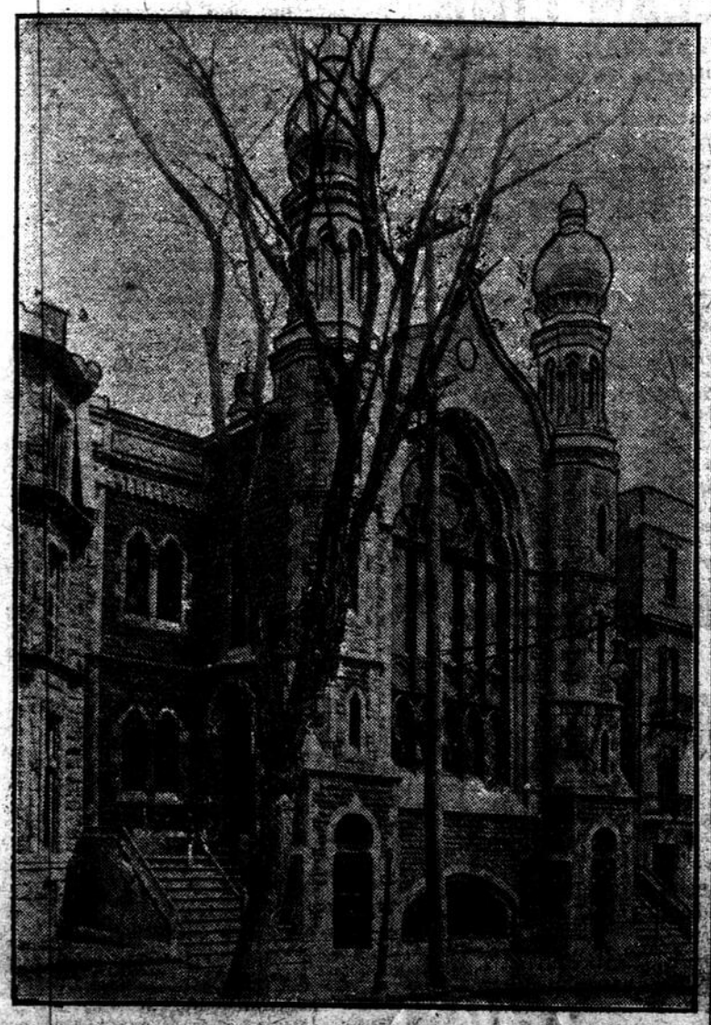
Twenty-six Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 99. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUES OF MONTREAL.



THE M'GILL COLLEGE AVENUE SYNAGOGUE
Belonging to the German and Polish Congregation of Jews.

IN DEALING with the Jewish synagogues of Montreal, it is necessary first to explain that Judaism is divided into two classes—the orthodox and the reformed. The orthodox Hebrews cling not only to the traditional precepts as laid down in the Mosaic law, but also to all the ceremonies and usages that have been handed down from generation to generation through long centuries of oppression and persecution. The reformed Jews, on the other hand, have cast aside many ceremonials, and profess to accept the spirit of the Mosaic law rather than the letter. The strictly orthodox hitherto paid no attention to appearance, but were content to worship in the meanest synagogue. The reformed pay the greatest attention to appearances, build imposing, and even gorgeous, temples, and make the services bright and attractive. The orthodox observe the Jewish dietary laws religiously; the reformed do not necessarily do so. The orthodox call their places of worship synagogues; the reformed call them temples. In the orthodox synagogues the worshippers keep their heads covered during the services; in the reformed they take their hats off. In the orthodox synagogues the women and men sit separately; in the reformed they sit together. The orthodox have no organs in their synagogues, the singing being led by a male choir; the reformed have a mixed choir and an organ. In a word, the orthodox stand for the ancient faith and observances unchanged; the reformed seek to mould religion to environment and to the changing needs of the times.

