fact that students who have studied abroad upon their return to China have been found to be desirous of entering into official life in preference to the work of teaching in schools—which was the primary object of the government in sending them abroad to study—the Ministry of Education has decided to make the posts of professors and instructors in the high schools, colleges and universities substantive official appointments to which are to be added high salaries. This, it is hoped, will divert a number of men who have graduated in foreign universities into the educational line, for with possession of good pay and a substantial official status the holders of professorships, etc., have the chance of being easily promoted to the higher grades of officialdom.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Rain During Week Precludes Possibility of Tournament Finishing To-day.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament was continued yesterday at Mount Royal, but despite the efforts of the committee, it is hardly expected that the meeting will be finished to-day, as the wet weather has held back play in an unavoidable manner. To-day Miss Clay will play Miss Moyes, of Toronto, the cup holder, for the ladies' championship of Canada, and Suckling will play Sherwell, the winner to meet Capt. Foulkes



MR. H. M. SCCKLING,

a dangerous candidate for the Canadian Lawn Tennis Championship.

on Monday for the all-Canadian championship.

In the ladies' championship game a keen contest is expected between Miss Clay and the champion, who comes from Toronto to defend her title

Following is the result of yesterday afternoon's play:

HANDICAP.

Chipman beat Garneau 6—4, 6—2.

G. Suckling beat Dart 6—4, 6—0.

OPEN SINGLES.

Suckling beat Veysey 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

NOVICE SINGLES.

Hutchison beat Evans 9—7, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. Veysey and Miss Clay beat Mr. G. Ross and Miss Moyes 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

BY FAIR MEANS OR FOUL

AMERICANS' OPINION OF THE WAY BRITISH SPORT IS CONDUCTED.

New York, Aug. 7.—Returning athletes from the Olympic games who came in this afternoon in the steamers 'Mauretania' and 'Cedric' announced the intention of Amateur Athletic Union to hold a meeting within a few days publicly to proclaim J. C. Carpenter, of Cornell University, winner of the 400 metre race, of which English officials robbed him.

It is proposed to place on record in all books and publications over which the Amateur Athletic Union has jurisdiction, the name of Carpenter as winner of the event, and to present him with a medal or cup in recognition of his services. This is the race which the English authorities declared was won by Lieut. Halswell after an alleged foul by Carpenter.

The decision of the American athletes is unique in the history of modern sport.

Hugh H. Baxter and R. L. Coursen, both of the New York Athletic Club, who went abroad to witness the Olympic games ,were passengers on the 'Mauretania.' Both saw the finish of the Marathon race, and they said that when the first Englishman in that event finished in twelfth position somebody in the American circle arose and yelled in a voice loud enough to be heard a block away:

'Welcome to our city.'

Of the treatment of the American athletes, Mr. Baxter said:

'It was the rottenest deal that I ever saw. I saw them pick up Dorando three times before they finally got him to the line, when they helped and shoved him across. It has been suggested that perhaps they would not have helped Dorando if an Englishman had been second, but that is conjecture.

'In the 400 metre race I had my glasses on the turn, and I could not see any foul. And although I asked more than 100 spectators around me if they saw any foul, all but two agreed that there was no foul. Foul or not, the officials had no right to break the tape as they did. The signal to break the tape was given when Halswell was just turning into the straight 100 yards away. It looked to me as if they had it all fixed up.

'I will say for Halswell that he is a manly fellow; that he acted in a superb manner; made no protest, and might not have accepted the race had he not been forced to do so by the officials.'

Mr. Coursen said:

'The Englishmen were always looking for some excuse to do us up. They never lost a chance. If they did not have a pretext, they made one. They go on the theory that if they can't win by fair means they must win by foul means. It was foul means from the word go. I have no comments to make as to the alleged foul. All my criticism is based on the subsequent conduct of the officials. I could not believe that men speaking our language could treat us so if I did not see it myself.

'I understand that the Amateur Athletic Union is to proclaim Carpenter winner of the race anyhow, and so register it on the official records. That is the only way to get around it.'

PAY OF TEACHERS IN INDIA.

(Madras 'Mail.')

At present the minimum rate of pay of a teacher in government schools in Travancore is five rupees (6s. 8d.) a month, and there are now 227 teachers on five rupees and 226 on six rupees (8s.) in government schools. This pay is to be raised to seven rupees (9s. 4d.) a month, and in future no teacher will be appointed in any government school on less than this salary.

TEAM WELCOMED HOME.

Enthusiastic Gathering Met the Canadian Athletes on Their Return From England.

On the steps of the M.A.A.A. club house the Olympic team was welcomed back to Canada by Louis Rubenstein and the directors of the M.A.A.A., and his address was responded to by Secretary Crowe, of the C.A.A.U., who opened his coat, exhibiting the maple leaf on his sweater, and told the crowd how glad the athletes were to get back, notwithstanding the good time they had had.

'The English people are trying to explain it as well as we are,' said Manager Crocker, when asked about the Marathon. 'It was pathetic to see those crack English runners drop out one by one. One thing certain is that the men who were trained for the event, the men whose nerves had been set for it, were the ones who went down on the road. The English papers blame the defeat of their runners to overconfidence and lack of training for proper distance.

'As for our men, one reason for their showing that I have not seen advanced yet, was the sudden change in temperature. The week before the Marathon it was so cool that we had to have extra bedding on at night. Two days before the race the temperature was from 58 to 60. On the Friday of the Marathon it was up to 80. It was a sweltering day, and those who won, Dorando, Hefferman and Hayes, were used to running under a hotter sun than the others. Our men felt compressed about the chest and they wondered why they could not breathe without difficulty.

'I tell you one thing, though,' said Manager Crocker, 'I or ghoat is not a back number yet and neither are those English runners.'

An emphatic 'No' was Manager Crocker's answer when asked if the reports of Yankee kicking were exaggerated. He said the kicking started early in the meet and never stopped.

Mr. Crocker was able to give a good description of the 400 metres race, which he witnessed from start to finish.

'We knew that something was going to happen in that race,' he said. 'It had leaked out from the dressing room, so I got up on top of the grand-stand, in front of the newspaper men, to see it. The boring started on the turn, so that when Halswell came round the stretch he had been shoved to within three yards of the outside of the track.'

Regarding one thing Manager Crocker was certain, and that was that Kerr finished second in the final of the 100 metres. Walker's win, however, was such a surprise that the officials all instinctively watched him breasting the tape rather than noting the close fight for second place between Rector and Kerr, and nobody thought of blaming the officials for raising a kick.

The defeat of Cote, the local wrestler, was due to lack of familiarity with wrestling rules in England, rather than to the report that he was not given a fair show.

Mr. Leslie H. Boyd, with Savage and Zimmerman ,two of the Montreal representatives on the team, as well as Cote, the local wrestler, did not come over on the 'Virginian,' as they arranged for a trip to Paris.

Mr. Crocker, however, testifies to the good manners of the English sportsmen and to their cordial bearing. The management of the meet could not have been improved upon.

Regarding the protest against Tom Longboat on behalf of the Canadian Federation, he had little to say except to explain how surprised he was when he first heard about it.

THE CANADA'S CUP

It will be remembered that a year ago the 'Canada's' Cup races at Rochester came very nearly not being sailed because of the sharp work of the Americans. Had the Canadians stood by their rights the cup would have been forfeited to them, but they generously allowed the Americans to get away with it. In this week's issue of 'Ouring' an editorial appears under the heading 'Play the Game,' as follows:

'The rejection of the yacht 'Seneca' by the New York Club measurer serves again to emphasize the casual, not to say ignorant (to use the more kindly words) manner in which some of our men who have the price blunder into sport and bluster against its traditions.

'The 'Seneca' was built by Herreshoff to defend the 'Canada's' Cup last season, as indeed she did successfully. The articles of agreement between the defenders, the Rochester Yacht Club, and the challengers, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, provided that each side was to furnish the measurer of the official race with blue prints of the lines of the competing yachts.

'When the moment arrived the Rochester Yacht Club was unable to live up to its agreement because Herreshoff declined to furnish the lines of the 'Seneca,' and, therefore it was impossible to learn her rating except by the ponderous method of weighing her bodily.

'It was a critical moment, but the Royal Canadian Club very generously waived its rights, and the 'Seneca' was weighed and found to exceed the limits of the class for which she was built, and under which she had accepted the privilege to defend.

'If the Royal Canadian Yacht Club had stood on its perfectly proper rights the Rochester Club would have been obliged to forfeit the cup; that, in fact, would have been the least hardship to which it could be subjected.

'It was only the extreme sportsmanship of the Canadians that saved a yachting scandal.

'It is to be hoped that this will teach the Rochester and all other clubs under no circumstances to accept entry of a boat whose designer refuses to produce her lines.'

THE BISLEY TEAM

Private Morris, Who Won the Grand Aggregate to Receive a Civic Reception.

The Canadian Bisley team ... Montreal last night on the ... Though the Canadians failed ... King's prize ,they brought ... the Grand Aggregate, which ... by riflemen as the greatest ... whole meet, and which was won ... Morris, of Bowmanville. It has ... ed that Private Morris will ... reception in recognition of his ... Grand Aggregate. Though ... team did not make any other ... they made a higher percentage ... team that has ever gone from ... team that has ever gone from ... ion, and they return ... work.

As to the contretemps ... Spital's attempt to capture ... prize, there are varying opinions ... on the point that the range officers ... terfered with him when he ... the final at a thousand yards ... untactful in his manner, while ... his action up by bringing ... range officers to watch Spital, ... cluding shots.

The only complaint raised by ... of the Canadian team was ... interference, but as to the ... which they consider was ... help a marksman at the end ... racking contest such as the ... King's prize in which the ... ognized that it is an ... Bisley that a man shall be ... time he wants and every ... especially in the finishing ...

Every man on the team paid ... to Lieut.-Colonel Labelle, of ... they said, had from start to ... himself with the team, and ... them, looking after them as a ... ganization, and taking every ... that they did their work ... possible advantage, instead of ... trip one of pure pleasure. ... small degree owing to Colonel ... forts that the team made to ... at the butts, so the men said ... arriving in the city last night ... persed in all directions, but ... members left on the night train ... homes.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge, Knights ... thias, which has been in ... Boston since Tuesday, ... cers for the ensuing ... the office of supreme ... there were three candidates ... five ballots before a choice ... on. The result is as follows: ... chancellor, Judge Henry ... Cleburne, Texas; supreme ... lor, George M. Hanson, ... supreme prelate, the Rev. ... Cobb, Salem, New Jersey; ... er of records and seal, Dr. ... White, Nashville, Tenn.; ... ter of exchequer, Thomas ... mington, N.C.; supreme ... Samuel H. Davis., Davis ... preme inner guard, E. A. ... Montreal, Que.; supreme ... W. D. Cameron, Meriden, ... Supreme Lodge will continue ... for several days, as many very ... questions are to be considered.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE &c.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

	10	9.00	a.m.	Kron Prinz. Wilhelm ... N. G.
*	10	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	11	9.00	a.m.	Mauretania, Cunard
*	11	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	12	9.00	a.m.	Cedric, White Star
*	12	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	14	9.00	a.m.	Umbria, Cunard
*	14	6.15	p.m.	New York, American
*	14	6.00	p.m.	Victorian, Allan
**	15	1.00	p.m.	Dominion, Domin...
	17	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wilhelm ... N.
*	17	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	18	9.00	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard
*	18	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	19	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wm. der ...
*	19	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	21	9.00	a.m.	Carmania, Cunard
*	21	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
**	21	6.00	p.m.	Empress of ... Can...
**	22	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dom...
	24	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wm. ... N.
*	24	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	25	9.00	a.m.	Lusitania, Cunard
*	25	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
	28	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland, ...
	28	9.00	a.m.	Campania, Cunard
*	28	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary
**	28	6.00	p.m.	Virginian, A...
**	29	1.00	p.m.	Kensington, ...

*Letters may be posted ... Other matter should be ... p.m. Registered before ... p.m.

**Parcels (per Parcel Post) ... by the Canadian steamer ... mailing at Head Office ... Fridays and 12.30 p.m. on ...

Letters for the above mails ... ed at Postal Stations ... within 15 minutes of the above hours of closing.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

HARVESTERS EXCURSIONS

On Sept. 1st and Sept. 18

—TO—

Winnipeg and the Wheatfields of the Canadian West

$10

Second-class to Winnipeg, but excursionists who engage to work at the ... will be distributed free on lines as far West as Moose Jaw, and at a nominal ... points beyond, to and including Calgary, Macleod and Edmonton.

Tickets at $18.00, conditional upon thirty days' work at harvesting ... issued for the return journey from Moose Jaw and East to the original ... point; proportionate reduction from Calgary, Macleod, Edmonton, etc.

APPLY TO NEAREST C. P. R. AGENT FOR PARTICULARS

ALLEGED BLACK LIST AT THE MILLS.

Valleyfield Worker Says He Was Locked Out and Cannot Get Back.

... 'black list' and ... work under the ... attention of the ... the textile ... at Valleyfield. ... his evi-

... how grievances ... company's offi- ... in England. ... in England ... agitators and

MR. MACKENZIE KING.
... who is conduct- ... the Textile In-

... would not bring on strikes ... negotiations. Prices ... Canada, witness said, were ... English conditions, and ... regulated by wages in the ... he saw no use for a union ... The situation here was ... Montreal. He thought ... committee composed of ... speaking both lan- ... a good medium by ... could be dealt with ... But all would depend on ... and obedience of ...

... the union, he said, ... employment, and no ... after the last ... machines were not ... started up again, so ... eratives who were ... were left till the ... help.

... did not object to their do- ... in the company's ... last strike here should never ... place, but the spinners were ... even without reason, to go ... did not think the work hours, ... a week, were too long, espe- ... health conditions in the ... excellent, the air being purer ... homes.

... was an advocate of com- ..., but he did not think ... fourteen years should go ... after working in a factory ... hours in the factory were ... on many farms or in do- ... Servants and cooks ... here even at eigh- ... month, and boys had run ... to work in the mill, ... work. He found ... preferred a half holi- ... rather than to have ... other days and work ... afternoons. The cotton ... an average about five ... rent.

... that there was ... in the rumor that ... wages was a political ... admitted necessity. ... orders ahead that ... to the middle of ... the depression oc- ... of these orders ... were later can- ... the goods were still ...

... followed by Mr. Mau- ... president of Local ... Federation, and ... executive of ... Valleyfield. He voted ... May 4, and was since ... was in accord ... of the operatives ...

...ST

... who followed, said ... company ever ... in Valleyfield. ... locked out at the ... strike, and had not ... back since. He had ... were employed ... all belonged to the ... sons was active in ... strike, but witness ... told that his ... 'black list.' When ... manager he was al- ... was too busy to ... considered he had ... as a matter ... opposed to the ... case had been ... management. The ... for this was ...

...GE LICENCES
...Y TO LEND
... & BARRON
... Commissioners.
... London & Globe
...urance Building
... St. James Street.

Mr. MacKenzie King would not bring on strikes ... without negotiations. Prices ... in Canada, witness said, were ... by English conditions, and ... regulated by wages in the ... he saw no use for a union ... The situation here was ... from Montreal. He thought ... committee composed of ... speaking both lan- ... a good medium by ... could be dealt with ... But all would depend on ... and obedience of ...

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Mr. Simpson, who said he had had occasion to look into this case, explained that the girl was not capable of getting the maximum of production out of the two frames, and one had been given to a spare hand.

Mr. Charles Potter was called to testify to the effect of unions on employees. The interference of union agents with the discipline or the work and wages of employees, according to his observation, usually led to more trouble than benefit. With the union behind them they felt too independent. If there was a picnic or a christening or a wedding, or if a distant relative died, and even for less important excuses, they stayed away from work. Even when on piecework this seriously interfered with the operation of the mills, and entailed financial loss. They could not discharge their hands for these things when business was good, for they needed all the operatives they could get. Unions in the United States and in England took time for consultation with employers over grievances or requests for wage increases. Here strikes were declared practically without notice or negotiations.

This ended the inquiry at this place. Mr. King afterwards inspected the mills and left in the evening for Magog, where he will take a day or two to investigate the troubles that have disturbed the union as well as the cotton company.

GIRLS START WORK UNDER AGE.

Aurise Leduc, a girl sixteen years of age, started to work in the mill when she was twelve years old. The working hours were from 6.10 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an hour for dinner. Having a half holiday on Saturday made a sixty-hour week. Her certificate of age, presented to the management when she started work, declared that she was fourteen years old. She was a member of the union, and her dues were twenty cents a month.

Commissioner King remarked that it was strange how some people treated their children. They made them work when they should be at school, and then taught them to lie about their ages. He wondered what kind of men and women they would be when they grew up. Such parents ought to be prosecuted, and the state ought to protect children from such parents.

Alphine Leduc was a year younger than her sister. She started to work in the mill the same fall that her sister commenced in the summer. She would be barely twelve years old, but was big for her age. Other girls of her own age, she said, started to work when she did. She earns eighty-two cents a day, and has no vacation except the usual legal holidays or fetes. She was aware that the statement made in her certificate by her parents was not according to facts.

Mr. King asked Mr. Ewing, president of the Montreal Cotton Company, if these statements surprised him. Mr. Ewing said they certainly did, and he would have all similar or doubtful cases investigated. The heads of the company had no idea that such things as had been shown to exist here and in Montreal were allowed. The company's superintendents had, evidently, complied with the letter of the law by requiring certificates from young applicants and submitting everything to the supervision of the factory inspector, but it appeared that something more than this was necessary, and he thought an example should be made of parents who were guilty of such misrepresentations.

Delima Viau was sixteen years old last March, and said she started to work three years ago last April. Before the late reduction in wages and hours she could earn from seven to eight dollars a week. At that time she was minding two spinning frames. With the reduction in pay and hours, one of the frames was taken from her, and now with one frame she could only earn about fifty cents a day. She had gone to Montreal and had been a witness in a previous investigation, and had been told that her second frame had been taken away because of her testimony in Montreal.

JUVENILE MONTREAL COTTON WORKERS, YOUNGEST 11 YEARS OLD.

COULD NOT GET EMPLOYMENT.

Armand Binette, who had worked for the company for two years previous to last February, earned fourteen and a half cents an hour before the strike. He was called to prove that since the strike he had been unable to get employment with the company, though he had tried repeatedly. He had been secretary of Local No. 7 of the Textile Workers' Union.

Mr. D. Leduc, a spinner, was called to give similar evidence. He had worked for the company for fourteen or fifteen years, and was earning twenty-one dollars every fortnight before the strike. He worked two days after the strike was declared off, and then was told that his time was up. He had applied about ten times to get employment, but was always put off on the plea that the authorities had not time to go into his case. He was formerly president of the Spinners' Union.

THE UNION AND DISCIPLINE.

Mr. T. Sullivan, who had been with the company for eight years, testified along the line of discipline. He had the oversight of a hundred and seventy-six hands and also engaged them. He described the misbehavior of some of the boys and girls that had caused friction, and also told the commission of the constant interference of officers of the union with this important phase of the management. He also described conditions in the United States, where he had had large experience and compared them with conditions here. Spinners' wages here compared favorably with their wages across the line and living, he said, was cheaper here.

Leon Gauthier, a foreman, was called to explain why one of the spinning frames had been taken from Miss Viau. His explanation, in the main, was not very satisfactory to the commissioner. He however was positive that he had never told any one that one of the frames had been taken from the Viau girl as a penalty for the evidence she had given in Montreal. The change had been made by a new boss who, he understood, thought she was too young to manage both frames.

APPEAL MAINTAINED

PRIVY COUNCIL HOLD THAT JUDGE MISDIRECTED THE JURY.

The text of important judgments recently rendered by the Privy Council has just come to hand. One of these cases was that of Jose and others vs. the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada, Limited. This was an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario which confirmed the verdict of the jury granting damages to the Metallic Roofing Company in an action taken by it against certain labor unions alleged to have conspired to injure the company's business, and called men out on strike.

The case came up before the Privy Council on the ground of misdirection by the trial judge in his address to the jury. Their Lordships held that the passages of the charge complained of could not but have meant to the jury that the calling out of the men on strike by resolutions of the unions, if those resolutions were the cause of the strike, was an actionable wrong, without regard to motive, and without regard to the conspiracy alleged. That was a ruling which, in their Lordships' opinion, could not be supported, and they therefore maintained the appeal and ordered a new trial.

BRITAIN AND PREFERENCE

DR BARTH WOULD LIKE TO SEE LATTER REMOVED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 7.—At the Free Trade Congress to-day, Dr. Barth referred to the relations between the British self-governing colonies and foreign countries, and in opposition to the prevalent opinion upon the Continent, he declared that Great Britain could not be held responsible for the preferential duties by which she was favored.

'We would like to see all those preferential duties removed,' he said, 'but it would be unjust to say that they are a concession by Britain to the protectionist ideas. They are nothing but a concession to the idea of autonomy under which the people must be allowed to perpetrate as much tariff nonsense as they please.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Next Monday evening in the St. Alexander street barracks a musical festival will take place, provided principally by the Citadel band under the leadership of Bandmaster Ballantyne. The programme, which is an excellent one, will include, besides selections by the band, vocal solos by Captain Hurd, officer in charge of the corps; Miss McFetrich, with banjo accompaniment; Bandsman Sutherland, Mrs. Staff-Captain Bloss, Bandsman Clyde and Bandsman Dunk; recitations by Mrs. Adjutant Payne, Captain Raven, and a reading by Captain Gower. Captain McFetrich, of the Citadel corps, is down for a speech. Instrumental solos will be given on the euphonium by Bandsman Laurie, on the cornet by the bandmaster, and also on the double bass (accompanied). Bandmaster Ballentyne, with Bandsmen Ross, Sutherland and Stewart, will give a vocal quartette. Mr. R. L. Werry, who has been asked to occupy the chair, is also expected to furnish a solo. At the close of the programme, which commences at 8 o'clock, ice cream will be served.

G. T. R. AT THE FRANCO BRITISH.

Reports received at the Grand Trunk Railway headquarters, from their representatives at the Franco-British Exhibition, are exceedingly satisfactory. The splendid exhibit which the Grand Trunk have put up at this exhibition is attracting a great amount of attention and the English people are getting an idea of what a Canadian Railway really is. The views of the double track scenes, the heavy motive power, the splendid equipment and the beautiful reproductions of photographs from scenes along the line, together with the specimens of trophies of fish and game which are on view, are both pleasing to the eye and attractive to the mind of the visitor. The total attendance in the Grand Trunk building from May 14 (the opening day) until July 23, amounted to 106,607 people. Letters have been received from Canadians and others, profuse in their praises of this handsome building and exhibit, which is a credit to the railway and a big advertisement for the Dominion.

The John Murphy Company Limited

The Coming of The New Goods

The new goods are coming in by practically every train and steamer. The whole store seems changed—freshened up with a new life, brighter, more interesting, and much more inviting.

Even the very intellect of the store is being quickened with a new enthusiasm, as the boxes, cases, packages and trunks are yielding up, one after another, their beautiful, rich and novel consignments, from most every corner of the world.

In this sense, it will be practically a new store that will greet you on Monday.

The New Veilings of Chiffon and Crepe de Chine

The veiling department is revelling in the beauty of hundreds and hundreds of yards of new chiffon and crepe de chine veiling direct from one of Paris' most particular and successful manufacturers—lovely tones of ivory, sky, pink, mauve, grey, navy, black, green, champagne, or plum, in all the very latest weaves and most sought for qualities.

This is their season—in the fullness of its progress—veils for holidaying, for motoring, boating, summer promenades, for every womanly pastime for right now.

Single or double widths just as you want them, for, per yard, **.50, .60, .75, .90 and $1.00**

NOTE.

Here are two specials in beautiful soft crepe de chine, in practically all colors. The one 22 inches wide and worth at least .65, for ..... **.50**

The other 38 inches wide and well worth .90, for ..... **.65**

New Golfers and Outing Coats of Pure Wool

The nights are beginning to get cool in the mountains and country now, or will be very soon,—that is why we hurried the delivery of these new golf coats of pure white wool with the new collars and cuffs of red, blue or white velvet and double breasted; these new bolero coats with the new shaped waist bands and roll collar; these golfers proper with roll front and front fastenings and dozens of other styles in all regular colors. Made in England, of pure wool, these golfers come direct from the importer saving you the wholesaler's profit, a fact you will recognize in those prices, **$2.00, $2.50 $3.00**, and right up to **$5.50.**

SPECIAL.

In this first consignment is a Norfolk jacket, double breasted and trimmed at the collar and cuffs with velvet. We secured it at an out-of-the-ordinary price. It is really worth $6.50, for **$5.25**

The New Chantilly Veils

We beg to announce the arrival from Paris of the newest production in Silk Chantilly Veiling. There is a distinctive feature about it, too—a new woven spot, square, coin, or wheel style, worked ever so effectively and daintily on a silk mesh ground. All the new colors, of course. We have in mind a charming style, at per yard..... **.65**

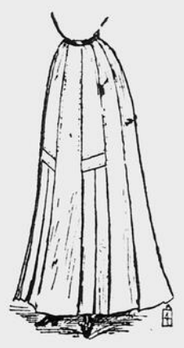
Special

At .40 per yard we are offering a chic style of Chantilly Silk Veiling that we don't think you could easily secure for less than **.65**

A New Consignment Of Our $5.00 Skirts

The notice we gave some days ago to the effect that we had almost run out of our $5.00 Panama Skirts no longer stands good.

We are opening up, just at the time of writing, an ample supply of them, all fresh from our factory. Is not that all you desire to know?



THE IRISH PACKET

The last steamer to port brought out the Irish Packet. We took scarcely time to examine the contents minutely, so great our anxiety to cast the good news throughout the city, the province and in fact to the farthest confines of the Dominion, down beyond the borders of the United States and right into the hearths of many an American home.

It is occasions like these—the arrivals of the Irish packet—that have attracted to our store from time to time, during many years, the more appreciative of Uncle Sam's sons and daughters, not to speak of the host of our own best customers throughout all Canada.

The new baby Irish bows are selling now at each **$1.75**

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness' .. .. ..12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness' .. ..12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide' .. .. ..12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'.. 12 mos.	.40

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and Messenger'	2.90	$2.20

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

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

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

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.

D F.Q. 5 ● F.M. 12	AUGUST	☾ L.Q. 18 ● N.M. 26				
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30	31	..	..	..	..	..

Readers of the 'Witness' removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included. To include the 'Illustrated Witness' ten cents additional per month.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908.

A recent visitor to foreign parts, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, has had many interesting things to say. Mr. Kingsley is the president of the New York Life Company, and during four months he visited Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia and England, giving much time to the company's investments abroad. Much of these investments is in German municipal bonds, and, in Mr. Kingsley's opinion, there is no better investment in the world. 'The German 'cities are models. They are clean, business-like and admirably governed. I 'wish we had such model municipalities 'here.' Every Montrealer might well sympathize with that aspiration. Mr. Kingsley was also particularly pleased with Barcelona in Spain—which we are sometimes told is given over to anarchy. He found it thriving and happy, and indeed one of the most important manufacturing cities of Europe. But Russia was the real revelation. He visited all the principal cities of that country, most of the territory being covered by rail, with the use of the automobile only in certain central sections: 'Russia was the one 'country that actually amazed me. I 'went over the entire country and saw 'all that was worth seeing in the limited 'time I was there. Russia is slowly 'and surely coming to a constitutional 'government, and no doubt many of the 'controlling spirits now in power are in 'favor of it. When it does we will see 'flourishing one of the greatest European 'nations. I don't believe I ever saw 'such natural resources in all my travels 'as I saw in Russia. I was all through 'the Black Belt and was actually astounded at the richness of the country. 'The only word, I believe, that can describe the resources of the country is 'illimitable.' It is just as well to be able to see a picture like this of that 'distressful country,' where, our ordinary reading would incline us to think, the countryside is filled with hangings and outrages and industry is paralyzed.

BEAUTY OF THE BOUNTY.

Our correspondent, 'Plainman,' in his letter entitled 'Beauty of the Bounty,' says that when the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was formed, some nine years ago, the present government promised to assist it by liberal bounties. As a matter of fact, the iron and steel bounties were an institution of the Conservative Government. The Dominion Parliament, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of a dollar and a half a ton upon all pig-iron manufactured in Canada, which was afterwards increased to two dollars. In 1894, two years before the Liberal Government came into power, an order-in-council was passed authorizing the payment of a bounty of two dollars a ton on steel billets. This act, however, was repealed in 1897 by the Liberal Government, which outdid its predecessor and increased the bounties on iron and steel made from Canadian ore to three dollars a ton. This government has besides extended the time in which bounties shall be paid, and has extended protection to Canadian-made steel rails to the extent of seven dollars a ton. It is under the Liberal administration, however, that the pinch of bonussing has been felt by the country. The first year's payment, in 1884, was $44,000; in 1891 it was only $20,000 odd, and in 1896, the last year of the Conservative regime, it amounted to about $110,000. Since then bounty payments on iron and steel have gone up by leaps and bounds. Between 1896 and January 8 of this year, the enormous amount of nearly eleven million dollars has been paid in bounties to thirteen iron and steel companies in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

In addition to this government aid, provinces and municipalities have vied with one another in offering inducements by way of exemptions from taxation, and in the payment of bonuses for the establishment of new industries. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, for instance, was given a site that cost $370,000 and freedom from all municipal taxes for thirty years, while last year it received in bounties $1,223,200, and paid no taxes, municipal, provincial, or Dominion. Our correspondent shows the futility of all this in his very interesting and pregnant letter. The bounties paid have indeed been so much waste. If the maintenance of so many consuming families in the country be the equivalent, it could have been more cheaply attained if the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's works had been closed down and all its employees paid their wages for doing nothing. Our correspondent selects the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for dissection—or vivisection—because, as he says, 'it forms 'from its size perhaps the most glaring 'example of economic folly in which 'this country has ever been engaged, and 'because it seems possible to bring home 'to the individual in this way the iniquity, extravagance and stupidity of the 'system.' As to this, while admitting the preposterous nature of the bargain which the country has made, it is fair to add that, with all its unwisdom, the bounty system is very far from the worst form of economic folly. It has at all events the virtue which our correspondent attributes to it of being frank and glaring, and thus of arousing against it the common sense of the community, whereas similar things are done continually under protective duties, and the people take them as a matter of course—in fact, clamor for them. It is no small merit of this bounty system that it provokes such letters as this of 'Plainman.'

HAIL TO LIBERTY.

Sir Gerald Lowther, the new British ambassador to the Sublime Porte, in presenting his credentials to the Sultan, did not satisfy himself with the usual compliments, but went out of the beaten track to congratulate the Sultan on having granted a constitution to his people and to express the hope that it would bring blessings to his subjects of whatever race or religion. It is not to be imagined that these expressions were inspired by the very extraordinary ovation which the ambassador had just received in the streets, as representing the country from which all free constitutions are derived. He must have spoken by instructions from his government, and the import of his words lies in the latter half of the utterance. It is impossible to know exactly what the Sultan has meant by his change of title. It appears to repudiate his non-Mohammedan subjects altogether; and Sir Gerald Lowther's words may be looked upon as a warning from Great Britain that he had better mind what he is doing with regard to these. There are no signs, however, in the construction of the new ministry under Kiamil Pasha of any such purpose. Quite the contrary, as that ministry includes two Christians, an Armenian and a Greek. While it is not hard to account for such a congratulation and warning addressed by Great Britain to Turkey, it is impossible for the British Government not to realize that in dealing with this matter of the Turkish constitution it is walking blindfold among red hot irons. For it is not in Turkey only, but all over the Mohammedan world, that this demand for constitutional government has appeared. In the interests of mankind in general, and of Islam in particular, no sign could be more hopeful. It really means the fall of the Mohammedan system, which has in it no place for popular liberty. The religion might survive, but it could only do so in an essentially changed form. It would mean a new heaven and a new earth or Islam.

But the very serious question of the moment is as to the effect in India and Egypt of such a movement in Turkey, and of such an attitude of Great Britain towards it. In both of these countries popular demands for constitutional representative institutions, and the admission of the natives to a larger share in government, have given the British authorities cause for anxious thought. Now the cheers for the Sultan by the people in Constantinople on the restoration of the constitution can hardly fail to have a significantly suggestive echo in Cairo and Calcutta, especially as those cheers were punctuated with plaudits for England as the mother of constitutional freedom. Naturally that echo will take meaning in the question that, if Mohammedans in Turkey, subjects of the Sultan, are fit for the enjoyment of representative institutions, why are not the Mohammedans of India and Egypt, subjects of Great Britain, entitled to the same privilege? Or, it may be asked, why the mother of constitutional freedom should deny to her Moslem subjects a right which the Sultan of Turkey has conceded to his people? It may be gratifying to British pride to know that Great Britain is popular, admired and applauded by the reformers in Turkey, but the reflex effects of that popularity and the success of the reformers must have a profoundly disturbing influence on the Mohammedan population in India and Egypt. In Egypt the situation is rendered more acute by the fact that the Sultan is still the acknowledged suzerain of the country. Though his sovereignty may be only nominal, yet there would be real significance in the anomalous fact that other subjects of the Sultan had been endowed with political rights denied to Egyptians by Great Britain.

Possibly the constitution which Abdul Hamid has reluctantly revived may prove the most powerful means for gratifying his long-cherished ambition to be acclaimed the head of the Mohammedan world. Those of the faith who have hitherto refused to acknowledge him in that position may set more store by his claim now that he has granted the freedom they have been demanding, and which, in fact, the Arabs have never surrendered. It is said of the Sultan that he has only given way to the Young Turks under panic, and will take the first opportunity to revert to the autocratic system, when he thinks he can do so with safety. How far that course would be consistent with his acknowledged perspicacity as a statesman would depend on how far the people of Turkey should show themselves capable of parliamentary rule. It is probable that the answer of British rulers to demands for like privileges will be advice to wait and see how the constitution works. Should it work well, nobody will be more pleased at the prospect opened than will the British Government; but the prospect of its working well or working at all is not as yet received with much faith. If it is a success at all it will probably be after the manner of English precedent. Constitutions must creep before they can walk. The Russian Doumas have not understood this. The English Parliament was not at first a representation of universal suffrage—one man one vote. It was practically a gathering of the chief estates of the realm in which the people counted for very little, and it was assembled or not at the king's pleasure. Henry VIII. was as much in love with arbitrary power as any monarch could be, but Thomas Cromwell taught him how a parliament could be made an instrument to perform his will and at the same time relieve him of personal responsibility to the nation. Perhaps Abdul Hamid may find a Thomas Cromwell among the ambitious Young Turks, who will be able to seize occasion and make his reign, like that of the Mikado of Japan, a new era for the regeneration of the Turkish empire. By imitating that great monarch, or the aforesaid Henry, he could sweep away fossil institutions, and bring his empire abreast of modern ideas.

RADICALISM RULES.

Ra...alism appears to be triumphant both in Great Britain and the United States. Old-fashioned Toryism has given up the fight. Political parties now study how far each can go to secure the radical vote. In Great Britain the House of Lords, that one-time stronghold of Toryism, meekly yields its feeble objections and passes the Radical Old Age Pensions. In the United States, where there are seven candidates nominated for the presidency, not one is a Conservative. These candidates are Taft, Republican; Bryan, Democrat; Hisgen, Independent; Preston, Socialist-Labor; Chafin, Prohibitionist; Watson, Populist; Debs, Socialist. All of them, from Taft down to Debs, are Radicals, differing only in the degree of their radicalism. Mr. Taft, at the head of the list, does not make his appeal to the Conservative. The Roosevelt policies, which he strongly endorses, have been denounced by the great business concerns as Radicalism of the worst kind. Mr. Bryan is frankly radical, but not radical enough to suit the Independents and these do not go far enough for the followers of Mr. Watson, Mr. Preston or Mr. Debs.

Mr. Tafts supports the courts of law in a way; Mr. Bryan would make them subservient to the party boss; Mr. Hisgen, Mr. Hearst's man, goes Mr. Bryan one better, and would make the mob the final court of appeal; Mr. Preston, a convicted murderer, represents that class for whose accommodation jails and prisons are erected; Mr. Chafin is the only constructive candidate on grounds of moral reform; Mr. Debs, who regards soldiering for the maintenance of order as a crime, is so close to Anarchism that he touches bottom in Radicalism, and stands for abolition of all restraints inconsistent with his brand of Socialism. The country is on all hands admitted to be in revolt against the money power; the only divergence is as to the degree of revolt. The common expectation is that Mr. Taft, the least radical of the seven candidates, will be elected. Still there is no certainty. Mr. Bryan has developed a personal popularity, especially in the west, which has amazed the Republican managers, but on the other hand nothing is more obvious than that the break-up of parties is mostly among the Radicals in proportion as they are radical. United they possibly might perhaps elect Mr. Bryan. As it is, all those extreme parties are working for Mr. Taft not only by the support they withdraw from Mr. Bryan, but by the fear of Socialistic anarchy which their existence implies, leading all that is stable in the community to prefer the candidate whose election would promise needed reforms with the least disturbance of business and social conditions.

At the 'first national convention of the Independence Party,' Mr. Hearst, its founder and master, spoke of Mr. Bryan as a 'knight arrayed in a motley of mo-'dified professions and compromised 'principles, of altered opinions and re-'tracted statements,' while the Republican organization he characterized as 'the 'open and avowed handmaiden of the 'trusts.' The New York 'Evening Post' considers that these phrases contain only too much truth, but 'the defect of the 'Independence Party is its leadership.' Many thoughtful voters are said to be disgusted with both of the old organizations—with the control of the Republican machine by the protected interests and the control of the Democratic party by Mr. Bryan and his Falstaff army, including Fingy Conners, of Buffalo, and others of the Pym, Bardolph and mine ancient Pistol quality. These dissatisfied voters, of whom the 'Evening Post' is a notable spokesman, would welcome a third party with the weight and character of the gold Democrats of 1896. The fact that the Independence Party is the tail to Mr. Hearst's kite makes it an impossibility with serious men. Nevertheless, 'It is possible that the Independent 'Party may poll a considerable vote 'among the wage-earners in those states in 'which Mr. Hearst publishes newspapers, 'notably New York and Illinois; and 'the influence of his Chicago paper may 'be felt in doubtful Indiana. If New 'York and Indiana are close, the defection of the Independents—chiefly, of 'course, from the Democratic ranks—'may actually determine the result.'

STAY AT SCHOOL.

The publication of the June examination results in the various Protestant model schools and academies of the province, during the last few weeks, shows very satisfactory conditions so far as the percentage of passes to failures is concerned. These schools are apparently doing good work; and the various boards of commissioners and trustees in charge of them unquestionably take a pride in their progress and efficiency. But the publication of the individual results indicates at the same time another feature of our educational life, which is not under the control either of commissioners, trustees, principals, or teachers. It is the tendency to withdraw children too early. This is shown more particularly in the academy reports, including as they do the five grades from second model to third academy. The lists of pupils in second and third model grades are fairly large and then they steadily diminish upwards. The complete reports for this year are not at hand for comparison, but we have added up the figures of last year and find they give the following results: In the twenty-four academies of the province (not including either Westmount or Montreal High School) the total number of pupils who passed in second grade model was 263; in third grade model, 167; in first academy, 148; in second academy, 101; in third academy, 61. The figures for the total number of pupils presented in each grade show the same steady decrease. They are respectively for the five grades, 323, 271, 217, 132, and 77. As the total number of Protestant pupils in the Protestant elementary schools of the province last year was 26,985, and the total number of pupils (including, of course, those of elementary grades) in the model schools and academies was 11,091, it will be seen, even after deducting the Montreal and Westmount figures from the above, that a very small percentage of the outside school population receives a complete secondary education. It is also to be remembered that a large proportion of the pupils who go on to second academy grade, do so to enter the teaching profession.

If these figures indicate anything, they indicate that in large sections of the province, both in business and in agriculture, there is a very serious lack of appreciation of secondary education either for practical or cultural purposes. The trouble is simply as we have stated it. It is in most cases not the lack of means, but lack of appreciation on the part of parents of the value of any education beyond that of the most elementary character. As culture is but little appreciated, probably much will be gained by accentuating, as it is at present the tendency to do, those features of training that have an obvious connection with success in life. To this should be added a constant urging on the people of the value of an insight into the sciences, the languages and history, for their own sake as well as for their bearing on all lines of industrial activity. In view of the many large enterprises conducted to-day in the English-speaking portion of this province, as well as in the city, and also in view of the growing importance of education in agriculture, the number of pupils among our Protestant population who obtain a secondary education with anything like completeness in its character, seems lamentably small. In the case of the larger business enterprises it means that the tasks of management must more and more devolve upon outsiders of better training; in the case of agriculture, it means unresponsiveness to movements which elsewhere are enormously adding to the general wealth. The subject is well worth the attention of the churches, whose ministers in the country are doubtless in many cases fully alive to the facts. The present is an opportune time for the subject in view of the opening of the schools in September. The duty of staying at school until a really good education is obtained needs to be urged. The figures show that the duty is sadly neglected.

IN SEARCH OF THE UNKNOWN.

We once heard a great man declare, 'The more I learn, the less I find I 'know. I must confess I once thought 'I knew a great deal. I know now 'that what I have learned is comparatively nothing to what there is to 'know.' The saying is recalled by the recent paper of Gustave le Bon upon 'Scientific conceptions of the universe.' There are two theories of the universe, the mechanical and the energetic. Two fundamental elements exist in nature and no more—atoms and motion. The mass of the atom is the universal invariant. From the combination of its movements result all phenomena. In the second half of the last century it was discovered, or rather thought to be discovered, that there is a second invariant—energy. The endeavor to make energy take the place of the atom in the conception of phenomena resulted in the so-called energetic theory of the universe. All phenomena, or appearances, were then supposed to be constituted by the mutations of a great indestructible entity to which the name of energy was given. Ideas of mass, forces, atoms, and of figured elements of every kind were swept away, and all efforts were restricted to the measurement of the variations of the energy which accompany phenomena. The... away matter ... not seem to have ... or satisfying. N... nearer than ever ... we are studying. ... can be measured ... energy consists. ... on this point that ... the concepts of ... weighing. The ... methods of ... duce from them ... tongue of things ... tions. And we ... able to apply them ... deal with what ... all the mass of ...

As to the phenomena ... le Bon says that ... now recognized ... question. The ... materialistic and ... ries of life are ... and can only be ... dividuals who have ... the phenomena they ... to explain. When, ... we examine the ... processes which take ... hidden recesses of ... cesses which the ... in the world are ... it must be admitted ... presence of things ... which we know ... phenomena, from the ... to the evolution of ... far beyond our ... terms of physical ... domains as these the ... sent day is powerless ... author, we must not ... that anything unknown ... a conclusion would ... science. All we are ... cluding is that there ... do not yet know. A ... the futility of talk ... able is quoted of Comte ... example of the unknown ... cal composition of the ... many agreed with him ... ery of the spectroscope ...

The unknowable ... known to-morrow, ... that while we are ... science fails us here ... by no means justified ... limits for the future ... or remote. We move ... being in an immensity ... by but fugitive gleams ... Mr. le Bon thinks ... knowledge of some ... moss on a rock, flowers ... wall, the secret of the ... destinies may ultimately ... Whether this shall ever ... it would seem that science ... its dogmatism, its militarism ... other speculations, and, it may ... its empiricism. We are ... this by the fiftieth anniversary ... reading before the Linnean ... London of the joint essay ... Darwin and Alfred Russel W... 'the tendency of species to ... ties, and on the perpetuation ... ties and species by natural ... selection,' which preceded ... months the issue of the ... Species.' To some the con... 'Origin of Species' was ... others they were ... malign purpose was ... foundations of the Chris... To-day, it is recognized ... theory of the origin of ... which fits in very well ... we know, but a theory ... to be imperfect by some ... accepted it as the last ... ever, now universally ... honest endeavor to ... of understanding, and ... for what before had ... to reveal the operation ... was before ascribed ... to arbitrary will.

ALONG THE GRAND ... CHI...

Track-laying from ... Clover Bar Bridge ... The steel in the straw ... is practically ... is nearing completion ... be ready to ... month. Improvements ... division points ... are being pushed ... the roundhouse ... bricklaying ... way at Watrous. ... been started ... ber delivered ... tractors for the ... wright, the first ... Edmonton, reports ... workmen are ... gary. The ... miles from Prince ... right of way ... work is also well ... second fifty miles.

THE TORREY ...

The Torrey ... patients of the ... morrow morning at ...

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RELIQUARY STOLEN.

[illegible] Aug. 7.—A despatch from Bor[illegible] that a reliquary made of Li[illegible] enamel and beaten copper, valued [illegible] has been stolen from the [illegible] St. Vance. The reliquary was [illegible] inches in size. There is no [illegible] thieves.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[illegible] Lynch has sold to Charles [illegible] two lots with buildings erect[illegible]on, fronting on Grosvenor ave., [illegible]00.

[illegible] Ross Realty Company has sold to [illegible] G. Ross a lot fronting on [illegible] avenue, in Windsor Park, [illegible] Dame de Grace, for $1 and other [illegible] considerations.

[illegible] Power has sold to N. H. [illegible] Company, Ltd., a lot with dwell[illegible] thereon, fronting on Young [illegible] $14,250.

[illegible] C. Grier has sold to Wil[illegible] Lalonde part of four lots, be[illegible] the Mullins' farm, in the [illegible] Ste. Anne de Bout de l'Ile, [illegible] thereon, for $10,500.

[illegible] City has bought from Sam[illegible] several lots with eight tene[illegible] on Poupart street, for

[illegible] Pigon has sold to Louis Bou[illegible] lots with buildings thereon, [illegible] 616, 618, and 620 Chaussé [illegible] Sherbrooke street, for

[illegible] Boileau has sold to [illegible] Gerard a vacant lot front[illegible] Lafontaine, for $3,400.

[illegible] Desrochers has sold [illegible] for two lots with build[illegible], 848 and 850, fronting on [illegible] near Roy street, for

[illegible] has sold to Charles O. [illegible] with buildings thereon, [illegible] Aylwin street, for $4,500.

CRITICISM HAS BEGUN.

THE ALLOTMENT OF THE OLYMPIC FUNDS HAS NOW BECOME A SUBJECT FOR UNFAVORABLE COMMENT.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—It is difficult to tell if Canada will send an Olympic lacrosse team to England. Of course, they would beat the British teams, but there would not be a great deal of honor in that. Then the funds are low in the Olympic treasury of Canada. Money has been spent in sending all sorts of odds and ends to England—tennis players, trap shooters, and the like. This is becoming a matter of criticism now. Anybody seemed able to get transportation at the beginning, for which the lacrosse men may suffer. Already the appropriation for them has been lessened; even then the funds do not and may not reach the level of the steamship passage. Lacrosse does not figure largely in the British Olympic horizon, so it would not be a matter for worry if the trip fell through, except to the players. Canada as it stands has not much to show for the money spent on the games, and the criticisms are beginning to come.

A GREAT DRYDOCK.

London, Aug. 7.—The White Star Steamship Company is negotiating with the London & Southwestern Railway Company for the construction of an immense drydock at Southampton, capable of accommodating liners one thousand feet in length. This movement is in connection with the approaching construction at Belfast of two steamships nearly that size for the White Star Company.

A HORRIBLE EXPERIMENT

GIRL CATALEPTIC BURIED—HUMANE SOCIETY OF TOLEDO TRIES TO STOP THE EXHIBITION.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Humane Society of this city is endeavoring to release Florence Jessie Gibson, nineteen years old, of Washington, who is buried five feet below the surface of the earth at Cedar Point as a hypnotic experiment.

A stop will be put to the exhibition if any statute can be found under which the society can proceed, declared Mrs. Fannie Everett, a Humane Society official, after a visit to the place of burial.

The girl was placed in a coffin and lowered beneath the earth on Saturday night. She is to be resurrected, according to present plans, on Aug. 10. Bunja Bundha Happarow, an alleged Hindoo mystic, put the girl in a state of catalepsy and buried her. He declares that at the end of ten days she will emerge from her sleep in perfect condition. A big crowd saw her lowered in her coffin and the earth thrown in. All can see that the girl is actually in the grave by peering down a long tube through which the face of the sleeper can be seen by aid of a little electric light which dangles at the end of a wire.

DUERR REFUSES OFFER

TO BUILD AN AIRSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—It is stated on good authority here that Herr Duerr, Count Zeppelin's chief engineer and his collaborator in the construction of his airships, has refused an offer of $500,000 from a group of American capitalists to come to New York and build an airship in the United States.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

ARCHES COURT ORDERS CANON THOMPSON NOT TO DENY SACRAMENT TO MR. BANNISTER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 7.—The Arches Court has ordered Canon Thompson not to deny the sacrament to Alan Bannister, who married his deceased wife's sister in Canada.

CHICAGO WASTING WATER.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Chicago is wasting water at the rate of more than eighty-three billion gallons per year. This estimate, accompanied by a protest, is included in an annual report of Mr. John Ericson, the city engineer, made public to-day. Mr. Ericson also takes up the meter question in his report, showing that consumers without meters get their water for less than one-third of what meter users have to pay. He asserts that the city is not 'receiving 'an adequate return or revenue from the unmetred supply.'

18 Holes on a warm day

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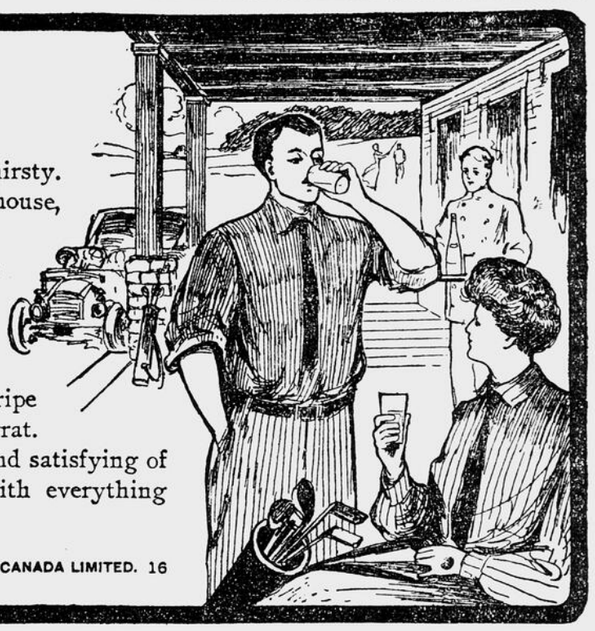

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JUST OUT.

The following are the contents of this week's 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Sultan's Surrender and What it Means —Will the Granting of a Constitution Precipitate Bloodshed? — Stephen Bonsol, in the 'Times,' New York.

The Interior of Morocco — Sources of El Hadj's Influence—E. Ashmead Bartlett, in the 'Morning Post,' London.

Lord Morley's Indian Reforms — The Mischief of Over-Centralization—Sir William Wedderburn, in the 'Nation,' London.

South African Union—The Imperial Connection — Special Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.

The Unrest of Insecurity — By Admiral C. C. Penrose Fitzgerald, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London, abridged.

Mr. Balfour and the Parents' League—'Saturday Review,' London.

France and the Income Tax Bill—The 'Nation,' London.

The Presidential Campaign in the United States—The Wage Earner and the Campaign—The 'Outlook,' New York, the 'Times,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

From a Musician's Diary—T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

Marine Drama — Max Beerbohm, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Homesteader—Poem, by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in the 'Youth's Companion.'

Wheat Fields—Poem, by C. K. Burrow, in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

The Crown of Righteousness—A Summer Vesper Sermon—Lyman Abbott, in the 'Outlook,' New York.

The Limitations o Modern Reading—A Century Ago Books were Few but Precious—Written for the New York 'Times' by the Late Bishop Potter.

The Evolution of the Jewel—The 'Daily Graphic,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Heavens in August—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'

A Pagan Burial Ground—The 'Saturday Review,' London.

Fresh Air and 'Air Sewage'—'Evening Post,' New York.

A GREAT METHODIST ADMINISTRATOR

SIR ROBERT HART'S WORK IN CHINA.

('The Methodist Times.')

The departure of Sir Robert Hart from China, where he spent nearly fifty years in the service of his adopted country, merits, we think, more than a brief paragraph, and the people called Methodists especially will read with interest, and even gratitude, the life history of one who, though unattached to the Church of his fathers for many years, yet evidenced through his long life, through many difficulties, much

SIR ROBERT HART.

that is best in her teaching, and always cherished a genuine affection for her well-being.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

It seems to me, therefore, wise to attempt a brief sketch of the life of this great man, whom writers of history, in the coming days, will class with, and not below Hastings, Cromer and other empire builders. I will arrange the facts under three heads; and as personal reminiscences are generally most interesting, especially to the writer, I will address myself to these first. Sir Robert Hart has spent most of his life in Pekin; I have lived all the time in the South of China. Some twenty-one years ago, however, I had the privilege in Macao, the ancient Portuguese settlement in Kwangtung Province, of several conversations with the famous Comptroller of the Chinese Customs Service. Sir Robert had come south as a representative of the Chinese Government to assist in some negotiations respecting the opium trade. This is a side issue. One Sunday afternoon I was preaching in a private house in Macao, and there were twenty persons present, of whom most were missionaries and their families, who had gathered there for a month's rest. Presently there entered a gentleman, unknown to the preacher, and apparently to the congregation, who sat quietly down and took a reverent interest in the service. At its close he joined me, and I presently discovered, much to my surprise, that the reverent worshipper was the Inspector-General, or, as he has been called in China, the I. G.' He entered into conversation at once, as if we had long been acquaintances, and I soon found that he was almost as well versed in Methodism as I was myself. He told me many things about his early days in China, which I have remembered, but of which no mention need be made here. On reaching the door of my unfurnished dwelling—my wife and I were also picnicking for a month to escape the blistering heat of Canton, and so could boast of nothing but an almost empty house, and a sea breeze—no pressing invitation was needed to induce him to join us in afternoon tea. The impression left on my mind of the social chat is very vivid to-day. He told his stories with an infinite charm, and perfect self-abandonment. He had just concluded negotiations on behalf of China with the French Government, which led to the cessation of bloodshed and the establishment of peace, and he conversed on the method that he had followed with the utmost naturalness, and absolutely without egotism. We saw him once or twice afterwards, and at each interview the charm of his personality became more fascinating, and the wealth of his many-sided mind more captivating. When he departed he posted two letters. The one was addressed to Mrs. Bone; the other was addressed to the doctor, in whose house the Sunday service was held. Each of these envelopes contained a cheque for $500, or at the then rate of exchange, about £100. The one was given to the funds of the hospital over which the doctor presided; the other was to be devoted to the poor of the Native Wesleyan Church of Canton. If this sketch should reach the eye of Sir Robert he will be glad to know that the fund has been carefully administered, and that while from the principal and interest many of these poor have received assistance, here yet remains something over to this day.

HIS GENEROSITY TO METHODISM.

This was not the only occasion whereon Sir Robert had assisted Methodism in the East. When we built the first Methodist Church in Hongkong, I ventured to write and ask for some assistance. The reply was characteristic and generous. 'The cheque enclosed,' Sir Robert said, 'will be sufficient to pay off what remains of your debt'—and it was. Nor did he forget us when we built the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. These references abundantly indicate that he had not forgotten the Methodist Church. Much more might be added to illustrate his continued beneficence towards all schemes that seemed to further the physical, social, mental, or spiritual well-being of his fellow-men. When the Morrison Memorial was mooted for Canton, Sir Robert was among the first who subscribed towards its funds, and the article he wrote supporting the scheme, by its deep sympathy, its keen mental insight and simple seriousness, was, perhaps, of more value than the donation which he immediately forwarded. A list of Sir Robert's benefactions would be a long one, but he would be the last man to wish to have them emblazoned before the world.

A UNIQUE CAREER.

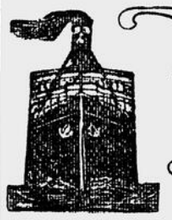
In sketching briefly the public life of Sir Robert, we are dealing with an almost unique career. He came to Canton in 1859, in the service of his country, as assistant consul. Therein he remained two years. He then transferred himself to the infant customs service of China. It would be out of place here to write on the failure of what is known as the Lay-Osborne flotilla, which gave him his opportunity. Sir Horatius Lay had induced the then Chinese Government to purchase from England a flotilla of gunboats, to be commanded by British officers, and worked by Chinese crews. The plan was ill digested. The Chinese Government was ignorant. The promoter of the scheme, as well as the captain of the flotilla, misunderstood their relationship to their Chinese masters. The government repudiated the arrangement, and Sir Horatius's influence vanished. Mr. Hart, then quite a young man, who had already served two years in the customs service, was requested by the Chinese Government to take his place, and he accepted the offer. A simple way of illustrating Sir Robert's abilities is to state in brief what he has accomplished during his forty-five years of service as Inspector-General. This, if done effectively, would demand a pamphlet. The Imperial Customs in China is first and foremost his work. The idea sprang from an accident. At the close of the famous Taiping Rebellion, when things in Shanghai were in the direst confusion, the British, American and French consuls constituted themselves into a board, to collect the revenues due to the Chinese Government from the ships that entered the harbor. This small and apparently accidental beginning, supplied the germ of the wonwonderful customs service of China. These three worked so economically and effectually that the Chinese Government decided to establish such a service at all the treaty ports, which should be manned by Europeans, whose headquarters should be at Pekin, and over this infant organization was placed this young Irishman. He began to develop it from the first. Gradually he established branches as far south as Mengtze, on the borders of Annam, as far north as Nieuchwang, before the Russian-Japanese war, and as far west as Chungking, a thousand miles up the Yangtse. In this service almost every nationality has its citizens. To-day the customs service, in order to collect revenue, employs an army of 1,151 foreigners and 4,400 Chinese. It is on the credit of this service that China effects her loans from foreign bankers, and out of this revenue she pays her heavy indemnities. Without it China would long ago have been bankrupt. The second achievement of Sir Robert, which is closely connected with the customs, is the establishment of the marine department, which has charge of the harbors of China. This department has erected many lighthouses on the dangerous coastline, so that to-day, though something more yet remains to be done, the navigation of the China Sea and her vast rivers is almost as easy as the navigation of the waters of any other part of the world.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Lastly comes the new postal service. This is yet in its infancy, but like all healthy infants, it is growing and rapidly approaching a period of adolescence. The splendid new post-office of Canton testifies to the stability of the enterprise, and the assured success that has already been achieved. These three last branches employ no less than 11,980 persons. 'Over this service until very recently Sir R. Hart has been absolute master. Promotions, dismissals, appointments—all were in his hands; yet so well has he administered the service and so free has he been from favoritism or the bitter ills that so often accompany autocracy, that rarely is anyone heard to question the justice and the good faith of the great Inspector-General.' To the man who has done so much for his foster country the Emperor could not but be grateful. He has not been ungrateful. Honors have been heaped upon Sir Robert by the Chinese Government. It is hardly necessary to add that Great Britain is proud of her son, and has also honored him in her own way on several occasions. In 1885 she offered him the post of British Minister of Plenipotentiary at Pekin, which offer was declined. Other nations, too, have vied with each other to do him honor, and 'were he to attempt to wear the medals and decorations that have been conferred upon him by almost every government upon earth, his entire wardrobe would scarce accommodate the glittering collection.'

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

What, then, is the secret of this great success? In a word it is the personality of the man. Hard work is at the bottom of all success everywhere. Sir Robert Hart's career was no exception to this general rule. But mere intellectual brilliancy would never in itself have placed and retained him in the unique position he has so long occupied. The Chinese have men of splendid and acute intellects, who know well enough that two and two always make four. Moral excellence and stability were of primal importance. A recent local paper tells of the ways of one of China's officials, Yi Kuk. He embezzled 4,000,000 taels of his master's funds, and when arrested forthwith committed suicide. This is an extreme case, but as the moon is to the other planets, so is this deed of Yi Kuk compared with what goes on in all branches of government administration. A man therefore who handles untold millions of dollars must be above suspicion and above reproach. This lofty excellence Sir R. Hart need not claim, for it is his by right, and everybody knows it. This quality has shone forth with splendor from the first like a diamond among imitation pastes, or a genuine pearl among Chinese beads. It was the one characteristic among his many natural gifts that commanded the absolute trust and respect of the Chinese Government. Not until Chinese histriographers, when the last Emperor of the present dynasty sleeps his last long sleep, shall write up the history of the last fifty momentous years of Chinese struggles for light, will the world approximately know the wonderful achievements of this clear-headed, tender-hearted, unassuming Irishman; not until the final appraisement of human actions will the number and extent of his private deeds of kindness be summed up and appraised. Meanwhile, it will be long ere we shall meet his peer, and all unite in praying for him an eventide of peace in the country from which he willingly banished himself, for so many decades, amongst his own people, for whom he ever cherished strong and affectionate regards.—Charles Bone, in 'Methodist Times.'



SHIPPING NEWS.

BRITISH TOURISTS ON BOARD.

The Allan line SS. 'Victorian,' arrived in port last evening at 6.30 o'clock from Liverpool. Among her passengers, besides the Olympic athletes and the Bisley team, was a party of thirty-five British tourists, under the auspices of the London Polytechnic Society, who will visit various points in Canada, and, making the round trip, will return to England in about three weeks.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Hibernian	London	Montreal
Mount Royal	London	Montreal
Lake Michigan	Antwerp	Montreal

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamship Cairncrag (1951), Hyslop, Middlesboro, Section 24. R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Pomeranian (2700), Rennie, London and Havre, Allan's London wharf. H. & A. Allan.

Steamship Southwark (5642), Williams, Liverpool, Alexandra pier, Dominion line.

Steamship Manchester Mariner (2672), Linton, Victoria pier. Furness, Withy & Co.

Steamship Hermi (2516). Zachariasen, Mediterranean ports, Windmill Point. T. R. McCarthy.

Steamship Devona (2372), Murray, Thomson wharf. R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Ionian (5323), Johnston, Glasgow shed. H. & A. Allan.

Steamship Monmouth (2569), Kendall, Bristol wharf. C.P.R. Atlantic.

Steamship Montezuma (5358), Potter, London wharf. C.P.R. Atlantic.

Steamship Marina (3322), Taylor, Glasgow, Donaldson wharf. R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Sardinian (2786), Henry, London and Havre, Allan's London wharf. H. & A. Allan.

Steamship Sandsend (2480), Clark, Sydney, Windmill Point McLean. Kennedy.

Steamship Campana (3174), Demers, Pictou, Papineau avenue. J. & G. Brock.

Steamship Garibaldi (466), Elde, Sydney. A. Lemieux.

Steamship Victorian (6744), Pickering, Liverpool, Liverpool wharf. H. & A. Allan.

Nordstjernen (1338), Bullman. T. R. McCarthy & Co.

BOUND FOR MONTREAL.

Steamer.	From	Date.
Cervona	Newcastle	July 28
Englishman	Antwerp	July 28
Fremona	Middlesboro	July 28
Dominion	Liverpool	July 30
Manchester Shipper	Manchester	July 31
Athenia	Glasgow	Aug. 1
Grampian	Glasgow	Aug. 1
Ontarian	London	Aug. 1
Cairnrona	Middlesboro	Aug. 5
Ottawa	Liverpool	Aug. 6

DOMINION'S PASSENGERS.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion, which is due in Montreal to-morrow morning, has on board the following first class cabin passengers:—Mr. Paul Auve, Mr. W. C. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, Mr C. J. Bently, Mrs. Bently, Mr. C. E. Bently, Miss Isabel L. Clarke, Mrs. W. L. Davies, Miss M. K. Davies, Mr. W. L. Davies, Mr. L. Davies, Miss Jane Gay Dodge, Colonel E. Gratan, Miss Bernice Hawke, Mrs. J. S. Henderson, Miss Gladys Hogoboom, Miss Lewis Hunt, Mr. D. W. Hunt, Mr. D. W. Hurn, Mrs Hurn, Miss R. J. Hurn, Mrs. A. Jacobson, infant and maid; Mr. O. F. Johnson, Mr. O. H. Keeling, Mr. H. Marks, Mrs. Marks, Mr. George Matthews, Miss Matthews, Miss Helen G. Matthews, Miss Charlotte E. Matthews, Miss Irene Phelan, Mr. W. L. Silcocks, Mr. George A. Smith, Mr J. Howard Start, Mrs. Start, Miss G. Stone, Miss M. C. Stephenson, Miss Helen Thomas, Miss Marion Thomas, Dr. T. Wolverton, Miss N. Wolverton, Miss Ora Wright.

NOTES

The Thomson line SS. Iona, from Montreal, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening.

The Elder Dempster line SS. Sokoto arrived at Vera Cruz on Wednesday.

The Thomson line SS. Devona sailed this morning from Montreal for London.

The Manchester Mariner, Manchester line, sails for Manchester at daybreak to-morrow.

The C.P.R. Atlantic line is due in Quebec this evening and Montreal to-morrow evening.

The R.M.S. Virginian arrived at Liverpool 5 o'clock to-day.

The SS. Corsican sailed from Moville at 10 a.m. to-day with 86 saloon, 244 second cabin and 220 third class passengers.

The Hon. W. A. Weir and Mrs. Weir will return from Little Metis on Wednesday.

Miss Edith Nichols, St. Lambert, has returned from a visit of several weeks to Miss Perley, Easton's Corners, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Elliott have returned from an extended trip to the Lower Provinces.

We Are Handing Out Hundreds of Melons

Every day, and there are thousands more to come from the [illegible]
Get busy—send or wire in your orders immediately for

FRASER'S
MONTREAL IMPROVED NUTMEG MELONS
THE "OUTREMONT BEAUTIES"

THE BEST VARIETY OF MUSK MELON IN THE WORLD
OF LIGHT GREEN FLESH, LARGE SIZE and MATCHLESS FLAVOUR

We control the entire crop of the STANDARD BRAND and the BEST VINES on the Island, and are in a position to supply Consumers with the VERY FINEST FRUIT on the most favorable terms.

GORMAN'S GORMAN'S GORMAN'S
Famous Outremont Beauties
Montreal Melons

Now is the time for shipping a few fine Montreal Melons to your friends. The fruit is at its best now, and in splendid shape.

Orders taken for all parts of Canada and the United States and shipped on shortest possible notice. Leave your orders ahead so as to get best selection.

Call in and see how fine they are this year.

FRASER, VIGER & Co. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
FRASER'S BUILDING,
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.
MONTREAL

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Winnipeg reports that it is next to impossible to buy cash wheat, and accordingly, dealers are putting up their quotations on Manitoba wheat. Sales are not being forced by holders at all, as the supplies are so low that, with an active demand, they would be cleaned up in a very short time.

Local dealers' quotations are:—Ontario wheat, old or new, No. 2 white and red, 85c to 86c; No. 2 mixed, 84½c to 85c. Manitoba wheat, quotations at Georgian Bay ports, No. 1 northern, $1.12½; No. 2 northern, $1.10½; No. 3 northern, $1.09½. Oats, Ontario, new, 39c to 41c outside; old, nominal, at 44c to 46c outside. Manitoba, No. 2 scarce, 48c to 48½c, lake ports; No. 3, 46c to 46½c; rejects, 45c to 45½c. Barley, quiet; No. 2, 58c to 60c outside; No. 3 X, 56c to 57c outside. Rye, new, 68c bid outside; old, no stocks. Corn, nominal at 86c to 86½c, Toronto freights, for No. 2 yellow, and 84c to 84½c for kiln dried. Bran, scarce and quiet; quoted at $16 to $18 per ton in bulk outside; in bags, $2 more. Shorts, strong, but quiet at $20 to $21 per ton in bulk outside; in bags, $2 more. Flour, Manitoba, first patents, $6; seconds, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30; Ontario winter wheat patents, $2.30 to $2.35.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 7.—Canadian butter is finding a slow sale owing to the high prices ruling. Choicest is quoted at 116s to 118s, and finest at 114s.

Cheese is quiet on spot, but attempts are being made in Canada to raise the values, which, however, look as if they would fall. Choicest is quoted at 58s 6d to 60s; New Zealand, 60s to 62s for the same quality.

The demand for bacon is restricted owing to the home prices ruling for Continental. Values range from 58s to 62s.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The light runs of the past week or so have created a better demand for all grades of cattle, and the market to-day was firm. Good cattle, drovers say, are selling from ten to fifteen cents higher, and the poorer grades are steady. The run at the City Cattle market yesterday and to-day was 88 cars, 1,[illegible] cattle, 1,562 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 390 calves.

Heavy export cattle were very few, but there were some good quality exporters of light and medium weight, which brought around five cents.

Good butcher cattle are still scarce, and are much in demand. The choicest to-day brought from $4.85 to $5.10, which is a little better than they would have sold the beginning of the week. Good cows are also firmer, some of them fetching over four cents than last week.

Canners and stockers were a little easier to dispose of than last week, but the prices show no improvement; in fact, some low-grade eastern canners to-day sold as low as 75 cents a hundredweight.

Good milkers and springers are always in demand, and prices for them is steady.

Calves are steady for the best, but are a little off for the poorer, of which there was a larger proportion to-day. Sheep are unchanged under a good steady demand. Lambs are about twenty-five cents higher, but little significance is attributed to the advance, as they are liable to varying fluctuations from now on.

The market for hogs is weak, and prices are off fifteen cents. The quality of the offerings is not by any means up to the standard, and there is talk of the packers reducing their buying prices together. Choice are now quoted at $6.75, fed and watered off cars, Toronto.

CHINESE MATCHMAKING.

In stating that the Hsieh Chang match factory is owned and managed exclusively by Chinese, and only hand labor in the manufacture of matches is employed, Vice-Consul General Albert W. Pontius, of Hankow, describes its operations as follows:

All of the material used, with the exception of phosphorus, is purchased in Japan. The phosphorus is imported from England and France. Of the six hundred workers four hundred are women. The match sticks of double length are imported from Japan, and the men are employed in drying and dipping these sticks into the sulphur fluid and composition. The sticks are then cut in two to their regular length. Two styles of matches are turned out, the ordinary sulphur and the red composite match.

The women insert the dry sticks in the meshes of a sieve, improvised for the purpose, ready for the men's sulphur or red composition. Women also employed in filling and wrapping these boxes in packages, and then in fifty-gross boxes. [illegible] made by women at [illegible] paid by piecework. [illegible] in such work [illegible] dred.

The present [illegible] 130 boxes of five [illegible] nary sulphur [illegible] of five gross [illegible] match. The [illegible] nary safety [illegible] bearing the stamp of [illegible] manufactured [illegible] that the demand [illegible] match is rapidly [illegible] factory has now [illegible] thousand boxes of [illegible] The red composition [illegible] gaining favor rapidly [illegible] shortly be largely [illegible] pany owning the factory [illegible] at $40,000, with shares [illegible] ing the fourteen years [illegible] shares have increased [illegible] now worth $640 each.

Canadian National Exhibition
TORONTO, ONT.
August 31st to Sept. 14th inclusive.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

All Nine Provinces Represented
Every Department Will Make a Record
The Park a Great White Light

Beautiful Paintings by Renowned Old World Artists
Music by Thirty Bands.
Wonderful Minera[illegible]
Entries all along the line more numerous than ever
The Most Famous Hippodromes Exceeded in Attractions and Outdoor [illegible]
Brilliant and Realistic Spectacle

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL
With 900 Performers—Count[illegible]
—and—
GRAND INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TATTOO
With 300 Musicians—Count[illegible]
—and—
The Most Marvellous Display of Fireworks Ever Made in Canada
Every Inch of the Grounds Illuminated.

DON'T MISS THIS YEAR'S FAIR

CHEAP RATES FROM ALL [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS STRIKE [illegible] furnished rooms, suitable for married couple, terms [illegible]

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] customed to cooking for [illegible] under 20, good reference [illegible] by letter, Superintendent [illegible] Training School, Shawbridge.

BUSINESS CONTINUES QUIET AND ALL CANADA WAITING RESULT OF HARVEST

...as for some ...are none too ...a continuance ...Retrenchment ...Bradstreet's, the ...all through ...winter, made ...ments. Expen... view of the ...improvement ...crop reports ...it is hoped ...may im... the strike on ...conditions ...showed some ...September. ...day conditions ...is little, if ...of any change ...week at least. ...harvesting ...come in and ...near future. ...sharp decline ...over-supply. ...and is likely ...for cattle ...as ...

...are pleased ...July. Fre... more cheer to ...prospects in... to the acre at ...will loosen up. ...for everybody ...to pay up old ...ware and lum... ber the activity has already shown itself to a limited extent. Building operations are improving. Fear of a grain blockade is more serious, through the announcement of the C.P.R. strike and is stimulating the movement of all classes of merchandise.

Vancouver and Victoria reports state that the week has been uneventful in the wholesale markets. While there has not been any increased activity, prices are reported firmer and a somewhat better feeling prevails. The market shows little or no price changes since last week. Trade has been featureless. Business has been fair.

Pain is badly wanted in and around Quebec. Reports from various sections are to the effect that pasturage is pretty well burnt up and forest fires in some sections are making matters unpleasant. Wholesale business is much about the same as the previous week. City trade is fairly satisfactory. In the lumber industry a quietness is noticeable.

Hamilton retail trade continues fairly active despite the holiday season. A heavy thunderstorm did considerable damage in the East and West but there are no reports of crop injury from this district.

London reports say business shows a fair continued movement in wholesale lines. Crop reports show improvement and the outlook for trade improves.

Ottawa shows a gratifying volume of mid-summer business although the holiday feeling and harvesting has made things quiet. Reports from country districts are favorable.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS.

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

	Div.	payble	1907. High.	Low.	1908 High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low,	Last. Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
...	...	Oct.	201½	410	174½	142	174½	170	172¾	$174.50	4.0
...	...	Aug.	96½	79	96½	85	96	95	95	95.00	6.3
...	...	Aug.	239	157	191	170½	181⅜	177¼	181	178.00	5.8
...	...	Aug.	108¾	169	94¾	78⅞	92	91⅛	91⅛	91.13	5.5
...	...	Oct.	115½	82⅞	105½	94	104½	99½	105⅜	105.50	6.7
...	...	...	81½	28½	42¾	21¼	41½	39	41½	41.50	...
...	...	Sept.	32⅞	43½	78	62	75⅜	74½	75	75.00	6.6
...	...	...	79	45	55	41⅞	49	47¼	48¾	48.75	...
...	...	Oct.	70¼	37	58½	37⅜	55¼	53¾	55¼	55.25	7.3
...	...	Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	77½	75¼	77	7.00	6.5
...	...	...	80	13¼	18¾	14	16¼	15	16¼	16.25	...
...	...	Oct.	15	42¼	70	51¾	70	66⅝	70	70.00	5.7

	Div.	payble	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re-turn
...	...	Sept.	152	143	128	133	4.3
...	...	Oct.	161	158	143½	154	5.2
...	...	...	178½	157	133½	133½	5.9
...	...	...	162	152	148	149¼	5.3
...	...	...	213½	200	188	196	5.1
...	...	...	224	212	205	212	4.7
...	...	...	155¾	145	141	142¾	5.6
...	...	...	234¼	234¼	217¾	217¼	4.6
...	...	...	225	225	225	225	5.3
...	...	...	218¾	218¾	218¾	217	5.0
...	...	...	208½	....	....	215¼	5.5
...	...	...	224	....	....	224	4.4
...	...	...	145	175	120	130	5.4
...	...	...	132	133	121½	133	5.3
...	...	...	283	283	267¼	271¼	4.3
...	...	...	164	164	156	158	5.0
...	...	Nov.	116	92	87	91	5.4
...	...	...	114	109	103	105	5.7
...	...	...	104	100	95¼	100	4.5
...	...	...	98	96	92	98	6.1
...	...	...	107	106	102½	104¼	5.0
...	...	Oct.	120	111¼	108¾	109	7.3
...	...	...	66¾	66¼	44	63¼	...
...	...	Aug.	112	100	85	96½	7.3
...	...	Sept.	128	130	114	117	6.0
...	...	Jan.	108	102	92	92	7.6

	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re-turn
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay..	1 Q.	Oct.	71¾	68¼	59¾	68½	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Sept.	112	115	103	112	6.3
Illinois..	1½ Q.	Oct.	94½	88¼	77	85½	7.0
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Oct.	190⅞	89	89	75¼	8.0
Lau.Paper	1¾ Q.	Oct.	110	114	100¼	112	6.2
Magd....	1¾ Q.	....	71¾	....	....	71⅝	9.6
Havana...	1¼ Q.	Oct.	85	75	68¼	75	8.0
Textile...	1¾ Q.	Oct.	98½	90	78¼	82	8.5
B.C.Pack.	3½ H.	....	74¾	....	....	74¾	
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	145	138⅜	123	136	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	162	148	135	135½	5.9
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	128	113¾	105	105	6.6
Hfx. Ry	1½ Q.	Oct.	104½	100	95	98¼	6.1
Trinidad.	1¼ Q.	Oct.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo...	..	....	29¾	15	8	10	..
Switch...	7 Y.	Dec.	98½	93	60	67	10.7
Soo.....	1¼ Q.	Oct.	136½	117	90¼	115	5.1
Lau.Paper	3 H.	Aug.	93	106	93	108	5.8
Magd....	..	....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana..	..	....	45¼	25	20	23½	..
Textile..	1¼ Q.	Oct.	45	45	41	42	11.6
Lke.ofWd	1½ Q.	Sept.	107	89½	71	89¼	6.7
Mexican	..	....	57½	68½	43⅝	68¼	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	138½	136¼	113	136	..
Rio.....	..	....	48	60	29	50	59
Ohio....	..	....	30⅝	21	16	16	..

THERE IS IMPROVEMENT SAYS MR. HARRIMAN.

Aug. 8.—A more rational ...ughout the country in ...financial conditions,' said ...Harriman, the railway ...discussing the question of ...subjects of interest ...urgo. 'I feel that there ...in the situation. ...wing and those already ...in the aggregate ...magnitude and value ...basis of prosperity. ...their crops they ...to buy, and thus ...and manufacturers. ...railway corpora... ...raise money to ...a proper basis and ...sound state of effi... President Roose... favored a regu... that the railways ...forced competi... destructive and not ...

...of the interstate ...the railways ...must publish their ...this is a serious ...panies have ...for a subsidy ...

...S OF CHEESE ...ADE YESTERDAY.

...and commission ...Board meetings ...general trade as ...ng the boards in ...ng. ...Iroquois cheese ...Cheese offered. ...buyers. ...the Cornwall ...1115 boxes of ...offered and 622 ...

...RAILWAY ...TAKEN BY G.N.R.

...way has taken ...ge of Mr. John ...Y railway in ...ester. The ...and a half ...

...SS CO. ...D MORE OVENS.

...Company ...ion of fifty ...the grow... ...be built at ...Montreal.

MR. PLUMMER IN LONDON TALKS ABOUT CANADA.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, who is at present in England on important financial matters, relative to the welfare of the steel plant at Sydney, gave an interesting interview to the 'Canada' publication, on questions relating to the Dominion, and more particularly dealing with the problem of transportation in this country.

'I see,' said Mr. Plummer, 'that certain Canadian correspondents have been saying some hard things about the Central Railway of Canada, in which I am indirectly interested. On some points they are very wrong. With the financial side of this undertaking I am not concerned, but as to the value and importance of such a line there can, I think, be no doubt.'

Then, taking a piece of paper and a pencil, Mr. Plummer drew a sketch of the present railway system between Montreal and the Georgian Bay, showing that between the Canadian Atlantic on the north and the Canadian Pacific on the south there was a substantial extent of country which would be opened up by this proposed line, and that, when constructed, it would give another outlet for western grain from Georgian Bay to Montreal. In this, in the opinion of Mr. Plummer—lies the merit and justification of this new line.

'With a good harvest,' continued Mr. Plummer, 'there is great congestion of grain traffic at the lake ports, and, from all appearances, this year we shall have a "bumper" crop, and the congestion will be greater than ever before. The Grand Trunk Railway is increasing its facilities for handling grain at Midland, on the Georgian Bay, and the Canadian Pacific is constructing a direct line to Victoria Harbor, near by—in addition to their line to Owen Sound—all to take care of this growing traffic; but there will be business for them all.' Mr. Plummer was then asked if, for the same reason the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway would not be a great boon in facilitating grain transportation, but, while expressing sympathy with this effort, Mr. Plummer does not believe that it will cheapen the carriage of grain to Liverpool. He pointed out the advantages Montreal has, in common with New York, in extremely low rates for grain shipped by the regular line steamers, who take it, practically as ballast, at rates on which no vessel depending on that cargo could live.

In the case of Hudson's Bay—putting aside all questions of the difficulties of navigation—it would, in his opinion, be commercially impracticable for vessels to go from Liverpool to the Bay and bring back grain at the rates prevailing by way of Montreal.

ILLINOIS TRACTION

Great strides have been made by the Illinois Traction Company towards the completion and rounding up of their system within the last two years, and the benefit of this will accrue to the company within an appreciable period. The bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis is progressing steadily, and when this is completed, and the belt line in the city of St. Louis is completed, the earnings of the company will be increased enormously.

The splendid support which the local market is giving this stock is an evidence of the confidence placed by the buying public in this particular issue.

PRICE OF LUMBER AT WINNIPEG IS REDUCED.

Considerable reduction in the price of lumber was announced at Winnipeg this week. Shiplap and boards have been reduced $5.50 per thousand, making the new price $17 per thousand. There is also a reduction in the price of dimension lumber for $2.50 per thousand, which brings it down to $19 per thousand. This applies to all lumber from British Columbia and western points.

PITY THE POOR RAILWAYS HAS NO ONE A WORD TO SAY?

Pity the downtrodden railway, says the 'Evening Post.' Is there no one to say a good word for it in its present dilemma? Here is the President, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, serving notice on the railway men of the country that if they raise freight rates there will be a rigid investigation of the increase to see whether or not it is justified. Last winter a similar threat prevented the cutting of wages except in isolated cases—wages could not be decreased on the eve of a Presidential campaign. But, says the railroad manager, there are only three ways in which a railroad can aid itself when times are bad: by cutting off all expenses that are not absolutely necessary, by lowering wages, or raising rates. The first was resorted to last fall; no improvements or development are under way, and no large purchases of rolling stock or materials are reported. The salaries of clerks and operating officers, they not being unionized, have long since been cut. What else can the railroads do, they ask. Well, the 'Evening Post' has steadily advised against their raising rates as a move that would be a tactical mistake and help them not at all. It confesses now to a certain sympathy for them, hardened old offenders as they are. It is trying to have the government opposing your every move; more than that, it exasperates operating officers to the point where they ask just how much difference there is between government control and management and the present situation.

Rise Coming in B.R.T.

New York, Aug. 7.—There is an active pool operating in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the earnings of this road are now better than ever, besides it seems probable that they will be able to continue to charge 10 cents to Coney Island. It is believed that B.R.T. is going to be put up considerably higher before this movement ends.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eight percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 1st day of September next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August.

By order of the Board,

E. F. HEBDEN,

MONTREAL, July 24, 1908 *General Manager.*

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 1886.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st Day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th Day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth day of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
July 22, 1908.

Wanted.

PONY PRESS (SECOND-HAND) WANTED. State make, size, speed, price, and where to be seen. A. DENIS, 'La Tribune,' St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Bargains

FOR SALE, LARGE WALNUT BOOK-case, Handsome Buggy and Board of Trade Certificate. Apply from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., at 462 Wood avenue, Westmount.

FOR SALE — LAYTON BROS. UPRIGHT Grand, walnut case, 3 pedals, and practice attachment, ivory and ebony keys, full iron frame; nearly new; $240.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

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

Furnished Rooms to Let

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; BOARD, if desired; electric light; no children. 17A Balmoral street.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, double and single, all modern conveniences, in private family. Can be seen after 6 p.m. 97 Durocher street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY, 96 Park avenue.

ROOMS TO LET — COMFORTABLE Furnished rooms, with respectable English family, to let, single or double. No. 21 Aylmer street.

Rooms to Let

TO LET, AT A VERY REASONABLE price, two large rooms and one small one. Apply W. J. POUPORE, Jr., 124 Board of Trade, Montreal.

Business Cards.

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE MART. — HENRY FRIGON, 141 St. Peter street, corner of Craig. We buy and sell houses, building lots, farms. Right place for bargains. Your money always safe.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, LARGE SIZE BLACK COCKER Spaniel Pups (Male), lower prices. Apply WM DAVIDSON, 60 Fulford street.

FOR SALE — ROUGH COATED SCOTCH Collie Pups, beautifully marked; their sire and dam finest watchers and cattle dogs, from pedigree stock; prices right. MEREDITH HEWARD, Weir, Que.

FOR SALE — A FINE PAIR OF BLACK and Tan Dogs, and two lovely Boston Bull Terriers; very small and extra fine. Apply 1428 St. Denis street, Montreal.

GINSENG SEEDS AND PLANTS, FOR planting, for sale at lowest prices; large profits from small garden. Write for circular. J. E. JANELLE, Caughnawaga, Que.

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.

Farms For Sale

A BARGAIN — FOR SALE — 120-ACRE dairy farm, seven miles from Cass City; two good houses; two good bank barns; two good wells and windmill; two orchards; on good cream route; 15 rods from Baptist Church and town hall; price $3,500. Apply JAMES SOUDEN, Cumber. R.F.D., No. 1, Sanilac County, Mich.

FOR SALE — MY FARM AND RESIDence, in the Village of Derby Line, Vt., containing 50 acres; two-thirds tillage and pasture, one-third woodland, mostly maple, making a fine sugar orchard. Commodious residence and barns. Cellar under both hay and horse barn. All in first class shape. One of the most desirable places in the County of Orleans. Well supplied with water. Connected with sewer system. Electric lights, etc., etc. F. D. BUTTERFIELD.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ONE HUNDRED and forty acres (140); on it, 2,500 fine apple trees, 250 pears, 27 acres good wood and timber; good buildings; plenty water, all at foot hills of Yamaska Mountains, Abbotsford, Que. A fine opportunity; well situated; terms easy. Also, 20 head fine Registered Holstein cattle. Apply to J. E. K. HERRICK, Abbotsford, Que.

Cottage For Sale

FOR SALE — SUMMER COTTAGE, Eight rooms, comfortably furnished, two acres of ground, in Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge; spring water at the door; immediate possession; 1½ mile from C.P.R. station, on main road. Apply T. A. VEARY, Water Dept., City Hall, Montreal.

Property.