To Jews who have been reared in other lands without the atmosphere of freedom and progress that obtains on this continent, the orthodox religion is sufficient and satisfying. But with the younger generation, emulous of and influenced by what they see around them, it is different. They do not feel the same sympathy for the old ceremonies and the simple and unattractive places of worship that their fathers have. Hence, what calls itself reformed Judaism, with its imposing temples to appeal to the aesthetic taste, its cheerful atmosphere, its attractive services, and its latitude in the interpretation of the laws, has in the United States made gigantic headway among the Jewish population.

In Montreal the reverse is the case. Montreal, from the Jewish standpoint, is the most orthodox city on the North American continent. This is due entirely to the efforts of a little band of far-seeing Jews in the city who were sagacious enough to gauge the tendencies of the times, and to mould orthodoxy to a greater sympathy with the needs and the outlook of the newer generation. Before reformed Judaism had taken hold of the local Jewry, this little band of men met together and discussed the situation, with the result that they were able so to alter the character of the services of the orthodox as to make them bright and attractive while at the same time retaining strictly all the essentials of the ancient faith. They also set to work and built the present synagogue on McGill College avenue, which in size, appearance, and interior decorations, is equal to any temple belonging to a similar congregation, either orthodox or reformed, anywhere in North America. In this way the objections flaunted against orthodoxy were overcome. The old religion was given a comely exterior, and other congregations in the city being quick to copy the example set, the young people were retained in the orthodox synagogues to such an extent that at the present time there is only one reformed congregation in the city—that which worships in the Temple Emanu-El, on Stanley street, below St. Catherine.

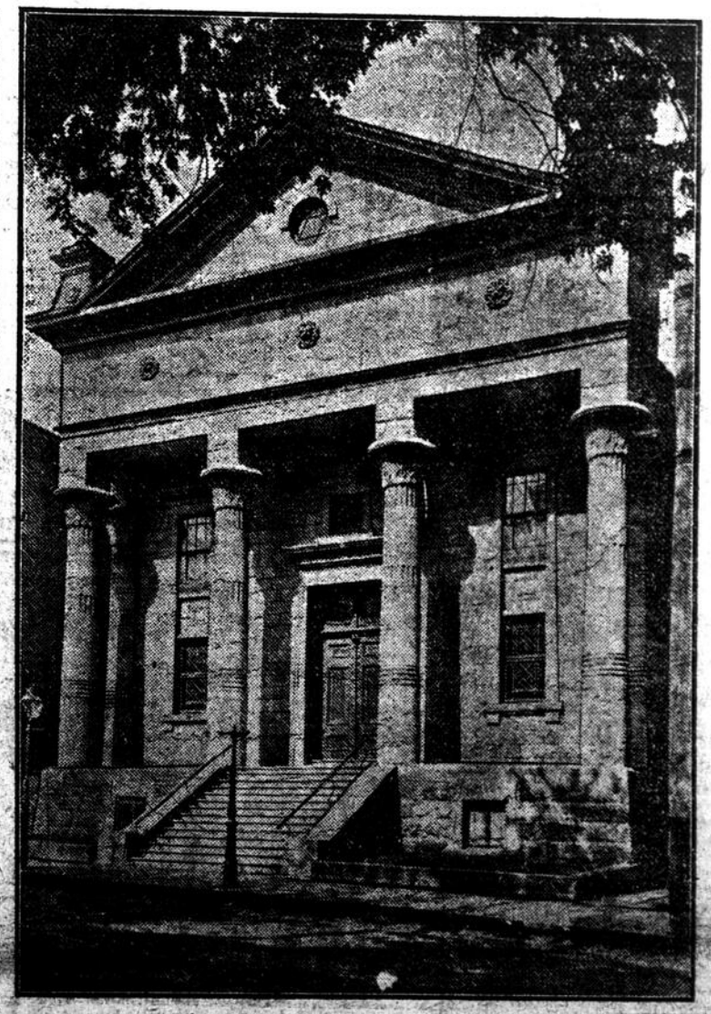
Before touching briefly on the history of some of the more prominent synagogues, it may be as well to outline the form of service in vogue in a synagogue. The Jewish Sabbath, as everybody knows, comes on our Saturday, the seventh day of the week, according to the commandment, while Christians observe as the day of rest the first day of the week. In the reformed temples the important weekly service takes place on Friday evening, and is conducted almost entirely in English, a few Hebrew words being interspersed. In the orthodox synagogue the services are conducted mainly in Hebrew, and are intoned by a cantor. The Mosaic Law is divided into 52 portions, and a separate portion is read every Sabbath, so that the whole of the Law is read through once a year. The Law is read from parchment which is kept in an ark. Whenever this ark is opened, whether it be for the scroll to be taken out and read, or simply as a matter of ceremony in certain portions of the service, the congregation stands. This is the equivalent of kneeling in a Protestant church, for the Jews show their reverence during prayers by standing. Only once a year do they kneel, and that is on the Day of Atonement. Besides the reading of the Law, there are silent prayers, interspersed by the singing of the Psalms of David, also in Hebrew. The sermon in the more fashionable synagogues is preached in English, and in the lesser synagogues in the vernacular of the majority of the members.