FOR SALE, LACHINE, DIXIE AND DORval. Houses, all conveniences, overlooking lake; also, choice building lots; moderate prices, easy terms. S. SHACKELL, Broadway, Lachine. Tel. 43.

FOR SALE, 176 MANCE STREET, between Sherbrooke and Milton streets; self-contained house, 12 rooms, open-plumbing. Daisy furnace, all in perfect order; cheap to immediate purchaser; owner leaving city.

TOWN OF SHAWINIGAN FALLS.

Business Rapidly Growing—Aluminum Works Re-Opened Since June—Important Constructions to Go on Shortly.

FOR SALE—1o. Fine stone and brick block, 3 stories high, with two large stores, suitable for hotel or other business.

2o. Hotel at St. Onge Village, brick building, license in force; good trade established.

Enquire from C. LEBRUN, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FOR A LIGHT, WELL ESTABlished business, a young man to take charge of books, finances, etc. Must speak and write both languages; one having capital preferred, as a partnership would be given to a suitable man. References must be of the highest. Address F.W., 16, 'Witness' Office.

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.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY OF GOOD ADdress, accustomed to selling Fancy Dry Goods preferred. References required. Station B, Box 93, Montreal.

WANTED, SMART YOUNG GIRL AS INside office messenger, and to answer telephone. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

GENERAL SERVANT — WANTED, GOOD Girl, or middle-aged woman, for family of two; good home for right party. Apply between 3 and 4, or 7 and 8 p.m. DR. WILSON, 596 Wellington street, Montreal.

SALESMEN NOW CALLING ON HARDware, Paint and Varnish Trade. Firm and waggon manufacturers, etc., to sell pure Savannah Turpentine on Commission. CAROLINA PINE PRODUCTS CO., No. Distr. Sta., New England Bldg., Cleveland, O., U.S.A.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS DRY AND French Cleaner. Must thoroughly understand both branches and furnish references. Address Box 196, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS DYER AND Cleaner for Gent's and Ladies' Clothes; must furnish references. Apply at Box No. 225 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, WANTing work by day; can cut and fit. Apply Box 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A POSITION AS WATCHman, or any other position of trust. Best of references. Address WATCHMAN, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WORK OF ANY KIND, BY A respectable working man, greatly in need of work. Good at garden work. Can furnish good references. Apply, rear, 557 St. Urbain street, or at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY WOMAN, WORK BY DAY, washing, ironing or cleaning. Address 21 Richmond square.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY BY AN elderly woman, willing to do anything. Apply 18 Young street.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, where there would be no objection to little girl of 3 years. Address Room 27, Stillwell's Hotel, MRS. STEVENS.

Agents Wanted

SOMETHING NEW IN 'VOL-PEEK' GRANITE CEMENT, an easily applied cement, mending tin, agate, enamelled ware, without acids or soldering iron, and standing 500 degrees higher temperature than the melting point of solder. From 100-225 percent profit. Write for terms, or full package, 25c. Hc. NAGLE & COMPANY, Laprairie, Que.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, BY A MESSENGER BOY AT THE corner of University and St. Catherine streets, on Wednesday afternoon, a Gold Watch, with a label attached, and a name thereon. Will the finder kindly return it to 212 Greene avenue, Westmount, and be handsomely rewarded.

To Let.

TO LET — UPPER ST. MATTHEW ST. — Comfortable, modern, 11-roomed house, in good order, rent moderate, includes price of portion of furniture. No agents. Apply to Box 23, 'Witness' Office.

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

BEAUHARNOIS — NICE LARGE Brick house to let, immediate side Lake St. Louis, electric light, bathroom, w.c., etc. PHILIPPE MANNY, 103 Craig st., West. Main 2621.

TO LET — FIRST AND SECOND Floors to let, suitable for offices or light manufacturing, 1,500 feet each. Many windows, heated, central; next to 'Witness' Office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 142 St. Peter street.

VICTORIA AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, East side, near Sherbrooke street, 50 x 130. Apply 1297 Hutchison street, Annex.

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.

Flats to Let.

55 SOUVENIR AVE., NEWLY FURNISHed Flat, from end of June to end of September. 6 rooms and bathroom, front gallery.

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.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, OR longer if required, Furnished Cottage, five bedrooms and library, besides general rooms and servants' quarters, situated in a beautiful garden on the mountain side, near Pine avenue. For full particulars, address R. McGLAUGHLIN, P.O. Box 2234. Montreal.

LITTLE METIS.

MERLINWOOD COTTAGE TO LET for next summer (1909). All modern conveniences. 14 rooms. Beautiful situation and view. Large grounds; splendid beach, etc., etc. Full particulars of R. McGLAUGHLIN, 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED FOR Dissident School of St. Hilaire, Co. of Reuville. Apply in writing. BRUCE F. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TEACHERS WANTED — WANTED, Four Teachers holding Elementary diplomas, for four district schools of Arundel; salary, No. 1, $25 per month; No 2, 3, 4, $22 per month. Term of 8 months, commencing October 1st, 1908. Apply to C. J. STANIFORTH, Secretary-Treasurer, Arundel, Que.

QUALIFIED TEACHERS WANTED. — Applications will be received up to noon on Tuesday August 11th, 1908, for the positions of Teachers of the following schools in the Township of Shipton: No. 6 (Slattington); No. 10 (near Simeon Lect's); No. 11, (Philbrike); No. 15, (Lorne). Salary, $21 per month, for term of 8 months, from September 1st next. Apply, giving grade of diploma and experience. C. C. BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer, Danville, Que.

WANTED, SEPT. 1st, TEACHER, FOR Kingsbury Protestant School. Apply before Aug. 15th, with testimonials, stating diploma, experience and salary. H. A. CRACK, Secretary-Treasurer, Kingsbury, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED, FOR TWO SMALL Elementary Schools, in good locality. Apply, stating salary and other particulars, to JOHN McGUAT, Secretary-Treasurer, Brownsburg, Que.

FEMALE TEACHER, ELEMENTARY Grade, for Model School, for Town and Parish of Longueuil. Apply to H. GOODRICH, Sec.-Treas., Montreal South.

WANTED, FOR ST. CHRISTINE PROTESTant School, a Teacher with Elementary diploma. Apply to JOHN FORD, Auvergne, Quebec.

WANTED — DULY QUALIFIED TEACHers for Protestant Schools in the Municipality of Grenville, No. 1, salary $30 per month; term, eight and ten months, commencing Sept. 1st next. Apply, enclosing reference, to The School Commissioners of Grenville, No. 1, P.O. Box 142, Calumet, Que.

WANTED, PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY Teachers, for Districts No. 1 and No. 2, Township of Windsor; terms, 8 and 7 months, beginning Sept. 1st. Salary from $18 to $22 per month, according to qualifications. Apply, with references, stating grade of diploma and experience. N. A. KNAPP, Secretary-Treasurer, Windsor Mills, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, holding Elementary or Model diploma, for ten months, beginning September 1st, salary, $25.00 per month. Board, costing $10.00 per month. Apply with references to C. F. STACKHOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer, Peveril, P.Q.

Pupils Wanted.

E. BRAIDI, PROF. OF VIOLIN, 'CELLO and Piano, from the Liceo Musical, Modena, Italy. For fees, etc., apply 58 Victoria street.

REV. J. JOHNSTONE, 72 Victoria Square, gives lessons in languages and mathematics. Pupils prepared for examinations. Foreign pupils taught English. Tuition by correspondence. Terms on application.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms in the vicinity of Mountain or Inspector streets. Address MRS. SMITH, 477A Seigneurs street.

Country Board

ON A LARGE DAIRY AND POULTRY farm on the banks of the river, one mile from Richmond, Quebec; free rides daily to station; large, airy rooms; good board; $6 each. J. L., Box 12, Melbourne, Que.

SUMMER BOARD — ORMSTOWN, QUE. — Quiet and restful; good accommodation; beautiful surroundings; boating, fruit vegetables; spring water; terms, ladies, $4; gents, $4.50 per week. Apply to Box 222, Ormstown, Que.

LAURENTIDE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING Lake Maskinonge, opens June 24th, 100 acres wooded land, fine bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful scenery, bracing air. Adults only. Box 64, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON — A Well-to-do farmer, having large brick house, could take few boarders for holiday season; reasonable price, two minute walk from Lake Maskinonge, and one mile from railway station. For further information, apply to LOUIS AUBIN, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

WONISH LAKE HOTEL, NEAR SIXTEEN Island Lake, good boating, fishing; good board; mountain scenery; surrounded by fifteen lakes; splendid location. Apply for terms, H. G. LOUCH, Sixteen Island Lake, Que.

HUNTINGDON — SUMMER BOARD — A quiet place for a couple of ladies. Address Box 291, Huntingdon, Que.

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, 602 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.

CROW'S NEST FIRE.

Total Cash Contributions So Far Amount to $47,698 and More Needed.

OVER $3,100 SUBSCRIBED IN MONTREAL IN THREE DAYS—LORD STRATHCONA GIVES $5,000.

Fernie, B.C., Aug. 6.—The question of giving necessary relief to the thousands of homeless men and women continues to be the principal concern in Fernie. Money and supplies have flowed in from all parts of Canada and several points in the United States, but more is needed. The total cash contribution so far amounts to $47,698. In addition, there are offers of large amounts from two or three cities made up in cash and supplies. The generosity of the people in the large cities and towns of the Dominion has been in evidence since the news of the disaster went out, and this applies particularly to western communities. Merchandise, including provisions, flour, bread, fruit, clothing has been coming in every day, and more is on the way. Practically all Western Canada is covered in the list of communities making contributions. Cities and towns further east have asked what form their assistance should take and the reply has been sent that cash would be most acceptable. The procedure is to devote the money, as far as possible, to assisting the people to establish a roof over their heads, as the first step toward securing new homes. Goods are distributed almost as fast as they arrive, and several carloads have already been absorbed. Every applicant is required to show need, and it is a subject for congratulation that very little imposition has been practiced. Most of the stuff has gone where it was needed, and there have been no complaints of any one having been overlooked. With the weather as warm as it is now, little concern is felt about clothing and eatables have the first call. The women and children are beginning to come back now, which means that bedding and other accommodation must be provided. It is likely that until homes have been erected for the majority of the working population the women and children will not be encouraged in their desire to return. Nearly all those who were sent away during the fire excitement were directed to Cranbrook, and that hospitable town has done wonders in looking after them. If they can be kept out of the way for a short time longer the work of restoring the town will likely proceed more smoothly.

SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a message yesterday from the Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia expressing sincere sympathy in the great loss of life and property in the Fernie fire.

THE BOARD OF TRADE FUND.

The Board of Trade Fernie Relief Fund, which was recently opened, is meeting with encouraging success. A circular has been issued to every member of the Board, and it is expected that the fund will be largely increased before the lists are closed. The following have already subscribed:—

T. J. Drummond	$100
F. W. Thompson	100
The Gault Bros. Co., Ltd.	100
Montreal Transportation Co.	100
George Washington Stephens	100
The R. B. Angus	100
H. & A. Allan	100
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy	100
Jeffrey H. Burland	100
Greenshields Ltd.	100
Carsley Sons & Co.	100
The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	100
Caverhill, Learmont & Co.	100
David Russell	100
James W. Pyke & Co.	100
Hugh Paton	100
Peter Lyall & Sons	100
The Robert Reford Co., Ltd.	100
The D. Morrice Co., Ltd.	100
Dominion Textile Co.	100
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd.	100
Henry Morgan & Co.	100
Sir W. C. Macdonald	100
M. Vineberg & Co.	100
The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	100
A. A. Ayer & Co., Ltd.	50
Hanson Bros.	50
James Crathern	50
Hamnar Robertson	50
Charles Strangman	25
A. D. Durnford	25
D. M. Ballantyne	25
A. Baumgarten	25
J. E. Merrett	25
Crystal & Lynch	25
Robert Mitchell & Co.	25
W. A. Trenholme	10
C. B. Esdaile	10
John Millen & Son	5
C. B. Taylor	5
Miller Bros. & Sons	10

LORD STRATHCONA DONATES FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

One of the largest individual subscriptions for the relief of the distressed victims of the fire was received yesterday when the Royal Trust Company received a message from Lord Strathcona instructing them to contribute $5,000 to the relief fund on his account.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Nominations were held throughout the province of Saskatchewan to-day, the elections taking place one week from to-day. There are forty constituencies, and indications are that there will be a contest for each seat.

THE PRICE OF 'NEWS' PAPER ADVANCED.

Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 7.—Announcement was made here to-day by the International Paper Company that the price of 'news' paper has been advanced ten cents per ton to $2.35. The strike situation is unchanged.

STEAMER BURNED.

The 'Premier' Destroyed in Storm on Lake Winnipeg.

EIGHT PERSONS PERISH, SIX OF WHOM WERE PASSENGERS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—News came to-night to Selkirk at the lower end of Lake Winnipeg, that another disaster had befallen the fleet of the Dominion Fish Company, when the big steamer 'Premier' became unmanageable in the violent storm of Wednesday night and was burned to the water's edge on Thursday at 1 a.m., during the gale, with a loss of eight lives, six of whom were passengers. The names learned so far are of a party of three young holiday-makers: Palmer Jones, son of the manager of Robinson's wholesale store; W. Overton, jr., son of the manager of the Dominion Fish Company; W. Fryer, son of Selkirk's biggest merchant; and a Miss Copaz, a Winnipeg school teacher; a French woman, Madame Couture, of St. Laurent, Man.; and the cook, the cook's mate, and another member of the crew, names unknown.

No further news can be gathered from Selkirk yet, as the Wolverine is not in port, and Selkirk is the nearest telegraph station, the disaster occurring apparently off Warren's Landing, near Norway House, at the northernmost portion of the lake, 250 miles north of the nearest telegraph post.

A similar wreck occurred last year, when the steamer 'Princess,' sister boat of the 'Premier,' went down with a broken back off Snake Island with loss of life. Commander Spain then held an inquiry here and censured the crew for deserting the women and the captain who perished in the wreck. The lake is an exceedingly treacherous one without any harbor for a 250-mile stretch, and storms are all too frequent. In the gale of this week three fisher boats and a tug also went down off Spider Island.

THAW BANKRUPT

KILLING OF STANFORD WHITE HAS COST HIM $200,000 UP TO THE PRESENT.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 7.—Harry K. Thaw, when interviewed at the jail tonight regarding the bankruptcy proceedings instituted in Pittsburg, said that he had already spent $200,000 and that there are additional claims amounting to $200,000 more. His assets, he said, include $20,000 cash. Continuing, Thaw said: 'It is a business necessity of over two years. Now I find additional bills and claims, many of them exaggerated. To pay these as they are presented would entail the result that I could not pay all, and some just creditors would suffer. It is to prevent exactly such injustice that the bankruptcy laws were created, and I consider that by becoming bankrupt I insure justice to all.'

Loans, amounting to $191,500 from his mother, Mrs. William Thaw, are not disputed. Among the disputed claims are the following: John B. Gleason, New York, $80,000; Hartridge & Peabody, New York, $60,000; J. J. Graham, Newburgh, N.Y., $7,954; Dr. Wagner, Binghamton, $4,400; Dr. Jelliffe, New York, $5,245; Dr. Jones, Morristown, N. J., $6,000; Martin Littleton, New York, $8,055; Dr. Hamilton, New York, $12,000; Dr. Dana, New York, $1,600; Dr. Hammond, New York, $5,000.

SASKATCHEWAN UNIVERSITY

PROF. WALTER C. MURRAY ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENCY.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 7.—Prof. Walter C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has agreed to become president of the University of Saskatchewan. Some days ago Professor Murray met a committee of the governors of the new university in Montreal and discussed the whole question with them, and a contract was practically signed, under which he accepts the presidency. Professor Murray will remain in Halifax till the beginning of the year. He is a native of New Brunswick and occupies the chair of philosophy at Dalhousie, having been connected with this university for about fifteen years. He is a student of sociological questions, has written a treatise on the training of children, and has always been popular in and out of the college.

SOO CANAL TRAFFIC

BUSINESS LITTLE MORE THAN HALF WHAT IT WAS LAST YEAR.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7.—The 'Soo' canal's traffic figures for July show the best month's business recorded so far this year, but the total for the season to date is only a trifle over half what it was a year ago. The net tonnage for the month was 7,088,149. The total to date is 13,090,474, as against 24,881,355 for the corresponding period of a year ago. The decrease is twelve millions. Sixteen thousand passengers were carried in July, equally divided east and west. The Canadian tonnage was 1,815,567.

A REGIMENT'S CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars a motion of condolence with the widow and children of the late Major W. A. Lilley was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to forward the same. Major Lilley was commanding officer of the Hussars at one time.

ANOTHER SOLDIER VISITOR.

LT.-GEN. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL, C. B. THE HERO OF MAFEKING.
Who left Liverpool by the 'Empress of Ireland' yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Montreal next Friday.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Canada Concurs In United States Proposal to Reserve a Strip of Land on the Boundary.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—The government of Canada has concurred in a proposal of the United States authorities for the reservation of a strip of land sixty feet in width along either side of the international boundary line between the Yukon and Alaska. In its memorandum on the subject the Dominion Government has suggested also that steps be taken to make a similar reservation along parts of the boundary between the United States and Canada, which, besides extensive stretches of water boundary, comprises some 1,900 miles of land. On the 400 miles summit of the Rockies the government of British Columbia has already reserved a strip 66 feet wide wherever the land has not already been disposed of. East of the Rockies, under the original surveys, road allowances were left adjoining the boundary. These road allowances are no longer under the control of the Dominion Government, having now passed under the jurisdiction of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The four provinces mentioned would doubtless agree, however, to make the reservation permanent, although to secure that end concurrent legislation by the United States or by the several states affected, to reserve a similar strip, would appear to be desirable.

The memorandum proceeds:— 'The minister states that along the line from the St. Lawrence river to the St. Croix river the natural difficulty of enforcing the lines of the two countries along an extensive boundary line is enhanced by the fact that the property adjacent to the line on both sides has passed into private hands, and at many points there exist so called 'line houses' which stand close to or upon the line, and which in many instances, as has been charged, have been used for smuggling or for evasion of the law to a serious extent. While it may not be practicable, by reason of the expense which it would involve, to apply the effective remedy of removing these houses altogether, it is a matter for consideration whether or not there are any steps which the two governments could take to prevent the erection in future of further houses of this kind.

The Dominion Government's views on the subject have been forwarded to the United States authorities through the British ambassador.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS

MR. ALEXANDER McFEE SPEAKS OF CANADA'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 7.—At the Free Trade Congress the right of Canada to do as she pleases with respect to commercial relations with the Mother Country and foreign nations was urged with considerable emphasis by Mr. Alexander McFee, of Montreal. He complained that France had not ratified the recent treaty, although it had become law as far as Canada was concerned.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 7.—Shortly after the mill owned by the Parrsboro Lumber Company, near Windsor, started this morning there was a terrific explosion. The heavy boiler burst without the slightest warning. Edward Keith, the engineer, who was standing near the boiler, was hurled with terrible force against the wall of the mill, and was killed instantly. Two workmen, Swimmer and Leary, standing near, were prostrated by the shock and were fearfully crushed and bruised. The injured men were brought to Windsor for treatment. An inquest was held on the body of Keith.

COREAN INSURGENTS

FURTHER DETAILS OF ANNIHILATION OF JAPANESE DETACHMENT LAST MONTH.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—Further details have been received here from Possiet Bay regarding the annihilation last month of a detachment of Japanese soldiers on the Russo-Chinese frontier by a band of Corean insurgents. The Japanese troops were encamped on the frontier near Hunchun. They were attacked unexpectedly on the night of July 11 by a strong band of Corean insurgents and perished to a man. Russian Cossacks who were scouting the frontier noticed the disappearance of the Japanese flag from over the encampment. They thereupon visited the place and found traces of a fierce struggle, and the dead bodies of the Japanese. The local population was questioned, but the people smiled, and professed entire ignorance of the occurrence.

The Corean insurgents are daily becoming more daring. They attack and kill individual Japanese, or even small detachments. Recently three Coreans captured by the Japanese offered to act as guides to the insurgents' headquarters. The detachment was thus lured into the hills, where it was set upon and overwhelmed by Coreans in ambush. The Coreans made use of stones and muskets.

LESLIE ARRESTED

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST FORMER TREASURER OF TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—So serious a state of affairs have the special auditors found in the books of the Canadian National Exhibition that Col. J. Knox Leslie, formerly treasurer, was arrested this morning, charged with stealing $10,000 during 1907 and 1908. Col. Leslie pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for a week. It was stated some time ago that there would be no prosecution, but such a deplorable state of affairs has been revealed that criminal action of some kind was unavoidable.

Mrs. Leslie, wife of Colonel J. K. Leslie, to-day handed over to Mr. Coady, city treasurer, the sum of $25,000 to cover shortage in the accounts of her husband, the late treasurer of the Industrial Exhibition.

TO WELCOME KEIR HARDIE

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL APPOINT COMMITTEE TO JOIN WITH LABOR PARTY.

The Trades and Labor Council at their meeting in the Labor Temple, under the presidence of Mr. Louis Bergum, appointed a committee to join with the Labor party committee in a welcome to Mr. Keir Hardie, the Scottish Labor leader, and ex-president of the British Labor party, who is expected to arrive in Montreal on Aug. 25.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 7.—George Ferguson, 34 years old, is under arrest on a charge of bigamy made by a woman who thought she was his legal wife. Rumors came to the woman that Ferguson had another wife living, and she started a quiet investigation. She charges that Ferguson married a girl near Lambeth, Ont., on Jan. 16 last. On April 20 of the same year he married the complainant in this city. The latter's name before marriage was Norish.

TEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAYMAN.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 7.—Charles White, a native of Idaho, arrested here for three highway robberies, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the three robberies, in which he secured $9.50 in all.

CANADA AND BRAZIL

Big Reciprocal Trade is growing bigger says Visitor to Montreal.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM CANADA BADLY NEDED.

That a big reciprocal trade between Canada and Brazil can be obtained if Canada cares to take advantage of the present opportunity is the news brought from Brazil by Mr. William T. Wright, who represents one of the largest commercial houses in that country. He further says that all that is wanted to build up such a trade is a direct steamship service between Canada and the two countries.

Mr. Wright is one of two representatives sent to Canada by 'La Société Financiere et Commerciale Franco-Brésilienne,' of Sao Paulo, in the hope of making a start not only in importing products from Canada, but also in exporting Brazilian products to this country. Mr. Wright was in Montreal yesterday, and he said that the business men of Sao Paulo knew nothing about Canada till Mr. George H. Flint, who represents the Canadian-American Linotype Corporation, went there and began working up business.

'So far,' he remarked, 'we have made two experiments in importing Canadian goods, and while we found that the first cost was lower than we could get the same goods for in Germany, the net cost worked out much higher because of the high transportation charges that resulted from the goods having to be brought to Brazil via the United States transportation lines. It is the same with the coffee, etc., which Canada gets from Brazil, but through United States channels, which makes it come dearer. A good deal of Canadian trade with Brazil also passes through England or Germany, which of course increases the cost and hinders its development.

'Now let me tell you some of the openings that there are in Brazil for Canadian manufactures. First of all, there are tremendous opportunities in Brazil for the sale of agricultural implements, in the manufacture of which Canada is so far advanced. When I tell you that two-thirds of the world's supply of coffee is grown in the state of Sao Paulo, and that despite this two-thirds of our farmers have never seen an ordinary plough, you will understand what an opportunity there is. The land is cultivated by laborers with hoes, and this despite the fact that Sao Paulo is the most advanced of the Brazilian states.

'Then there is a big opening for leather belting, also manufactured very largely in Canada, but at present shut out from Brazil through the high transportation charges in its passage through America. And thus I might go on, enumerating almost everything that Canada produces. If only there were direct Steamship communication between Canada and Brazil, the steamships carrying Canadian products to Brazil might come back loaded up with coffee, coacoa, cotton, sugars, molasses, candy, bananas, pineapples, tobacco, raw rubber and other articles, all of which Canada would get so much the cheaper.

'Even American trade with Brazil is handicapped owing to the very unsatisfactory steamship service—so much so that the best way to travel between the United States and both the west coast and east coast of South America is to go by way of Europe, crossing the Atlantic twice. If the United States suffers through this, how much more does Canada suffer, and how desirable it is that Canada should be independent of such a service.'

Mr. Wright went on to speak of the large and beautiful cities of Brazil. His own city of Sao Paulo, he remarked, had a population of nearly three hundred thousand, and was beautifully situated on a plateau 2,500 feet above sea level. Like the other big Brazilian cities, it had a good water supply, an excellent system of drainage, and a splendid trolley car system. The latter is owned by a Canadian company whose head office is in Toronto—the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company, which has the monopoly for trolley car lines and the supply of electricity, the power being obtained from falls on the Tietié river.

His own firm, he added, started in business in Sao Paulo five years ago, dealing in hardware and all kinds of machinery, and also taking up sole agencies for various goods. When they commenced they sold $1,700 worth of agricultural machinery a month. They were now selling $8,000 worth a month. Similarly their sales of general merchandise had increased from $40,000 a month to $120,000 a month.

'I hope,' he said in parting, 'that Canada will wake up to her opportunities, and prevent the milking of her trade with Brazil by the Americans. The only way to do that is to provide direct steamship communication.'

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 7.—Reports were sent out from Alexandria Bay, N.Y., the first part of the week of the accidental drowning of Hugh Graham, the son of Wm. Graham, a Leeds county farmer. The body was found beside a coal dock, where it was thought he had fallen in. Investigation since gives color to the belief that his life was ended by foul play. The dead man is known to have had upwards of $75 shortly before the body was found, but none of it could be found on him when the body was taken from the water. There was also a suspicious cut over the ear. The Alexandria Bay authorities did not deem an inquest necessary, but it is understood that relatives are pressing for one now, demanding that the body be exhumed at Caintown and taken across the line for an investigation. Graham was about 40 years of age and unmarried. His brother, who is a G. T. R. conductor, resides in Brockville.

BREAK IN WATERWORKS

Section of New Conc... by Rush of Wat... Aqueduct

CONTRACTOR MA... AGES FROM...

A serious break ... the workings of the ... being constructed ... contractor, para... to enlarge the ... rushed through the ... duct into the ... section. The ... eleven hours.

The accident ... ter Committee ... afternoon, and ... McGovern ... damages from the ... stances, the ... bear and a pri... tractor had ... to Mr. Janin, ... engineer of the ... until an offici... by Mr. McGovern ... will be referred ... advice.

The committee ... supply of a ... twelve, and ... to the department ... contract the ... the contracts ... each case. The ... aggregate to $... men, engineer ... agent ... D. Y. ... gone. Superintendent ... four inches ... gating $12,744 ... October, acting ... Commissioner ... the twelve and ... are $80 ... the amount ... 946

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

The home dressmaker ... little catalogue scrap ... pattern cuts. These ... very useful to refer to ... time.

1351

NO. 1351. SKELET...

Overwaists, with ... bretelles or sleeves ... a most convenient ... and it will be seen ... in popularity. ... made by one of the ... plete a china silk ... costume. The ... shaped bands of ... braiding. ... covered with ... waist was also ... hooked up the ... have been ... head, then ... pattern. No. ... medium, and ... inch, or 38 ... be required for ...

PATTERN COUPON

Please send ... tioned pattern as ... given below.

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to ... tration and ... fully filled out. The ... you in less than a week ... in cash postal note, ... dress, Witness ... "Witness" Block, Montreal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908

JAPAN'S SMALLEST PRISONER

Tsi-Shore, a Port Arthur Waif.

HE SIMPLY CAME TO THE JAPANESE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND WAS FED BECAUSE HE LOOKED HUNGRY.

(New York 'Sun.')

[illegible] story of the smallest prisoner [illegible] took in their war [illegible] Russians. Over this smallest [illegible] Japanese prison wardens [illegible] were more exercised than [illegible] twelve thousand munks [illegible] into the stockade outside [illegible] the capture of Port Arthur.

[illegible] was his name, that is as [illegible] Japanese tongue could twist [illegible] little prisoner's diction. [illegible] years old, wore a pigtail [illegible] sprouting out of the back of his [illegible] head on a pumpkin stem. [illegible] ous far beyond his [illegible] little Tsi-Shore, the pri-

[illegible] flotsam in the back-[illegible] of war, Tsi-Shore, accept-[illegible] twist of late that landed [illegible] in Japan as calmly as [illegible] morning's rice bowl out of [illegible] the prison cook. The [illegible] Oriental stoicism looked out [illegible] slits of his unwinking [illegible] that nonplussed even [illegible] stoics who found him in

[illegible] Omadzu, of the artillery, one [illegible] officers of the prison guard at [illegible] was showing a foreigner [illegible] spick and span barracks [illegible] yard of the stockade. [illegible] in March of 1905. As [illegible] from one barrack to an-[illegible] a sandy stretch of field, [illegible] touched the arm of the [illegible] is conducting and pointed [illegible] corner of a cook house. [illegible] of a boy garbed in blue [illegible] and baggy trousers, was [illegible] sand pile busily scooping [illegible] a mound in front of him. [illegible] prisoners of war,' said [illegible] with a smile, and he [illegible] to where the youngster

[illegible] two men found the boy on [illegible] before a miniature fort, built [illegible] sand. He had shaped a [illegible] with escarpments and ap-[illegible], sticks stuck through [illegible] line of formidable artil-[illegible] of the highest emplace-[illegible] there was a spindling twig [illegible] as a flag a piece of parti-[illegible] from a Japanese lan-

[illegible] man sat back on his [illegible] Captain Omadzu stop-[illegible] fort and slapped his boot [illegible] whip. He looked up [illegible] Japanese officer with not the [illegible] of a smile on his moon face and [illegible] frankly into the eyes [illegible] man. For a minute he sat thus [illegible] then he continued scooping the [illegible] into another flanking battery [illegible] paying so much as the compli-[illegible] look askance at the uniform [illegible] officer.

'[illegible] his game,' said Captain [illegible] in his careful English. 'He [illegible] Arthur all day, and when [illegible] is changed he marches be-[illegible] with a stick on his shoulder. [illegible] knows too much of war [illegible] boy.'

[illegible] then detailed the story [illegible] of Tsi-Shore.

[illegible] for the surrender of Port [illegible] made in the opening days [illegible] and the battle-thinned col-[illegible] General Nogi marched over the [illegible] down into the desolated city, [illegible] circle of forts, the headquar-[illegible] in Omadzu's regiment were [illegible] centre of the New Town. [illegible] shells of the invaders had [illegible] more than about the water-[illegible] terior works. The Captain [illegible] called to orderly duty on [illegible] commanding general with [illegible] of the occupation, and it [illegible] fell to the regiment [illegible] in one of the deserted [illegible] of the Russians.

[illegible] of the city's occupation, [illegible] Captain was superintending [illegible] a cooking tent outside the [illegible] the officers' headquarters [illegible]. He walked boldly [illegible] the gateway and over to [illegible] the portable soup kettles, [illegible] the Russians, were steam-[illegible] more the Japanese troops [illegible] in Port Arthur.

[illegible] in the ragged jumper [illegible] shoes did not ask for food. [illegible] down in a spot where the [illegible] bubbling rice stew inside [illegible] tickles swept over the side [illegible] his nostrils. His eyes [illegible] with the mark of hunger [illegible] drawn askew into cruel

[illegible] the way Tsi-Shore came [illegible] Captain Omadzu said, [illegible] that night, and the [illegible] was back there sitting [illegible] soup kettles saying noth-[illegible] a great deal. He came [illegible] quite silent like a dog. [illegible] spoke.'

[illegible] himself to the regi-[illegible] on leave. After [illegible] did not go away [illegible] the evening meal, but [illegible] with some of the [illegible] Omadzu company, who [illegible] their Tames and [illegible] Nagoya or Kobe, and a-[illegible] the strength of his

[illegible] this Capt. Omadzu [illegible] fireman to question [illegible] learn where he lived [illegible] city at first. Af[illegible] master would say was [illegible] home and that he was [illegible] the soldiers.

[illegible] Omadzu made inquiries [illegible] the captured city, but could learn nothing more about Tsi-Shore. The sentimental Japanese sought no further; they reasoned that probably their little charge's parents had been killed during the bombardment, and they accepted his presence as a fact not to be further disputed.

Soon it came time to take the long roster of the thousands of Russian prisoners, the garrison of Port Arthur, preparatory to shipping them to Japan as prisoners of war. Then it was that the first of the serious questions concerning the status of Tsi-Shore arose.

The Japanese were caring for Russian and Chinese non-combatants within Port Arthur, but they had no idea of shipping them back to Japan as prisoners. On the contrary, arrangements were made for transporting the Russian non-combatants out of the city and the Chinese were to be allowed to shift more or less for themselves.

Neither Capt. Omadzu nor any of his regiment wanted to turn the regiment's waif adrift in the desolate city. No Chinaman could be found who would accept responsibility for Tsi-Shore's keeping. No such thing as an orphan asylum existed in the captured stronghold.

The officers of Captain Omadzu's regiment cut the skein of red tape that enmeshed the future of Tsi-Shore in a way strangely contradictory to the precise Japanese rule of obedience to the letter of law. They enrolled Tsi-Shore regularly as a prisoner of war, captured with the rest of the garrison of Port Arthur, and his name was formally forwarded through the many channels of administration until it filtered into the War Office in Tokio in course of time, where it stands to-day probably in the records of the war.

When the transports came to take the prisoners to Japan the little Chinaman was marched up the gangplank along with the big bearded Russians, his kit of child's treasures on his back and a ticket marked with Japanese ideographs attached to his collar. To Hamadera the whole 12,000 odd prisoners went, and there in the fresh pine barracks within the big stockade they were disposed.

There were not many rules made for the government of the prisoners, for escape in crowded Japan was next to impossible for these bearded giants. But the only person among the thousands that lived for the rest of the months of the war in the Hamadera stockade who knew no rules save those of his own will and obeyed no discipline was Tsi-Shore. He refused to learn a word of Japanese, scorned the offers of friendship from the Russian prisoners, and accepted the attentions of the Japanese prison wardens only with tolerance.

Little master of his own fate and sole guardian of his own daily scheme was this Tsi-Shore, smallest prisoner of a great war.

HICKORY TREE A MONUMENT

IT MARKS THE GRAVE OF AN ADMIRER OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.

(Salem correspondence Philadelphia 'Record.')

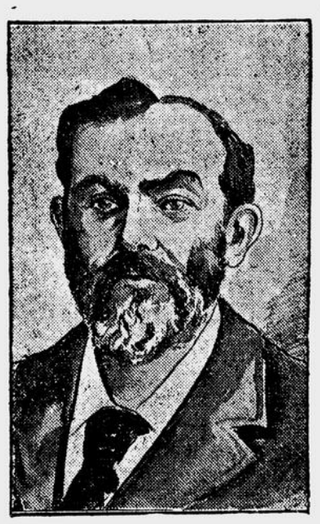
In the Baptist graveyard at Canton, near here, lies the body of an old Revolutionary soldier named James Sayres. A rude, unlettered sandstone marks his grave, but a more conspicuous monument is a large hickory tree the trunk of which, three feet from the ground, measures fifty-one and a half inches in circumference. James Sayres was an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson, so often called 'Old Hickory' from the character of being so unbending in any cause which he believed to be right. Mr. Sayres always wore a sprig of hickory on his breast on 'training days,' and before he died directed that a hickory tree be planted on his grave. This was done, and after the tree attained proportions deemed unsuitable to adorn a grave it was dug up. Another tree sprang from the roots left in, and this in time was also dug up. When a third tree appeared, with a persistency in a good cause worthy of emulation, relatives of the deceased directed that it be not disturbed. Hence the tree of large proportions that annually showers its nuts over the grave of the deceased admirer of 'Old Hickory.'

DANGER OF OZONE.

Prof. Oliver Lodge sends the following note of warning to the London 'Times': 'In favor of ozone, there exists a certain amount of popular prejudice, which under certain circumstances may lead to injury, although it is perfectly harmless when the supply of ozone is limited to the natural occurrence of that material. I notice, however, that apparatus for the domestic manufacture and inhalation of artificial ozone is now being advertised; and, subject to correction by chemists and physiologists, I suggest that caution is desirable in its use. Disinfectants in their proper place, and when they have work to do, are useful; but it is not healthy to inhale them or drink them. The chief gases ordinarily generated electrically are oxides of nitrogen and oxide of oxygen—the latter being ozone. Both are active and corrosive agents, destructive of foulness of many kinds, and therefore sanitary and helpful in their proper place. But when in excess, or when they have no decomposing matter to deal with, they may act on healthy tissue and do harm. Some forty years ago, after a lecture by Professor Odling at the Royal Institution, I myself inhaled some ozone (without permission) from powerful apparatus on the lecture table, and for years afterwards suffered from nasal catarrh and mucous membrane irritation, from which up to that date I had been free. That is why I write this caution, which I should be glad to learn is unnecessary; though I may add that in my electrical experiments I have never found the neighborhood of an electric discharge beneficial.'

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS

There are many interesting passages in the 'Life Story' of the President of the Local Government Board—a book by Mr. Arthur Page Grubb, published by Mr. Edwin Dalton to-day. The general outline of that story is, of course, pretty well known. When a lad Mr. Burns was for a time a chorister in the parish church of St. Mary's, Battersea. At the age of ten he went to Price's Candle Factory. A couple of years later he was acting as a page-boy. Next we find him as rivet-lad in Wilson's Engineering Works at Vauxhall, and 'frequently earning an extra shilling or two on Sundays as a pot-boy in a neighboring public-house. By dint of much economy, he saved enough from his scanty wages to apprentice himself at the age of fourteen to the engineering firm of Thorn's, at Millbank. For twelve months after his apprenticeship was finished he was engineering at Akassa, on the delta of the Niger. On his return home he took up his residence in London, and has remained here ever since.



MR. JOHN BURNS.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Burns began early to take an interest in public affairs, was a member of a local parliament, and was soon known as a ready speaker. At the Industrial Remuneration Conference he made a notable reply to Mr. Frederic Harrison, who had suggested the 'moralization' of industry and capital:

'Moralize capital!' exclaimed the young engineer. 'You might as well try to moralize the lion who is about to devour the lamb. You might as well attempt to moralize the boa-constrictor who has its coils about the body of its victims. Could you moralize the retired capitalist out of his 300 square miles of deer forest, or out of his steam yacht, or out of the guinea orchid he wears in his buttonhole? All such privileges and luxuries have been secured by the exploitation of labor, by the prostitution of genius and ability to the very lowest degree.'

The speech brought Mr. Burns an invitation from the Social Democratic Federation to contest West Nottingham in the cause of labor. But West Nottingham would have none of him. When the poll was declared, out of 11,064 votes, Mr. Burns polled only 598.

HIS FIRST ARREST.

Mr. Burns has been more than once in the hands of the police. When Mr. Childers was at the Home Office he was taken into custody, with Hyndman, Champion, and Williams, on a charge of seditious conspiracy. The circumstances attending Mr. Burns's arrest were amusing:

'Soon after the warrant had been issued John Burns was walking into London when he caught a glimpse of Inspector Littlechild in a cab driving in the direction of Battersea. He promptly hailed the cab, and, bringing it to a stop, asked the detective officer if he were going to Lavender hill. Inspector Littlechild admitted that this was his destination, adding gruffly: "What business is it of yours?" "Only this," replied Burns, "if you are going to Lavender hill to arrest John Burns I thought I might spare you the trouble. I am John Burns, and you had better take me now." Still more astonished, the officer got down and produced his warrant. "Never mind reading it," said the prisoner, "I know its contents." So in a trice the cab was dismissed and Socialist orator and Scotland Yard inspector walked off to the police headquarters in the friendliest manner imaginable.'

The trial took place at the Old Bailey, but did not result in Mr. Burns going to jail.

AT PENTONVILLE.

Mr. Burns was less fortunate the next time he was in custody. This was in connection with the Trafalgar square riots of 'Bloody Sunday.' He and Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who was charged with him, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Pentonville:

'Mr. Cunninghame Graham devoted his enforced leisure to studying the Book of Job as apposite literary occupation for a vindicator of free speech in durance vile. John Burns was less fortunate, for his reading left no particular memory except that some sympathetic friend smuggled into jail for him a copy of "The Prince of the House of David." . . . The prisoner was soon on good terms with the authorities, and in a short time his behavior was so exemplary that he was given a post in the infirmary, where he had a small library to draw upon.'

In a debate on prison reform in the House of Commons in 1898 Mr. Burns gave some reminiscences of this sojourn in Pentonville.

AS CONJURER.

During the time of the great dock strike Mr. Burns was much to the fore. An amusing incident of that time is told. Burns went down one day to the Blackwall Tunnel, where crowds of starving people had assembled to hear him speak:

'Burns came along in the pouring rain, wearing the historic straw hat, and when he ascended the temporary platform his heart was evidently touched by the sight of his auditors' misery. Suddenly he smiled, then took off his hat with the manner of a conjurer, turned it upside down, waved it in the air three times, and produced from it with all the deftness of the practised "prestidigitateur" a seemingly endless string of sausages smoking hat. Jocosely remarking, "It's the seasoning that does it," he proceeded to distribute them among the hungry crowd."

It was during one of the marches of the dockers led by Mr. Burns that an admiring publican called out to him as he passed that he would give him £100 for the straw hat he wore that day. Mr. Burns's reply was to offer the hat as a gift if the publican would give up selling whiskey!

HIS VERDICT ON HIS WORK.

Space forbids further quotation from this interesting book. Our extracts may fittingly conclude with a reference to a conversation Mr. Burns had on one occasion with Mr. Stead. Mr. Burns said: 'You have been at it up and down for nearly twenty years. Do you feel it has been worth the labor? . . . 'Worth it!' Mr. Stead made answer; 'a thousand times yes. It is a privilege to have lived in these times; and of the illusions of my youth, if I have lost one, I have gained many more.' 'Just so I feel,' exclaimed Mr. Burns; 'if I had to begin it all over again I should just do the same. It is magnificent to have had a hand in so great a work for our fellows.' —'Westminster Gazette.'

IN A CHINESE DROUTH.

In many districts of China water becomes very scarce during the summer months. Some of the fearful results of the drouth are described thus by the Rev. John MacGowan.

'The great sun blazes down from an unclouded sky and drinks up the water that is clinging to the roots of the rice. The soil now cracks with the fervent heat and every blade of rice seems to be making an appeal to the heart-broken farmer for the water that alone will enable it to live. He is now at his wit's end to save his crop, for that, perhaps, is the only thing now that lies between him and poverty and despair. A failure of the crop means very likely that he will have to sell his daughter or a son, perhaps, or even barter away his wife, if he would keep the homestead from slipping from his grasp. Some of the most piteous scenes in the many tragic ones that cast their shadow over the home in the experience of the Chinese husbandmen, can be witnessed during the summer months when there has been a shortage in the fall of rain.

'The wells have become dry and the little ponds have been drained of every drop of water they contained. The rice in the field has lost the dark green color that with its rich sheen tells of health and vitality and is turning into a sickly yellow that means decay and death. Water must be got now, and at any price, for two or three days more of this will see the grain blasted in the fields. They accordingly dig the ponds deeper to catch the tiniest rills that may flow into them, and as the work in the blazing sun might at once drink these up, the work is carried on during the midnight hours, so that not a drop of the precious fluid may be absorbed by the great thirsty dragon in the sky.