The census of 1901 showed that the Jewish population of Montreal amounted to 6,790; in 1904 careful inquiries showed that this number had increased to 13,500; and at the present time it is calculated that there are at least 15,000 Jews in the city. These are formed into about sixteen congregations, some of which worship in halls, but the majority of which have synagogues of more or less imposing appearance.

The oldest and most historic synagogue in the city, and, indeed, in the Dominion, is that of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews on Stanley street, above St. Catherine street. The congregation of this synagogue was founded 139 years ago, by the first Jews known to have put foot in Canada, and for close upon a century after its organization it remained the sole Jewish congregation in the Dominion. This congregation adopted the name of 'Shearith Israel,' meaning 'Remnant of Israel,' and as nearly all the early Hebrew colonists were descended from exiles of Spain and Portugal, they followed strictly the historic customs and impressive ritual of the Sephardic Jews—venerable and imposing rites to which their descendants have ever since remained tenaciously loyal. They first established for worship in a room or hall in St. James street. In 1777 they built the first Canadian synagogue, upon a lot of land belonging to David David. It stood on Notre Dame street, adjoining the present Court House.

The early members of the congregation appear to have maintained correspondence with the Portuguese Jews of London, and the latter presented them, in 1768, with two costly manuscript scrolls of the law, already then very old. These are still occasionally used at services.

In 1835 the congregation purchased a piece of land on Chenneville and Lagauchetiere streets, and in the synagogue erected thereon they worshipped for over half a century. In 1883 this synagogue had become no longer adequate to the requirements of the congregation, and in 1887 the corner stone was laid of the present synagogue on Stanley street, which was completed and dedicated in 1890. The general design of the edifice was due to Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, honorary secretary of the building committee, who supervised its erection, and to whose perseverance the successful carrying out of the undertaking was largely attributable. The building is of Judeo Egyptian style, and presents an imposing exterior, with colonnades of Egyptian pillars, between which are suspended oriental lamps. At the upper or east end is an elegant ark of mahogany and white marble, the centre portion of which previously stood in the Chenneville street building. The architecture and ornamentation throughout are pervaded by marked Jewish characteristics, every detail being studied to that effect.



THE SHEARITH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE.
On Stanley street, the place of worship of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

The first regularly ordained minister of the Montreal congregation was the Rev. J. Raphael Cohen, who came from London, and assumed his official duties in Montreal in 1778. In 1840 the Rev. David Piza was elected minister, and on his retirement in 1846 the congregation elected the Rev. Abraham de Sola, LL.D., as their rabbi—an office which he held till his death in 1882. No man did more to reflect lustre on the Hebrew community in Canada than Dr. Abraham de Sola. A profound Oriental scholar, an eloquent preacher, a distinguished theologian, and a voluminous author, he ranked among the foremost Jewish savants of the day, and acquired a reputation that was well nigh world wide. Among his various activities he found time to act as professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature at McGill University.

On the death of Dr. Abraham de Sola, the congregation elected his eldest son, the Rev. Meldola de Sola, as his successor. This was in 1882, and he has retained the office ever since. The Rev. Meldola de Sola is an earnest and fluent preacher, and an able and zealous upholder of historical Judaism. He is an active contributor to the Jewish press, and has frequently been invited to preach before prominent congregations elsewhere.

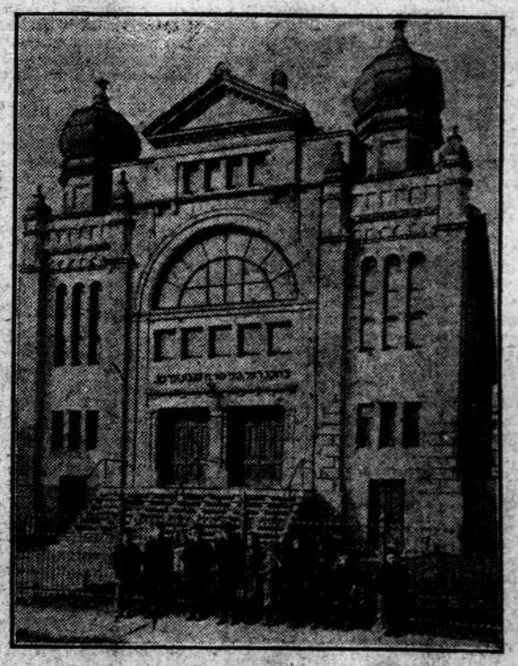
Next in importance to the Stanley Street Synagogue comes that on McGill College Avenue. This congregation was founded sixty years ago by Polish Jews, and is now known as the German and Polish congregation. The first synagogue of this congregation stood on the thoroughfare now known as Cadieux, but for the last twenty years it has been housed in its present building. Those who assisted in the growth of this congregation include the Moss family, which left for England soon after the new building was erected; Moses Vineberg, D. A. Ansell, Lazarus Cohen and Lyon Cohen, all of whom have been presidents of the congregation.

Numerically and financially, this congregation is one of the strongest in Canada, numbering as it does two hundred and fifty heads of families. The rabbis who have occupied its pulpit include the Revs. E. Friedlander, B. M. Kaplan and Herman Abramovitz, the present incumbent. Rabbi Abramovitz has been the spiritual head of the congregation for

(Continued on Page 2.)

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
The place of worship of the Reformed Jews, Stanley street.

INTERIOR OF THE SPANISH AND PORTUGESE SYNAGOGUE, STANLEY STREET.



ST. URBAIN STREET SYNAGOGUE.
The place of worship of Polish Jews.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Hotel Traymore

ON THE OCEAN FRONT ATLANTIC, CITY, N.J. Accommodates 600 Guests.

A MAGNIFICENT TEN STORY FIRE-PROOF ADDITION has just been added.

Making this Famous Hostelry the Newest and Most Up-to-Date of Atlantic City Hotels.

A feature of the addition is the unusual size of Bedrooms, averaging 19 Feet Square.

THE new ten-story addition directly on the Boardwalk is of hollow tile, iron and re-enforced concrete construction. Absolutely fire-proof and free from dampness. Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached with sea and fresh water. Cheval-glass in every chamber, temperature regulated by Thermosdadt, the latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. A spacious solarium facing the sea. The house is thoroughly and completely equipped with every modern convenience and luxury. Music. Golf privileges. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUES OF MONTREAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

four years, and he is now only twenty-seven years of age. He is an exceptionally clever young man, a scholarly and eloquent English preacher, an ardent 'communal' worker, and in every respect an ideal rabbi. He was born in Russia. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts at the Columbia University and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the American Jewish Thelogical Semmary in New York.

The Temple Emanu-El, on Stanley street, is an offshoot of the orthodox synagogues, and its establishment in 1882 was brought about by the Rev. Samuel Marks, minister, some twenty-five years ago of the synagogue on Cadieux street, which was the forerunner of that on McGill College avenue. Prominent among its early members was the late Samuel Davis, who was president till he died. He was succeeded by Mr. B. A. Boas, who has been president ever since. Its present minister is the Rev. Samuel Gordon, a graduate of the Cincinnati Theological Seminary, and among its members are Messrs. Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., E. Lichtenheim and B. Kortock.