'Often these most pathetic endeavors to save their crops end in tragedy and death. Men are making a supreme effort to avert disaster from their homes and in the mad endeavor to gain the water for themselves the wildest passions of the heart are aroused and neighbors will struggle with each other for the slowly trickling drops of water. The solemn air of night is broken with the sounds of conflict, and the stars looking down from the midnight sky see murder committed by men whose sole and controlling motive is the preservation of their homes.'—Chicago 'News.'

BATHING AN INDIAN GOD.

(From the Calcutta 'Statesman.')

Thousands of pilgrims from the various outlying villages and other parts of the Hoogly district poured in from an early hour in the morning to the temples of Jagernath. The image of the god is placed on a conspicuous part of the temple, so that it can be viewed at an advantage by the immense crowd of pilgrims, and there at a certain fixed hour the bathing ceremony commences. The most curious part of the festival is that water is not poured on the image of the god until a certain small bird is found sitting on the topmost banner of the temple. There is a popular belief that the bird comes from Puri, the famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, to Manesh, on the day of this festival, and his very presence is an indication that the ceremony should commence. Immediately after the bath is over the bird disappears.

ADMIRAL EVANS AT FORT FISHER

A CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIPTION OF FIGHT IN WHICH HE WAS WOUNDED.

Admiral Evans's description of the attack on Fort Fisher during the Civil War runs as follows:—'At this moment I saw Colonel Lamb, the Confederate commander, gallantly standing out on the parapet and calling on his men to get up and shoot the Yankees. I considered him within easy range of revolver, so took a deliberate shot at him. As I fired a bullet ripped through the front of my coat across my breast, turning me completely around. I felt a burning sensation, like a hot iron, over my heart, and saw something red coming out of a hole in my coat which I took for blood. I knew, of course, that if a bullet had gone through this portion of my body I was done for, but that was no place to stop, so I went on at the head of my company. As we approached the remains of the stockade I was aware that one particular sharpshooter was shooting at me, and when we were a hundred yards away he hit me in the left leg, about three inches below the knee. The force of the blow was so great that I landed on my face in the sand. I got a silk handkerchief out of my pocket and, with the kind assistance of my classmate, Hoban Sands, soon stopped the blood and went again to the front as fast as I could.

'About this time the men were stumbling over wires which they cut with their knives—they proved to be wires to the torpedoes over which we had charged, but they failed to explode. My left leg seemed asleep, but I was able to use it. The stockade, or what remained of it, was very near, and I determined to lead my company by a flank through a break in it, and then charge over the angle of the fort, which now looked very difficult to climb. I managed to get through the stockade, with seven others, when my sharpshooter friend sent a bullet through my right knee and I realized that my chance of going was settled. I tried to stand up, but it was no use; my legs would not hold me, and, besides this, I was bleeding dreadfully and I knew that was a matter which had to be looked to.

'When I received the wound in my right knee I began at once to try to stop the flow of blood. I used for the purpose one of the half dozen silk handkerchiefs with which I had provided myself, but I was so tired and weak from loss of blood that I was some time doing the trick. In the meantime my sharpshooter friend, about thirty-five yards away, continued to shoot at me, at the same time addressing me in very forcible but uncomplimentary language. At the fifth shot, I think it was, he hit me again, taking off the end of one of my toes, tearing off the sole of my shoe and wrenching my ankle dreadfully. I though the bullet had gone through my ankle, the pain was so intense.

'For some reason, I don't know why, this shot made me unreasonably angry and, rolling over in the sand so as to face my antagonist, I addressed a few brief remarks to him; and then, just as some one handed him a freshly loaded musket, I fired, aiming at his breast. I knew all the time that I should kill him if I shot at him, but had not intended to do so until he shot me in the toe. My bullet went a little high, striking the poor chap in the throat, and passing out of the back of his neck. He staggered around, after dropping his gun, and finally pitched over the parapet and rolled down near me, where he lay dead. I could see his feet as they projected over a pile of sand and from their position knew that he had fought his last fight.'—New York 'Tribune.'

GERMAN DENTAL DECISION.

According to Consul General Richard Guenther the district court at Frankfort recently rendered the following interesting decision in a suit between American dentists practising in that German city.

A firm composed of two leading American dentists here about eight years ago had taken an assistant, contracting with him that in 1908 he would be admitted to the firm as a member upon certain stipulated conditions, among which was the payment of a considerable sum of money. Should he fail to fulfil the contract the assistant was not to be allowed to practise dentistry for the next two years within a radius of 100 English miles from Frankfort unless he paid to the firm 30,000 marks (about $7,000).

The assistant, after unsuccessful negotiations with the firm to permit him to practise on payment to it of a lesser sum, brought suit in the district court for the abrogation of the contract, claiming that such stipulations for preventing competition were against good morals and public utility. He rested his claim upon a decision rendered in a similar suit between authorized dentists by the Supreme Court of the empire, the highest legal tribunal in Germany, which had so declared.

The District Court adopted this view and decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that it is against the public interests when a dentist, in his feeling of responsibility, incumbent upon the exercise of his profession, is handicapped by stipulations which treat the professional activity from the point of view that it is solely a money making matter. Stipulations of this sort must therefore be considered as being injurious to the public good, and for this reason they should not be sustained.

This decision will give satisfaction to the public at large, as well as to aspiring American dentists. Germany and other European countries offer excellent chances of success to dental graduates. American dentists in good practice in the leading European cities have a larger professional income than their colleagues who practise in the United States. —United States Consular Report.

CLASS IN MANNERS

INSTRUCTION FOR THE SHY AND AWKWARD IN OLD TIME SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

The father of Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, was an 'old field' teacher, and one of his schoolroom exercises, which the pupils called 'learning manners,' evidently made a deep impression on little Alexander, writes Louis Pendleton in his biography of the statesman. The plan was no less admirable than quaint.

It is related that about once a month on a Friday afternoon, after the spelling classes had got through their tasks, the boys and girls were directed to take seats in rows facing each other. Then the boy at the head of his row would rise and walk toward the centre of the room and the girl at the head of her row would do likewise.

As they approached the boy would bow and the girl drop a courtesy, the established feminine salutation of those days, and they would pass on.

At other times they were taught to stop and exchange verbal salutations and the usual formulas of polite inquiry.

These exercises were varied by meetings in an imaginary parlor, the entrance, introduction and reception of visitors, with practice in 'commonplace chat.'

Then came the ceremony of introductions. The parties in this case would walk from opposite sides of the room in pairs, and upon meeting, after salutations of the two agreed upon, would begin making known to each other the friends accompanying them, the boy saying, 'Allow me, Miss Mary, to present to you my friend, Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, Miss Jones.' After Miss Mary had spoken to Mr. Smith she would in turn introduce her friend.

These exercises, trivial as the description may seem the Vice-President of the Confederacyt says, 'were of great use to raw country boys and girls, removing their awkwardness and consequent shyness and the painful sense of being at a disadvantage or the dread of appearing ridiculous.'

GREAT LAKE FOR WATER FOWL

BIRDS ON LAKE MALHEUR, OREGON — DESTRUCTION OF SNOWY HERON.

(Portland 'Oregonian.')

After spending two months in the lake region of southeastern Oregon investigating conditions and studying bird and animal life in that locality Herman T. Bohlman and William L. Finley returned to Portland on Sunday night. These two ornithologists have been working in the interests of the Audubon Society, whose purposes are to protect and to preserve the wild birds and animals in this State.

'Our trip was full of hardships, especially while we were on the lakes,' said Mr. Finley. 'I believe there are to-day less than 3,000 antelope in our State. Their destruction has been rapid. The antelope is an animal well equipped by nature, but he cannot hold his own against the invasion of new settlers. In a few years the last of the herd will be gone and the antelope in Oregon will be extinct. The mountain sheep also is practically extinct in Oregon. I know of a small band still found in the Stein mountains in the southern part of Harney county, but it numbers only five ewes and three rams.

'Among the native wild birds the snowy heron has suffered most. It is practically extinct in this State because for years it has been sought by the plume hunter. The only two colonies in the State we have known of were in Klamath and on Lake Malheur. Both of these were annihilated years ago. For more than a month we cruised Malheur Lake in a small boat hunting for the remnants of these snow white birds. In all that time we saw only two snowy white herons. I doubt if more than two dozen of these birds are to be found in the State, while in the '90's one of the plume hunters made more than $1,200 in a day and a half "shooting up" the colony.

'From the sportsman's standpoint the sage grouse, or sage hen, is a good game bird, but their numbers are falling off rapidly. They can never hold their own like the Chinese pheasant or even the quail or the sooty or blue grouse.

'We found several new and interesting birds that we had not met with in our previous work. The bobolink, for instance, is a common resident of Harney county and sings as sweetly as in a New England meadow. The cowbird and the Eastern kingbird we found all through that section of the State. We also found a colony of white faced glossy ibis breeding on Lake Malheur. This is a rare bird for our State and the colony we found is the only one we know of in Oregon.

'On the whole, Malheur Lake is the greatest feeding and breeding ground for water fowl of the Pacific Coast. I doubt if its equal exists anywhere in the United States.'

EATING THE OCTOPUS.

(Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

At Atlantic City the other day a fisherman caught an octopus, a rare fish in those waters. The octopus, which resembled a frayed and ruined football of brown leather, was carried home by the fisherman in a bucket of water. 'What am I going to do with it?' he said. 'Why, I'm going to eat it. I'd almost as soon eat octopus as scallops.

'I am a traveller and I learned in Italy and France the octopus's excellence. You can't give an Italian of the Riviera or a Frenchman of the north-west coast, where the fish abounds, a more welcome dish.

'What does it taste like? It tastes like scallops or like tripe.'

Summer Resorts.

KNOWLTON.

Now that the summer sessions of the Knowlton Conference are well under way in the Grove, there is an appreciable influx of visitors, who are glad to combine the pleasures of an outing amid such ideal scenery with the not inconsiderable benefit of attending the lectures by such able men as those composing the programme.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. McKinney, Newark, N.J., has been spending the past week in the Grove.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Porter at 'Blarney Castle' for the week-end.

Mr. J. H. McKeown and Miss A. McKeown have returned from Quebec.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Lynch, of Sherbrooke, were entertained by Judge and Mrs. Lynch on Sunday.

Mr. W. F. Vilas, M.P.P., of Cowansville, was here last week.

The Rev. F. W. Anderson, of Sydney, C.B., was in Knowlton this week, attending the Conference.

Miss Ruth Stevens, of Stanstead, is visiting Miss Helen Williams for a number of days.

Mrs. J. A. Harte, of Montreal, is spending several weeks in town with her family, at Mr. C. Bullard's cottage.

The Rev. Dr. S. G. Barnes, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is passing a fortnight in Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, of Montreal, are sojourning in town this season, with their family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belknap, recent guests at 'Darley Place,' have returned to Staten Island, N.Y.

Major Hewton has been staying in town, before returning to Richmond.

Mrs. F. Meyers, who has been in Knowlton, went into Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Stockwell, of Montreal, visited friends here lately.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lees, recent guests of Mrs. Ritchie Bell at Manuca Cottage, have taken their departure for Hampton Beach.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Capel, of Montreal, are now in Knowlton.

Mr. George Hemming, of New York is visiting his mother, Mrs. (Judge) Hemming.

The Rev. Mr. Galley returned home on Saturday evening, from an extended trip to England.

Miss Ethel Taylor is in Montreal for a few weeks.

Miss G. Burdett, of Westmount, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Holgate, for the past fortnight, has gone back to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Knowlton have returned from attending the Tercentenary celebrations in Quebec.

Miss L. Tanner left this week for Montreal, after passing the early summer months here.

Mr. Irvine Lynch, of Montreal, was in Knowlton over Sunday, visiting his parents.

Captain Hemming, who has been in town visiting relatives, has returned to New York.

Mr. W. I. Briggs, of Sherbrooke, has renovated his cottage on the east side of the lake, and is sojourning there this summer.

Mrs. C. C. Fessenden, of Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. E. M. Taylor for a while.

Mr. R. Brodie, of Iberville, spent a short time in town recently.

Miss Morna McGowan, who has been the guest of the Rev. Mr. Rollet in Quebec for several weeks, has returned to 'Edgehill.'

Miss McGee is spending part of the vacation in town.

The Hon. S. A. Fisher has returned to Ottawa, after passing a few days here at Alva House.'

Miss C. L. Williams, who has been visiting Mrs. (Dr.) Colby in Stanstead, has returned to her home in Knowlton.

Miss Nettie Belknap, a recent guest of Miss Beatrice McGowan, has taken her departure for Montreal.

Mr. Frank Belknap, of Montreal, spent the week end in town.

Mr. Roddick Kennedy, of Montreal, was in Knowlton over Sunday.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The annual Hudson Heights Regatta will be held this afternoon.

Miss Louie Buchanan has left here to spend a few weeks in Weir, Que., the guest of Mrs. Hadrill.

Mr. Gerald Ashby is spending a short time here.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Rectory Hill, paid a short visit to Mrs. R. W. McLachlin on Wednesday.

Mrs. Murray and Master Jack Murray, of Ottawa, are spending the week here, the guests of Mrs. McNally, 'Gavagnol.'

Mr. Lindsay Smeaton spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. Schneider, 'Lone Star Cottage.'

Mrs. and Miss Rankin have left the Heights after spending a few weeks here the guests of Mrs. Barlow, 'Eskbank.'

Mr. Ready has returned to town after spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. Barratt.

Mrs. Heaton and Miss Phillis Heaton have returned to town, after spending a short time here, the guest of Mrs. Motley.

Miss Dorothy Judah has returned to town after spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. James Pyke.

Miss Vivian Dettmers has left here to spend the month of August in Little Metis, the guest of Mrs. Baylis.

Mr. Clyde Dew spent the week end here.

The Misses Pyke were the hostesses at a shower given for Miss Anne Brown on Friday of last week.

Messrs. Levigne and Houlé spent last week here, camping on the beach.

Miss Darrow is the guest of Mrs. Barlow, 'Eskbank.'

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spencer and Miss Beatrice Spencer came up here in their launch and spent Sunday here.

Miss Leafa Clogg is spending a few weeks here, the guest of Mrs. Nolan.

Mrs. Ernest Hilton is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Matthews, 'Lynwood.'

Among those who spent the week end at Stevenson's, were: Messrs. George Hull, Ben. Burland, C. Brody, Chas. Heward, R. Heward, and Norman Mowatt.

Mr. Tom Bacon and Teddy Russel, of Pointe Clarie, spent the week end here.

Miss Annie Harris, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, spent Saturday here the guest of Mrs. James Wright.

Mr. Arthur Kneeland and Mr. William Parlow sailed up from Ste. Annes and spent the week end here.

Among those who spent the week end at the Heights were: Mr. H. R. Holland, Mr. Geo. Borland, Mr. Percy Minto and the Messrs. Riddle.

Miss Estelle Evans is spending a few weeks here, the guest of Mrs. Buchanan.

BEACONSFIELD.

A very successful 'bridge' was held in the club house on Tuesday evening, the proceeds being devoted to the boat club. A large number of guests were present, and the prizes were won by Miss Prentice, first; Mrs. Peiler, second; Mrs. Whitaker, third. Mr. Nicholson, first; Mr. Pratte, second, and Mr. Brierley, third.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Toronto, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith, 'the Grove,' left this week for their home in the west.

Miss Eileen Smith was at 'the Grove' this week.

Mr. P. Bellhouse has returned from a trip to the sea.

Miss Covernton entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday.

Mr. Philip Robertson was here on Tuesday, visiting Mr. Pratte.

Miss Muriel Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Hullet Desbarats, and Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain have returned from Quebec.

Mr. Dann, of Hamilton, is a guest at 'the Grove.'

Mr. Magor, Mr. H. Mudge, Mr. Baby, the Misses Baby, and Mr. Hamel were at 'the Grove' on Wednesday.

Miss Clarkson, Toronto, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Draper, has returned home.

Miss K. Draper was the hostess at a delightful bonfire on the beach on Friday evening. Among those invited were the Misses Macfarlane, Letendre, Lomer, Chillas, Shaw, Sharing, Butler, and Messrs. Howard, Browne, Shaw, Sharing, and others.

Mr. Voigt, New York, has joined his wife and son at 'the Grove.'

Mrs. Ernest Bolton, who has been visiting the Misses Bolton at 'the Grove,' has returned to Montreal.

Mr. John Peck leaves shortly for Vancouver on a business trip.

Mr. Fred. Letendre has quite recovered from his recent severe illness, much to the satisfaction of his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson leave next week for a two weeks' trip to the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwill, who have been the guests of Mrs. Tom Bacon, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, London, England, are at 'the Grove.'

Miss A. Jordon leaves shortly for New York to study nursing.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Last Saturday's afternoon train bore away a number of guests who have been staying for some weeks at the Laurentide House—Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Sheppard, the Misses Greene, Mr. W. Stokes Greene, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lewthwaite, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heroux, all of Montreal. While here Mr. Heroux saved a young lady from drowning, who had gone out on a raft. At a considerable distance from the shore she slipped off, and Mr. Heroux, going out in his boat, rescued her, with difficulty and at some risk to his life.

Mrs. J. J. Kirkpatrick and her son, Mr E. C. Kirkpatrick, are staying here; also Miss Hope Grant, all of Montreal.

Mr. McKay Smith, of Chicago, Ill., arrived this week to spend his vacation here. Mrs. McKay Smith and Miss Carrie McKay Smith are expected to join him shortly.

Miss Maxwell, of Montreal, is staying here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Moreland, of Montreal, are at the Laurentide House.

Mr. Holton Learmont brought out a party from Montreal in his motor car this week. They took luncheon here, and after an hour or two left for home.

Mr. L. H. Barbeau, of the City and District Savings Bank, his wife, and daughter, are staying here.

Mr. A. E. Horsnell, of Park avenue; Miss Horsnell, and Master George Horsnell, are at the Laurentide House.

ABBOTSFORD.

Mr. Robert Buzzell, of Westmount, spent the week-end the guest of his parents.

Mrs. Shelden Wells and the Misses Wells, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mrs. A. Whitney.

Messrs. Arthur Bubbell and E. Jones, of Chicago, are guests at 'The Pines.'

Mrs. Charles Honey, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Honey.

Mr. J. E. K. Herrick, of Springfield, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie at 'White Gables.'

Mrs. Stone, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Gibbland Farm.'

Miss N. Boa, of St. Laurent, and Miss J. Norris, of Granby, have been the guests of Miss Honey.

Mrs. Basil Newmark, of Montreal, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. O. Fisk.

Miss Hattie Buzzell, who has been a guest at 'Viewmount,' has returned to her home in Westmount.

Mrs. Higgins, of Weehawken, N.J., who has been the guest of Mrs. George Buzzell, left this week for Cowansville.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, and Masters Stewart, Brooks and Lawrence Hamilton, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Marshall, have returned to their home in Sutton.

Dr. Watson Rowell and son, Hartland, have returned to their home in Montreal, having been the guests of Mrs. S. P. Rowell.

Mr. Lincoln, of Nebraska, is the guest of Mrs. M. Carter.

The arrivals at 'Poplar Farm' this week are Miss Elliott, the Misses Ruby, and Mabel Hulbert, Miss Black, and Miss Armstrong.

MASCOUCHE RAPIDS.

The Rev. Melvin Taylor occupied the pulpit here a week ago. He was entertained by Mrs. George Alexander, Maple Lodge.

The young folks of Mascouche spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr. A. F. Robinson, the party being given in honor of Master Victor Robinson's birthday.

Miss H. McGarry, of Montreal, visited Mrs. George Alexander and other friends last week.

Miss E. G. Alexander, of Montreal, is spending her holidays here.

Master Harold and Miss Florence Denovan are spending their holidays with their grandfather.

STE. AGATHE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Turgeon, Montreal; Mrs. Georges Rough, Master D. Rough, Master Georges Rough, jr., Miss Jones, Mrs. Paulette, the Misses Belanger, Quebec; Miss M. Sutherland, and Mrs. Sharp, are the guests of Mrs. F. Bécard.

Miss Mignonne and Miss Anne Massue Drolet are staying at the Costel with their grandmother, Mrs. Plante.

Miss Benoit is out here for a few weeks.

Miss Marguerite Grignon has left for Nominingue, where she will spend a few weeks.

Mas. R. Dawson has arrived at Lac Manitou for the season.

Miss Florence McGrath is the invited guest of Mrs. Lacocque.

Miss Anna Primeau is the invited guest of her sister, Mrs. E. Marchand.

Miss Jordan spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. H. D. Church arrived last week to spend a few days with Mrs. Treffle.

Mr. A. Gagne, Mr. Pascal Amesse, Montreal; Mr. Lassalerie, from Woodlands; Mr. W. Lyons, Normandin, Mr. C. Casson, Montreal, are out here for their holidays.

Mr. A. Cherrier and family have returned to Montreal after spending a few weeks on Laforest Island.

Mr. Gaboury, of the Montreal post-office, will spend a few weeks at Lallier's Hotel.

ST. LIN AND NEW GLASGOW.

Miss L. Stewart, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks at Mr. R. F. Lloyd's.

Mrs. R. Hanson is staying at Mr. J. Smith's.

Mr. E. J. Burns is spending his holidays at Mr. Robert F. Lloyd's.

Among those who spent the week end at Mr. R. F. Lloyd's were Messrs. R. F. Candlish, James D. Scoular, E. Herring, R. J. Martin,

Mrs. E. Perry is spending a few weeks at Mr. J. Smith's.

Mr. T. Bark, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks at Mr. R. F. Lloyd's.

Miss Alice Vernier has returned home from visiting friends in Ottawa, Perkins, Onge, Lachute, and other places.

LITTLE METIS.

Mr. Brock Grier has joined his family here.

Mrs. C. B. Esdaile, who spent two weeks in town, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Crombie are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Esdaile, here.

Miss Summerville, who was the guest of Mrs. Yuile, has gone to River Well.

Mr. K. Thornton has joined Mrs. Thornton at 'Summerholm.'

Lieut.-Colonel Burland has returned to town.

Dr. and Mrs. Ami and Miss Ami have returned to town.

Miss Esdaile has returned to town.

Miss Twitchell, Mrs. and Miss Tibbets, Boston, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. F. Crawford, Grand Metis.

Mr. McCormick has returned to town.

The Hon. W. A. Weir kindly acted as chairman at the concert given in aid of the Methodist Church. Among those who performed were the Misses Collins, Campbell, Cheney, Mr. Chambers, and many others.

Mrs. McPherson, who was the guest of Mrs. Dawson, has returned to town.

Mrs. (Dr.) Lafleur is a guest at 'Summerholm.'

Among those who went to Medapedia on a fishing expedition were Messrs. R. and C. Hastings, A. Grier, Winslow, and Crysler.

The Hon. W. A. Weir was in town a few days ago.

The Rev. G. Williams, of Quebec, is conducting the service in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Tuckey is giving a fancy dress ball in the Union Hall on Wednesday next.

Mr. D. Yuile is spending a few days in town.

Mr. R. A. E. Grenshields is spending a few days with his family at 'Merlinwood.'

Miss M. McLaren, Montreal, is spending her holidays at Ocean House.

Miss M. Astle, Lachine, is visiting her parents at Seaside Hotel.

Miss I. Fleet, who has just arrived from England, has joined her parents here.

Miss I. Symonds is the guest of Miss H. Savage at 'Oyster Shell' cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Birks is spending some time here.

Mr. C. Pope, of Ottawa, is rooming at Miss Astle's.

Mr. F. E. Dougall is spending some time here.

Mrs. G. Ross gave a successful lawn party recently.

Mr. G. Astle has joined his parents at Boule Rock Hotel.

Latest arrivals at Cascade are: H. Rodger, Mrs. A. and Master Kenly, Montreal; Mrs. and Miss Cunningham Stewart, Ottawa.

At Seaside.—W. W. Robinson, D. Oliver, Montreal; Mrs. and Miss Galt, Toronto; Miss Brennan, Miss Blackader, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meaghor, Montreal.

At St. Lawrence House.—Edith Little, Wm. and Jessie Aird, Mrs. Mowat and family, Montreal; Prof. and Mrs. Conliffe, Wisconsin.

At Ocean House. — Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood, the Misses Braidwood, Mr. Little.

At Turriff Hall.—Mrs. Johnston and nurse, Lachine; Mr. Ross, Montreal; Mrs. S. Filer, Montreal.

Dr. L. Reford has joined Mr. and Mrs. Reford here.

Mrs. G. Molson is the guest of Mrs. Hanington.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. H. Shaw spent Sunday at the Clarendon.

Mrs. J. Mackenzie is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Y. Dupre spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. C. Fairbanks was in Ste. Anne's Sunday returning to Montreal by motor.

Mr. Chas. Terroux was the guest of friends in the village.

Mr. C. Dalbec was the guest of friends on Lower Road.

Mr. Raphael Dillon is the guest of his parents in Bay d'Urfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Chouinard are spending a few weeks at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Coté, who have been spending the last month in Ste. Anne's, have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Carbray were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Valliere over Sunday on Lower road.

Mr. Paul Hudon is the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mr. Geo. Baynes is the guest of friends on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. Alex. Michaud, of Ste. Anne's, has left for a trip to the lower provinces.

Miss Beaudet is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Laurendeau on Grand Trunk avenue.

Miss D. Globensky is the guest of friends at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Jules Tremblay spent Sunday in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. L. A. Lesage spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. A. Doucet is visiting Mr. J. E. Plante on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cambridge are registered at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Fortier were visiting friends over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Beaulac are the guests of the Hon. J. A. Ouimet on Lower road.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lefebvre, of Lachine, spent the last week in St. Anne's.

Miss M. Dupre has returned from visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bodel are spending the summer in Ste. Anne.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Touchette are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Skinner are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glassco are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Grant in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meredith in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Carlind spent a few days at the Clarendon oHtel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dubé are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss M. Kearley is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Corinne Thibault is spending a few days here the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Kent were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Kent on Lower road.

Mr. Paul Perron was the guest of friends on Lower road.

Miss K. Brown, of Longueuil, was the guest of Miss M. Brown on Lower road.

LONGUEUIL.

Miss Walker, of Montreal, was the guest of the Misses Porteous this week.

Miss Harold, of New York, is spending a few days with her family on St. Charles street.

A concert will be given in the Gordenville Avenue Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, Aug. 12, under the direction of Mr. Robert Crawford, of Montreal.

Miss Edna White has gone to Howick to spend a few days.

Mr. Harold has returned from an extended business trip, and is spending a few days with his family.

The regatta of the Longueuil Boating Club brought a good number of visitors to town on Saturday.

Mrs. Roger and Miss Matthews were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Watchorne this week.

A cricket match is being played this afternoon between the Longueuil Club and the baseball club.

A cruising race, including all yachts, for the 'Percy Smith' cup, will be run off on Saturday, Aug. 15.

Mrs. W. G. Murray and her daughter, Miss Doris, have returned from a trip of two weeks at Knowlton.

Mr. Stanton, of the Equitable Assurance Company, has been on a visit to town with a party of friends.

Mr. M. A. Campbell, who had charge of the Presbyterian Church here last year, will preach on Sabbath evening, Aug. 16, in exchange with Dr. Amaron, who will preach at St. Gabriel Church, Montreal.

Miss Simpson, of Montreal West, was the guest of friends on Quinn avenue during the week.

FRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE.

Mrs. D. McL. Munro has for her guests Mrs. P. MacLaren, Master Ralph MacLaren, Miss Rea C. Smith, of Ormstown; Mrs. Phelps, of St. Remi, and Mr. Wm. Cairns, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Rubenstein, of Sherbrooke street, Montreal, have been the guest of Mrs. F. H. Badger, at 'Bide-a-wee.'

Conductor Foy and family broke camp on Wednesday, and returned to their home in Fort Covington.

Mr. John Fraser, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his family at Camp Ottawa.

Messrs. Joseph Wheeler and Daniel Clark, of Malone, are spending the week in camp here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grant have returned to Montreal after spending a pleasant vacation at the Point.

Dr. MacLaren and Messrs. Munro and Morris, of Ormstown, spent the week-end at the club house.

Miss Morris, of Aubrey, spent a few days here the past week.

STE. ROSE.

The fete-de-nuit took place on Saturday evening last and was a brilliant success in every way. There were a large number of yachts, skiffs, and canoes taking part, making the competition very keen. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Yacht, Mr. P. Pelletier; skiff, Mr. Ouimet; canoe, Mr. Robinson. The house decorations deserve special mention. Mr. Nelson carrying off the prize. The judges were Alderman O'Connell, Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Chapleau.

The Hiawatha boys entertained their friends to tea on their island one day last week, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson chaperoning the party.

Mr. J. Macbeth Taylor and Miss I. Taylor spent Sunday here.

Miss Corneil and Miss Mildred Burnett have returned from a few weeks' visit to Kennebunk Beach.

Madam Gonzalve Desaulniers has been visiting friends here.

Madam Laurence and family are occupying a cottage on Fifth avenue for the season.

The third of the series of aggregate euchres being held by the club took place on Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Regan and Mr. A. Lawrence.

Mrs. F. Robertson has returned from Sherbrooke, and is the guest of her father, Mr. H. Boon.

Miss Harris has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harkness for some time.

Mr. W. Fraser has been visiting his parents for the past week.

Mr and Mrs. Binnie and baby have left for a trip to Toronto and other places.

Miss De Quidemont has arrived from Paris, and is spending the remainder of the summer with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Chaplain and family are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy for some time.

Dr. May Callaghan, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Hodgson.

Miss L. Harbeson spent the week end with Miss A. Darling.

Miss Alice McGee, of Albany, N.Y., has been visiting Mr. and Mr[illegible] for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sadler [illegible] have arrived to spend the [illegible] of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Spear are [illegible] avenue for the summer.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Recent arrivals at Lake Wo[illegible] are: Mr. and Mrs. A. Lammont, M. Grant, Mr. D. J. McGibbon, and Mrs. J. Black, Mrs. J. A. Master Morris Davis, Master Davis, Miss M. Shaw, Miss E. Elliott, Mr. Charles Ward.

A very enjoyable dance was [illegible] Lake Wonish Hotel last Fri[illegible] ing.

LACHUTE.

Miss Robina McIntyre has from spending a week at [illegible]

Mrs. Norman McGillis is her mother, Mrs. Mackie.

Mr. J. R. McOuat has re[illegible] Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. W. S. McBride has a couple of weeks in Montr[illegible]

The Misses Nora and [illegible] left last Thursday for [illegible]

Miss Cliff, of Montreal, [illegible] Mrs. George Fraser.

Mrs. Thos. Fulton and [illegible] returned from a fortnight's [illegible] mas's Gore.

Miss Winnie Small, of M[illegible] guest of Miss Lillie Hun[illegible]

Mr. Albert Giles spent [illegible] with his parents at Lake[illegible]

Mrs. Fedden and fam[illegible] are in town, and are [illegible] Cottage.'

Miss Jennie Paul has [illegible] Lake, N.Y.

Chief Carpenter, Mr[illegible] Miss Marjorie Carpenter [illegible] trip to Ottawa, Sh[illegible] western points.

Mrs. J. S. Gibbs and [illegible] spent last week in Ottawa.

Mr. George E. Calder [illegible] end with his family [illegible] Lake.

Mrs. Morrison and daug[illegible] Elsie Woodhouse, of Mo[illegible] guests of Mrs. Quinn, Lo[illegible]

Mrs. J. McGibbon [illegible] Montreal.

Mrs. Hall and Miss H[illegible] real, are occupying the Mo[illegible] tage, east end.

Mrs. Cornell and [illegible] real, have returned [illegible] ing a fortnight the guests [illegible] Buchan.

Mr. Spence has [illegible] holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. H[illegible] week-end guests of Mrs.

Mr. R. E. Stuckey [illegible] guest at the Argyle.

Mr. Fred. Lyons [illegible] week in town.

Mr. John Clyde, [illegible] guest of his mother, Mrs.

The Misses McLaurin [illegible]

COMMON WITH ALL WOMEN.

Invariably they suffer from constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they cleanse the system, regulate the stomach and bowels, bring strong ruddy health. Try a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Girlhood Vigor Regained.

The difficulty with most w[illegible] the fact that while they are [illegible] the health and welfare of th[illegible] loved ones, they rarely ever [illegible] to themselves until Nature s[illegible] prevent this every woman [illegible] Psychine regularly. It cre[illegible] tite and is the greatest [illegible] Psychine is a boon to run[illegible] and overworked women. [illegible] LIFE IN EVERY DOSE. [illegible] Miller of 63 Notre Dame St., [illegible] proved this, for she says: "I [illegible] ful for what Psychine has [illegible] I was laid up with weakness. [illegible] suffered. My appetite was very [illegible] my stomach was greatly disordered. To[illegible] day I am strong and well, for Psychine has brought me permanent relief. I feel like a new woman now to what I [illegible] before taking Psychine. I feel the [illegible] of girlhood in my veins once more."

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Psychine regulates and strengthens the stomach and is an infallible remedy for all disorders of the throat, lungs and chest. All druggists and stores, 50c.

...kleek Hill, Ont., are guests ...es McGibbon.

...rt Stewart, of Ottawa, ac... her daughter, and niece, ... have been the guests of ... Patterson for some time.

... J. Walker spent the week ...nds in Arundel.

... Hamilton, accompanied by ... Mr. George Hardie, left last ... for a trip to Scotland.

... Mrs. Pollock, who have been ... Mrs. McKimmie, have left ..., N.Y.

... H. Parris, has returned from ...

... of Toronto, was the guest ... last week.

... daughter, of New ... visiting friends in town and ...

... party, consisting of ...combe, J. H. Chase, ... J. Newton Peck, of ... week-end guests at ... and were delight... our town.

ORMSTOWN

Mr. Evans, of Point St. Charles, is ... a few days here.

Miss L. A. M. Hamilton, of Montreal, ... the Rectory.'

A ... social was held on ... grounds last week.

... Mrs. Thomas McKee, of Oak... California, are visiting here.

The Rev. A. C. Ascah officiated at ... of Miss Donnelly, of Mont... took place at Huntingdon on ... week.

The Rev. Dr. Morison is taking his ... having accompanied his ... on a trip down the St. ...

... Ellery, of Montreal, is visiting ...

The Rev. Mr. Coates is away on his holi...

The following are guests at 'Poplar ... Mr. and Mrs. John Brims, Miss ... Miss Elizabeth Brims, Mrs. G. ..., Miss Alyer Anderson, Mrs. J. ..., Mr. Forrest Moore, Miss Hanke, ... Squire, Miss Clare Ford, John Ford, ... Henry, Miss Henry, Miss Oliver, ... Forner, Mrs. McGown, Miss Mc... Mr. Rowswell.

The employees of the Bell Telephone ... are busily engaged adding to ... wires and connecting Ormstown ... Howick.

Mrs. D. W. Morison is visiting in ... Carmois.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Miss ... Wales has returned from ... visits at Beauharnois, Que.

Mr. Allan Simpson has returned to ... after spending his holidays, the ... of his mother, Mrs. M. Simpson, ... place.

Miss Sykes, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Day.

Mrs. McArthur is visiting friends in ... at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McGregor have ... to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are guests of Mrs. ...son.

Mr. Wainwright, an old resident of ... place, accompanied by his son John, ... of Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. McGowan were in Mont... for a few days last week.

Miss Amie McKay, of Chicago, is the ... of his mother Mrs. McKay.

The Rev. Chas. Shelley, of Montreal, ... our village a couple of days this ... making arrangements for the camp ... opened next week.

Mrs. M. Albright was in Montreal ... week.

Ralph Barclay spent the week end ... of Mrs. Wm. Robertson. Mrs. ... and little daughter are spending ... summer with Mrs. Robertson.

Alonzo Sharman has returned to ... after spending his holidays, ... his sister, Mrs. William Pit...

... Gidley is the guest of Mrs. ...

... Miss Mary Lamb, Miss ... Donald, and the Misses Wales ... a pleasant fortnight, camp... Souci.'

Mrs. Percy Webster and child ... Mrs. Gates.

... Montreal, is visit... Pinsirn just now.

... Hamilton spent last week ... his sister, Mrs. Bernie Le ...

... has returned to Montreal ... a couple of weeks the ... Caution.

Mrs. Le Roy have returned ...

Mrs. Chas. Wales and Miss ... Tuesday to join friends ... sailed on the steamer ... a trip to Gaspé.

... of the Christian Endeav... friends went down last ... launches and spent a ... at 'Sans Souci.'

Miss. Ball and Mrs. Ball ... 'Sans Souci' for a few ...

... Hooker were guests at ... Sans Souci, this week.

...TEAUGUAY BASIN.

... is spending a few days ...

... is a guest at Donalda ...

... has returned from Que...

... Erskine is the guest of ... a few days.

... and Miss M. Marshall ... Corners for a week ...

... Club will give a bazaar in Mr. Richardson's grounds on Aug. 12, in aid of Dr. Grenfell's work.

Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Gladys, have returned home from Quebec.

Miss D. Cruickshank is visiting Mrs. G. Millar.

Miss Massé spent the week-end at Maple Bank.

Mr. Dogie is a guest at the Old Forge Cottage.

Miss M. Currie has returned to Montreal after visiting Miss Jean Wells for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton are among the many guests here.

Miss H. Lang is visiting here for a few days.

Miss Wylie is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Meldrum

Miss E. Hall was a guest for the week-end.

The Dorcas Society held a garden party on Mr. Scott's lawn on Aug. 1. It was attended very successfully.

BARK LAKE.

Miss Amy Norris, who has been visiting the Misses Goulden at 'Munnohannit,' has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Jas. Nelson is spending his holidays at Wahoe Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Campbell are spending the summer the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Fletcher.

Mr. Archie Wright is spending his holidays with his family at 'Walker' Cottage.

A concert was given last Thureday evening in the Arundel Town Hall under the auepices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church with the assistance of some Montreal talent, at the close of which refreshments were served by the ladies. The entertainment was much enjoyed by many Bark Lake residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gross at 'Kingross' for a few days.

Miss Young and Mr. Geo. Young, who have been guests at 'Munnohannit' Cottage for the past two weeks, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have gone into the city for a few days, after having been the guests of their son, Mr. Chas. Moore, for several weeks.

Mr. J. M. Nelson occupied his cottage last week-end with a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. John Simpson, of Westmount.

Mr. H. J. Silver and family are in their cottage for the remainder of the holidays.

Mr. Gross was here over Sunday with his family at 'Kingcross.'

Mrs. and the Misses Gertrude and Edith Goulden have returned to the city for a short while.

The Misses Gross are visiting Mrs. Gross for the summer.

Mrs. Fletcher spent a few days in the city this week, returning to the Lake to rejoin her family with Mr. Fletcher on Saturday.

Messrs. McNab and Grimsdale are occupying their new cottage with a party of friends.

Mr. Lockhart Inglis is spending his vacation at Bark Lake.

Mr. C. A. Spencer spent a few days at the Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and Miss Gertrude Haldimand were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gross for a few days the past week.

A movement is on foot to ask the municipal council of Weir to build another direct road to the Lake to start from near Weir and reach the Lake near the Narrows. A petition has already been sent in by the residents and it is hoped that the work may be done this fall.

Mr. Chas. Moore spent the week-end at his cottage at the Lake.

POINTE A PIC.

Col. Hanbury-Williams, Ottawa, is staying at the Manoir Richelieu.

Lady Carrington, of England, registered at the Lorne House a few days ago.

Mr. Justice L. I. Cannon, Miss Cannon, the Misses Maud and Florette Cannon, and Messrs. Lionel, Lucien and Robert Cannon, of Quebec, have taken rooms at Gagnon's house for the remainder of the season.

Lady A. Fane McFane is a guest at the Manoir Richelieu.

Major H. C. Sheppard, Quebec, is staying at Chamard's 'Lorne House.'

Major and Mrs. A. T. Ogilvie, of Quebec are among those who have registered lately at the Manoir Richelieu.

Judge Dugendorfer is a visitor at Murray Bay this year.

Among those who have registered lately at Chamard's 'Lorne House' are the following:—Miss Annie R. Walker, Richmond, Va.; G. Graham McGoun, Montreal; Mr. J. D. Douglas Young, Kingston; the Misses E. M. and M. C. Mordaunt, New York; Miss E. M. Marshall, New York; Mrs. W. D. Gugune, Toronto; Miss C. Roberts, Miss C. E. Allinson and Mr. E. P. Allinson, Hereford, Pa.; Mrs. N. M. and the Misses M. M. and L. C. Shieviot, South Orange; Miss Gladys Livingston Almstead, Boston, Mass.; Miss Crombie, Ottawa; Emmet Harris, New York; Leonie Alexandre, New York; Mrs. James R. Townsend, Miss Eleanor R. Townsend, Miss Eleanor Duane, Elizabeth E. Reed, New York; Wm. T. Curtup Newman.

Among those who have taken accommodation at Gagnon's House are the following:—Miss Berthe O'Leary, Mrs. J. O. Joseph, Emile Joseph, Montreal; L. J. C. Gagnon, Montreal; Madame L. Lavergne, Arthabaska; Mr. Jones, New York; Mr. Rinfret, Quebec.

Among those who have registered at Warren's 'Chateau Murray' are:—A. B. Lafontaine, Ottawa; John F. Alexander, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury Hagar, New York; Geo. Cameron, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tracy; Mr. C. O. M. Temple, Miss Gertrude Temple and Master Arthur Temple, Toronto; J. T. Bergeron, Boston; Mr. Patoil, Montreal; Mrs. Howard Richards, Miss Richards, New York; Miss Foote and Miss I. Foote, Montreal; L. Coles, Montreal; D. Otter, Ottawa; L. Redolphe Roy, Quebec; J. Paquet, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Savey, Montreal; Mrs. Ernest Pacaud, Miss Pacaud and Miss Camille Pacaud, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pope and child and Alfred Pope, Ottawa; Chas. F. Dale, Montreal; N. Y. Leger, Supt. Union Life, Levis; R. Aumont, Montreal; Pitre Gandreau, St. Bruno, L. St. Jean; Aug. Archambault, Fr. and Mrs. John Yarrow, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams, Quebec; A. M. Snetsinger, Cornwall.