Other prominent synagogues include that of the Polish Jews, on St. Urbain street; the Roumanian Jews, on Chenneville street; the Austrian and Hungarian Jews, on Milton street; the Russian Jews, on Cadieux street; the Beth Israel, on Dorchester street; the Ahavath Achim, and the Beth Yitzhock. Other congregations organized in the city include the Chevra Kadisha, the Beth Hamidrash Hagadol, the Chevra Shass, the K. K. Adath Jeshurun (Galician), Kether Torah, and the Tifereth Israel.

WESLEYAN EXAMINATIONS

The results of the sessional examinations at the Wesleyan Theological College were posted yesterday, and are as follows:—

Systematic Theology.—Honors — Muir, Fulcher; first class, Bridgette, Mercer, Blanchard and MacFarlane (equal), Pitt, Blount, Jones, W. W.; second class, Jones, T. D., Dobson, Begarie, Hurlbut and French (equal), Johntson, Whitehall, Armstrong, T. E., Swetnam, Howe, Boyd; third class, Quigley, Brownlee, Whitebeans, Allnutt and Dustin (equal), McLaren, Runnells.

Apologetics.—Honors — Hollingsworth; first class, Johnston, Pitt, Miller; second class, Armstrong, T. E., Blanchard, MacFarlane, Boyd, Whitehall; third class, Runnells, Brownlee.

Homiletics (first year)—Honors—Muir, Jones, T. D., Mercer; first class, Pomeroy and Whitehall (equal), Goudie; second class, Jones, W. W., Armstrong, T. E., Howe and French (equal), Blount, Begarie and Bryant (equal), Quigley, Cox, Swetnam; third class, Whitebeans.

Homiletics (second year) — Honors—Hollingsworth; first class, Parsons, Hurlbut, MacFarlane, Fulcher; second class, Dobson; third class, McLaren.

Christian Didactics.—Honors — Jones, T. D., Muir, Johnston and Mercer (equal), Goudie, Blount, MacFarlane, Pomeroy, Blanchard; first class, Jones, W. W., Hurlbut, Whitehall, Armstrong, T. E., Begarie, French, Fulcher, Dobson; second class, Quigley, Bryant, Whitebeans, Swetnam; third class, McLaren, Mitchell.

Hermeneutics.—Honors — MacFarlane, Pitt and Mercer (equal), Muir, Miller, Blount, Johnston; first class, Armstrong, T. E., Hurlbut, Boyd, Whitebeans and Bryant (equal), French; second class, Pomeroy and Begarie (equal), Quigley and Whitebeans (equal), Brownlee and Runnels (equal), Swetnam and Dustin (equal); third class, McLaren.

Hebrew, II., Honors.—Howe; First class, Johnston; second class, Fulcher, Quigley, Whitehall; Allnutt and Dustin (equal).

Hebrew III.—First class, Miller, Pitt. Third class, Boyd and Macfarlane (equal).

Greek (first year), Matthew. Honors, Howe; first class, Quigley, Armstrong, T. E.; Whitehall, Muir. Second class, Johnston, Goudie, Swetnam. Third class, Jones, W. W.; Mercer and Begarie (equal), French.

Greek (second year), Luke. Honors, Howe. First class, Muir and Halpenny (equal); Johnston and Whitehall (equal). Second class, Quigley, Fulcher, Blount. Third class, McLaren, Jones, W. W.

Greek (third year), Hebrews, Honors, Pitt. First class, Blount, Miller. Second class, Macfarlane, Hollingsworth, Runnells and Johnston (equal). Argue. Thirc class, Brownlee.

New Testament Introduction.—Honors, Miller and Pitt (equal). First class, Blanchard, Hollingsworth. Second class, Runnells.

Vulgate.—Honors, Quigley, Hollingsworth and Howe (equal). First class, Jones, T. D.; Johnston, Whitehall, Goudie. Second class, Jones, W. W.

English Bible, honors, Johnston, Jones, T. D.; Fulcher, Howe and Macfarlane (equal). First class, Blount, Begarie, Whitehall, and Hurlbut (equal), Goudie, Muir, Mercer and Bryant (equal). Second class, Jones, W. W.; Armstrong, T. E., and Quigley (equal), Bridgette, French, Runnells. Third class, McLaren and Swetnam (equal), Whitebeans.

Mental philosophy—Second class, Hollingsworth. Third class, Blanchard and Whitehall (equal), Jones, W. W.

Political Economy—Honors, Miller. First class, Pitt, Johnston. Second class, Macfarlane, Boyd, Dustin. Third class, Brownlee.

Logic.—Honors.—Fulcher; first class, Quigley, Jones, T. D., Johnston. Second class.—Armstrong, T. E., Howe, Goudie. Third class.—Whitehall, Blount, Mercer, Muir, Jones, W.W., Begarie, French, Hurlbut, Bryant, Swetnam.

Church Polity.—First Class.—Johnston, Hollingsworth, Miller. Second class.—Blanchard, MacFarlane, Boyd, Brownlee. Third class.—McLaren, Dustin, Runnells.

O. T. Introduction.—First class.—Johnston, Hollingsworth, Bates, Pitt, Miller, Argue and Blanchard (equal). Second class.—Brownlee. Third class.—Boyd, Dustin and Bryant, (equal).

Church History.—First class.—MacFarlane, Mercer, Jones, T. D., Muir. Second class.—Johnston, Goudie, Blount and Fulcher, (equal), Bryant, Whitehall, Howe and Blanchard (equal), French, Begarie. Third class.—Jones, W. W., Swetnam, Quigley, McLaren, Armstrong.

Elocution.—Second class.—Jones, W. W., Bridgette. Bryant, Jones, T. D., Blanchard. Howe and MacFarlane (equal), Swetnam, Fulcher and Whitehall (equal), Allnutt. Mercer, Whitebeans. Third class.—Armstrong Goudie. McLaren, Begarie, French, Muir and Quigley (equal), Blount.

Convocation Day is on Tuesday evening next, when the Rev. George F. Salton, Ph.B., of Dominion Church, Ottawa, and the Rev. Professor Workman will deliver addresses.

The annual sermon will be preached in the St. James Methodist Church on Sunday morning, April 28, and the meeting of the governors, the senate and the Alma Mater Society takes place on Monday, April 29.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There was a large attendance present at Rathbone Lodge, No. 6, in Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening, to witness the beautiful work of the amplified form, of the rank of knight, as exemplified by a team of sixteen members of Myrtle Lodge. The rank of knight was conferred upon four candidates, and the work was a revelation to many members. The evening was brought to a pleasant close, by a social half hour.

CABINET MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet in this city on Thursday next.

AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Public Works, was at the Government Offices yesterday, and received several visitors.

GALEN HALL.

HOTEL AND SANATORIUM, ATLANTIC CITY.

One of the newest stone, brick and steel buildings, with every comfort; always open, always ready always busy.

WAITING!

We are still waiting for that 'phone message you made up your mind about last week.

Don't leave it any longer. Spring is right here for good, and those windows not cleaned yet!

Main 1203

is the number. Call us up—we'll do the rest.

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING CO.

40 Jurors st.

L. TANNENBAUM, Mgr.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY JOHN M. M. DUFF, 107 St. James Street, 49 Crescent Street

MARRIAGE LICENSES MONEY TO LEND CUSHING & BARRON Notaries and Commissioners. Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building, 112 St. James Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Double-Tracking,' will be received up to and including FRIDAY, MAY 10th, 1907, for the work in connection with the double-tracking of the existing main line between Moncton and Painsec Junction, N.B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 18th April, 1907.