Among those who have registered lately at the Manoir Richelieu are the following:—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Goodnow and Miss Goodnow, New York; Miss M. L. Porter, Miss L. Nutting, Miss C. Williamson, New York; Mrs. M. F. and Miss Coleman, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ruter, Colorado; Miss McCullough, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke; Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Toronto; E. Maille, jr., Montreal; Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, Miss Casgrain, Miss M. Casgrain and Messrs. V., R., J. Casgrain, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Twombly, Edward B. Twombly, J. S. Wylie and Miss Wylie, Montreal; Mrs. W. J. and Master Wm. John Warburton, New York; Mrs. Walter Kavanagh, Miss Kavanagh and Mr. Joseph Kavanagh, Montreal; Frank Carrel, Quebec; Mrs. R. Sparks, Ottawa; Robert Goodbody, Miss Goodbody, and Miss F. Goodbody, Halledon, New Jersey; Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, Detroit; Mr., Mrs. and Miss de Loynes, Montreal; Jerome Rice and David L. Rice, New York; Jesse Rosenstein, Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. R. Tessier, Montreal, Montreal; W. D. Bronham, H. Sayer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Benyer Clarkson, New York; Mrs. Cochran, Philadelphia; Mrs. August Jay Well, Miss Well and Miss Josephine M. Well, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln D. Robbin, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. G. Mason, Settleboor; Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, jr., J. Fletcher Shirt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burger, New York; Jas. J. Geavin, John F. Cronier, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGregor, Montreal; Joseph S. Well, New York; Frederick Skrzinka, St. Louis; F. Fitzgerald, Toronto; R. N. Phillips, Chattanugu, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lewis, Montreal; F. L. C. J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Fiske, Miss Sarah D. Fiske, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Batchelor and Miss R. M. Batchelor, New York; W. Pacaud, W. Killam, Montreal; Mrs. Andrew Benyon and Miss L. Green, Quebec; Mr. E. H. Lemay, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Butler, New York; Mrs. A. and Miss Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Hamel, Albert Hebert, Montreal; A. Dorion, Marguerite Forget, Madeleine Panet Raymond, B. Panet-Raymond, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. MacDougall, Miss MacDougall, Montreal; Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Miss Bowdoin, Mr. W. G. Bowdoin, jr., Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barlow, New York; H. G. Pickering, F. S. Eaton, jr., Munay Kay, Boston; Dr. and Mrs. Kellam and child, Niagara Falls; Miss Pattie, Winchester, Mass.; Miss D. Webb, Quebec; Lucie V. Moran, Chicago; Aveline Chapleau, Clarla Vocburg, Chicago; David Miller and Miss Miller, New York; Arthur Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Maxwell, New York; Miss Violette Somerville, Montreal; E. W. Bloomingdale, the Misses Bloomingdale, New York; Miss Gulliver, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.; Miss Mary Gullivar, Northampton, Mass.; W. A. Polvinsuxor, C. J. Polvineuxor, Fraserville. Major-General and Mrs. J. F. Wilson, Quebec, are again guests at the R. & O. Hotel.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Messrs. Harry and Palmer Wright and Miss O. Wright, arrived last week from Quebec, where they were taking part in the celebration.

James F. Miller returned to town some time ago, after spending a few weeks at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Anderson and her little daughter, of Beauharnois, are staying with Mrs. A. B. Mackay at the 'Auld House.'

Mr. Norman Campbell left for Montreal early in the week, after spending a short time here.

Miss Cayford is the guest of Mrs. N. W. Trenholm.

Mrs. Gibson, Miss L. MacManus and Miss R. Mowatt returned on Tuesday after a trip up the Saguenay River.

Miss Wait has arrived, and will spend some time at this beautiful summer resort.

Miss Taylor, of New York, is a guest at Henri Tremblay's.

Miss Knight is spending her vacation here.

The Misses Hale have arrived, and are guests at the Mount Murray Hotel

Mr. George Trenholm left Cap a l'Aigle a few days ago after a short stay here.

Mrs. Woolryshe, of Toronto, is staying at one of the houses not far from the wharf.

Mr. Thompson, of Philadelphia, is spending his vacation at Cap a l'Aigle this summer.

Miss A. Shaw arrived on Tuesday to pass her holidays in this beautiful place.

Mrs. G. H. Scott is a guest at O. Duchene's for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is spending some time at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Thomas Brown, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. James King, returned to the city early this week.

Mr. Mason and family is occupying one of Dr. Pelletier's fine cottages for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Durlop and family, of Ottawa, arrived in the beginning of the week by the R. & O steamer 'Tadousac.'

Dr. Richardson and Mr. Henry are again visiting Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. John MacMaster and the Misses MacMaster left on Thursday, after spending several weeks here.

Mrs. Allen R. Binks and her little son, arrived on Tuesday to spend the month of August at Cap al'Aigle.

Miss Fabens, Manchester, is a guest at H. Tremblay's.

Mr. Lawsor, London, is spending some time at this summer resort.

Mrs. Paton, Quebec, is staying at the Mount Murray Hotel.

Mrs. Robert Campbell is the guest at Mrs. Dewey for a time.

Miss H. Webster, of Westmount, Miss Andrews, Quebec, and Miss O'Connor, of Montreal, are staying at O. Duchene's.

Mr. Pecfl New York, is passing his vacation at Cap a l'Aigle.

Judge N. W. Trenholm has arrived and will spend some time with his family here

Mrs. Campbell is the guest of the Misses Forsyth for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. Greenshields and family, of Liverpool, have arrived, and are again occupying a cottage at Cap al'Aigle West.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay preached to a large congregation in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning. In the evening he gave a very interesting talk on Missions in China at the residence of the Rev. F. M. Dewey.

Messrs. Oliver and Horve, of Quebec, are guests at Henri Tremblay's.

Mr. Merrick, of Toronto, is spending his holidays at Cap a l'Aigle this year.

Miss Woodley, of Quebec, is staying at Cap a l'Aigle West.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay left on Monday for the Saguenay. On his return he continued his journey to Toronto.

One of the most popular boarding houses at Cap a l'Aigle is that of Mr Henri Tremblay, which has been greatly enlarged since last season. Among the Montrealers who are guests there are: Miss Fellowes, Mr. Stethem, Mr. Learmonth, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Renaud Mr. Alexander and Mr. Pershad.

TERREBONNE.

Miss Ruth Moody left on Tuesday for Shawinigan Falls, where she will be Mrs. J Bourgeois's guest for a few weeks.

Mr. Jack Slaughter, Montreal, spent the week-end here with friends.

Mr. Reginald Tait, Montreal, was in town for a day last week, a guest at 'Maple Hall.'

Dr Marien, Montreal, spent Sunday in town with his family.

Mr. Louis Forget, Montreal, was here for the week-end, visiting his sister.

The Rev. H. C. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh left here, and will spend part of their holidays in Rougemont and part in St. Lambert.

Mr. A. Drummond, Montreal, and his daughter, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here.

Mr. George Moody was the guest of friends in West Shefford for the week-end.

Mr. Whitford, Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Miss Ernestine Moody is visiting Miss E. McOuat at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mr. A. Gilmour, St. Rose, was in town on Sunday, a guest at 'Elmhurst.'

Miss Renouf, Montreal, was a guest at 'Elmhurst, on Sunday.

Mr. Robert Gilmour and his daughter, Miss Pearl Gilmour, Duluth, Minn., spent a few days last week in town, guests of his sister.

Among the Montrealers who registered at the 'Happy House Hotel' this weeek are Messrs. L. Hebert, E. Lavigne, J. Wilcox, P. Morris, C. Fox, E. Labelle, J. W. Fague, P. Tascon, W. R. Deveault, W. Nelson, B. Parent, R. Lough, S. P. McMillen, W. Notman, D. E. Pepin, J. Ellis and others.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The concert given by the P.C.B.C. on the evening of July 30, wa senjoyed by a large audience and the 'Sixty Minutes Spent with the Dixie Minstrels' flew all too shortly. Their songs, and particularly the chorruses were well modulated, and sung in perfect harmony, notably in that of 'There is no place for me,' whose solo was sung by Mr. E. D. Murray. Among the 'Minstrels' who also ably contributed were the Messrs. R D. Simpson, J. Rice, F. A. Seachy, H. Hamilton, J. Beauchamp and B. Rice. During the intermissions Mr. H. V. Gordon Merryweather gave banjo selections, which received a hearty encore.

Miss Marie MacGillisa was the guest on Sunday of Miss Perrier.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan have returned from Quebec.

Mrs. Dufort is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Dick Hamilton, of Montreal, spent Sunday in Pointe Claire.

Mr. Willie Angus passed through Pointe Claire on Monday

Dr. Jack, of Union avenue, attended the concert given by the P.C.B.C. on Thursday evening.

Mr. A. Joyce, of Madame Duchesneau's, has returned from a holiday trip.

Mr. John Low has returned to the Oswegatchie, after spending a few weeks at Kennebunk Beach.

Mr. H. Harrington has returned after spending some time with his parents.

Mr. G. Baber was the guest of friends on Thursday.

Miss Marguerite James is spending a holiday here.

KAMOURASKA.

After the Tercentenary and the heat in the Ancient Capital the people are glad to come and take a breath of fresh air.

The 'Mikado' opened on the 1st, and there were quite a number attended; the decorations were very pretty, and Miss LoMesurier, who is the president this year, should be congratulated.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family are again installed in their pretty cottage on the beach for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and family arrived on Aug. 1, and intend spending the remainder of the summer.

Miss Lamb, of Quebec, is at Ward's, and will be there for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Buntin, of Toronto, and family, are again in their pretty cottage.

Mrs. Denoon, of Montreal, has opened her residence, 'Pine Court,' and intends spending the summer.

Mrs. Walcot and family are spending the summer in our village.

Mrs Crawford and family are here for the season.

Mrs. Veasey and Mrs. Collie and family are again here for the summer.

Mrs. Le Mesurier and family have arrived after spending some time in Quebec for the Tercentenary.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carroll, of Montreal, who have arrived from Europe, intend spending the summer here.

Miss Stella Semple, of Montreal, is here for some time.

Miss Joanne Pelletier, of Quebec, is spending a few weeks here.

Miss Queenie Murray, of Montreal, is spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family are here for the remainder of the summer.

Dr. Patch, of the General Hospital, Montreal, spent some time here last week.

Judge and Mrs Carroll and family have arrived, and will be here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Parker, of the Transcontinental, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Acer and family are here for the summer.

Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. Ash is the guest of Mrs. Scott for some time.

Mr. Fred. Ash spent some time here lately, the guest of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Robert and family, of Montreal, are here for the summer.

Mrs. Robinson and children, of Montreal, are at Langlois's for the season

Mrs. Van Felson and family spent some time here last week.

Dr. Rankin, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy and family are here for the summer.

Mr. O. Hagan, of Ontario, is passing a few weeks here.

Mr. Chase Casgrain, jr., of Montreal, spent some time here; he was on a yachting excursion.

Mr. A. J. Auger, of Quebec, who has been here for some time, has left for New York.

Mr. and Mrs DesRosiers, of Montreal, have arrived, and intend spending the remainder of the season.

Miss Belcourt and Miss Resther, of Montreal, are here for the summer.

ST. LAMBERT.

A buesful of jolly young people went down the river on Saturday afternoon, their destination being the Longueuil regatta, to watch the paddlers from here, the members of the war canoe, who so keenly contested their opponents.

The population has been considerably reduced here during the week, many leaving for seaside and mountain for the last month of summer.

Mr. Arthur Horsfall arrived from Chicago on Monday where he was the guest of Mrs. Roland en route from Winnipeg. Mr. Horsfall will spend a week here, the guest of his father.

Mrs. Chas. Bourne and children left on Saturday evening for Old Orchard, where they will spend the month of August.

Miss Hattie Wright arrives this week from New York and will spend some weeks with her father.

Miss Olive Horsfall has left to spend the remainder of the summer on the Maine coast.

Messrs. Sam and Tom Fernie arrived from Winnipeg on Monday and will spend some time here with friends.

Mr. Daniel Beatty returned from New York this week accompanied by his niece, Miss Annie Mattinson.

The Misses Senecal are spending August here, guests of their uncle, Mr. Mailloux, Victoria avenue.

Mrs. and Miss Tigh have been guests of Mrs. M. Grant for a few days this week.

Miss Ida Percival, accompanied Mrs. George Dawson and family to Sorel on Saturday, where they will spend a couple of weeks.

Pres. and Mrs. W. Percival, accompanied by Miss E. Percival, left on Friday for Ottawa to attend the regatta at Britannia, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donnelly.

Messrs. Fred. MacDonald and Jack Bourne paddled down to Sorel on Sunday and were guests of the campers at Armstrong's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, who have been guests at Stevens' Cottage for part of the summer, left for Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. J. Dixon is spending some time here visiting his sister, Mrs. H. Tucker.

Messrs. John and Russell Robertson left to spend August with friends in Richmond, P.Q.

Mrs. Harry Horsfall and children, accompanied by Miss Maude Horsfall, have joined the campers at Sorel for a couple of weeks.

Miss Brown, Victoria avenue, returned from the Cobalt this week, after an absence of some months.

Miss Maye Andrews has returned from Chicago where she has speut the past three months.

Miss Martha Scott, St. Louis, has been visiting the Misses Latimer, Victoria Park.

WEIR.

Mrs. 'Clarrie' McKerrow is sojourning at 'Round Lake' for a few weeks.

Miss Milroy has spent the last two weeks at 'Cedar Camp.'

Miss Lecours and Miss Stapleton spent last week here.

Mr. Wm. Heyward, Rochester, N.Y., and his brother George, were here fishing the last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Michaud and their little son, Cameron, are spending a few weeks here at 'Cedar Camp.'

Mrs. Charles H. Lane, jr., paid a visit to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Lane, last week.

The hotel here, 'Round Lake House,' is taxed to its utmost capacity, owing to the increased popularity of this beautiful mountain resort.

Mr. and Mrs. John Freze, Charlotte, N.Y.; Mrs. Adair and family, Mr. and Mrs. Collier and family, Miss Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eakin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Urquhardt, Miss Gibb, Miss Nellie Gibb, Mr. J. Finlay and family, Mrs. C. D. McKerrow, Miss Stanford, Mrs. McGowan, Mr. J. McGowan, Miss McGowan, Miss A. McGowan, Miss K. McGowan, Miss Jackson, Mr. Duffin, Mr. D. Armstrong, Mr. E. Loiselle, Miss F. Taylor, Miss K. Campbell are among the recent visitors at Round Lake House.

KENNEBUNK BEACH.

Mr. R. L. Borden and his wife, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks at the Mineral Spring House, Kennebunk Beach, enjoying the excellent golfing of the Webhannet Golf Club, and getting himself in condition for the autumn campaigns.

Permanent guests at the Stone Haven, Cape Porpoise, include Miss E. McCarthy, of Ottawa, and Mr. C. W. Buchanan, of Woodlands, Quebec.

Canadians at the Sparhawk Hall, Ogunquit, include Mr. A. S. Pack, of Montreal, and Mrs. Alfred Tripp, and Miss Freda Tripp, of Ottawa.

Registered at Kennebunk Beach Hotels:—Mineral Spring House: Mr. R. L. Borden and wife, of Ottawa; Mr. Charles W. Meakins, Dr. D. J. Berwick, Mr. and Mrs Ives, of Montreal.

Granite State House—Miss Agnes K. Hutchinson, Mr. Israel B. Plymster Westmount, Que.; Mr. H. R. Low, Montreal; and Notman H. Montgomery, of Westmount.

Bass Rock—Mrs. M. E. William, Mr. E. J Clark, Mrs. E. J. Clark, Mrs. A. Buck Chaffee, Miss K. G. Smith and Miss Isabel McCoy, of Montreal; Dr. Edward M. Hoper, wife, child and maid, of St. Catharines, Ontario; Miss F. Meucke, Toronto; Miss E. Martin, Ottawa; Miss M. C. Lyon, Ottawa; Miss Banks and Miss R. A. McNally, of Montreal.

Narragansett —Miss Jessie C. Perry, Toronto; Miss May Perry, Miss Perry, Westmount; Mrs. Alexander Wood and Helen B. Woods, of Montreal; Mr. L. H. Timmins, Mr L. H. Timmins, jr., Mr. Leo Timmins, M. G. Timmins, Gerald Timmins, Miss Juliette Timmins, Miss Jeanne Timmins, Mrs. N. A. Timmins, Miss Hannah Timmins, Mr. Noah Timmins, Miss G. Timmins, of Haileybury, Ont.; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, Mr. F. P. Buchanan, Mrs. A. E. Hanna, Miss E. B. Hanna, Miss E. Raddon, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne McCombe, nurse and baby, of Montreal; Mr. J. Austin and wife, Mr. S. Edgell and wife, of Sherbrooke, Que.; Mr. W. E. Brown, Toronto. Mrs. H. A. Tofield and child, Montreal; Mrs. Charles D. White, nurse and family, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Garth and the Misses Garth, of Montreal; Mr. A. H. Hame, Montreal; Mr. George A. Mountain, Miss Edna Mountain, Ottawa; Mr. Mayne McCombe, Miss Helen Howard, Mr. Ernest Howard, Mrs. H. J. Lawrence, Mr. J. McCulloch, Mr C. W. Hogg, Montreal; Miss Holland, Toronto; Miss Kate M. Edgell, and Miss G. S. Edgell, of Sherbrooke, Que.; Mr. H. D. Strachan, Mr. M. W. Cornell, and Mr. H. L. Troffes, Montreal.

Sagamore House:—Mrs. John Hardman, Mr. H. L. Trotter, Mrs. P. King, of Montreal.

Atlantis: — Mrs. J. McGill and Miss O. Baillie, of Montreal.

Canadians registered at Kennebunkport Hotels this week:—Old Fort Inn:—Mrs. W. M. Davis, Mr. H. Walter Davis, of Ottawa; Miss Cooke, of Montreal.

Cliff House:—Miss C. Anderson, Ottawa; Mrs. Harris and Mrs. T. J. Brice, jr., of Montreal.

The Arlington:—Mrs. W. N. Pearson, Miss Dorothy Pearson, Miss Grace Pearson, of Toronto.

Oceanic:—Mr W. C. Mackey, of Ottawa.

Nonantum:—Mr. Thomas N. Wigsbi, of Montreal, and Mr. S. E. James, of the same city.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mrs. George Greenleese has been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. V. Hodgson.

Mrs. McKenna has gone into the city for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, who spent a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wilson, have returned home.

Mr. Picken was a week-end guest at Mrs. Gurdon's.

Mr J. G. Campbell has joined his family for his holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McNaughten have returned from Quebec and Lake St. John.

Mrs. Sherriff who was visiting friends at Pierpointe, has gone home.

Mrs. Sharpe, of Ottawa, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Hoy.

Mr. Beveridge, of Winnipeg, has gone back home.

Mr. Kains was the week-end guest of Mrs. G. D. Hodgson.

Miss Darroch was a guest at Loch Lomond.

Mr. Richardson is spending the week-end with friends

Among the strangers here this week are Messrs. Heyward, Goff, Miller, Murdoch Wait and Dinmock.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Mrs. Ritchie, of New York, and friend, Mrs. Pelletier, of St. Ferdinand, are guests at the Abenakis Springs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kimpton, of Boston, are registered at the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reinhardt, of Kentucky, are at the Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Etz, of St. Louis, Mo., are among the guests at the Spring.

Mrs. J. H. McConnell, of Sherbrooke, has returned to the city after a pleasant stay of three weeks at the Springs.

Mrs. J. F. Houstis and Miss Mabel Houstis, of Mobile, Ala., are registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel.

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, S. Cross, F. E. Gilman, Mrs. F. E. Gilman, Mrs. F. M. Gilman, Mrs. John Armitage, H. M. Connolly, R. H. Crombily, J. G. O'Conner, Mrs. O.Brien, Mrs. I. C. Sharp, Mrs. F. Vanasse, Miss G. Vanasse, Miss F. Ducharme, F. N. Shaw, H. Stanley, H. M. Connolly, J. O. O'Keefe, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hicks, E. Warren, W. Cunningham, R. H. Downey, C. Curtin, E. H. Brooks, St. Albans; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Etz, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kimpton, Mr. Wm. Cleary, Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Hepburn, Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt, Kentucky; F. A. Jenne, H. A. Parsons, Sutton; Mrs. A. Ames, Miss Eva Ames, Miss Woodside, Miss Wilcox, Sherbrooke; Miss G. L. Garand, Biddeford, Mo.; Miss Marion Quinn, Helen Quinn, Ottawa; A. Hall, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. T. N. Kennedy, West Shefford; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Callum, Drummondville; Mrs. J. H. Heurtis, Miss Mabel Heurtis, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Ritchie, New York; Mrs. Pelletier, St. Ferdinand; George Morency, Quebec; Mrs. J. A. Scott, Melbourne; Mr James Boast, Richmond.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Cheap Trips to the Seaside.—For those who wish to make a short trip to the seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawence or the Maritime Provinces the Intercolonial Railway is offering special inducements in the way of very low excursion fares to Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and other points in the Maritime Provinces, and tickets at the reduced fares will be good going from Aug. 10 to Aug. 13 inclusive, and good for return up to and including Aug. 31, 1908. In the month of August the seaside is at its best, and for those who take advantage of this opportunity for a vacation trip a pleasant time is assured. Full information in this connection may be obtained at the city ticket office of the Intercolonial, 141 St. James stret. Telephone, Main 615.

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.

LAW COSTS AND THE PUBLIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial remarks in the 'Witness' of July 29 re the suspension of a lawyer by the Bar of Montreal, came in very apropos and met with the distinct approval of the business men and the public in general as far I come in contact with them.

The way most lawyers roll up extortionate bills against any and all, poor and rich, who have to employ them, and those also against whom the decision is registered, is beyond all reason. Many a good man has been ruined by these bills and any association which can devise a plan to avoid these charges must be protected by the government. Is it in order to ask why we send lawyers to parliament? They simply assist in making laws to fleece the public. There should be a limit to their charges. Five dollars is the charge now for a lawyer's letter; it used to be one. Law is unavoidable sometimes, but should be shunned as much as possible by all sensible people.

MODERATION.

Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that we have judges enough in the Province of Quebec, but that they do not work hard enough, calls for the answer that there is no means available to make them do it. It is true that the Superior Court business is so congested that many cases are twelve and eighteen months in arrears, that it takes nearly a year to bring any case to a finish, that a great injustice is being done both to litigants and advocates, and that the present judges cannot keep pace with the increasing demands upon them. Ten or eleven years ago, when Mr. Casgrain was Attorney-General at Quebec, a proposal by him to bring the judges of the province to Montreal and to distribute them as required to the outlying districts, was simply hooted at in derision by the members of the legislature; and instead of the bill becoming law, more judges were appointed. The only way in which the judges could be compelled to work harder would be to have each judge make affidavit every three months that there are no cases before him for longer than the three months preceding, and to send such an affidavit to the Attorney-General, the Minister of Finance or to the Minister of Justice. Could anything be more ridiculous than that? The remedy is obvious. Why are not these extra judges appointed?

ADVOCATE.

NOT OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In an editorial of your paper—July 31 last—reference is made to Nelson's disregard of signals, etc. The scene of this incident is given 'off the French coast.' I enclose an extract from an authoritative publication which designates the place of occurrence elsewhere, and also some half dozen years later than the date of Nelson's operations referred to in the 'Witness' editorial, and when he was an admiral, not a lieutenant or captain.

E. SCOTT.

Montreal, Aug. 5.

(From Southey's 'Life of Nelson,' pp. 190-1, 1906 edition Everyman's Library: J. M. Dent & Co., London.)

. . . . A shot through the mainmast knocked the splinters about; and he observed to one of his officers, with a smile: 'It is warm work; and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment;' and then stopping short at the gangway, added, with emotion: 'But, mark you: I would not be elsewhere for thousands.' About this time the signal lieutenant called out that No. 39 (the signal for discontinuing the action) was thrown out by the commander-in-chief. He continued to walk the deck, and appeared to take no notice of it. The signal officer met him at the next turn, and asked if he should repeat it. 'No,' he replied, 'acknowledge it.' Presently he called after him, to know if the signal for close action was still hoisted, and being answered in the affirmative, said, 'Mind you keep it so.' He now paced the deck, moving the stump of his lost arm in a manner which always indicated great emotion. 'Do you know,' said he to Mr. Ferguson, 'what is shown on board the commander-in-chief? No. 39.' Mr. Ferguson asked what that meant? 'Why, to leave off action!' Then shrugging up his shoulders, he repeated the words: 'Leave off action! Now, damn me if I do! You know, Foley,' turning to the captain, 'I have only one eye—I have a right to be blind sometimes,'—and then putting the glass to his blind eye, in that mood of mind which sports with bitterness, he exclaimed, 'I really do not see the signal!' Presently he exclaimed, 'Damn the signal! Keep mine for closer battle flying! That's the way I answer such signals. Nail mine to the mast!' Admiral Graves, who was so situated that he could not discern what was done on board the 'Elephant,' disobeyed Sir Hyde's signal in like manner; whether by fortunate mistake, or by a like brave intention, has not been made known. The other ships of the line, looking only to Nelson, continued the action. The signal, however, saved Riou's little squadron, but did not save its heroic leader.

The foregoing relates to an incident of the Battle of Copenhagen, fought by a British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker, with Nelson second in command, on April 2, 1801.

BEAUTY OF THE BOUNTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was formed some nine years ago, the present government promised to assist it by liberal bounties, which, beginning as high as three dollars a ton and decreasing gradually, should have completely expired by this time. A year or two ago, however, an appeal was made to the generosity of the government, which extended their period of duration to the end of 1910. There is little doubt that before that time arrives another attempt will be made to secure an extension of these subsidies to stave off the destruction which is threatening the company. Already over $5,000,000 in cash has been paid out of the treasury of the country to this company, not to mention the cost to consumers in increased prices paid for its goods owing to the duties on iron and steel products, particularly the $7 a ton duty on steel rails—not to mention the indirect help given it by the government railways in the way of favored rates—not to mention provincial bounties paid it—not to mention its exemption from taxation by Cape Breton county for thirty years, which of course increases the tax burden to the rest of the inhabitants of that district.

A recapitulaton of these items can give us but a faint idea of what this company has cost and is costing us. And all for what? To build up a valuable industry, we are told, which will develop the resources of our country, and so provide more work for our people. What do we want work for anyway? Not surely for the satisfaction of working, but that we may enjoy its results. Undoubtedly the existence of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company means more work for the people of Canada, but so does the destruction of the Quebec bridge, which nobody claims to be a good thing for Canada. What we want is profitable work, and if we can secure the same result for a less expenditure of energy, what folly to make extra work for ourselves!

The census department at Ottawa has recently issued a bulletin on the manufactures of Canada for the year 1905. Although the output and the wage list of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have increased enormously since these figures were compiled two years ago, an analysis of them will furnish an interesting survey of the relations of the company to the community in general. The total wages and salaries paid in 1905 by the five establishments of Nova Scotia engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products and in smelting were $2,684,652. As other important, though smaller, companies were included in this report, it is safe to say that $2,000,000 would not be an underestimate of the total amount paid by the Steel Company to its employees for services rendered it in that year. This means that the existence of that company has enabled about 3,000 men to secure on the average about $2 a day all the year round. This is the only item on the credit side of the country's account with the company for the year 1905. No dividends were paid the shareholders or any goods furnished the people of Canada which they could not have secured more cheaply with the tariff bars taken down and the bounties removed.

Let us see now how the debit side of our account stands—what it costs us to support this company. The duty on iron and steel products, besides increasing the cost of imported goods, has forced us to pay the Dominion Iron & Steel Company twenty or twenty-five percent more than its goods were worth, i. e., more than they could have been bought for elsewhere. The value of the total output of the company's plant for 1905 makes it appear that a million dollars is not an excessive estimate of the enhanced price of its product which the duty has forced the Canadian consumers to pay it. During this same period it received from the government about eight hundred thousand dollars in bounties which the people of Canada of course had to pay. If we add to these two items the value of lesser gifts to the company, such as special railway rates, provincial subsidies, exemption from taxation, we shall find that two million dollars is a very low estimate of the cost to the country in 1905 of keeping up an establishment which has paid out in the same time about two million dollars in wages.

So far, our credit and debit accounts balance. We can easily see then that the country would have been about as well off in 1905 if the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's works had been closed down and all its employees paid their wages for doing nothing. But our reckoning is not yet complete. What developments might have taken place had the labor of these men been profitably employed and the twenty million dollars of actual capital put into the Steel Company, and which during that time was earning nothing, been used to aid them! What a crime, to have thus rendered of no avail the labor of thousands of able-bodied men, who are only permitted to engage in this industry at the expense of the great body of workers because their wages are artificially increased to the level of what they could earn if engaged in the most profitable kind of labor to which they had free access!

Though this was the state of affairs two years ago, it is to be hoped that such an anomalous condition has been modified by this time. Unfortunately, though no later government figures are available for analysis, there is little ground for hoping that any great improvement has taken place. If the number of its employees has increased enormously, so with the growing consumption of iron and steel has the extra cost to the consumers because of the duty, and so also has the total amount of bounties paid by the government.

A brief consideration of the company's own statements of its net earnings from the beginning, despite its attempt to emphasize the rapid improvement in its condition during the last three years, will furnish corroboration to our statement that it cannot exist unaided any great length of time. Its earnings to date are as follows:—

	Deficit.
April 1 to Dec. 31, 1902	$ 21,548.64
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1903	560,882.76
Jan. 1 to May 31, 1904	509,003.71
	Surplus.
June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905 ...	71,532.07
June 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906 ...	652,594.76
June 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907 ...	1,498,539.12
June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908 ...	1,597,298.74
Total surplus	$2,728,529.58
The noticeable increases for 1907 and 1908 are due to the fact that the sum of	$2,312,555.94
which is owing by the Coal Company, is only a paper profit and is being carried in a contingent account, leaving ..	$415,973.54

as the total tangible profits of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company from the beginning of the operation of its plant to the present time.

Think of it! A company with an issue of twenty-five million dollars capital stock, which is nine years old, and has been in operation six years, has earned in all that time $415,973.54, a sum equivalent to less than two percent in six years, or less than one-third of one percent per annum! In the same time it has received in actual gifts from the country over five million dollars in cash, and a much larger sum through the enhanced prices which we have been forced to pay for its product.

The whole steel affair is an enigma, except to the initiated; and it is taking the public a long while to get initiated. Perhaps if one knew exactly how much cash was put into the treasury of the company against an issue of thirty-five million dollars par value of stock and bonds, and by what arguments the government was prevailed on to lavish favors on it, and then studied the stock market sheets of 1901-2-3, a solution might be found. To show how the public was deceived by the one-hundred-dollar mark associated with the value of one share of stock, and how little it knew of the inside workings of the scheme and the stock-market manipulations, the preferred stock issued to the public at 80 in 1901 was applied for three times over. The boom really began, however, in the following year, when the common stock sold up to 79½! It was then that the organizer of the company, who underwrote most of the stock—at a price—found it profitable to sell out, and went home to Boston with his pockets bulging. Whether he made one million or three out of the deal we will never know: the Canadian public proved an easy mark for this accomplished American financier.

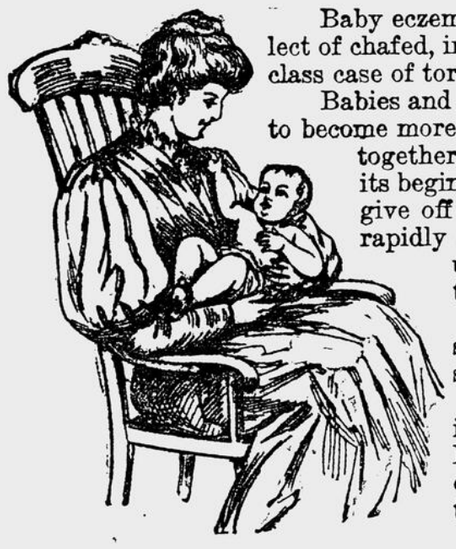
After that the stock slumped to 6 3-8 on the market. Five years later it is selling at 15, with no prospect of ever doing much better, as it can never, it would appear, pay any dividends. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company resembles nothing so much as a hopeless invalid, whose family physician, the board of directors, unable to cope with the malady, has called in as a specialist in heart disease the Finance Minister. As desperate diseases require desperate remedies, the consultation ends in the decision to attempt to stimulate the patient to activity by frequent hypodermic injections in the shape of bounties, tariff protection, favored railway rates, etc., etc., and so postpone the approaching dissolution, without, however, rendering it any the less inevitable.

It has seemed necessary to discuss the operations of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in this detailed way, not because of any personal feeling and not at the instigation of any of its enemies, but because it forms from its size perhaps the most glaring example of economic folly in which this country has ever been engaged, and because it seems possible to bring home to the individual in this way the iniquity, extravagance and stupidity of the system. How long, O Lord, how long! When will the voters of this country inform the government that 95 percent of the population of this country will no longer submit to be mulcted for the benefit of the rest. But what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and as it is cheaper for the individual to pay his share of the tribute than to waste his time and energy in opposing it, these methods continue. How can we expect legislation in advance of public opinion? The only way to abolish the evil is for the vast body of consumers to force this matter on the attention of the government and compel it to take cognizance of their wishes. If the matter were properly placed before them, surely the vast majority of the voters would affix their signatures to a petition to abolish the bounty system.

'PLAINMAN.'

BABY ECZEMA FROM CHAFING.

Neglect Brings About Terrible Itching Eczema From Simple Skin Irritations—Prevention as Well as Cure Obtained by the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.



Baby eczema from chafing isn't something new. Simple neglect of chafed, irritated skin is all that is necessary to start a first-class case of torturing, itching eczema.

Babies and young children, especially when fleshy, are certain to become more or less chafed wherever two surfaces of skin rub together. A little itching and scratching; thus eczema has its beginning. Small red points appear, soon run together, give off a watery fluid, and a sort of crust forms. This rapidly spreads to the head and body, and it is not long until baby is enduring the keenest suffering from the dreadful itching.

The "wisdom of prevention" is what we desire to emphasize. Treat every form of chafing or skin irritation with Dr. Chase's Ointment.

By reason of its antiseptic, soothing and healing qualities and its healthful influence on the skin, Dr. Chase's Ointment has largely replaced the use of pore-clogging and unsanitary powders as a treatment for the skin troubles of childhood.

Keep the afflicted parts clean and apply

Dr. Chase's Ointment

plentifully two or three times a day and you can cure the most obstinate case of itching skin disease. The following testimonial speaks for itself.

SUFFERING INDESCRIBABLE

MRS. WM. MILLER, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"My daughter Mary, when six months old, contracted eczema, and for three years the disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that had ever come under my notice, and she apparently suffered what no pen could ever describe. I had three different doctors attend her, all to no purpose whatever, and all kinds of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no results. Finally I decided to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she immediately began to improve and was completely cured of that long-standing disease. That was four years ago, when we lived at Cornwall, Ont., and as not a symptom has shown itself since, the cure must be permanent. With a grateful heart I give this testimony to the great value of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

MR. S. RICHARDSON, Jr., Public School Teacher and Sunday School Superintendent, writes:—"I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Miller, and believe they would not make a statement believing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

It is famous also as a positive remedy for eczema, salt rheum, sore feet and toes, ivy poison and insect bites, pimples, blackheads, sore and inflamed eyes, itch, barber's itch, and every form of piles; 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS are the best kidney-liver pills on the market; one cent a dose, one pill a dose.

This is the Maid of beauti[ful]
With wealth of hair a[nd]
grace;
Complexion clear and wi[th]
She's a regular user of ABBE[Y]

At Dealers' 25c. and 50c.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

7 "Nature's Own Beautifier."

We Guarantee

—both the purity and quality of "Gazelle" Brand canned vegetables and fruits. They are the highest grade of Canadian canned goods. Ask your dealer for

Gazelle Canadian Canned Vegetables and Fruits

"Gazelle" Petits Pois Fins (Small Green Peas) are carefully selected and tender peas canned while fresh to preserve their delicate flavor.

"Gazelle" Vegetables.—Tomatoes, Sugar Corn, Early June Green Peas, Petits Pois Fins Green Peas, Golden Wax Stringless Beans, Refugee Green Stringless Beans.

"Gazelle" Fruits.—Strawberries, Red Raspberries, Greengage Plums, Red Pitted Cherries, Yellow Crawford Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Apples in Heavy Syrup.

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OLD BEAMS FOR ORGAN PIPES

TURNING LUMBER FROM ANCIENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO ACCOUNT.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

'Organ pipes,' says a well-known builder of this city, 'are made of the best white pine and the older and better seasoned the wood the better the quality of tone given out by the pipe.

'In Germany and England when an old public building, such as a church, town hall, or large structure of any kind is to be taken down there is always an organ builder haunting [the] out of what wood the beams are made and that they are of [such] to pay almost any [price] them, provided, of course, good condition, without holes. He knows [that] churches and other [buildings] ed four hundred [years] ago and that three [centuries] cades the wood has [become] and hardening until condition which is the point of view [which] takes the old [pipes] tory, covering them paulins, cuts them desired size and [makes] perfect confidence [that] be a musical success organs of Europe [are] from 100 to 200 years [old] lowness of tone [and] from modern instruments the skill of the [builder] the difference between those that have been use, there is still [found] the old organs [which] there is between [them] those Cremona mellowed with [age]

'American [organ] time looking [for] keep their [instruments] eral years before [they] depend on the [manufacturer] ference.'

DOES YOUR BACK [ACHE]

Pains in the muscles [of the] back, the neck or the [limbs] carry with them great [suffering] the inflammation is [apt] be intense. It allows [the] are dangerous. Nerv[iline] cures local inflammation [and] away pain as Nerviline [does] because it penetrates [to the] viline is not only [a] By relieving congestion [it] does this always. It [is] it is a true antidote [for] scarcely find anybody [who] you nice things about [the] power of Nerviline, [but] is not an ache or pain [it] cure immediately. Nerv[iline] chor of health in every [home] 25c bottle.

INCURABLE HEART TROUBLE

LOOKED FOR DEATH IN A SHORT TIME.

Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

... of miracles are ... that my complete ... seemed inevitable ... miracle. I suffer- ... tion and Dyspep- ... ars. I could not ... ful distress and I ... on as the result ... could not do any ... down and weak ... I was attend- ... doctors. They ... case heart failure, ... looked forward for ... I not only had ... they gave me up I ... treatments, but

... asked me to try ... the outset of ... tablets I was bet- ... medicine complete- ... large number of ... and now I am ... have gained over ... weight.

... that I have sold my ... hundred acres more ... statement voluntari- ... humanity, and I am ... Fruit-a-tives' is a won- ... cure stomach ... and everything

Henry Speers, J.P.'

... all wrong. Mr. ... irritated heart.' ... completely up- ... gases were ... walls of the ... the heart. ... strengthen- ... sound digestion ... There were ... gases remained in ... was no longer ... and fluttering

... up in two sizes, ... dealer has not ... Limited, Otta-

GARDEN TALKS

... is conducted by Mrs. ... Beck, Cantieauguay Basin, ... all questions should be ... answered through a ...

... the elm, ... heath, ... great brown eyes, ... low breath.

... fluttered bird, ... stupid things, ... understand a word ... room sings.

... holds sway over the land, and ... and orchard there are evidences ... Early apples perfume the air ... at our feet, plums have grown ... large, and will soon meditate ... turning a sun-kissed cheek, ... bushes stand gaunt and bare, ... harvesting, and already the corn ... boiling ears.

... flower garden has on its autumn ... and pansies, sweet peas and ... with white phlox contrasting ... scarlet geraniums, and a few ...

... out in the garden, thinking ... of its midsummer coloring and ... a few nasturtiums with a little ... garnishing, when the stranger ... suddenly beside me and inquired ... was doing.

... never notice, reader, that if you ... with anything that isn't down- ... labor, and enjoying the occu- ... officious but well-meaning ... be sure to come along and ask ... doing in a tone that implies ... doing anything?

... and was rewarded with a ... the twinkle in his eyes be- ... approving sound, as I placed ... the first scarlet tomatoes ... reposing upon green lettuce ... garnished the meat-platter with ... and their leaves. 'O you ... said, 'always going in for fuss ... No,' I said, 'you are wrong, ... to make things look bet- ... beauty and utility, for if ... see, it ceases to be beauti- ...

... with you,' he answered, more ... if we could look for beauty ... and do, our daily toil would ... a drudgery to us.'

... a sad desert world if there ... and we are apt to under- ... having them so faithful, and ...

... for beauty must be in ... work, in mingling the nas- ... the cold meat and not des- ... ching.

PLANTING FOR SPRING BLOOMING.

... through a park or garden ... are in bloom in early ... mmon expression to hear ... have a garden: 'I will ... next year,' but when ... September they forget ... neighbor's tulip beds ... so another year goes ... the season brings the ...

... should be sent to ... month to insure it be- ... the beet bulbs are ... the wished-for varieties ...

... plate setting out a ... it is well to say: ... rich and loamy, ... and six deep in the ... in winter with ... the snow. This ... to begin to plan ... to be planted, and ... near the house ... them after the snow ... their daily develop- ...

... TUNIA ... is quite satis- ... winter blooming, ... well if seed pods ... very tender, and if ... it in a shel- ... autumn days. ... with a mod- ... I will not have ... cuttings next spring so as to fill a border of your choice variety.

Some persons dislike the perfume of this flower, but on a summer night when it is wafted in at the open window it is both pleasant and penetrating.

AN EASY WAY.

Minnie writes that she dreads the work with pot plants in winter in order to keep off the aphis, for the tobacco smoke fills the house and gets into the curtains, and isn't nice in a house where no one uses tobacco. Before answering let me tell about a little book written by a sister of Edward Everett Hale a good many years ago. It was a series of difficulties into which a certain family were always getting through lack of thinking things out. In the story, the 'Lady from Philadelphia' came along and by a simple suggestion solved their difficulties every time.

It is not nice to have the curtains and furniture smell of tobacco, and if you must burn it instead of using nicotine and an atomizer the best way is to take the plants out of the room and place them in an old tin wash boiler or some such vessel, with a tight-fitting lid. Put a live coal in a flower pot saucer in the bottom of the vessel and sprinkle over it some finely cut tobacco, shutting the lid tightly. It will not require much tobacco to create the necessary smoke, and destroy the insects, and in this respect one must use their own judgment, but it is a simple and easy method to manage the enemy without the pollution of surroundings by the unwelcome smoke.

DIGGING SALSIFY.

Edward.—Your salsify will be better brought in whenever the carrots are harvested or very soon after, though this vegetable requires all the summer for its development, and the roots must be dug up before the soil freezes. It is best to be stored in slightly moist sand in the cellar, and in this condition can be taken out as wanted for use and will keep without shrivelling all winter.

It is a much neglected vegetable that has only to be grown and properly cooked to be appreciated and has no insect enemies.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

D. McL.—By the time the bulbs reach the dealer, and are in the hands of the purchaser, it is often too late to force the tulip and Dutch Hyacinth into bloom by Christmas.

The best plan is to purchase such as will blossom by that time, and there are Paper-White Narcissus, Roman Hyacinths and the Chinese Lily, which is really a Narcissus. Pot the bulbs as soon as you can buy them, for this will give you earlier bloom, but do not try to force them by heat until they have had the required time to form roots in the dark.

Roman Hyacinths are the most satisfactory of flowers; these bulbs in a pot will make a fine showing at Christmas if planted early, and brought to the light about the first week of December.

As for the beet greens, they are very good used as a vegetable, cutting out the hard mid rib, and boiling in soft water until tender.

Thank you very much for your appreciative words about Garden Talks.

DISEASE ON GRAPES.

L.E.B.—The disease that has attacked your grape vines is no doubt powdery mildew that is found in hot, dry seasons. It is most troublesome on vines that have a number of weak shoots, and there is a great difference in varieties as to resisting the attacks. I notice this year even a wild grape vine has this mildew at the ends of the branches, and wherever it appears the vines must be sprayed with fungicides, and the prunings and fallen leaves and fruit burned at once. Put paper bags over the choice specimens if you wish them to appear to the best advantage.

SWEET WILLIAM.

'Stella' mentions in a letter on other subjects that she never sees the Sweet William recommended among perennials, and wonders that it has been excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It certainly is an oversight, for the clusters of the improved varieties are so rich in coloring as to be a surprise, and require no added recommendation if once seen, besides being so constant as to live and thrive without special attention in ordinary soil.

The self-sown seeds often give new varieties, and grow vigorously, so that this plant should be included in every well regulated collection of perennials.

CONCERNING FERTILIZERS.

Several correspondents have asked the question, as to the application of commercial fertilizers to the land, and the question is 'How can I tell what fertilizer my land needs most?'

It is considered safe to suppose that most soil in good condition contains all the elements of plant food in sufficient quantity, except potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

We get potash from wood ashes: can purchase phosphoric acid, and apply at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, and obtain our nitrogen by the application of nitrate of soda.

Two or three hundred pounds of this fertilizer to the acre is best in these applications, at intervals of a month, for it is very soluble, and should be applied in spring, when the plants are in a growing condition, and just before rain.

Lumps of this soda, if near the crowns of the plants, may do serious injury, but only requires ordinary care, and the material that is required must be determined by observation, it being a good plan to send some of the earth to the chemist at the Experimental Farm, and learn what element it lacks.

As a rule, to bring land into good condition, it is necessary to give good tillage as well as the fertilizer.

THE LAWN.

'Ignorant.'—Your idea is a good one not to cut the grass so short the latter part of the season. Set the knife of the lawn mower high after the middle of August, so as to cut the grass twice as long as in the early part of the season, and if the season is dry this will shade the roots.

When the first frost comes, do not allow it to be cut short any more, but leave four or five inches long, and the result will be a luxurious growth next spring. A great deal depends upon the season, however, whether it is hot or dry, or with extra rain that will promote growth.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

'Vera G.'—It is quite true that this poppy, or Papaver, is difficult to move in spring, on account of its tap-like root, but it is a curious fact that the plant can be moved about the middle of August without injury. After blooming, they ripen seed, and die down, remaining dormant as to top growth for several weeks. During this period they are readily moved, and very often the smallest roots will live at that time. It is also a good plan to sow the seed during this month, as it will germinate more readily than in spring.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

And oh the weeds, the weeds, they are ever present, and must be fought this month vigorously, for 'one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding.'

Apply tobacco dust when bugs congregate on melon and cucumber vines, and keep them well cultivated.

Make a last sowing of beets for late greens and young beets for the table, if land is moist.

Head back young canes of raspberry and blackberry with a pair of shears, leaving them three feet high.

Pinch off side shoots of tomatoes to help ripening, and allow strength to go to the main stalk.

If annuals become seedy and forlorn this month, and there is no way to replace them, it is sometimes possible to restore them to health by cutting back a half. If altogether dead, get slips of Iradisceatia and fill the bed, watering freely, and it will soon be a mass of greenery.

Do not let Hydrangea Paniculata go short of water when in bloom, and then blame somebody else if it dies. If the season is dry, water freely.

Start Freezias and Candidum Lilies as soon as the dealers can supply them, in order to have bloom in the early winter.

Take off cuttings and begin to prepare for the window garden before the season is too far advanced.

An Overworked Telephone Means Loss of Business

MR. BUSINESS MAN

You Can't Make One Delivery Wagon do the Work of Two

Adequate Telephone Service Demands More Lines When One Line is Overloaded

Satisfactory telephone service cannot be expected if you have more business than your present telephone facilities will handle. You may not have thought of it, many customers do not, but a telephone line has its limitations.

When trade outgrows the capacity of one delivery wagon, a retail merchant puts on a second. A jobber puts on two trucks when one is incapable of delivering his sales. A railroad expands to two or more tracks as the volume of traffic increases.

The same rule governs the use of the telephone. If you have but one line and keep it busy with outgoing calls, no one can call you. Nor can every one talk to you who may want to do so if there are more calls for you than one line will serve.

A recent actual experience will, perhaps, best illustrate the proposition:—A prominent business man (No. 1), called up a business house and the man (No. 2), to whom he wished to speak was out. Word was left asking that No. 2 call up No. 1 as soon as he (No. 2) came in. No. 2 made faithful effort to do this, calling for No. 1 five different times and each time the line was "busy." When No. 1 was told later of this vain effort to reach him on a matter of importance to himself, he exclaimed, "We have a telephone. Why can't we be called?" It took a representative of the telephone company some time to convince him that the trouble was due to an overload of business on his one line. He was finally convinced, however, and now two lines give him adequate service.

If it is important for your customers to reach you by telephone, it is important for you to supply the necessary facilities.

FOR THE REMEDY CONSULT THE CONTRACT DEPARTMENT OR THE LOCAL MANAGER

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

LIFE OF ACTIVE RAILWAY MEN.

The 'Railway Locomotive and Engineering' says: It has often been said that the life of an active railroad man out on the road is fraught with many dangers, and frequently calls for as much heroism as may be developed on the battlefield. A strong case in point is that of Mr. C. Cowan, a locomotive engineer on the Delaware & Eastern Railway.

At a place near Arena, Pa., his engine and part of the train was thrown from the track, it is believed purposely, by a spike placed on one of the rails. The engine rolled into an embankment of about fifteen feet high and was partly submerged in the east branch of the Delaware River. Cowan's legs were caught and held by the reverse lever and sector in such a way that it was impossible for him to free himself and he was thus pinned down in the river with the water above his chin.

The fireman, who was unhurt, endeavored to pry the wrecked lever over, but was unable to do so, after which he held up and rested the engineer's head so that his mouth and nose were kept above the water. The rescue work was difficult, as the lever was several feet under water and the men had to work below the surface to loosen the bolts and nuts. The men not being able to stay down long, and the current being swift, the work progressed slowly. Cowan directed operations and at length suggested what turned out to be the most effective way of doing the work. He had several men stand on the trucks and other debris and thrust one of their number head first under the water. Turns were taken and after five hours steady but difficult work the engineer was liberated.

Cowan was not seriously injured. He faced death and endured patiently and bravely with a strong heart, and with an intelligent appreciation of his predicament. His cool judgment in directing the willling and fearless workers around him contributed in so small measure to his rescue. He displayed brave, strong, manly qualities and is alive to-day to tell the tale.

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

NEWS OF TH EJE WISH WORLD.

Mlle. Azoulay, a Jewish lady, has taken the oath in the Court of Appeals at Algeria as barrister. She is the first and only woman lawyer in the country.

* * *

Dr. Faitlowich has arrived in Abyssinia. He was cordially received by the governors and was given permission by the Emperor Menelik to journey through the whole country.

* * *

So many Jewish families have settled in West Toronto during the past few months that it has been found necessary to erect a synagogue, and a building will be immediately erected at the corner of Maria and Elizabeth streets.

* * *

Max Szabolcsi has completed his fifth volume of 'History of the Jews' in the Hungarian language.

* * *

The will of the late M. Brodsky, of Odessa, has been published. The deceased left over 135,000 roubles to various charitable institutions, and about 6,000,000 roubles to his heirs.

* * *

Mr. I. L. Kandel, who was recently presented with a testimonial, has resigned his post in Belfast in order to accept a research studentship in education at Columbia University, New York.

* * *

M. Moise Schwab, honorary librarian of the Paris National Library, was awarded a prize intended for the best work on the Orient by the Academie des Inscriptions at Belles Lettres for his report on the Hebrew Inscriptions in Spain.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Kiev rendered an opinion that a man sentenced for being implicated in a pogrom cannot be tried again for a like offence if he has been pardoned for his first crime.

* * *

A Yiddish theatre is planned for Chicago, and the profits of the venture are to be devoted to the relief of Russian refugees.

* * *

For his brilliant services to the state, General Valabrégue, of Paris, was promoted to the grade of General of Division.

* * *

Dr. Samuel Bernheim, who is the president of the Tuberculosis League of Paris, has been appointed a delegate to represent France at the Tuberculosis Conference which will be held in Washington in the coming fall. While he is in the United States, Dr. Bernheim will make an official investigation of the methods employed in American factories to prevent the spread of disease, particularly tuberculosis. Dr. Bernheim is an ardent Zionist.

* * *

The Prince of Wales has accepted a poem written by Jacob Faith, aged 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Faith, to commemorate His Royal Highness's recent visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

* * *

Jews took part in several of the representative contingents taking part in the Olympic games at London, that from Holland containing no less than seven among the twenty members. In the land of their birth, or competing for it elsewhere, all the seven have gained public awards, for which they wear medals.

* * *

Of the seventy-six newly appointed lieutenants in the Bavarian army ten are Jews.

* * *

The Czar has granted complete amnesty to the Kiev pogromists.

* * *

Zangwill's Ito-land is to be investigated. The Jewish Territorial Organization has dispatched a commission to examine the territory in North Africa.

* * *

The Jewish population is estimated to be nineteen percent of the total population of Greater New York, and on that basis would be 819,310.

* * *

The Jewish population of Warsaw is decreasing. Now it is only 277,877.

* * *

A proposition was recently made to form a separate detachment specially for Jewish soldiers in the Territorial Army of Great Britain. The chief rabbi of England is opposed to this scheme, and has expressed his opinion as follows: 'It is untrue that the Jews are indifferent regarding military matters. My reports covering the year 1907 show that in the fleet and the regular army were no less than sixty Jewish officers, and in the yeomanry and the volunteers were more than 100 Jewish officers and 800 men. The percentage of the Jews enlisting is greater in proportion than of the balance of the population. No less than 3,000 soldiers in the regular army took part in the South African war. A memorial tablet was dedicated in the Central Synagogue of London to the memory of the Jewish soldiers who were killed in that war.'

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

IT IS THE FIRST THOUSAND THAT COUNTS.

(New York 'Times.')

'The thing that counts,' said a man of independently large means accumulated by hard work, saving and wise investments, 'is the first thousand dollars; when you've got that amount together you are beginning to get somewhere, and with that start you will want to keep on. The red ink interest entries that you see put down in your savings bank book twice a year will strike you very pleasantly indeed. As interest on your thousand dollars you'll get thirty-five or forty dollars in a year; your money has begun earning money for you. 'You've got an income now, and you'll want to add to it. You will leave that interest in the bank to be added to your principal, and now your interest will begin to draw interest, and to be sure you will keep right on adding to your principal too, and every six months you'll see those red figures growing bigger and bigger, pretty figures to contemplate; and you'll keep right along saving. But the thing that really counts is the first thousand dollars. Get that and you're all right. And you'll always be glad you saved it.

'For there really is nothing like financial independence, or like having at least some money laid by. Then if you want money you've got it. You don't have to go to friends to borrow and take the risk of being refused, the risk of being compelled to go without what you need. If you've got money in the bank you can go there and get it. There might come a time when you would need money for your family or for yourself very much; it's a grand thing to have it where you can get it.

'There's nothing mean about being saving and accumulating money; on the contrary, it is every man's duty to make himself financially independent. I don't mean at all that a man wants to set out to accumulate great wealth; there's no great fun in that; but what he does want to do is to get together enough to live on modestly.'

THE MACGILLYCUDDY.

It was a saying of that interesting and bulky member of Parliament, The O'Gorman Mahon, that there were only three individuals entitled to the prefix 'the.' They were—himself, the Pope, and the ——, well, the gentleman who is rarely mentioned in polite society. He forgot, however, The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, whose fifty-sixth birthday occurred recently. He is, if ever there was one, an Irish chieftain and descendant of Irish kings. He owns no longer that fine chain of Kerry Mountains known as the Reeks, although he retains the title and also a residence of the same name. The surname MacGillycuddy dates from ancient Roman Catholic times, and means the son of the servant (or devotee) of St. Cuthbert, whose name 'Cuddy' is an affectionate diminutive. The wives of The MacGillycuddys, as of other feudal Irish chiefs, are always distinguished by the title of 'madam.'—St. James's Gazette.'

THE HORSE'S PLACE IN BELGIUM.

Horse meat apppears to be a favorite dish on many Belgian tables, if the amount consumed is any indication of the desire for the delicacy. In 1906 there were imported into Belgium 26,294 head, and the greater part came from England. Automobiles must be driving the horse out of business in England, and the Britons do not appear to care for him as a substitute for their roast beef. With beef at thirty cents and horse meat at fifteen cents a pound, the Belgian allows his purse to influence his appetite.—'Harper's Weekely.'

FINE MACHINE WORK

of all kinds, special machinery, gear cutting, punches, dies and all repair work, done by skilled workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. WOOD,

149 Bleury St. Phone Main, 622

Home Department.

'In-as-much.'

(By C. Crozat Converse, LL.D., in New York 'Observer.')

Have you ever helped anybody?
Anybody who couldn't help you?
Is your love, like Paul's, for everybody?
Is your friendship unselfish and true?

If not, your love-talk's but cant;
Your friendship a fraud planned for gain;
'When saw we, Thee, Jesus, in want?
When bade Thee to come not again?'

That Samaritan story is old;
Yet its lesson of love suits to-day.
Too often it cannot be told,
When love is a matter of pay.

'In-as-much'—What a stinging rebuke!
From the Lamb of God—He who is love!'
Could the world's wealth pay one for His look,
Standing guilty before Him above?

If you're helping your help-needing neighbor;
If—like Paul's—your sweet charity's true;
'Inasmuch' will reward your love-labors,
For 'twill mean Jesus' mercy for you.

Mrs. Hawkins's Neighbor.

(G. R. Glasgow, in the 'Christian World.')

Mrs. Hawkins was sitting in her room in the married quarters in the barracks.

It was such a tidy room that it looked almost starved. She had a dustpan in one hand and a brush in the other, and with rather a heightened color she was sweeping up her husband's footmarks as he tiptoed over the felt carpet to the door.

She was quite young and would have been quite pretty also if the corners of her mouth had not turned down rather querously, and if there had been a lock of hair out of place or a speck anywhere about her to show that she was human.

Her husband, standing in the scullery, continued the conversation in rather a doubtful voice.

'Mrs. Smith went to hospital this morning.'

'Indeed!' in an icy tone.

'She's got a tidy lot of children, and, after all,' desperately, 'she's a neighbor.'

'A neighbor! You don't call every person who happens to live next door a neighbor, I hope?'

'Well, why not?' said Hawkins, brushing imaginary specks hastily from his scarlet sleeve, because he saw his wife's eye fixed on it. 'I don't know who's your neighbor if Mrs. Smith isn't—and she has seven there, and the cripple—if,' and he hesitated again, 'ours had lived, Maggie,'—but Mrs. Hawkins's eyes suddenly filled with tears.

'Henry, you know I can't bear it,' she said. 'It would be quite different if it were our own. I've never been able to bear the sight of children since.'

'Maggie, I'm sorry.'

She set down the brush deliberately. 'You speak as if I was a monster,' she said, brushing away her tears. 'I don't hold with gadding. I keep myself to myself.'

'Well, you might do worse,' said Hawkins, and then, as he opened the door and stepped out, 'but I don't say as you mightn't be more neighborly.'

Mrs. Hawkins took up her brush and dustpan again and swept up his last tracks over the scullery floor, and then she stirred the fire and put the saucepan to one side and settled down for the morning.

Covering the whole table was a curious medley of things—empty straw bottle cases, sheafs of colored paper, tidy bundles of baby ribbon. Deftly and neatly, with needle and silk and gum, she began constructing all sorts of dainty trifles out of her materials, and tried to feel as happy and superior as usual. But she could not forget Hawkins's words. It almost seemed to her as if the little feet that might have been pattering about the empty room, were there beside her! Once or twice she half turned to the corner where the cradle used to be.

Outside a droning noise was audible—a tiresome, reiterated noise that at last became so worrying that she got up from the table and opened the window and looked out. There, just beneath her, on her doorstep—her sacred, clean, red doorstep—sat a dirty, untidy little boy, quite the most disreputable little object she had seen for many a long day. One thin leg was cased in iron, and on his lap he was nursing a little collection of rabbits' tails. Mrs. Hawkins's mouth went down more than ever, and she was just going to bang the window down, when the child turned a pale little face up to her.

'Good morning, missus,' he said, in a very baby voice.

'Get off my doorstep,' said Mrs. Hawkins. He got up obediently, holding the rabbits' tails firmly. The seat of his patched trousers was covered with red. He looked up with a tentative smile.

'Mother's gone to hospital,' he said, presenting his excuse.

'Oh, indeed! And who are you?'

'I'm the next door boy, missus.'

'And when were you washed last?' said Mrs. Hawkins, with irony.

'Father washed us all Saturday,' he said seriously. 'Mother was bad and her hands were full—she's took baby with her. Father hadn't time to do me this morning—only the ones as go to school.'

'Well, your face is a sight, child.'

'Could you wash me, missus? I'd be a deal comfortabler.'

Perhaps in no other way could his appeal have reached Mrs. Hawkins's heart. Her love of soap and water was a passion. She leant out and looked him over.

'Well, come in by the scullery as careful as you can,' she said, 'and leave those horrid things outside. I'll wash you.'

It sounded almost like a threat, but he did not appear to notice it. His little face beamed.

'I'll be a deal comfortabler,' he repeated.

At first she stood him on a chair by the sink, and turned up her sleeves, and soaped a flannel; but he was so small and so unsteady on his iron boot, that she took him up on her knee at last, with the basin on the chair beside her, and commenced operations; and when it was all over, and his soapy hair was rinsed and dried, and his little face clean and sweet, he put up his arms quite naturally and kissed her, rubbing his soft cheek against her as a kitten might have done.

'You are kind, missus,' he said.

Mrs. Hawkins's arms were still round him, and she could not move her face away without an effort that might have rebuffed him. She was saying over to herself the words that she had said so often: 'I keep myself to myself'; and for the first time they sounded rather meaningless.

The child moved about the room as she tidied up, following her in and out, and gazing in speechless admiration at the treasures on the tables. When everything was quite clean she did not send him away but set him on the chair beside her; and together they planned, and fitted, and designed, and tied the ribbons into gorgeous bows round the waists of the straw bottle-holders. Never had any artist a more appreciative audience; but when twelve o'clock struck he was out of the chair in a minute and making for the door like the veriest Cinderella.

'Father gets back by twelve,' he said, 'and he gives us our dinner.'

Mrs. Hawkins paused whilst one might have counted ten, and then she spoke.

'Will you stay and have a nice dinner with me?'

'No; oh, no,' a trifle breathlessly. 'I don't know how to be neat and clean—not like you say. I'll learn, perhaps, but you wouldn't want me if you saw me behave.'

And Mrs. Hawkins was surprised to feel that she was disappointed.

. . . . .

But that was not the end. When once you have opened your heart to admit your neighbor, you have to be always providing more accommodation, until every corner of it is full.

By the time Jimmy Smith was washed and dressed every morning, and the other children brushed and sent off to school, it was time for the little lessons that were to teach him to read to fill his empty day and be such a surprise to his mother when she was well again. There was really very little time for fancy work, so all the pretty trifles were bundled unceremoniously into a drawer, and, by-and-by there were secret measurings and the thimble and needle and cotton were brought out again, and little pinafores and frocks began to grow under Mrs. Hawkins's nimble fingers—and sometimes there were so many dusty feet pattering in and out of the immaculate kitchen, that it seemed a waste of time to clean up after such inroad; and the day Mrs. Hawkins said to her husband, 'Oh, it doesn't matter, Henry, leave it till night,' was a distinct crisis in her life. So also was the day when she met him on the threshold, looking very pretty and sweet and young, and pointed to the open door in and out of which children seemed to be swarming kilke bees.

'Mrs. Smith has come home,' she said. 'Jimmy is so excited. I dread his being tired—sometimes when he is overtired he cannot sleep.'

'Couldn't we ask him in to tea?' said Hawkins, awkwardly. He was rather afraid of saying the wrong thing.

But Mrs. Hawkins beamed. 'I think it would be neighborly,' she said.

Home Thoughts.

There are men whose love throws out sympathies on all sides, invents obligations where no claim could be enforced, and breaks through restrictions naturally hindering them from interference. So far from seeking excuse for not helping, they invent excuses for helping, or are unconscious that excuses are needed. Of this class of men the Good Samaritan is the immortal type—the once-drawn picture of the Master-hand that needs no added touch. In him you see that it is love that makes the difference; that in the time of need a compassionate heart is to more purpose than any tie, engagement, office, or bond.—Marcus Dods.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

With the Children

THEY'LL SOON BE MEN.

Oh, flashing eyes of boyhood,
And boyhood's beardless cheek,
The Kingdom you are coming to
It is not far to seek.
For the hastening years are bringing
The unborn future nigh:
The land we love is waiting you
To serve here by-and-bye.
Yes, in the busy, schoolroom now,
And on the thronging street,
And in the field and on the farm,
With joyous looks we greet
The eager, bright truth-telling boys,
Who mean such grand things, when,
God helping them, they reach the line
When boys—how soon!—are men.
—Mrs. M. E. Sangster in 'Everybody's Magazine.'

THE BOY IN THE AWKWARD AGE.

'The boy in the awkward age wants nothing systematic, and thoroughness is never so hard or unnatural,' says Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in 'Appleton's.' 'He wants hints, suggestions in every direction, but nothing must be too long continued or detailed. His mind comes back later inevitably to all that makes a real appeal. His receptivity is at its very apex, and his productivity is at low ebb. Thus he can profit by others' examples vicariously and get experience by proxy better now than ever before or later. He lacks confidence in his own power to achieve. His curiosity is most intense concerning things adults are most reluctant to talk about. He abhors method and system, but is greedy for subject matter, or, as one of them said, "Any old way that gets there suits me." There is almost nothing in the whole sphere of mind, life or culture that he does not want to sample. He is a cultural vagrant, always making little voyages of discovery, but not sailing far in any direction. He is especially eclectic, orientating and circumnutating as a fast-growing vine swings round and round to find a proper support. The boy is never so inquisitive, unreliable, troublesome, unpredictable, shifty and shirky. He wants a long tether, but is always getting entangled in it. He is never so uncoercible by direct, but never so docile to indirect and tactful control. He is insistently forming new plans and reconstructing old ones. He is uneasy because he is always wanting, though not knowing at all what he wants. He is a victim of caprice and whims galore, often fantastic, often preternaturally and owlishly sage.'

Toilet Hints.

ARE YOU CERTAIN YOUR FACE IS CLEAN?

Specialists on face treatment are now advising against the use of soap on the delicate skin of the face. They think it stops up the pores, and unless the soap is utterly pure, it is injurious.

They know, as well as others do, that the face cannot be cleansed by water alone; something else must be used to remove the accumulations of dust and soil that gets in the pores of the skin after each day's exposure to the weather.

Their argument is that soap does not do this. Or, if it does, it is not the best agent to use. It is best for the hands because the skin is not so delicate.

There are those who say that soap is not injurious if the best kind is used, and if it is thoroughly rinsed from the skin. The trouble is that so few women see to it that the latter is done. They give the face an imperfect rinsing, leaving half the soap in the pores.

There are a great many things, you know, that if perfectly well done are not injurious, but one is advised against them because of human experience that they never will be well done, and, therefore, they are worse than useless.

One way of making the use of soap harmless is to use two face cloths. One for the soap, the other for the rinsing.

Both should be soft and of open mesh. Nothing rough, for this reddens and hardens the skin.

When the first one is used, the soap should be rubbed on in a moderate quantity, and after it is applied to the face it should be laid aside and the fresh one used, dipped in clear water.

By the way, it might not be amiss to advise, or rather impress upon every one the fact that all face cloths should be boiled and ironed every week. They should go to the laundry with the rest of the clothes.

One does not always remember that a face cloth is far more unclean than a garment worn next to the body. It is not used alone for removing the impurities from the skin. It does not become clean by this use or by rinsing in clear water.

Going back to the question of cleansing the skin, the specialists also advise against rinsing the face in cold water after it has been washed in hot. It has been proved that this chaps the skin as much as going out of a hot room into a cold wind.

Irritation instead of reaction is the usual result.

One of the best specialists who has worked for years on the subject of cleansing the face gives it as her opinion that it should be bathed twice a day, night and morning, in soft, hot water. This should be done summer and winter.

Neither soap nor its equivalent should be used in the morning, as there is no chance for the face to become soiled when one has been sleeping.

The cleansing process should be carefully attended to at night, more especially when one is dressing for dinner or supper. The face has been exposed to dust during the day, and it is of utmost importance that this coating should be removed in the evening.

It is not only unclean, but it is unhealthy to leave the impurities in the skin when one sleeps, for the exhalations through them are most imperfect.

Once a day, either at morning or night, benzoin may be used in the water. A dozen drops of the tincture is sufficient. It has a tonic and whitening effect upon the skin, and it also softens the water.

If you feel that the face is quite soiled and dusty, and there is no benzoin at hand use toilet water instead. Sprinkle any good cologne into a basin of water and rinse the face with it.

The trouble about using cologne is that it is so aromatic that one gets fond of it, and uses too much of it. Anything with alcohol in it has a tendency to dry and to shrivel the skin, robbing it of natural oil, which results in wrinkles.

The action of the benzoin or the cologne is to close the pores of the skin after they have been opened by the hot water. If one goes into the air thick with dust before having closed the pores they take in twice the amount of impurities as when they are of usual size.

The benzoin brings them together, and, therefore, the entire process of cleansing the face and keeping it white is made much simpler and more lasting.

As a substitute for soap, cold cream has come into first favor. One should be sure that it is pure, then go ahead.

Moderation should be used, as too much cream stops up the pores and gives the skin a pasty, greasy look. But it certainly takes out the impurities from the pores better than soap and water, and leaves a more refreshing after effect.

If one is going out in the air after using it, an astringent should be put on the face. There are many excellent lotions sold for this purpose. The end of a fresh towel, or the hands alone may be used for bathing the face in this lotion, which should be aromatic when good.

One of the best and simplest cleansing agents when one does not feel able to always use cold cream is almond meal. In some parts of the country nothing is considered better than plain cornmeal. Bowls of it are found on the washstands of careful women, and it is used both to soften the water and to cleanse the face. It is also said to soften the skin.—New York 'Times.'

For the Housekeeper.

STAINING AND CLEANING FLOORS.

Before staining your floor be sure that it is clean. If there are any paint spots, clean them off with caustic potash, and if there are any large cracks fill them with putty. There are various kinds of stain to be bought, but dilute it with turpentine if too thick. If the floor is to be all walnut in color, do the work with a soft brush or cloth. The next day it will be ready for waxing. To prepare this mix one gallon of turpentine with one pound of beeswax shaved thin. Soak the wax all night in the turpentine before using; then rub on with a woollen cloth. When the wood becomes well polished apply wax occasionally. A weighted brush is excellent to use on stained floors.

A soft-wood floor can be made just as attractive and as easily kept clean as a hardwood floor, according to 'Suburban Life.' I hae used the following method with success on my floors: First, the floor must be thoroughly cleaned, then planed smooth and the cracks filled. An excellent preparation for filling cracks is made as follows: Put some sawdust in a dish, and pour enough boiling water over it to cover it, and let it stand until it is almost pulpy stirring occasionally. When the sawdust has reached this stage, put it over a fire and boil until it is of about the same consitency as good paste. Strain off all the moisture, and add enough thin glue-water to soften a little. Press this into the cracks between boards, and let it harden. The next step is to go over the surface of the floor with a good ready prepared wood-filler, which may be bought of any dealer in varnishes. When the filler has dried, apply several coats of floor varnish. To keep such floors clean, all that is needed is a daily brushing over with a broom, over which there has been slipped a cheese-cloth bag, and an occasional wiping over with linseed oil, applied sparingly, and rubbed in with the grain of the wood.—New York 'Post.'

MY GRANDMOTHER MADE THEM SO.

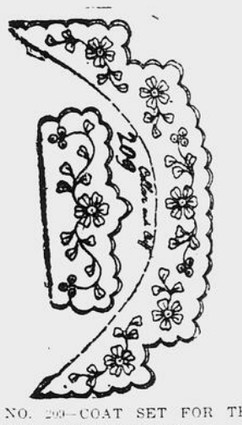
With what pride and satisfaction our grandmothers surveyed the well filled shelves of their preserves closets. And such delicious preserves, jams and marmalades! the like of which one seldom finds nowadays. Occasionally we do happen upon a dainty conserve that has the proper old-time flavor; or it may be a delicious combination new to our taste, and on inquiry we are told that 'grandmother made it so, and it has always been a favorite with the family.'

One secret in the preserving line seems wholly forgotten by the modern housewife who 'puts up' her own fruit. And that is the combination of two flavors in the making of marmalades. Although these same housekeepers may greatly enjoy the new popular Bar-le-Duc, they do not associate it with some of the rich, delicious marmalades that they, perhaps, frequently indulged in when they were visiting at grandmother's or Great-Aunt Mary's, 'a long time ago.'

From Southern France, in Provence, near Bar-le-Duc, comes these famous preserves. Though it is a question whether they are better, at the present day, than home productions can be made. The important part of the process lies in combining the flavors of two fruits by long and careful boiling. Of course, only the finest and freshest fruit must be used.

Red currants and raspberries, and white currants, and gooseberries are the two best known and common of these combination marmalades, which appear on modern menus as Bar-le-Duc, and lead many to suppose that the name designates only these two special preserves. Cherry and strawberry, cherry and raspberry, rhubarb and black currant, rhubarb and lemon, rhubarb and orange, gooseberry and currants (red as well as white), lemon and apple, black currant and apple, cherry and apple, lemon and greengages, apple and plum, apricot and plum, peach and orange or lemon, apple and quince, and even apple and tomatoes, flavored with little ginger, are some of the many delightful combinations that are well worth trying.

Home Work Room



DESIGN NO. 200—COAT SET FOR THE WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY.

What can be daintier and finer than the graceful design of a coat set worked in Wallachian embroidery. This coat set when finished should be a woman's most treasured acquisition, especially as it is the result of her own handiwork.

The pattern may be had already stamped on fine pure Irish linen, for 50 cents; 6 skeins of embroidery linen thread, 30 cents, or in a perforated pattern, which is simple to use, and includes complete materials for stamping and full directions, 50 cents.

Household Hints.

If there is a deep-set door that it is desirable to close permanently, have bookshelves fitted in. Curtains can be hung on either side or not, as one pleases. If one does not wish to fill the entire space with books, the upper shelf can be set in lower down than would be wished for books, and china and pewter and brassware placed thereon, or a picture hung in the space.

Kerosene oil is excellent to use on cloths in wiping dust from hardwood floors. I always put it on dust cloths the day before I use them. By so doing the floors never are greasy, and it does not injure wax or varnish.

Soak a cabbage in cold water for an hour at least before cooking and much of the disagreeable odor will be destroyed.

To keep the color of parsley, dip it for a minute or two in boiling water, then shake off the water and chop fine for soup or sauce.

To destroy the 'muttony' flavor from lamb dripping add white potato peelings while it is cooling down. This will rid the fat of that very strong and unpleasant flavor.

If a lump of sugar is added to the water in which carrots or turnips are boiled, it will correct the bitternes and improve the flavor. Add this after changing the water. Boiling a small onion also corrects their strong flavor.

To keep insects from your cereal, empty it into a glass jar with a screw top. Coffee and tea should be put into air-tight receptacles, and olive oil should be kept in a cool dark place.

Many housekeepers do not know how useful paraffine is. Jellies and jams can be kept free from mould by pouring melted paraffine over the top of each glass. In cooling, it forms a perfect airtight seal. It saves the bother of cutting papers and fitting covers. Another and somewhat similar use for paraffine is for sealing fruit jars, after the lid has been screwed on. A defective rubber and the admission of air often results in a can of spoiled fruit. Invert the can after the cover is screwed on, dipping it into a pan of melted paraffine. A teaspoonful of melted paraffine stirred into the starch prevents it sticking to the iron.

Green vegetables should be put in a cool place as soon as they come from the market. Lettuce, celery, radishes, tomatoes and cucumbers should be put immediately into the refrigerator. Cucumbers, however, must be placed in a separate compartment from the one in which milk and butter are kept, first wrapping [illegible] cloth.

For natural flavor [illegible] part of the [illegible] there is nothing [illegible] of choosing the [illegible] home by adding [illegible] to preserve it. [illegible] when dropped [illegible] once in a while [illegible] as cold as they [illegible]

Bar-le-Duc. Grade the currants from [illegible] three quarts and a [illegible] five quarts of red [illegible] quart of sugar. Put the [illegible] in a preserving kettle and [illegible] for an hour, then add the [illegible] three quarters of an hour [illegible] almost [illegible] When it is quite thick put [illegible] small jars or jam pots. Let them [illegible] until the following day, then seal [illegible]

Old English Almanack Pie. [illegible] perhaps the English [illegible] we know as Bar-le-Duc [illegible] preserve, and somewhat [illegible] real truth. Stew [illegible] four plums, a dozen apples [illegible] good jelly and a dozen [illegible] them in earthen jars [illegible] sprinkling with sugar [illegible] Place the jars in a pan [illegible] in a moderately hot oven [illegible] will cook slowly, but [illegible] thick, stirring frequently [illegible] top of the stove it will [illegible] marmalade should be [illegible] served out in thin slices [illegible] Irish muffins or tea cakes [illegible] served at afternoon [illegible] slices of bread and butter.

To cook a ham so that [illegible] its flavor, encase the [illegible] made of common flour [illegible] care to completely cover [illegible] the steam cannot escape [illegible] oven, allowing a quarter [illegible] every pound. When [illegible] be easily taken off [illegible] with it. A ham [illegible] delicious.

Cheese can be kept [illegible] the day they are [illegible] can grate it. [illegible] For each ounce of [illegible] enamel basin [illegible] till perfectly soft [illegible] the water and [illegible] even to prevent [illegible] to prevent burning [illegible] to serve with [illegible]

An attractive [illegible] many lemons [illegible] in halves, and [illegible] the rough [illegible] pulp and [illegible] in need [illegible] two handfuls [illegible] Take [illegible] Cut a thin [illegible] lemon [illegible] ply. Put each [illegible] well with [illegible] pepper. Stand [illegible] tuce leaf.

Melon shells [illegible] quarters. Take out [illegible] the pulp with a [illegible] strainer. To every [illegible] of sugar in one [illegible] stir until [illegible] cups of the [illegible] tablespoonful [illegible] other ingredients [illegible] the white of one egg [illegible] level tablespoonful [illegible] with the beater [illegible] melon shells.

Selected Recipes.

Raspberries and Currants. [illegible] Allow to eight pounds [illegible] pounds of currants [illegible] and strain all the [illegible] ries that are left [illegible] to each pound allow [illegible] pound of sugar. Let [illegible] ty minutes, skimming [illegible] add the raspberries [illegible] minutes longer or [illegible] when dropped [illegible] once in a small [illegible] as cold seal them up.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

...rch notices received too late for ...olumns will be found classified un... heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the ...page. The special rate for such is ...r insertion of five lines.)

...ALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. ... Boulevard and Prince Arthur sts. ... Colborne Heine, B.A., ... services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... A. Halpenny, B.A., will preach ... Members and adherents ... Street Methodist Church are ... Prayer meeting on Wed... at 8 p.m. Strangers wel...

...MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN ... corner of Wellington and Bour... Sabbath services: Morning, ... Evening, at 7 o'clock. The ... Scott, D.D., will preach ... All seats free, and every... to all services. Sabbath-... Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pas... Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, ...ar Hall, upstairs. Week-day ... Christian Endeavor Society, on ... p.m. Prayer meeting on Wed... evening, at 8 o'clock. Junior ... Endeavor Society on Friday af... at 4.30. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. ... B.A., B.D., 37a Rozel street.

...GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, ...w Robert Campbell, D.D., the pas... and 7 p.m. The as... Mr. A. Campbell, will preach ... Sabbath school at 10 ... Strangers welcome to all services.

...NE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— ...e street, head of Crescent street. ... A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. ... M. Gordon, M.A., B.D., assistant ... services with Emmanuel Congre... Church during August in Em... Church.

...X CHURCH, corner Dorchester and ... streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. ... E. I. Hart, of Dominion Square ... Church, will preach at both ser... Midweek prayer meeting on Wed... evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers ... to all services.

...NVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. ... G. Clark, M.A. This church is ...during August. Congregation wor... that of St. Andrew's, Stanton ... of Kingston avenue.

...TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, cor... Papineau street and Logan street. ... 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pas... at both services. ... class and Eastern Men's ... Christian Endeavor, Monday, ... 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., ...tor.

...MINSTER CHURCH, Presbyteran, ... Morning service at 11 a.m. ... Bible-class at 3 p.m. ... at 7. Chinese classes at ... Prayer meeting on Wednesday ... o'clock. Christian Endeavor ... 8 p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ... Clarke avenue, Westmount.

...KEY STREET CHURCH (beside ...ion). Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., ... Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., ...nducted by the Rev. Angus Cam... A., of Toronto. Union Chinese ... 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at ...ices.

...RICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...ery of New York), corner of Dor... and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert ...on, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: ... worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... are cordially invited to all ser... To-morrow the Rev. Henry A. ..., D.D., of New York, will preach at ...vices.

...ENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...H, corner Dorchester and Crescent ... Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... J. Clark, B.A., of Calgary, Alberta, ...h at both services. Mid-week ... been discontinued for the sum... Strangers welcome to all ...

...MA CHURCH, corner of Conway ...al streets. The Rev. J. Myles ...pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ...nday-school and Bible-classes ... Ladies' Aid Society on Wed... 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on ...y at 8 p.m. All welcome.

...ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN ... Cote St. Antoine Road, oppo... ...ton avenue, Westmount. Rev. ...ke, pastor, will preach at boin ... a.m., John ii., 1-16. 7 p.m., ... Sunday school closed ...e notice.

...PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. ...v. J. L. George, M.A. The ...closed during the month of ...ongregation worshipping with ...ons of the West End Meth... corner of Canning and Cour...

...CHURCH, Dorchester street. ... Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pas... Angus Graham, of St. John, ... at both services. Morn... o'clock. Evening service ... free at Sunday evening

...A. VALE — Service at 7 ...Nicol, B.A., Ph.D. Sub... 'Comfort,' Matt. ix., 2.

...MISSION, St. Charles st., ... The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, ...ning service at 11 a.m. ... 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school ... class, Friday, 3 p.m.

...RESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, ... Mr. John Currie, pas... ...ices at 11 a.m. and 7 ...ool and Bible-class at ... meeting on Tuesday ... 8 o'clock. Mothers' ...day at 2.30 p.m. Boys' ...sday evening at 7.30. ...nasium on Tuesday at 7 ... Gymnasium on Thurs... Helping Hand Sewing ...y morning at 10.15 a.m. ... Wednesday evening at 7 ...k. on Wednesday evening ...k. Seats free. A hearty wel... to all.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assembles de prieres le jeudi a 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

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. 11 a.m. Cathedral service. Preach, Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A? 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev Mr. Sawers. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher the rector. 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., Rector.
Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, D.D.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7.15 and 8 a.m
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 224.
Venite—9th day, Savage.
Psalms—56, Pymar.
Te Deum—Smart in F.
Benedictus—Ouseley.
Hymns—178, 193.
Recessional—165.
Preacher—The Rev. H. R. Stevenson.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—270.
Psalms—Ouseley.
Magnificat—Tonus Peregrinus.
Nunc Dimittis—Felton.
Hymns—176, 223.
Anthem, 'Seek ye the Lord,' Roberts .
Preacher—Rev. G. Abbott-Smith.
Recessional Hymn—27 .

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. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Dr. Howard. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

St. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector street. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible class at 9.15 a.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. St. Andrew's Brotherhood on Friday at 8.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

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

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 13 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

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.

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. Open-air meetings in charge of Captain and Mrs. Hurd.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Captain Hurd and wife and Lieut. Bowering in charge; services as above.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Aug. 9, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. A. W. Main.

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.

Unclassified 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. Evening service or Vespers at 7.30 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody 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. Morning at 11 o'clock. Subject, 'A Robe and a Girdle.' Evening, 7 o'clock. Subject 'Common, but Harmful.' Mr. Harry T. Dickinson, Choir Director. The pastor will preach at both services. Visitors heartily welcomed,

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, Aug. 9, 1908. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. N. Hurlbut preacher at both services. S.S. and 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.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH,—Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Joseph Dickson will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. E. D. Mitchell at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

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. Preacher for the day the Rev. N. D. Drew, of the Hamilton Conference. Sunday school as usual at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. J. R. Bell will conduct the service at 11 a.m., and Mr. J. H. McComb the service at 7 p.m. Wednesday prayer and praise service at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The congregation will unite with Knox Church for the month of August.

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. The Rev. C. D. Mitchell will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting and Epworth League combined at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all 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., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D. pastor. Sunday, Aug. 9th. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Mr. A. O. Dawson. 7 p.m., Mr. Thomas McComb. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. This church will be closed during August. Union services will be held in Chalmers Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur street. Strangers welcome to these union services.

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.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Short prayer and song service after the evening service. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The 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.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue. During the month of August this congregation will worship with that of the Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the Olivet Church, corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays, and 8 p.m. on Wednesdays. All cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. United services: First Baptist and Olivet Churches, in Olivet Church. Sunday, Aug. 9th, 1908. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., will preach at both services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. Mr. W. G. Cooper, superintendent and preacher. Sunday—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.

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.

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.)

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Services discontinued until Aug. 22.

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. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Hilton Pedley, missionary from Japan. Morning subject: 'The childlike man.' Evening subject: 'A Good Fighter.' 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 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Communion at the close of the morning service. Open-air song service at 6.30 p.m. 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 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. United services. During August, the congregations of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Stanley Street Presbyterian Church and Emmanuel Congregational Church will worship in Emmanuel Cong. Church. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, has returned from England, and will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

THE COLD WATER BAG

HOW A FAT MAN KEEPS COOL.

'You hear a lot of talk these hot days about the trouble folks have in getting to sleep,' said the fat man who stays in town all summer. 'The trouble with them is that they don't know how to keep cool.'

His remarks aroused the chronic kicker.

'Sounds fine to me,' he remarked. 'You talk as if you really knew something. Perhaps you've got a cold air current piped down from Greenland on to your bed or have your pillows stuffed with cracked ice. I don't suppose your pillow ever gets all sticky on these humid nights when there isn't a breath of air stirring; mine does, and I'll tell you you can't beat it. If you can, loosen up. We're listening. What's the answer?'

'Hot water bag,' replied the fat man.

A chorus of jeers greeted this remark, so he went on to explain.

'I don't suppose it ever penetrated your thick skulls, did it,' he asked, 'that there are more than a few uses for a hot water bag? Never took one to bed with you in the winter, did you, when your room was so cold that the sheets seemed freezing together, and put it at your feet?

'Never did enough thinking with that idea factory of yours, did you, to realize that a hot water bag can be a cold water bag just as well? Fact.

'When I want to spend a comfortable night and dodge the discomfort of a hot feather pillow that seems hotter than the sun soaked asphalt, I get out my three-quart hot water bag. I fill it with ice water, not too full, but just so it's a little soft. Then wrap a smooth towel around it, and there's the finest hot weather pillow ever.—New York 'Sun.'

QUEER WEDDING EFFIGY.

There is a curious custom still prevalent in the Bellary district of India in connection with the wedding ceremonies among certain Brahmin families. Just prior to the close of the feasting, a hideous effigy of a male figure, fantastically robed in rags, supposed to represent the bridegroom's father, is carried along the streets in procession, under the shade of a sieve adorned with tassels of onions and margosa leaves. Every few yards during the procession the feet of the effigy have to be reverently washed and its forehead decorated with a caste mark by its living spouse, the bridegroom's mother. The bridegroom's other female relations have several mock attentions paid to them by the women of the bride's party.—'St. James's Gazette.'