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

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Ottawa	May 4	June 3	July 13
Vancouver	May 8	June 28	
Dominion	May 11	June 15	July 20
Kensington	May 18	June 22	July 27
Southwark	May 25	June 29	Aug. 3
Canada	June 1	July 6	Aug. 10

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight, from Quebec 7.00 p.m.

The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.

First-Class rate, $65; Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

To Liverpool, $42.50 and $45.00.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)

Turcoman .... May 7
Englishman .. ..May 18
Manxman .. ..May 25

For all information apply to local agents, or to DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons, or SS. 'Pretoria' 3,300 tons. Sailing from New York, 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23nd May.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

SS. 'Trinidad' 25th April. BARBADOS and DEMERARA DIRECT SS. 'Parima' 4th May. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

TRAVEL BY THE ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

Our grand new S.S. "BORNU" will sail from Montreal direct (calling at Halifax, N.S.,) on the 20th of MAY, for Nassau, Cuba and Mexico. First class passenger accommodation only. Procure our handsomely illustrated booklet "A TOUR TO THE BAHAMAS, CUBA AND MEXICO." Round trip 42 days. Steamer stops at six different places.

Apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO. 319 Board of Trade Building, W.H. HENRY, Temple Building | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street. MONTREAL

Summer Resorts

AT BEAUHARNOIS, MAGNIFICENT Residence, 20 rooms, bathroom, electric light, beautifully situated on Lake St. Louis. Address E. A. MANNY, Beauharnois, Que.

TO RENT, AFTER MAY 15th, FOR THE summer months, well appointed furnished house, overlooking the St. Lawrence river. Address W. E. BROUGH, Brockville, Ont.

TO LET — SUMMER RESIDENCE, Cacouna, well furnished cottage, 3 sitting, 9 bedrooms, with grounds, extending to beach, stable, etc. Apply LIEUT.-COL. IRWIN, 170 Cooper street, Ottawa.

TO LET, LITTLE METIS, FURNISHED, 10 rooms, ice house filled, covered verandahs, tennis, croquet; boat; safe bathing and boating; fine views. W. H. NOWERS, 224 Mance. Telephone, East 2174.

INCH ARRAN HOUSE, Canada's Favorite Summer Resort, AT DALHOUSIE, N.B., Will be opened for Guests on —JUNE 3rd, 1907— For terms, etc., apply to JOHN E. DEAN, Proprietor.

LAWN MOWERS CAREFULLY SHARPENED BY PATENT MACHINERY. Called for and returned promptly. Telephone Main 431. JOHN DATE, 152-154 Craig St. West

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD: PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF. R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor Atwater Ave. TEL. MOUNT 18.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, (Murray, Last & Co.) 530 St. Antoine Street. PHONE: UP 2529.

JACKSON & CO., CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS. Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to. 2292 to 2296 HIBERNIA ROAD. Tel. Main 4152.

ALLAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.

VICTORIAN .. ..27 April

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

IONIAN—May 3, May 31, June 28.
VIRGINIAN—May 10, June 7, July 5.
TUNISIAN—May 17, June 14, July 12.
VICTORIAN—May 24, June 21, July 19.

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $70 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $26.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian . 9 May Sicilian . . . 23 May
Pretorian . 16 May Numidian . 30 May

Rates—Saloon, "called"; Second Cabin, $40 and up; Third Class, $26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Sardinian . . 8 May Parisian . . . 18 May

Saloon, "called"; Second Cabin Rate, $40 and up; Third Class, $27.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE. Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

SS. MARINA, cold storage .. .. .. May 2
SS. ATHENIA, cold storage .. .. ..May 9
SS. LAKONIA, cold storage .. .. ..May 16
SS. CASSANDRA, cold storage .. ..May 23
SS. PARTHENIA, cold storage .. ..May 30

PASSENGER RATES:—One Class Cabin, $40 to $60; Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THOMSON LINE. Montreal-London Weekly Service

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

SS. KILDONA .. ..May 4
SS. IONA .. ..May 11
SS. DEVONA .. ..May 18
SS. LATONA .. ..May 25
SS. CERVONA .. ..June 1

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA .. ..May 10
SS. FREMONA .. ..May 17
SS. JACONA .. ..May 24

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA .. .. May 24

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

ATLANTIC Royal Mail Steamships of the CAN. PAC. RY. CO.