There are thirty-seven meat-freezing establishments in New Zealand, but probably only one-half of them do any canning.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, 7.25 a.m. except Sunday.
For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m., except Sundays, and 7.30 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and *6.20 p.m. except Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily; 9.20 a.m. and 10.05 p.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Malone, etc., 9.40 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, and 10.10 p.m. except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.15 a.m., and 4.25 p.m. except Sunday; 1.00 p.m. daily, and 9.10 p.m., Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.30, 9.00 a.m., daily (l) 1.25 p.m., *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday; 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., (l) 1.25 p.m., *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, *4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (l) 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.50 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, *8.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, *4 p.m., 9.50 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.
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. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday, *12.00 noon and *6.40 p.m.; 9.25 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily and 9.25 a.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 p.m., except Monday, *12.00 noon, and *6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto, and West, 7.35 a.m., daily, and 7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 8.00 a.m., 6.35 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., 8.25 a.m., daily, *11.50 a.m., 6.35 p.m. daily, *7.15 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, *8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m., daily, 11.30 p.m., daily.
For Joliette, *8.20 a.m., *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, *8.30 a.m., 6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, *8.30 a.m., (l) 12.30 p.m. *4.45 p.m., *5.35 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m., A6.35 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (l) 1.40 p.m., *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (l) 12.30 p.m., (l) 1.40 p.m., (l) 2.30 p.m., *4.00 p.m., *4.45 p.m., *6.10 p.m., A6.05 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, *2.50 p.m., and 6.05 p.m., daily. Ottawa, *12.45 p.m., *10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, *8.30 a.m., *11 a.m., K7.05 p.m., R3.45 p.m., St. Lin, *8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., *4.20 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and *6.05 p.m.
* Week days. (l) Saturday.
K Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
R Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main, 722.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

6.55 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.
11.00 a.m.—St. John's, 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.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday), St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.32 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*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.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday, Quebec.
*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.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.10 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
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.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.23 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.45 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
8.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service.

FOR VAUDREUIL—†6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30 $1.36, $2.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *7.32 *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR STE. ANNE'S — †6.25, *8.30, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, $1.36 $2.15, ‡3.40, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
BAIE D'URFE—†6.25, *9.45 a.m.; ‡1.30 $1.36, $2.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD—†6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, $2.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR POINTE CLAIRE—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10, *1.30, **2.15, ‡3.45, †4.15, $11.55 p.m.
LAKESIDE—†6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10 *1.30, $1.36, **2.15, ‡3.45, †4.15, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR VALOISVILLE — †6.25, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10, *1.30, $1.36, **2.15, ‡3.45, †4.21, †5.15, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR STRATHMORE—†6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10, ‡1.30, $1.36, **2.15, ‡3.45, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10, ‡1.30, $1.36, **2.15, ‡3.45, †4.15, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR LACHINE—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; ‡12.10, ‡1.30, **2.15, ‡3.45, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
LACHINE WHARF—†6.30, ‡8.01 a.m.; $1.40, †5.00, †6.21 p.m.
FOR ST. LAMBERT—5.45, 6.55, 6.56, 8.00 daily, 8.31 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 8.55, 11.00 a.m., 12.11, 1.35, 4.16, 4.20, 4.50, 5.01, 5.16, 6.05, 6.16, 6.20, 7.40 daily, 8.15 daily, 8.10 daily, 11 p.m. Friday only.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sat. only ‡Ex. Sat. **Sat. xEx. Sat. and Sun.
Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sundays.
City Ticket Office, 134 St. James St. (W. H Cancy, Ticket Agent), and Bonaventur Station.

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.

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, 8.45 a.m. and 4.30 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, 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 6.10 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays; 8.45 a.m. Mondays only; (Windsor Street), 1.15 p.m., Saturdays only.

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., 6.25 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, 6.25 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 9.20 a.m. except Sundays; 10.30 p.m. Sundays only; 9.40 p.m. Mondays only.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.30 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, daily except Sunday.
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.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Ltd., daily, except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island.
11.45 p.m.—Daily except Sunday, night express for Levis and Quebec.
Saturdays only—At 12 noon for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Lo

The Boys' Page.

Joseph O'Brien, Irishman.

(From a sketch by James H. Williams, in 'The Independent.')

(Concluded.)

We reached Budge-Budge about four o'clock in the afternoon and dropped anchor abreast the pontoons.

Shortly afterward the mud pilot came off with a horde of vociferous coolies in a mooring lighter, and we hove up and warped into our berth between the iron can buoys.

We had unbent all our sails and unrove our running gear coming up the river, but did not get time to strike our spars.

By the time we got our mooring chains crossed, and shackled and set up, it was dark, so the striking of our branches was necessarily deferred until next morning.

Early next day we started to work with earnest desperation to send down our yards and strike in our flying jib-boom. Our haste was accelerated to a degree by a telegraphic announcement from Bombay notifying all seamen along the river front that a cyclone had gathered in Diamond Harbor and was travelling up the Hoogly at a fearful rate, driving a big 'boar' or tidal wave in its advance.

So we worked like Trojans in hopes of getting our spars down and secured before the tempest arrived. We had gotten our main and mizzen upper yards landed and secured, and were at work on the fore.

The 'Godiva' was a 'arge, heavy ship, and her fore and main topgallant yards were sizeable spars, weighing, perhaps, three tons each. They were altogether too heavy to be trusted on a single gantline, or yard rope, so we got up a couple of heavy twin blocks to the masthead and rigged a purchase for lowering them down.

O'Brien and I, and a couple more seamen, were sent up to rig up the gear and sling the yard. As soon as we got the yard unparalleled and slung 'acock-bill,' we all descended to the deck except Joe, who remained in the cross trees to see things clear when the big stick was lowered.

When we started to slack away we found that our tackle fall was too short, so we bent onto the end a four-inch line which had outlived its usefulness, but was considered, like everything else on shipboard, good enough for the occasion.

Just after the knot which joined the old rope to the new slipped around the barrel of the capstan, the old, decayed rope sundered with a resounding snarl, and the rest of the tackle fall, suddenly released from its strain, shot upward and went dangling among the shrouds.

There were at least a dozen of us standing directly below to receive the hanging spar, and had it descended by the run as it started some of us must have been fearfully maimed or killed, and the deck, of course, would have been stove.

We all jumped away from the foot of the mast in mortal terror, but suddenly the descent of the swinging spar was checked, and Joe O'Brien's big voice thundered from the cross trees: 'I got 'er, boys, but Ah can't hol' on long, so hurry up!'

Two men sprang into the shrouds with strands of rope and wracked off the running parts of the tackle, making it temporarily secure. And at the same moment the cyclone struck.

From down the river came the awful roar of howling wind and thundering water.

Around the bend in the river, just below where we lay, came the terrible 'boar,' the monstrous tidal wave of the Hoogly. Tearing onward with an indescribable roar, towering high above the river banks, inundating both shores, its bristling 'mane' curving forward like the crest of Niagara, it swept toward us with terrific fury, strewing disaster and destruction in its path.

And overhead the darkness was simply appalling, and the frequent flashes of flaming green lightning and the deafening reverberations which followed each flash and seemed to tear the universe asunder, were more appalling still.

Just as the big, black cloud hung directly overhead it suddenly burst with unspeakable violence. First there came a blinding, lurid flash of lightning, followed instantly by a terrific crash of thunder; the ship surged and swayed in her moorings as though she had been stricken by a broadside of artillery and every man Jack on board was knocked prostrate by the shock.

Then came the roaring tempest in full blast. A mighty rush of mad atmosphere that nothing could withstand. It seemed to blow the breath from our bodies; the odor of brimstone was as strong in the air as though a barrel of it had been burning on deck; orders could no more be heard than the chirping of a sparrow; we had to crawl along the deck on our hands and knees, groping and clutching whatever we could find to hang on by, for in that mighty outburst a man would blow away like a wisp of straw.

It would be altogether inadequate to the case to say it rained. The clouds just seemed to settle around our mastheads, and the contents were caught by the wind and hurled in livid, blinding sheets into our faces.

And then came the immense tidal wave threatening destruction to all things in its path.

Three times our stately ship rose and fell in that awful onrush of gathered waters. But she hung to her moorings, and in half an hour the storm had past; the blazing sun came out astern, and the clouds of miasmic steam arose like a dense fog above the drenched and reeking jungle.

So we manned the capstan bars and hove our moorings taut again to the inspiring strains of 'Rio Grande.'

During the confusion and excitement occasioned by the storm we had forgotten all about our dusky shipmate, O'Brien. But when we got our chains hove taut we returned to our former task of sending down the fore-topgallant yard. Then, looking aloft, we were astonished to see Joe's form still seated in the crosstrees, his back braced against the mast-head and his big hands still clutching the lowering tackle fall. 'Come down, O'Brien!' sang out Mister Clews, in amazement. 'What are you sitting up there for?' But there was no response. The big figure still sat silent and motionless, with legs extended across the arms of the crosstrees, and hands clutching the manilla rope.

'There's something wrong with him,' said Mister Clews. 'Jump up there, a couple of you and see what the trouble is.'

Henderson and I ran aloft to investigate, and, oh! horrors, Joseph O'Brien was dead. He had been struck by lightning while clinging to the fall, and above his head the royal mast was split and splintered from truck downward to the cap.

When the broken fall swayed upward he had somehow contrived to catch the flying bight of rope below the crosstrees, and bringing it upward had secured a half turn around the outrigger, and then lying back with all his immense strength, he had arrested the fall of that great pitch pine yard and undoubtedly saved a number of limbs and lives and a certain amount of valuable property as well.

We communicated the awful tidings to the deck, and more hands were sent up to help us get the body down.

We lowered Joe's remains in a cargo netting and stretched them on the main hatch to prepare them for burial.

We buried Joseph O'Brien at Budge-Budge in a grave dug by his shipmates and consecrated to the purpose by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor, the kind-hearted old Scotch clergyman who presided over the spiritual welfare of the parish.

Never was mortal man laid away with more heartfelt sorrow and abiding respect by his fellows.

Above his lonely grave we planted a great teakwood cross, extending three and one-half feet above ground. And at the top of the shaft was carved with rare skill and ingenuity, a beautiful wreath, a shower of sprays, radiating from a central star, and below it a foul anchor and a broken rope. And across the arms in heavy relief arose this quaint, but well-meant inscription:

.. ..
: 'JOSEPH O'BRIEN, :
: Irishman.' :
.. ..

This is Our Busy Day.

(Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.)

This is a busy world, and it is getting busier and busier every year. It may not be moving any more rapidly, but things are happening with greater frequency and people are living faster. There was a time—and it was not so very long ago, either—when people really lived slowly. They did business conservatively, and they were satisfied if they made small profits. Men were deemed 'rich' in those days who if they lived to-day, would be regarded as scarcely 'well-to-do,' for our ideals have changed as well as our conditions. We not only have different methods and aim at an entirely different target, but we are a different kind of people.

Of course, in one sense of the word at least, this is very good. It is good for those who survive, for this rapid pace to which we are subjected is not unlike the process of evolution. In the latter we witness the survival of the fittest. In the former—or in present conditions—we have another illustration of the same fact. It is only those who are most 'fit' who can survive, and the faster the pace the greater the number who are left far in the rear.

In other words, in this, 'our busy day,' we have no time for the quitter. We may pity him, or those who are dependent upon him, just as we may regret any pitiful exhibition of weakness. We may even help him with a gift of money, or a loan, charging the same to philanthropy; but we fully realize that there is no chance for him in the race we are running, and we waste little time in trying to make a position for him.

No, it is not weakness that attracts attention in this world, but strength. It is not the pity and compassion of others that helps a man to make a creditable record. It is individual strength that counts. It is courage that tells—the courage and determination that finds its avenue of expression in the exhibition of personal effort.

As long as this is true it is our courageous instincts that we should strive to develop. We should have no more pity for ourselves than others will be likely to show for us. If we have woes that are struggling for expression we should fight as hard as we can to keep them bottled up. We know that people have little desire to listen to the recital of other persons' troubles, especially on their busy day, and as every day is now a busy day for most of us, the man who has nothing better than misfortunes to relate has little chance for a patient hearing.

To the man who can make good—the man who has the right kind of courage and determination—failure is one of the worst sins on the calendar. And he may be right—in one sense, at least. Failure is either a sin or a disease. If the misfortunes are due to wilful neglect of opportunities, to deliberate idleness, or to some other conditions that might have been overcome by the exertion of a little personal endeavor, the failure is one for which we ourselves are to blame. In other words, it is a sin. If we are not at fault, but if, instead, it is physical or mental weaknesses that are at the bottom of our troubles, it is disease, not sin, with which we must be charged.

Whatever the cause may be, however, the result, so far as others are concerned, is practically the same. People know that it is the courageous man who succeeds, so they look for the indications of courage in the personality of those with whom they are thrown in contact. They know that it is the self-confident man who makes good, so they look for the signs of self-confidence. If they find the evidences for which they are searching they invariably have time, or will take time, to talk to such a fellow; but if, on the contrary, the man begins to makes excuses, telling a tale of many woes and misfortunes in his effort to explain why he is still at the bottom of the ladder, it is not difficult to judge that he is a coward, for complaints of this kind are a positive indication of cowardice; transparent excuses the hall mark of a quitter! For such an individual there can be but one fate. For him the 'busy day' sign hangs at every door.

POINTED REPLIES.

'Did you ever have any very close calls?' Mr. Stewart Edward White asked the old 'sixty-niner,' Uncle Jim. The old man ruminated a few moments, filled his pipe with some awful tobacco, and his answer is here quoted from 'Arizona Nights':

Me and Johnny Hooper were pecking away at the Ole Virginia mine then. We'd got down about sixty feet,' all timbered, and was thinking of crosscutting. One day Johnny went to town, and that same day I got in a hurry and left my gun in camp.

I worked all the morning down at the bottom of the shaft, and when I see by the sun it was getting along toward noon, I put in three good shots, tamped 'em down, lit the fusee, and started to climb out.

It ain't noways pleasant to light a fuse in a shaft, and then have to climb out a fifty-foot ladder with it burning behind you. I never did get used to it. You keep thinking, 'Now suppose there's a flaw in that fuse, or something, and she goes off in six seconds instead of two minutes, where'll you be then?' It would give you a good boost, anyway.

So I climbed fast, and stuck my head out of the top without looking—and then I froze solid enough. There, about fifty yards away, climbing up the hill on mighty tired horses, was a dozen of the ugliest Chiricahuas you ever don't want to meet, and a Mexican renegade named Maria, who was worse than any of them.

I see at once their horses was tired out, and they had a notion of camping at my water-hole, not knowing anything about the Ole Virginia mine.

For two bits I'd have let go all holts and dropped backwards, trusting to my thick head for easy lighting. Then I heard a little fizz and splutter from below. At that my hair riz right up so I could feel the breeze blow under my hat. For about six seconds I stood there like an imbecile. Then one of the Chiricahuas made a sort of grunt, and I sabed that they'd seen the original exhibit your Uncle Jim was making of himself.

Then that fuse gave another sputter, and one of the Apaches said, 'Nu dah.' That means white man.

It was harder to turn my head than if I'd had a stiff neck, but I managed to do it, and I see that my ore dump wasn't more than ten feet away. I mighty near overjumped it, and the next I knew I was on one side of it and those Apaches on the other. Probably I fled; leastways I don't seem to remember jumping.

That didn't seem to do me much good. The renegades were grinning to think how easy a thing they had, and chattering away to each other in Mexican for the benefit of Maria. Oh, they had me all distributed, down to my suspender buttons! And me squatting behind that ore dump about as formidable as a brush rabbit.

Then all at once one of my shots went off down in the shaft.

'Poom!' says she, plenty big; and a slather of rocks and stones come out of the mouth, and began to dump down conspicuous on the scenery. I got one little one in the shoulder-blade, and found time to wish my ore dump had a roof. But those renegades caught it square in the thick of trouble. One got knocked out entirely for a minute.

'Otra vez!' I yelled, which means again.

'Boom!' goes the Ole Virginia, prompt as an answer.

I put in my time dodging, but when I gets a chance to look, the Apaches has all got to cover, and is looking scared.

'Otra vez!' I yelled again.

'Boom!' says the Ole Virginia.

This was the biggest shot of the lot, and she surely cut loose. She distributed about a ton over those renegades. They sort of half got to their feet, uncertain.

'Otra vez!' I yells once more, as bold as if I could keep her shooting all day.

It was just a cold, raw bluff, and if it didn't go through I could see myself as an Apache parlor ornament.

But it did. Those Chiricahuas gave one yell, and skipped. It was surely a funny sight, after they got aboard their war-ponies, to see them trying to dig out on horses too tired to trot!

NECHO.

Six days did Necho, King of Egypt, think,
Refusing either nourishment or drink;
Then, having thoroughly matured his plans,
Commanded, 'Bring me some Phoenicians!'

To whom, 'Good mariners,' the monarch said,
'Unending glory shall on you be shed,
If round this Africa you take a trip
And circumnavigate it in a ship.'

'Great Pharaoh,' they made answer, 'we obey,
Nor do thy servants feel the least dismay.'
Then, eager for the quest, they hoisted sail,
South-wafted by a favorable gale.

Their progress for a time was passing good,
Yet as the months went by their stock of food
Grew daily, to their infinite distress,
'Fine by degrees and beautifully less'

Perceiving which they were constrained to land,
Against their will, on Afric's barren strand;
Much seed they scattered, nor set sail again
Until they gathered in the golden grain.

Three years they journey'd, and thrice reaped their corn,
Yet were their even tempers little worn;
Southward they sailed, then westward with the sun,
Then north and east, and lo! their voyage was done.

King Necho met them in the homeward reach,
And gave them greeting as they press'd the beach,
Plied them with eager questioning if they
Had witnessed any wonder by the way?

'O King,' they cried, 'in wisdom unexcell'd,
One great and solemn wonder we beheld;
For in a distant corner of this land
Thy servants saw the sun on their right hand!'

'Impossible,' the King replied, 'you rave,
Good sailors though you be and passing brave.'
Whereat th' intrepid mariners bent low,
Yet still persisted: 'It was even so!'

'Some vices,' said the King, 'may have their cure,
But boasting liars I will not endure;
Let these,' he ordered, 'instantly be slain
Lest haply they should live to lie again!'
—Hansard Watt, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

An evil life is a kind of death—Ovid

DIET FOR EVERY MAN.

Jam—for car-conductors.
Cereals—for novelists.
Mince-meat—for autoists.
Beets—for policemen.
Saratoga Chips—for gamblers.
Pi—for printers.
Corn—for chiropodists.
Starch—for henpecked husbands.
Gum-drops—for dentists.
Taffy—for after-dinner speakers.
Dough—for insurance presidents!

Take life like a man! Take it just as if it were—as it is—an earnest vital, essential affair. Take it just as if you personally were born to the task of performing the merry part in it—as if the world had waited for it—as if the world had waited for your coming. Take it just as if it were a grand opportunity to do and to achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes.—Selected.

PUZZLES.

RIDDLE-ME-REE.

My first is in winkle, but not in shrimp.
My second is in anchor, but not in link.
My third is in Abel, also in Cain.
My fourth is in affliction, but not in pain.
My fifth is in plate, but not in dish.
My whole you'll find is a very large fish.
—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

JUMBLED POETS.

Neyostnn. Tcsto. Dhoorrstww. Elgllbnoow. Aaaclmuy. Cderigloe.

DIAMOND.

A consonant. A port of India. Something to read. A fish beheaded. A consonant.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

HIDDEN BIRDS.

1. Swallow.
2. Kingfisher.
3. Crew.
4. Rail.
5. Love-birds.
6. Whip-poor-will.
7. Martin.
8. Robin.
9. Nightingale.
10. Mockingbird.
11. Cuckoo.
12. Canary.
13. Kite.
14. Eagle.

Diamond:—

S
A L L
S L E E P
L E T
P

With the exception of two in the Hidden Birds the answers sent by Clara A. Wilton, Beaconsfield, were correct.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

The Story of Temis.

He was only one of several pups in an Indian's tent two years ago, and early learned the habits of repressing his feelings and self-control that are noticeable among those with whom he lived. When only a few months old he had to submit to having a cord tied round his nose at night, so he could not lick out pots or pans during the night, and, like all other Indian dogs, he shows the scars where the cord cut him in his efforts to open his mouth and get a lick of the frying pan when his master was asleep, he was so hungry and the pan smelt very good to the little half-famished pup.

As soon as he was able to stand the fatigue he was taken in the daily hunt for game and his keen nose soon learnt the smell of the ptarmigan, Canada grouse or porcupine, that were needed to keep the pot boiling in the Pat-chu-yin-chiwap, as the Indians call the canvas tent. He soon developed an extraordinary aptitude for this kind of hunting, and would leave his master, plodding along on his raquets, and make a circle, with that keen little black nose sniffing the breeze for a scent of the game they needed so badly.

Once he caught the scent, he worked up to it unerringly, so that before long he began to be spoken of as an extra good dog at finding game, and his owner, Akau, took more care in training him than usual.

In summer he travelled up to Musquarro with the family in a barge to attend the annual mission, and for several weeks he loafed about on the beautiful spot near the chapel, running about with the other dogs, or lying out in the sun.

Unlike the other dogs, he made friends with the two white families who live at Musquarro River, and also with their komatik dogs. In the following autumn he went into the country again and hunted well all winter, getting more game than the other dogs, and adding to his good record.

Time after time he found game when the other dogs were not successful, and there was something to cut in that black pot in Akau's tent when in other tents there was only bread, tea and lard.

Then came the day when Akau killed a carribou or two. Some of the meat was of course eaten fresh, but some of it was cured and Akau thought he would sell or trade some of it, it was not very far cut to Musquarro, and they did not have much lard left; so taking some of the dried meat and his gun and some ammunition and a small axe, he called the dog and started.

Over the frozen lakes, through swamps buried under eight or ten feet of snow, across the wide plains, where the drifting snow almost blinded man and dog, they tramped their weary way, until just at dark they got to their destination.

The bargain was soon struck, the deer meat exchanged for other things, and after suppper and a smoke, they slept, to be ready for the long tramp back on the morrow. Before light the Indian was astir, and Temis was as eager for the homeward journey as Akau was. Getting a hurried breakfast they started. My! it was cold. The shingles on the house had been cracking all through the night, and as they walked along the trail that they had made the evening before, the stars shone down on them with a brilliance never seen out of northern latitudes.

They had only gone two miles, when a little draught of wind brought a taint of something to the sharp nose of Temis, and away he went to investigate it. It led him out of the woods and across a plain for more than half a mile, until at last he found it, but it was not like anything he had come across before in this kind of weather. W... He seemed to remember... then the weather was ... landed on an island ... was no snow there, ... his thoughts, when ... trap, and a horrible ... up through his right ... now it was a box ... piece of cobertunks.

How he tweaked and ... tore up the frozen moss ... pieces the stick of juniper ... was chained to, the stake ... when the trap was ... evidence.

Would his master ... tracks or not? ... something must be wrong ... his loudest, and kept ... no thud-thud of the ... ear. Night came at last, ... been there, the food ... much now; the keen frost ... foot like a stone, and he ... and hungry, he slept ... the thermometer showed ... low zero next morning. ... day morning early when ... and the cold, hunger and ... pain went on until the ... nesday without any change ... and high wind day after ... day about noon a lomatic ... quarro, two men and ... were glad when they ... as the weather was ... snow falling, which soon ...

After dinner the driver ... went outside for something ... there he thought he heard ... a dog, but no dog was ... cluded it must have been ...

Later on he heard it again ... his raquets and went a little ... the woods, but could see ... could he get any answering ... whistles and calls, ... back.

Thursday and Friday ... fining, an occasional look ... raquets in the rain, but ... thing.

Saturday morning, ... ing caught in the trap ... opened the door soon after ... feeble, half-starved dog ... threshold and came into ... holding up a stump of the ... the paw gone. As soon ... weather had set in he had ... foot off, and found his way ... ter house.

One of the travellers ... was the Deep Sea Mission, ... after the dog had had a ... operated on the foot and ... splintered bones, making a ... dressed it properly. During ... tion brave little Temis never ... made a sound. The ... warmest corner was ... then he began to hop about on ... legs.

When the doctor came ... house on his way home, Temis ... hand to welcome him to the ... ability, with the stump nearly ...

He belongs to the ... follows him everywhere, ... down, from one room to ... over you see the doctor ... dog is there also. He ... home on the launch 'Northern ... ger' as the doctor homes? ... the first one to jump into ... we go aboard.

Some day soon the ... made to give him another ... get about better, but he ... best of things. Perhaps ... ers of this will see a ... the paper before long.

'SPRITE' THE FOX.

The story of 'Sprite,' as the New York 'Sun' prints it, makes good reading. 'Sprite' was a little red fox, the best loved pet of all the semi-wild and wild animals that have ever attended the boarding-school in Meriden, New Hampshire, of which the naturalist, Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, is the human head. The fox came to the school before he got his eyes open, and learned to regard a druggist's medicine-dropper as the earliest fount of supply.

He was a great hunter in the neighboring henyards, and for this reason had to be penned at an early age. After he had been shut inside a wire pen, the hens whom he had annoyed would walk up and down in front of the pen and insult him. 'Sprite' at first would dash frantically against the wire fencing, but when he found that that was useless he stopped it. So the hens got bolder, and one day one of them stuck her head through the wires to cluck at him. The head never came out.

'Sprite' loved to be allowed to sleep on the beds in the house, and when he woke up from his nap he loved also to take the bedclothes down with him into the yard to play with. It early became apparent that he must be liberated. When he was shut up he was miserable, and when he was not the neighbors were.

Several times Mr. Baynes took him out into the woods and tried to lose him. Each time it required a fresh bracing of the determination to do it, and each liberation was followed by a fresh mental depression on the part of the master. But invariably before he got home 'Sprite' would be found trotting at his heels like a dog.

Finally the situation grew acute, and the naturalist got a team and took the little red fox to a distant mountainside and let him loose. 'Sprite' thought it was merely one of their customary strolls, but as he stood on a cliff gazing across country he heard a wild fox in the distance.

Like a streak of rusty paint pouring through the grass he disappeared, and Mr. Baynes got into the waggon and drove home, trying to convince himself that he was glad ... ture.

Forty-eight hours ... his study at night ... tering footsteps ... He opened the ... fox leaped ... 'Sprite' had ... stairs to his master's ... sleep. Before ... appeared.

This went on ... for many succeeding ... two or three days ... would turn up ... tion, a supper and ...

One night ... full of porcupine ... her had ... time he arrived ... double its usual size ... away and never ... still remembered ... his babyhood.

LIKE POPCORN

That's how a western ... way he puts ... depositing of ... place, he says in a rush ... August.

And the July number ... as well as the ... will still be ... rate, people ... beautiful ... tenary issue ... tion and ... to British Columbia ... ing to have some ... Tercentenary Pictorial ... OUR SCHOOL.

We can still supply ... same figure. Six and ... a Rogers jackknife ... sixteen, a watch and ... who thought they ... magnificent profits out ... YOU?

Send now for a trial ... particulars of our ... to

Address John Dougall & ... the 'Canadian Pictorial,' ... Montreal.

THE LAUGHTER OF LIFE

BY MARIA ALBANESI.

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PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Heronworth are wealthy but still live family seat, Crow- The morning after from a long visit at she goes out for a Lord Carlingford, Braske, and who for her. Another is Brian Keston, by Miss Heron- a valuable library Lingfield, the girl's with her hus- Connie, discovers Mr. Keston's mo- lost all their money George Spanrith. communicative Lord Carlingford of Drusilla's ac- confides the news and goes to for her. Bertha from an interview To this interview thus becoming these two had this not being known Drusilla is put Lingfields leave while in London. very ill. Brian Dorothea.

CHAPTER XV.

with his daughter to live with whom liked, the fatin a wish that he saved whenever the

in town and his and all his other with the excep- and engravings to and a collec- and some jewels to

those to be annoyed her husband's will. her, and, just for the gloom of his like so noticeably, and not unsym- entertainer; but the was now inde- quite sufficient to the latent forces. always been jealous love for his had been resentful affection for her this old resent- Bertha so far as Misses Heronworth and when, on Connie confessed would be a visit to Mrs. Lingfield lost her

are now mistress of she said, 'and can do like; but perhaps, when I tell object very strongly to your Bertha—at any rate, just may have some weight with

Lingfield listened in silence for very sad, and she was far In these first bleak days of turned to the thought of Drusilla Heronworth and as to a kind of haven. had not as yet confessed as she was really eager to her father's wife.

you wish me to go, moth-

Lingfield gave a prevaricat- consider a visit to Crowder you any good,' she said, depressing. You had far cousins in Hampshire.' 'Business will take me very shortly, and, as our separate lives, we purpose by being there at

Lingfield gave way, and changed her a few lines to Dru- me so much,' she said. it into her head to Crowder Chase, and I would rather come Jim was here again been so good to me. our decision to be mar- so much sooner; and I know, darling Drusilla. Mother was so nice to

underlined the word; understood the other girl's and smooth away, it agreeable feelings which peculiar manner had ever, that Connie was not coming, and that her stepmother might be expected, was most unpalatable.

Drusilla flared into a hot temper, and took the letter to her sister.

'I am convinced,' said Drusilla, 'that Aunt Edith has done something to prevent Connie coming. Beth, dear, we must really have this out! It is all very well imagining this, and supposing that, but why should Aunt Edith be so catty? I was going to say beastly, but I suppose I had better not, although a cat is a beast, isn't it?'

Then in the next breath Drusilla demanded: 'Must she come here? I won't have her worrying you. If she has anything nasty to say, let her wait, and say it later.'

'I am afraid,' said Bertha, 'we can hardly refuse to let her come.'

'What!' asked Drusilla. 'Not after all her horrid treatment of us? I don't recognize any obligation to Aunt Edith; and I tell you quite frankly, Beth, that I don't intend to have her at my wedding. She would be capable of stalking up the aisles and forbidding the banns, or something of that sort. Well, I suppose she can't forbid the banns exactly, but she would be sure to spoil everything; and I don't want my wedding to be spoilt,' said Drusilla a little wistfully.

Miss Heronworth made no answer to this tirade. Truth to tell, she felt unequal to deal with the situation. Her uncle's death had been a veritable anguish, followed by a sense of lassitude and weakness such as had never come to her before. Edmund Lingfield had assured Bet a more than once that there was nothing among his private papers which could lead to the discovery of the secret they held so precious; and there were times when Bertha Heronworth found herself clinging to the hope that her fears might only be the phantoms of her imagination, and that her aunt's present attitude might after all merely be the expression of that peevish jealousy which had characterized her throughout her life.

'I remember long ago,' Miss Heronworth said to herself once, 'that Aunt Edith was quite angry because old Lord Hursthaven fell so desperately in love with Drusilla when she was only a tiny, little mite. She was never jealous of me; but I suppose she must have felt, even all these years ago, that Drusilla would not only be beautiful as a woman, but that her mind, her heart, her intellect, would put her in a very high place. And Aunt Edith is one of those who crave for high places without having to struggle for them. Happiness has always been just close to her hand, and yet she has always missed it. When Jim talks with homage for all those who stand behind us, he must surely have forgotten that Aunt Edith, too, comes from these people—Aunt Edith, who is so little-minded, and yet so hard; so handsome in face, so plain in heart!'

When it was definitely settled that Mrs. Lingfield was expected at Crowder Chase, Drusilla made no further protest. She resolved to go through whatever might come as patiently and as brightly as possible, purely on account of her sister.

Christmas arrived and passed, and was spent calmly enough, and not unhappily, at Crowder Chase.

After all, however, Brian Keston was not there. He went to London. His mother had written to him that she was not well; and for this reason, and for some others, which he did not tell even to himself, the young man left his work, and turned his back on everything that was now so beautiful to him.

For once he found that his mother had not exaggerated.

Lady Draycott was very unwell; and in her illness she turned to her eldest child in a way that was almost pathetic.

When they were alone one afternoon (Keston went each day to see her, though he would not stay in the house), Lady Draycott began speaking of his father. The subject was introduced naturally enough.

Lady Draycott had been discussing Crowder Chase and the Carlingford marriage. This had led her to the usual tactful objection of her son's position.

'I am sure, if your poor, dear father could know what you are doing, it would have broken his heart,' she said.

'He was so proud of you, Brian, he intended you to be something very big and great; and he was so clever, so brilliant, that you, as his son, ought to have taken a splendid place in the world.'

It was impossible for Brian to say anything. He much preferred to let his mother speak out all that was stored in her heart; and it seemed to-day that she had some fresh material on which to speak.

'One or two people have been talking to me lately,' she said, 'about poor Richard, people whom we used to know; and I have come to the conclusion, Brian, that we were very badly advised—I mean that if your father had been a different kind of man, there would have been some money for us. You have met Mrs. Lingfield, haven't you, an aunt of Miss Heronworth's?'

Brian looked up.

'Yes. What of her?'

'She came to see me two days ago, reminding me that we used to be friends at the time that you were a baby. She was talking all the time about your father and about the Spanriths. Do you know, Brian, she insissts that there was money—that when George Spanrith died we ought to have got some of what we lost from the estate?'

Brian Keston caught his breath quickly.

'I am awfully sorry, mother,' he said, 'that you have had all this old business stirred up again; nothing can come of it. As far as I am concerned, even if there were piles of Spanrith's money laid up somewhere, I would not touch a farthing of it.'

Lady Draycott moved fretfully on her pillows.

'You are always like that,' she said—'difficult and pig-headed, and quixotic. If Spanrith could leave money to those belonging to him, he could give back some that he robbed from your father. Mrs. Lingfield promised to make inquiries for me.'

'Mrs. Lingfield is a chattering busybody,' said Brian Keston hotly; 'and I don't understand why she should come and unearth all this old business. The past is done with. She can't bring my father back to life, but she can do a lot of harm by upsetting you in this way.'

But when an idea took root in Lady Draycott's mind, it was difficult to displace it.

'If I could only have a little of what your father lost!' she said. And then there flashed into her voice a remembrance of an old spite. 'I had no jewels and pearls in those days; but Helen Spanrith had everything she wanted! He used to literally pour diamonds on her! And such a house they had! And the airs that she used to give herself! She loved to pose as a kind of patroness of art. Anyhow, she used to keep open house for literary people and musicians, and journalists and painters, and was everlastingly having her portrait painted. You ought to remember her, but I don't suppose you do. She made a great fuss of you when you were a little boy.'

'I remember her very distinctly,' said Brian.

He got up to go. This subject did more than depress him; it brought him to quite a bitter feeling towards Mrs. Lingfield. He stood pausing by the fireside, lost in thought, whilst his mother talked on.

It was a long time since she had discussed old days; indeed, there had been times when Brian had felt that she had a nervous desire to avoid any mention of his father's name. On this occasion, however, she was persistent in talking about things which had been buried for many, many years; and, as he listened, there came back to Brian confused pictures of those old days—shuffled recollections and impressions; and one phase at least of his boyhood's story visioned itself before him in almost tangible form.

Often and often, when he had permitted himself to sit and think over all he had lost, there had come to him the remembrance of a very lovely and gracious personality which had passed intimately for a time in his home life, and had claimed from him the fervid homage of a boy's heart. He had still many little souvenirs which had been Mrs. Spanrith's gifts to him. And then, suddenly, he had been bereft of this most womanly and enchanting influence. When he returned from school for his first holidays, Mrs. Spanrith had ceased to come to his home. His mother's present fretful chatter ast enlightenment on what had been a mystery to the boy of those days.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BOBBIE'S DREAM.

Bobbie came home from school. The much-dreaded composition was to be written, and this week the scholars were to choose their own subjects.

'I do hate compositions! I wish I knew what to write about. Where is Aunt Alice? Perhaps she can help me out.'

Aunt Alice was not to be found. She was out at an 'afternoon tea.' On the table in Aunt Alice's room he found a new magazine, with plenty of pretty pictures in it. He threw himself down on the sofa among his aunt's comfortable sofa pillows, and soon forgot the composition in looking at the pictures in the magazine. The room was warm and pleasant; the fire burned brightly in the grate. The sunshine fell in bright rays among the books on the table, but on the sofa in the corner there was shade. Whether it was the warmth or the pretty pictures, Bobbie did not know, but all at once the Paper, Ink, Pen, Blotting-paper, and other writing utensils on his aunt's desk were having a talk among themselves. Bobbie on the sofa was no hindrance to them. The Note-paper began it:

'None of you need think yourselves so important, I am the one Miss Alice writes her notes on.'

'Yes,' remarked the Pen, 'but I shall write upon you.'

'Stupid,' said the Ink, 'but you could not write without me.'

'You need not boast. Where would you be were I not here to hold you?' remarked the Ink-bottle.

'You are all very sure of yourselves,' said the Blotting-paper. 'If it were not for me, what a mess you would all be in!'

'May I ask,' said the Envelope, 'what use any of you would be if I did not take the folded letter into my keeping?'

'But it is I who must write the directions on you,' snapped the Pen.

'Please stop your quarrelling,' said the little Pen-wiper, who had only listened to the row.

'What have you got to say about it?' answered the Pen. 'You are nothing but a doorman, anyway.'

'Well, if I am only a door-mat, what would you do for want of me? You would be unfit for use if I did not wipe the wet Ink off of you. We are all of us, after all, only for use. We might stay here forever, and we could do nothing without Miss Alice. It is her hand which gives us the form to write.'

'I believe that is so,' said the Note-paper and Envelope.

'Yes,' replied the Ink, 'we certainly can do nothing until we are used.'

'True enough,' said the Ink-bottle to the Ink. 'Of what use would I be if you were not used in me?'

'We should have thought of all of this before,' said the Blotting-paper.

'I am very sorry I made you feel badly, Mr. Pen-wiper,' remarked the Pen, humbly; 'it was hard and thoughtless of me to call you a door-mat.'

'I will forgive you this time,' said the Pen-wiper, 'and let us all work together to do our very best, and then we shall not be unhappy whatever may come.'

Bobbie roused himself. There was silence in the room. He looked about him, but he was alone. The desk was just as when Bobbie came into the room.

'I will try to do my best, as the writing articles think we should. Suppose I make these Writing-desk articles the subject of my composition?' he said to himself.

Bobbie sat at his aunt's desk. The Pen, Ink, Note-paper and Blotting-paper all helped. He did not find the task so hard, neither did he notice how the time passed. He thought an Envelope would keep his composition clean, so he folded it and put it in one, while on the Pen-wiper he wiped the wet Pen.

Aunt Alice found Bobbie finishing his composition. She gladly sat down to hear him read it to her.

Bobbie saw that, as we help one another, so his lessons were to help him. eW are not to grumble, but to be satisfied to humbly do our little share—whether to be a door-mat, as the Pen called the Pen-wiper, or to write composition as the teacher had told Bobbie to do, and which he did not want to do. Each of us has his part, and we should faithfully perform it.

A pleasant evening kept the composition out of Bobbie's mind; but Bobbie remembered his dread long after he became a man.—A. M. Farnsworth, in 'Zion's Herald.'

ON GRANDPA'S FARM.

Oh, don't you know the fun on grandpa's farm!
For grandpa says, 'Let 'em; it ain't no harm;'
An' Cousin Rob leads us, and cries, 'Here goes!'
An' mamma—she just says, 'Such clothes!'
We've a Crusoe's island an' robbers' cave,
An' Tower of London, an' don't you know
When one of us wants to let on he's brave
He crawls under the sawmill, scared and slow?

Oh, you don't know half the fun out there!
For grandpa he never tells us, 'Take care!'
An' Cousin Rob laughs, an' says to 'carouse,'
An' mamma, you see, is off in the house.

We fish in the brooks, and play in the sands,
An' try to catch tadpoles out of the springs;
We hide in the bushes like Injun bands,
An' fight with the hornets and get their stings.

Oh, there's planty of fun on grandpa's place!
For grandpa—he says, 'Now scoot on a race!'
An' Cousin Rob grins an' says, 'There she blows!'
An' mamma she only just says, 'Such clothes!'

'Our Little Folks' Magazine.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

THE GREATEST OF ALL PROPHETS

Prophet in profane Greek means an interpreter of the Oracles. In Hebrew, prophet means 'One who foretells,' 'Bubbles forth as a fountain.' To say beforehand. One through whom God speaks. Prediction of the future did not form part of the true conception of the word. (See Num. xii., 7, 8; Deut. xviii., 15.) John the Baptist was the prophet of the Most High. (Luke i., 76.) He came to prepare the way of the Lord as foretold by Isaiah. (Isa. xl., 3; Mark i., 3.) He came with a heaven-given message. (Mark xi., 29-33.) But as soon as Jesus began His ministry, John ended his. (John iii., 27-30.) What is John's testimony to Jesus? 'He that cometh from heaven is above all.' (John iii., 31-36.) Isaiah is the evangelical prophet of the Old Testament. The forerunner of Christ, hence he is more quoted in the New Testament than all other prophets. Jesus appeals to the prophecies as fulfilled in Himself, and in John, His forerunner. These are so definite that the writer must have been moved by the Holy Spirit. Christ quotes from Isaiah in Matt. xiii., 14; xv., 7, and many other places. It is important to notice that the word 'by' in connection with a prophet's name, as by Isaiah the prophet should be, 'through the prophet.' The words did not originate with Isaiah, but were spoken through him by God. The prophets did not always fully understand the divine predictions spoken through them. (I. Pet. i., 10-12.) Men spoke from God, moved by the Holy Spirit. (II. Pet. i., 21.) Jesus was the greatest prophet ever sent to Israel, a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people. (Luke xxiv., 19.) Jesus is the prophet whose coming is predicted in Old Testament. (Acts iii., 22-26.) See the warning in Heb. xii., 25-29, and Heb. ii., 3, 4.) Jesus by reason of the suffering of death is now crowned with honor and glory. (Heb. ii., 9-12.)

I defy the world to steal a lamb out of Christ's flock unmissed.—Alexander Peden.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED Section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Applications for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-Abent's Office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted, it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

(1 At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of the road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,960 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ. — A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

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

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

DAILY TEXT.

August 8.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. (Rev. ii., 10.)

Let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand. (Phil. iv., 5.)

I have seemed to see a need of everything God gives me, and want nothing that he denies me. There is no dispensation, though afflictive, but either in it, or after it, I find that I could not be without it. Whether it be taken from or not given me, sooner or later God quiets me in himself without it. I cast all my concerns on the Lord, and live securely on the care and wisdom of my heavenly Father. My ways, you know, are, in a sense, hedged up with thorns, and grow darker and darker daily; but yet I distrust not my good God in the least, and live more quietly in the absence of all by faith, than I should do, I am persuaded, if I possessed them.—Joseph Eliot, 1664.

Religious upordge Religious pars .. There are no times in life when opportunity, the chance to be and to do, gathers so richly about the soul as when it has to suffer. Then everything depends upon whether the man looks to the lower or the higher helps. . . . If he looks to God, the hour of suffering is the turning hour of life.—Phillips Brooks.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WHAT HE WAS.

While waiting on a railway platform a traveller noticed a stranger who he thought would probably be of service to him. 'Are you going by this train?' he asked the man. 'I am.' 'Have you any luggage?' 'No.' 'Well, sir, can you do me a favor? It won't cost you anything, you see, I've an excess of luggage, and the officials will make me pay extra. You can get the surplus passed on your ticket, and it will save me money. Do you see?' 'Yes, I see; but I haven't a ticket. 'But I thought you were going by this train?' 'So I am; I'm one of the company's detectives!'—Glasgow 'News.'

USELESS SOCIETY.

Mrs. Jones often declared that she really enjoyed a little chat with their fish dealer because he was a man of such original ideas, but one day, says London 'Opinion,' she returned from market somewhat puzzled by his remarks.

'I said to him, just in the way of conversation,' declared Mrs. Jones, 'that I had heard that a man becomes like that with which he most associates.

'That's ridiculous, Mrs. Jones!' he answered; 'I've been a fishmonger all my life and can't swim a yard.'

NECESSARY MUSHROOMS.

A well known English artist was in Paris recently, and wanted mushrooms. Without mushrooms he felt life would be quite unbearable, and luncheon a mere farce. He is a good French scholar, but for the time being the French for mushrooms had entirely escaped him. When you come to think of it, a mushroom is a very difficult thing to explain if you cannot remember its name, and, with the best will in the world, after bringing him the toothpicks, more bread, a clean napkin, and the bill, the waiter was obliged to confess to the Englishman that he did not know what he wanted.

The artist got a happy idea. He took the bill of fare, and on the back of it he drew a mushroom. 'Ah! tres bien!' said the waiter; 'tres bien, monsieur!' rushed off, and in a few moments later brought back an umbrella!

AN AIR WITH REAL AIR.

During one of the political tours of Mr. Cleveland, in which he was accompanied by Secretary Olney, he arrived during a severe storm at a town in which he was to speak. As he entered the carriage with his friends and was driven from the station the rain changed to hail, and immense stones battered and rattled against the vehicle. A brass band, rather demoralized by the storm, stuck bravely to its post and played.

'That is the most realistic music I have ever heard,' remarked the President.

'What are they playing?' asked the Secretary of State.

'"Hail to the Chief"—with real hail!' rejoined Mr. Cleveland.—'Harper's Weekly.'

The Mount Royal tennis tournament has been turned into a sort of Olympic race—the Boys drew away from the others by Inches!

They say that the reason of the financial short end of the recent festivities at Quebec is that there was too much pageants and too few 'pay gents.'

HIGHLANDERS IN PEKIN.

According to all accounts, the arrival of the Cameron Highlanders in Pekin to replace the Middlesex Regiment as legation guards has created something of a sensation among the inhabitants. The kilt is a source of great wonderment. The China 'Times' asserts that the natives are hard at work trying to assimilate the Scotch language. 'They are reported as already making favorable progress. Instead of their favorite expression, "me no savee," they now employ "I dinna ken," and they greet the foreigner with "Guid manin'!" with an excellent Auchtermuchty accent.' It is added that some Chinese compradores, who are men of an inquisitive turn of mind, want to know 'what for new soldier man catchee cloths allee same missis?' which recalls the story of the Russian Crimean veteran who declared that the best fighters in the British army were the women!—London 'Telegraph.'

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LITERARY REVIEW.

OF SCHOOL GIRLS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Several books about children and young people have appeared for summer reading. It may be that the grown-up readers will get the most enjoyment out of a little romance with the quaint name of 'Sowing Seeds in Danny,' by Nellie L. McClung (Briggs, Toronto). The hero of the opening pages is a tiny boy called Danny, in whom a learned lady takes a sentimental interest, while her servant, a kindly and practical lady, helps to carry out real benevolences for Danny's family. But as the story goes on we have a general picture of a happy little community in Manitoba, with several pairs of lovers. A good deal of humor of the 'cabbage-patch' sort is furnished by Danny's relatives. Youthful honesty and heroism, with some simple piety, make the principal characters pleasant and cheering as new acquaintances. 'Camilla,' the lady in domestic service, is a fresh type, while the sturdy Scotch minister, the close-fisted farmer, and the gentleman farm hand (not a black sheep this time), help to give local color to a slight but very charming story.

'Anne of Green Gables,' by L. N. Montgomery (L. C. Page Co., Boston), is the story of a talented orphan girl adopted by a matter-of-fact spinster who reproves the child's imaginative talk, but gets to like it. Anne rewards her benefactor in the end at some cost to herself, and we leave her on the threshold of a happy life, though one less distinguished than she might have hoped for. This book will be considered by many quite as funny as 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,' of which it is an obvious imitation. Its comedy is less quaint than 'Rebecca's,' but will be all the more intelligible to the girls for whom it is written. The scene is laid in Prince Edward Island, and the childish escapades, the girlish sorrows and triumphs, are those of the village school.

'That Girl,' by Ethel Turner (T. Fisher Unwin, London), has another brilliant orphan girl as heroine. This is an Australian story, and all the color is put on a trifle heavier. The orphan is beaten and neglected for a time, and wakens a chivalrous sentiment in a young lad's heart. Her final success consists in going away to be educated for the stage. Though well and naturally written, it does not seem especially desirable as a gift for a school girl.

ARGUMENTS FOR AUTONOMY.

'The Kingdom of Canada, and Other Essays,' by John S. Stewart, K.C. (Morang, Toronto), consists chiefly of lectures given before the Canadians Clubs of various cities by Mr. Ewart, who advocates a more complete self-government for Canada; in fact, thinks it should have nothing in common with Britain except its king. His principal argument lies in the incompatibility he assumes to exist between the financial interests of the two realms, Canada being eternally, in his opinion, a protection country, while Britain is slow to be divorced from free trade, and if she were, the first thing she would tax might be flour. By importing wheat only in an unground condition she would protect her milling industries at the expense of Canada's. An argument which will perhaps make a wider appeal is that concerning boundaries, and especially Lord Alverstone. Two opinions, first, that which he gave his colleagues, and, second, that which he gave the United States representatives, are set down side by side and compared, showing the indifference with which the English judge gave away what he was convinced belonged of right to Canada. Territory probably half as large as Scotland went by the award—by the compromise—to the United States; Canada was excluded by it from every port on the coast north of 56 degrees; and the 'Times,' as indifferent as Lord Alverstone, declared that 'practically' the decision 'leaves things as it in fact found them.'

THE ROOT OF HEALTH

Is lots of red and vitalizing blood to nourish and invigorate the body. If your blood is thin and watery use 'Ferrozone.' It supplies the necessary elements, such as phosphorus and iron, and quickly restores lost strength and spirits. Ferrozone is an unequalled restorative for the tired, the sick, and the run down, it stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion, soothes the nerves, and makes the system too healthy for disease to exist. No tonic does so much good in a short time as Ferrozone. Get it to-day from any druggist for 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

LITERARY NOTES.

TWO ENGLISH NOVELS.

It is not long since 'Furze the Cruel,' the first volume of Mr. John Trevena's projected moorland trilogy, caused a distinct stir in English literary circles, so the second, which is just published, 'Heather,' did not have to wait long for its recognition. It has been variously and vigorously commented upon, harshly, for the drear sombreness of its tone, but favorably for its undeniable strength and style peculiar to itself and its companion book. There is no doubting Mr. Trevena's familiarity with his subject, but the drear greyness of the rocks, the dry harshness of the furze, the pitiful struggle of the heather, for the slight, pale sweetness of its blooms, hang over his stories with a cloud that the mercy of nature does not lift here as it really would and does in life. Perhaps he has felt this, and that may account for the introduction of two such characters as Gumm and Mudd, by way of coarse pleasantry, discords in the whole that Mr. Trevena's taste should have rejected. The characters are mostly supplied by the patients at a consumptive sanatorium, and it is the least to say that none of them are agreeable, either men or women. Two characters only can be called fine or attractive, yet the story is distinctly one of the most notable of the season.

'Heather,' indeed, is among the several novels that have been variously claimed as 'the' book of the English season, but it can only show its fair share of champions, and among its rivals for first place is one of a far more agreeable character, Edward C. Booth's 'The Cliff End,' brought out in New York by the Century Company under the title of 'The Post Girl.' The pleasant surprise that an author could still write, and Englishmen still read, with enjoyment such books as William de Morgan's recent successes has set people on the qui vive for more, and there have been those who have descried the desired in 'The Cliff End,' but in reality Mr. Booth's book is quite unlike any of Mr. de Morgan's, and to settle all suspicion that the younger author is following a given lead comes the information that although Mr. Booth is but a young man, his novel was written six or seven years ago, and even set up in type before the first of William de Morgan's, 'Joseph Vance,' made its appearance. The American title of Mr. Booth's book, 'The Post Girl,' gives a better idea of the story itself, for it has all to do with the life and ways of Pam, who carries the mails, with the people among whom she lived and was loved, and with the young musician who touched her heart with the magic spark. There is sunshine here, and health, and happiness.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Some of the marvels of the sentient life about us are among the earliest things our childish minds wonder about, but some of them our eyes are strangely blind to until the man who sees reveals them to us. One of these men who see is Richard Kearton, F.Z.S., and he has written for the children and the older folk as well, of some of the delights to be found in a study of 'The Fairy Land of Living Things' (Cassell & Co.). Birds, insects, reptiles, mammals, with other living creatures, and even something of the 'Wonders of Plant Life,' are all here considered. Not all can be personally observed after one's eyes are opened, but all are well worth knowing about, even if only seen through the eyes of the author.

Legends and superstition, dainty vanities of long gone ages, tales of dress and strange customs, all have their place in H. Clifford Smith's history and general account of 'Jewellery' (Putnam's), one of the volumes of 'The Connoisseur's Library. The vanity of personal adornment is as long as human existence and as a wide as the world, so Mr. Smith has a large theme, but he considers his subject seriously also as a field for the display of art. It is inextricably interwoven with history and the legends and beliefs in connection with various precious stones persist until to-day. However there was more than a question of display or superstition in the accumulation of jewellery at certain stages of the world's history, and the motive for its possession as 'portable property' did not originate in the mind of Dickens's Mr. Wemmick. Jewellery came in handy when lands and estates were at the mercy of a monarch's whim.

Some of the dark threads in the web of human life are followed up by N. W. Sibley, B.A., L.L.M., in his 'Criminal Appeal and Evidence.' (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) Many cases of circumstantial evidence resulting in unjust conviction are taken up by the author as a special study, yet these are not the darkest pages in the history of the growth of British criminal law and proceedings. That British justice, which always considers a man innocent until proven guilty, is but of very recent establishment, if the treatment of prisoners not so very many years ago is studied. To be under suspicion was too often to be condemned. There is much, too much, in fact, in Mr. Sibley's book and an index is badly needed, but it contains that human interest that always commands attention.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The manner in which church and state are united in England makes such a study as 'The National Church,' by H. Hensley Henson, B.D., (Macmillan), of real moment. Canon Henson deals with his subject in a broad-minded, healthy way that makes his book a fair omen for the future good-will among the churches, and his rather unaccustomed stand, in England, as a member of the Episcopalian communion, that the various other Protestant denominations are also entitled to be called churches is as much a sign of the trend of one current in the Church of England as any that indicates the current Romewards. The present state of siege on the position of the national church, with the notable victory of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill against its stand, the set back given in some quarters to the trend Romewards by the Pope's encyclical against Modernism, all contribute to rouse interest in a book that is, moreover, agreeable to read.

'Christian Biographies Through Eighteen Centuries,' by the Rev. F. St. J. Thackeray (S.P.C.K.) is a volume of merely some two hundred pages, yet it covers the church history of these years by a novel method that makes it easy and pleasant to read and satisfactory in results. Beginning with St. Paul Mr. Thackeray gives brief sketches of the outstanding figures in church history, their times and achievements, until he closes with John Wesley. Much of the matter is original, but much also Mr. Thackeray only claims to have compiled.

STORIES NEW AND OLD.

Some of the lighter yet most noticeable of the books on the very full list of Macmillan's fall announcements are 'The Diva's Ruby,' by F. Marion Crawford, in which he completes the trilogy begun with 'Fair Margaret'; 'Friendship Village,' by Zona Gale, somewhat along the same line that proved so successful in 'The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre'; 'Helianthus,' the novel by 'Ouida,' that was in the publisher's hands at the time of her death; 'The War in the Air,' which, in addition to its title, only needs by way of indicating its character, the statement that H. J. Wells is the author; and 'Wroth,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle, the first novel by these collaborators since 'If Youth But Knew,' published nearly three years ago.

Another Macmillan publication, but one that is already out, is 'Stories New and Old,' a collection of 'typical American and English tales,' selected by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and prefaced by him with an introduction upon the theme of the short story. These are not poor unfortunates, dug out of an undeserved oblivion by any means, they are prime favorites, all of them, although of course each reader may have his own desire that such and such had been omitted in favor of so-and-so. The stories included are: 'Peter Rugg, the Missing Man" by William Austin; 'Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions,' by Charles Dickens; 'Rab and His Friends,' by John Brown, M.D.; 'Ethan Brand,' by Nathaniel Hawthorne; 'The Pit and the Pendulum,' by Edgar Allan Poe; 'Will o' the Mill,' by Robert Louis Stevenson; 'The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinth St. Palaye,' by J. Henry Shorthouse; 'Quite So,' by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; 'King Solomon of Kentucky,' by James Lane Allen; 'The Game and the Nation,' by Owen Wister. Each tale is accompanied by a portrait of its writer.

THE AGE OF NOAH AND OUR OWN AGE

(By Dr. Robert Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.)

A sermon preached recently in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Text: Noah a preacher of righteousness. (II. Peter ii., 5.)

'Noah, a preacher of righteousness,' it is the name by which I most like to think of him. His work has been greatly misunderstood. He has been represented as going up and down the land calling to men to flee for safety from the coming flood to the ark that was abuilding. If I understand it aright that was not his work. It was not to direct men to safety from a flood that was inevitable; it was to turn men from their sin and to turn aside the flood which as yet only threatened. That was Noah's work. To an age steeped in sin he preached righteousness, with the vision before him of men turned from sin and so saved from the threatening peril. Noah was therefore the first reformer. Not the first man of faith; there were men of faith before him, but the first man whose faith dared to reach out after the world and who saw before him the vision of a race turned from sin and so saved from judgment.

That is always the vision of the reformer; that is always his spirit.

THE PERIL OF NOAH'S AGE.

What was the sin which challenged the flood? What was that condition of society for which the best that God could do was to destroy it? Our thoughts of the age before the flood are vague and indistinct. As geologists discover the remains of huge creatures that roamed through wild wastes, so we seem to see in that far away time men and women living in a condition of society in which passion prevailed. The age was a material one; the thoughts of men's hearts was only evil continually. To sum it up in a word it was an age in which men cherished false ideals of greatness.

CAIN, THE HERO OF THE AGE.

For one thing Cain had become the hero of the age. Mothers called their sons after him. Read the genealogical tables of that time and you will find the name of Cain appearing again and again in the name of the first-born. It means something when mothers call their first born after some public well-known man.

Cain's life, too, was the measure of greatness. In the one bit of poetry that has come down to us from that time—'The Song of the Sword,' Lamech measures his progress with that of Cain. Cain to him was the greatest man with whom he could measure himself.

In general, brute-force was worshipped. 'There were giants in those days, men of renown.' The giant was the man of renown. It was the man of muscle who was counted mighty, the man of muscle and of physical might whose name was held up as the one to be emulated and imitated. The age cherished false ideals of greatness; the material prevailed; the spiritual was lost sight of.

OUR AGE AND ITS PERILS.

Now is all this ancient history? Nothing in the Bible is ancient history solely; it is all modern, as modern as the present moment. And this picture of an an age separated from us by the awful cataclysm of the flood is as pertinent to our times as the last edition of Saturday's paper.

I do not want to be pessimistic. I refuse, indeed, to be so, but do we speak beside the truth when we say that to an increasing extent conditions of life are forming in our lands and in our age in extent God is recognized in social life decay of family life, we mourn still more the decay of family religion. The family altar is a disappearing force. To what extent Gor is recognized in social life we may partly judge if we glance through the descriptions of society events and through the news of society resorts.

I leave it to the men here to say if God is an acknowledged presence in politics and in commerce to-day. The day was in Britain and in your land, too, I judge, when members of parliament went to the House with Bible in pocket and the frequent references to Scripture for authority were checked as men, turned to chapter and verse to see if the reference was pertinent and the argument valid. We may never return to this, but we may well pray that our legislators may be men who have the fear of God before their eyes, and we may well lament whatever shows a disregard for his holy law.

Two books that are still somewhat recent illustrate this thought. To me the sadness of 'The Jungle,' and of that saddest of sad books 'The House of Mirth,' is that in both the authors have no conception of God as playing any part in the different phases of life which they picture. There is hopelessness at both extremes because there is no God.

THE WORSHIP OF THE PHYSICAL.

I have only time to speak of one other feature of our age. It is that which is represented by the worship of the physical. To-day as in Noah's age the giant is still the man of renown—he may be the baseball giant, or the football giant, or perhaps the commercial giant, but the man who is great in the world's eyes is the man whose greatness is material. Sport has gripped by the throat the young manhood of America and his hero is the leader on the athletic field. The page of the paper first turned to to-morrow by the great multitude will be the page of sport, and in how many papers to-morrow will the prominent places and the largest capitals be given to the announcement of sporting events? It was a professor of classics in Chicago University who declared recently that the prizes most sought for in college have passed from the class-room to the campus. And if this is so in college life is it strange that it should be true in factory and shop? Now I know that I have not described life in all its features, as it is to-day, but I have pointed out conditions that every one must acknowledge do exist and conditions of which we cannot afford to be ignorant and to which we dare not be indifferent.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY.

What, then, can we do? We can do what Noah did. We can each one be a preacher of righteousness. But I am no preacher, you say. Ah! but you are. Your congregation may be but your home circle. Preach righteousness there. Let the standards of Jesus Christ be those always recognized in your home circle. 'It helped me much,' said Saint Theresa, 'that I never heard anything but goodness extolled in my father's house.' Your field is the business circle. Preach righteousness there. Stand for the things that are true and upright and honorable. Your field is the social circle. Preach righteousness there. Let your life breathe the life of Jesus Christ. The life of purity, of gentleness, of love. Preach righteousness, everywhere, always; and that just means preach Jesus Christ—His life, His love, His Spirit, Himself. Oh! live so with him that your whole being shall be filled with Him, and then consciously and unconsci-

TO-NIGHT Cascarets BEST FOR THE BOWELS AND LIVER. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. 10c. 25c. 50c.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

August Blouse Sale . .

AT MARCHAND'S

WEST END STORE.

By this time the ladies of Montreal and district are educated to the worth of an announcement of a sale from the **HOUSE OF MARCHAND.** Once again we are before you with notice of a sacrifice of goods; this time a **BLOUSE SALE.** We are sure there is no need to repeat our earlier assurance of genuineness and real value. **YOU** know a sale with us is a sale indeed. ¶These blouses include styles, materials and shades which must satisfy the most fastidious requirements while the prices—well, you can judge for yourselves—THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

NOW PLEASE NOTE THIS FACT: The number of these blouses is limited and in some cases, very small. For instance, we have just three dozens of those exquisitely dainty White Lawn and Mull Blouses (trimmings equally dainty) and the price is only $6.95, they were $12.50; so you will appreciate the necessity of calling early. And again, the blouses which we are offering you at 83c, $1.00, $1.29, $1.69 and $1.98 are really worth from $1.50 to $4.00, but you know as well as we know the early summer season is over, and as this time summer goods which six weeks ago you would have paid $4.00 for we are glad to sell at less than half price, in order to prepare for our fall goods.

THIS SALE IS ON AT OUR WEST END STORE ONLY.

MARCHAND'S,

COR. MANSFIELD AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

...SUNDAY.

...Scripture, Hyde ...

...signed by two ...ars since laid ... take up the ... this present ... ministers of ...anada. The ... for one ser... man devoted ... of the Bible ... the Chris... all were ...under and ...Institute of ...im Henry ... the Council ...ard.

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...NESE PROVINCE.

... J. Doherty, in ... Millions.")

... the map, and see ... stations dotted over ... stoned for wonder... ...ars of labor, there ... coming in that pro... ...ere remaineth yet ... passed. Take an ... the leading roads, ... in places where ... been. We love ... notwithstanding all ... discouragement ... the fruit of it is ... days, there are re... to us. Recently ... mouths; the moun... from any church, ... a missionary, ... Bethany. Though ... he had never again ... there as was, one ... bowed the knee to ... reports are help... ...s of much work ... themselves to tabu... have worked for ... and at the end ... atmosphere that ... the nascent church ... vision of such an ... China were ... suffering. ... proverbial, syste... ...s of little na... and it is in ... native church ... your prayers ... blessing in that ... Enfield, will ... glowing materi...

...P WHO KNOWS.

... Ward, of Clair... says in stating ... Hay Fever is Ca... months of the ... Catarrho... that the dis... Others in my ... permanently ... I strongly ... Asthma and ... Sets.

...als to build the native church. The natives do it better than we can. Why, in all the churches in which one has been privileged to work, although the missionary may have been the leader in the work of evangelizing, I venture to say that the great majority of the converts have been directly brought in by their native friends.

One a proud Confucianist, a B.A., set out on a journey to try to undo the work of grace in the heart of a friend who had given up ancestor worship, but was led to Christ by the man who he hoped would recant. Both are now influential leaders of the church, and greatly used of God. Another was a comfortable farmer who, and his family, were Buddhists and of the strictest sect of the vegetarians. In the Gospel they found that peace which their self-abnegating efforts to obtain 'merit' could not give. By consistent living and honest trading they have adorned the gospel, and now have the joy of seeing a good church in a village which was once the most lawless in the country. The son is an earnest evangelist, and one of the daughters is desirous of studying medicine.

Apropos of medicine, one is reminded of a native doctor who, hawking his potions and salves at fairs, found Christ in a most unexpected way. A violent thunderstorm spoiled business for the day, and, retiring disconsolate to the inn, he picked up a gospel left by the missionary. His attention was arrested by the records of cures effected gratuitously by the Great Physician. When he read of the betrayal—and that by a disciple—he became indignant, and the story of the Crucifixian made him 'mad to death,' as he phrased it. He said: 'I will go and see the foreign devil and ask what detestable doctrine this is that he preaches.'

Often the man who comes to scoff remains to pray, and the angry doctor learned that he who by wicked hands was crucified and slain was the Divine Saviour. Never shall we forget his joy in telling out the story, though to most he seemed like one who mocked. A simple yet profound believer in the truth and the power of prayer, he did much for the church he had the joy of seeing founded. Before his death God honored his faith in a remarkable way, by preserving his home from fire.

One of the last of our faithful witnesses to go to their eternal reward was formerly a Buddhist nun. Ardent in her heathen days, she became very zealous for Christ, but with a zeal that was not always according to knowledge. There are so many things to unlearn, and so much to learn, in a land where God, sin, repentance, salvation and sanctification are foreign ideas! Hence the vital importance of that branch of the work that has recently been so much blessed—namely, teaching and training native Christians, and thereby enabling them to give a reason for the hope that is in them. 'Preach, teach,' is our commission, and the one is the counterpart of the other. An untaught convert is a menace; a taught Christian becomes a 'living epistle known and read of all men.'

PRAYER ANSWERED.

A striking case of conversion is reported by Dr. Christina Mayne, of the Lucknow Hospital: 'A Begam who came to dispensary one day in 1906, explained the "Gazal" we were singing much better than we could do. She came many times, and finally became an in-patient. We found her father, a Moulvie, had become a Christian more than twenty years ago, but she, though almost persuaded, had remained a Mohammedan. She came to hospital several times in the last two years (often in a very desperate condition), and finally took up her residence here in October. Although she was the most disagreeable and troublesome patient we have ever had to deal with, this time we felt we could not turn her out, however rude and disobedient she was. Her language and habits were too terrible for description, and our dear little nurses deserve all the praise and thanks we can give them for the way they bore with her, although she despised them, and told them: "I am a lady, like the Miss Sahib—you are only coolies!"

'About two months ago, we asked a friend of Miss Thoburn's to come and see her, and she told her that after Miss Thoburn's death she found this Begam's name on her prayer-list every few days. This touched both her and us. We felt his servant's prayers would be answered, and that she had been led here for that purpose. Eventually she did truly ask for baptism (she had asked in a defiant way many times), and we had her baptized in fear and trembling, and yet some of her answers were wonderful. When we had pointed out to her how she had knowingly rejected Christ all her life, she said: "But he forgives and saves!" and when we asked her why she was coming now, she said: "Oh! I am in great trouble, great trouble; and he said: 'Come unto Me, and I will give you rest.'"

'She never spoke one rude or cross word afterwards; instead of hourly bad language, not one word of it ever escaped her lips. The Mohammedan women themselves, to whom formerly she had been a terror, spoke of it; and, better than all, another Mohammedan woman, whom Miss Harvey and Miss McCracken had taught for long, came and told me she, too, wanted to be a Christian.'—London 'Christian.'

A GYPSY HIKE.

The latest thing in Y. M. C. A. circles is denominated a 'Gypsy Hike.' One is now being planned by the association in Maine to be as inexpensive as possible, and near a gypsy migration in appearance, with its prairie schooner, and camping out whenever night overtakes the party. The boys will go into camp four days at Good Will Pines, on the Kennevec, where they are to indulge in sports of all kinds, and listen to addresses and Bible-readings

THE 'NORTHERN MESSENGER' LAUNCHED ONCE MORE

It is impossible to read the following courageous letter from Dr. Hare without feeling deep regret that the new launch for Harrington is still a thing of the future, that he is still forced to spend on occasion a week at a time in the cramped quarters that he describes as allowing 'no room for comfort.' His work is growing, his calls carry him further afield, and while it is gratifying to know that were it not for the 'Northern Messenger' it would be impossible for him to respond to many of them, yet it is distressing to think of the difficulties which he must face in the smaller launch, and which the larger launch would obviate. His work is dear to his heart, and one of his chief troubles is that he cannot do more than he can with the present launch. It is for us to see that he is supplied as soon as possible with the larger launch, but meanwhile the present 'Northern Messenger' is filling the need to the best of its abilities :

Harrington, July, 1908.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

The sturdy little launch was put into the water again after her long rest in her winter quarters, on the evening of May 12. The tide did not make high until almost dark, so it was half-past ten before we had her afloat and safely moored. I was glad to see her in her accustomed place once more. A sick call had come to go to a place 150 miles or so west, which hurried us somewhat, but on account of having to overhaul the engine it was not until the evening of the fourteenth that we were ready to start. We slept on board so as to be able to make an earlier start, and next morning, soon after 4 o'clock we were running out of the Western Passage and leaving Harrington on the first launch trip of the season.

Our first stop was made at Wolf Bay, where I went ashore to see our good friends the Jones's, then we went on, but soon had to leave the run we were in, and pick our way through rocky shoals to get outside the islands, as our further passage was barred by ice that had not yet melted.

That night we ran until too dark to see anything, then entered a little cove and anchored for the night. Our small oil stove was soon busy with our supper, and after admiring our surroundings, we crawled into the small cuddy for the night. Next morning we called into Musquarro where there is a telegraph office, and sent some messages; then went on to Kegashka, where I had to see some sick people. When we were ready to leave again the wind had risen and as I knew the launch could not make her way against it, we had to remain there during the afternoon.

A fisherman friend of ours had met with an accident that morning in breaking his foremast, but having cut a spare stick last winter in a cove ten miles away, he would soon be in a condition to go to sea again if he had the stick home. As it was inside the islands I took him aboard and we went down and towed the stick home for him, saving him a day or so in time. He was very thankful for the help and I was glad to do it for him as he has been most kind to me and has helped the mission in many ways. We had a splendid run the following day, getting into Piashti Bay about six p.m., where I at once got into touch with my patient, who was suffering from a severe pleurisy.

We were ready to leave for home again in two days, but the weather would not let us, a heavy head wind and tide preventing us.

Next morning, however, we got away and ran to Aguamus River, where we had a bad time getting in over the bar. The ground swell was heavy and this meeting the current of the river, made a sea that almost broke across the bar. Added to this, the ice was coming out of the lakes and river in large pans, and it was very difficult to dodge the heavy seas, keep in the narrow channel and keep clear of the ice at the same time. We had no accident, but many close shaves and some hard knocks which—thanks to the sheathing of galvanized iron we put on before launching—did us no harm.

Saw a number of sick people during the afternoon and evening, among them two widows, whose husbands were drowned last autumn while trapping in the country. One woman has two children, the other eight children, the eldest a little over nine, the youngest eight months. These families are utterly destitute, being dependent on the charity of the neighbors, who are almost as poor as themselves. Away shortly after daylight, and ran into Isle au Mission, where several families of French from the Magdalen Islands live. Here we had several cases to treat, then a run of nine or ten miles brought us to Natashquan, where we had more sick to treat. This is another French settlement. Coming out the next morning we had several miles of hard, blue ice out of the river to run through, making it difficult navigation for a boat built as thinly as this launch is. The planking is only one inch thick, which is too frail unless she is full timbered. We were thankful enough that we had taken the extra time to put on the iron sheathing, or we must certainly have punched a hole in her bows.

Before we reached Kegashka we met a tremendous south-east sea, which was right abeam, and we rolled so you could hardly hold on tightly enough to keep from falling overboard. When the boat was in the hollow of the sea you could not have seen more than a foot or so of our masthead. The sea increased so rapidly that by the time we had reached Kegashka we could not stick our nose outside the harbor, so had to remain there that afternoon, and as the following day was Sunday, we stopped quietly in the harbor until four o'clock on Monday morning.

Service twice on Sunday, with practically all hands in the harbor turned out. How one appreciates a quiet, restful Sunday, especially after knocking about all the week in such a small boat, where there is no room for comfort. Gave one of the ministers a deck passage from Kegashka to Harrington, which we reached after an uneventful run of about two days.

Home for three or four days, then we went east to Mutton Bay and Tabatiere, seeing quite a number of patients on the way. Gave another minister a lift to enable him to take up a preaching appointment. We had three days of snow while on this trip. On June 3 I started off in a smother of snow in a canoe with two Indians to see the sick child of one of them. Fortunately he spoke English, as I am sorry to say my Montaignais is very limited.

Home for two days, then went west once more. The Indians were all at their mission at Musquarro, and a lot of them were sick. I remained among them three days, treating them; there were about three hundred altogether this year. Many of them are very badly off for food; the hunt for fur has been a failure this past winter, and most of them owe good big bills at the Hudson's Bay posts, where they trade, and it is not so easy to get supplies as it used to be.

We have towed home one hundred and eighty logs from places about here, where the logs were hauled out with the dogs, and we still have some towing to do. The wharf gets on slowly, as the men will only work at it when they have no work for themselves. We have had some hurry calls, where we have been able to be of service, but without the launch it would have been useless to attempt to go. I have been three days in a sail boat trying to get to a place which is not much more than ten and a half hours by the launch, and the launch only goes about four and a half miles in an hour, if there is much of a head tide and wind we average from two and a half to three. We are busy all the time. The launch has travelled this year eight hundred and seventy-five miles, carrying relief and good tidings to the people of the coast, and we will continue to do so with God's blessing.

Yours for the Côte Nord.

H. MATHER HARE.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

MISS WESTON'S WORK IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

(George D. Dowknott, M.D., in 'The Christian.')

It will, I doubt not, be of interest to the many who know of the noble work of Miss Weston for the men of the Royal Navy to read a few words from the one who was used of God to lead her into that work, now forty years ago.

In April, 1868, the writer was serving as sick-berth, or hospital steward, on board H. M. Indian troopship 'Crocodile,' and was bidding 'Good-by' (at Alexandria) to a young soldier who was on his way to India, across the Isthmus of Suez, the canal not then being opened.

As we shook hands, never to meet again on earth, the soldier said, 'I intend to write to a lady friend—who made me promise to do so—an account of the pleasant voyage we have had and of the happy little meetings, etc.' 'Well,' I replied, 'you know that I am not at all jealous as between soldiers and sailors, but I do wish that we had at least one lady for the Navy, as I know there are several working for the Army.'

When our ship returned to Portsmouth a letter awaited me from the lady friend to whom the young soldier had alluded, who was none other than Miss Agnes E. Weston, of Bath. In this letter the writer said that her young soldier friend had quoted my words and desire to her, that there might be 'at least one lady for the Navy,' and that she was quite willing to be the 'one lady' if she could be informed as to how she could be of service; 'but,' said she, 'I know nothing of ships or sailors.' She has learned much about them since. It was a moment of peculiar joy to the writer to receive such a letter, and he at once set to work by thought and prayers to learn how this young lady might be able to render service. The problem was presently solved by the making out of a list of all the Christian officers and men known to the writer as serving in the navy, their rank, ship, station, etc. Thanking her heartily, and rejoicing in her offer of service, he wrote as follows: 'Send a note similar to the one you sent me to each of these men, and ask them to do as I have done, and to suggest to you any way in which you can help them and the work of Christ in the navy. Enter the names they send you in an alphabetically arranged book (to avoid duplication), and, as their lists are received, repeat the process, and in six months, or less, you will be in touch with all the Christian men in our navy.'

The advice thus given was duly acted upon. The result soon proved almost overwhelming, and recourse had to be taken to printing 'Monthly Letters,' which continue unto the present day.

It was three years before Miss Weston and the writer met, or she came to know any one of her then numerous correspondents in all parts of the world. At last there came the long-looked for opportunity for hundreds of noble-hearted Christian sailors to grasp the hand and look into the face of their hitherto unseen friend and correspondent. And what an occasion that was when (in the Town Hall, Portsea), there were gathered to a 'social tea' hundreds of officers, sailors, and marines with their wives. One very interesting feature of the gathering was the discovery made—possibly by all present—that the lady friend whom they had conjured up in their minds—some as an old lady with silver hair—was very different, and fell far short of actuality in the person of the queenly lady still in her twenties.

It was the writer's special privilege to 'introduce' Miss Weston to that first gathering of her 'bluejacket friends,' and although she has had many a gathering of her sailor friends since, never one more hearty or one that lingers in her memory more pleasantly than that meeting in 1871.

Memory recalls the fact that, when introducing Miss Weston to that audience, the writer could not but refer to the time when we should see him 'whom, not having seen, we love'; and we should be even more surprised then than now, and would feel to say, 'The half was not told me.'

From 1870 to 1876, while serving at the surgery of H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, it was the writer's pleasure to co-operate and help on the good cause, but in the latter year he was led into medical mission work, and in 1879 came to the United States. His interest in Miss Weston and her noble work has never flagged, but has been a source of continued pleasure and rejoicing.

Our first letters passed in April, 1868, and our last in April, 1908. The photos now exchanged give evidence of marked changes during the forty years, but not of heartfelt interest in the welfare of those who still do as the writer did for ten years; 'go down to the sea in ships and see the wonders of the Lord in the deep.' Not only in the ocean, or upon it, but far greater 'wonders' have been seen in the conversion of hundreds of our brave and honest seamen. May our 'One lady of the Navy' and others now laboring with her be spared to see the 'forty years' become the 'fifty years.'

In conclusion, let me add a word regarding the similarly noble work being done by that generous Christian lady in America, Miss Helen Miller Gould, who has erected several buildings for the benefit of the men of the United States, notably the one in Brooklyn at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. It is quite possible, too, that Miss Gould's interest in sailors was increased by her knowledge of Miss Weston's grand work in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, of which she is fully aware, and in which she is deeply interested.

CALLED OF GOD.

(The 'Christian.')

Wishing for a wider sphere and enlarged experience, John Wilkinson moved in 1849 (at the age of twenty-five) to Grimsby, to a larger business establishment. Business hours were now, as before, fully occupied, and the week-ends were largely taken up in preaching over the extensive Grimsby circuit. The business necessitated a weekly visit to the town of Louth, and permitted of the renewal of an acquaintance with John Stephenson, who had formerly resided in Market Rasen. This friend was at that time a local preacher among the Methodists, but subsequently became a clergyman of the Church of England.

In one conversation John Stephenson unburdened himself to his friend John Wilkinson thus: 'My mind is much exercised about the Christian ministry and the mission-field, especially since I was requested to offer myself to the Methodist ministry, and was refused. I have recently heard a deputation speak on behalf of the Jews, and had an interview with him on behalf of my brother.' Then he asked John Wilkinson directly: 'Is your mind quite at rest on the matter? Have you no misgiving about remaining in business? The deputation informed me that this Society wanted two or three godly young men who would devote themselves to the work of God among the Jews, and to whom they would give a college training. What do you think of the Jewish field? Would you go to the Jews, if I would?'

John Wilkinson replied: 'You might be called of God, and not I; or I might be called, and not you; or, indeed, neither of us; but if God should call, and make that call clear, I would go to the Jews or anywhere else, with or without you. Though I have no special fitness for the Jewish field, and the Jews are a clever people, and, humanly speaking, I see almost insurmountable difficulties in such a mission, nevertheless, the very difficulties are a charm rather than a discouragement, for God has given me a temperament that welcomes difficulties; and, in God's work, God's strength and wisdom are pledged to his servants, so that the strength guarantees victory, and the wisdom guarantees the best method of meeting and overcoming the difficulties. Besides, the meeting and overcoming difficulties, in the power of Christ, gives strength and firmness to Christian character, and offers fewer temptations than a life of ease and personal comfort.'

Thus ended the conversation during the early weeks of 1851. The friends parted, nevermore to meet on earth. The visits to Louth ceased. The conversation might have passed from memory, like a thousand others. But it did not. The impression it had left deepened day by day, and drove John Wilkinson to prayer. Often had he told the Lord since his conversion that he would be anything, do anything, go anywhere, were he only sure of its being his will. As he prayed on, the impression deepened that God would have him become a missionary to the Jews. Under this deepening impression he wrote to the friend at Louth, simply to ask him for the address of the Society in London which had been mentioned in the memorable conversation.

This obtained, he wrote direct to the secretary of the Society—Mr. George Yonge—telling him his feelings, asking if young men were needed, and on what conditions. A kind reply was received, and John Wilkinson made his definite application to the committee of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, to be accepted as a student in the Mission College.

The application was favorably considered. Though many applications had been received by the committee, that of John Wilkinson was considered as of special interest. The usual printed form of questions bearing on personal and theological matters was sent to the candidate. The replies to these, with testimonials from two Wesleyan ministers—Benjamin Frith and Thomas Eckersley—were satisfactory. He was accepted.

In June, 1851, Mr. Wilkinson, accompanied by his brother, arrived in the metropolis for the first time in his life. The day after his arrival he had to appear before the college tutors. This experience is best told in his own words:—

'On the forenoon of the day after our arrival I appeared at the college in Stamford street, Blackfriars, and was received by Prof. Davidson, the resident tutor, who was a Christian Jew. The Rev. Mr. Miller, tutor in theology, was also present. Mr. Miller asked me the first and following question:—

'"Well, Mr. Wilkinson, do you expect to be a gentleman by becoming a missionary to the Jews?"

'I understood by his tone the sense in which he used the term "gentleman"; so I replied, "Certainly not, if that means an easy and leisurely life, for I expect a life of hard work. I have come here at the cost of many prayers and tears.'

'Mr. Miller said: "I like you none the worse for that," and ran off to give his lecture to the students. Then Prof. Davidson drew his chair a little nearer, and in a most kind and fatherly manner began to encourage me in the blessed work to which I was devoting my life; and told me some of the duties and privileges of the college course.'

MISSION STUDY.

It is interesting to note how the mission study idea has grown during the last few years. The first year of the work of this movement about 17,000 persons were enrolled in mission study; the second year about 22,000; the third year about 50,000; the fourth year more than 61,000; last year about 100,000; and it is expected that this year about 175,000 will enroll. Thought always goes before action, and these thoughts must ultimately issue in greater activity on the part of the churches.

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TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up 901.
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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'nt. 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.
DIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Cath. W. Up 1364, and Nurseries, Notre Dame de Grace. W. 2212.
THE CANADIAN FLORAL CO., 330 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.
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. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury 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., 32 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 3161--5360.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103 5-7 Notre Dame M. M. 391.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 80-84 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

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.

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., 35 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 Yourille 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. 213.
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 [illegible]

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., [illegible] Sq., Cor. St. Peter, Main [illegible]
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, [illegible]
SCLATER, WM. & CO., Ltd., [illegible] M. 541.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AMES-HOLDEN, Limited, [illegible] Main 3440.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McG[illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

OLIVE, DORION & STROUT, [illegible] 4404.

CHINA AND GLASS.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., [illegible] Paul. M. 1142.

COFFEES AND SPICES.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Pa[illegible]

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Notre [illegible]

DRY GOODS—Wholesale.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Ltd., [illegible] street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul [illegible]

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. [illegible]

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND LIGHTING SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 145 M[illegible] M. 5765.

FANCY GOODS—Wholesale.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Ltd., [illegible] street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville [illegible]

FURRIERS—Wholesale.

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 207 St. [illegible]

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Yo[illegible]

GROCERS—Wholesale.

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill [illegible]
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Limited, [illegible] street. M. 1397.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., [illegible] M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 M[illegible]

HARDWARE—Wholesale.

LAFLEUR, L. L., Ltd., 1026-32 N[illegible]

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., [illegible] Building. Main 354.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater [illegible]

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 36-42 [illegible]

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life [illegible]
GOODFELLOW, GEO. C., 52 St. [illegible]
REDFERN, J. H., 59 Charles [illegible]
TALBOT, WILFRED, Office, [illegible] Avenue, Montreal. East [illegible]

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & [illegible] Notre Dame West. M. [illegible]

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 347 St. [illegible]
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 27[illegible]

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., [illegible] Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. [illegible]

PORTLAND CEMENT SEWER PIPE, BRICKS, ETC.

BREMNER, A., 50 Bleury st., Main [illegible] Merchants 56.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W.
THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT [illegible] 203 Board of Trade. Main 4747.

RECEIVERS OF FISH.

D. HATTON & CO., Established 1874

TEAS—Wholesale.

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st., [illegible]
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 76 Yo[illegible]
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., [illegible]

WHOLESALE RAW FURS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 207 St. [illegible]

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER [illegible]

GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., [illegible] Main 731, and Mer[illegible]

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., [illegible] M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GOODS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. [illegible]

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] st., St. Henri. M. [illegible]
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., [illegible] Mount 106 and [illegible]
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT [illegible] street. Up 1441.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 15 Duke st.
MARTIN FRERES & [illegible]
THE WM. RUTHERFORD [illegible] Atwater ave. M. [illegible]

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., [illegible]
AULD, R. S., 127 St. [illegible]
GALLERY BROS., cor. Y[illegible] Main 2892.
GRAHAM BROS., 252 St. [illegible]
SMITH, GEORGE C., [illegible]
STRACHAN, JAMES, [illegible]
STUART & HERBERT, [illegible]
WYLIE, W. & J., 8[illegible]

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING [illegible] st., St. Henri. M. [illegible]
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., [illegible] Mount 106 and [illegible]

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH MANUFACTURERS.

LATIMER, R. & [illegible]

McLEAN'S WHITE M[illegible] West. M. [illegible]

MACHINE AND MACHINISTS.

THE CANADIAN [illegible] St. Peter. Main [illegible]

METAL AND WIRE GOODS.

LANGWELL, G. & [illegible]

MIRRORS, ETC.

C. A. SHARPE, [illegible] James. M. [illegible]

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

AHERN, A., [illegible] James. M. [illegible]
MACFARLANE, [illegible] Richmond [illegible]
RUTHERFORD, [illegible] Atwater ave. M. [illegible]

TIME RECORDERS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDER, [illegible] Bleury st. M. [illegible]
HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, [illegible] Main 2483.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 52 [illegible]