EMPRESSES

April 27. .....Lake Erie
May 3...Empress Britain
May 11....Lake Manitoba
May 17 Empress of Ireland
May 25...Lake Champlain
May 31..Empress of Britain
June 8..... Lake Erie
June 14..Empress Ireland
and weekly thereafter.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (Limited) PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED. CANADA AND MANCHESTER. WINTER SERVICE FROM MONTREAL.

SS. Manchester Shipper .. ..May 11
SS. Manchester Importer .. .. .. May 25
*Fitted with cold storage.

Some of the above Steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited. AGENTS .. .. .. MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 245 St. James Street.

BUSINESS CARDS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE, At the 'Witness' Office, JOB DEPARTMENT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

EFFECTIVE APRIL 28, 1907.

FROM BONAVENTURE DEPOT.

FOR VAUDREUIL — †6.25 a.m., *9.45 a.m., *1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., $2.15 p.m., †3.40 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR ST. ANNE'S — †6.25 a.m., *9.45 a.m., *1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., $2.15 p.m., †3.40 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *10.30 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

BAIE D'URFE — †6.25 a.m., *9.45 a.m., ‡1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., $2.15 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD —†6.25 a.m., *9.45 a.m., *1.30 p.m, $2.15 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR POINTE CLAIRE — †5.00 a.m., †6.25 a.m., †7.15 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

LAKESIDE — †6.25 a.m., †7.15 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR VALOISVILLE — †6.25 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR STRATHMORE — †6.25 a.m., †7.15 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., $1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR DORVAL — †5.00 a.m., †6.25 a.m., †7.15 a.m., †7.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR DIXIE — †6.25 a.m., †7.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m., $1.36 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

FOR LACHINE — †5.00 a.m., †6.25 a.m., †7.15 a.m., *9.45 a.m., $11.50 a.m., †12.10 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m., **2.15 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., $11.55 p.m.

LACHINE WHARF — †6.30 a.m., †8.01 a.m., †12.10 p.m., $1.40 p.m., †5.00 p.m., †6.21 p.m.

See Suburban Folders for intermediate stations between Montreal and Lachine.

*Daily. †Ex-Sun. §Sat. only. ‡Ex. Sat. **Sat. and Sun. xEx. Sat and Sun.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal, 8.30 a.m., daily; 3.40 p.m., ex. Sun.; 7.30 p.m., daily; arrive at Ottawa, 11.30 a.m., daily; 6.40 p.m., ex. Sun.; 10.30 p.m., daily

MONTREAL AND VALLEYFIELD.

*5.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m.

GOLF LINKS (NEAR ST. LAMBERT)

For the accommodation of golfers the 12.11 p.m. and 6.05 p.m. trains daily, ex. Sun., will be extended to Brosseau, stopping at the Golf Links.

MONTREAL AND IBERVILLE.

In addition to the present service train No. 56, leaving Montreal at 4.50 p.m., and No. 53 arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. are now running via Iberville.

CITY TICKET OFFICES. 137 St. James street, Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME

will take effect on May 5th, and additional trains will be added later on in the season.

CHEAP RATES Second Class from Montreal until April 30th, 1907.

$48.60 —Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.
$46.10 —Spokane, Nelson, Rossland.
$45.60 —Missoula, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte.
$49.00 —San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR will be discontinued from Montreal after Monday next, April 29th, and from Ottawa after Wednesday, May 1st.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

7.25 A.M. DAY EXPRESS — For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday.

12 NOON "MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Rio, Caceuna, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily, except Saturday. Through Vestibule sleeping cars to Halifax.
This train will run as far as St. Flavie with through buffet parlor on Saturday only.

3.50 P.M. LOCAL EXPRESS — Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

ROYAL MAIL SPECIAL

Leaving Montreal 12.00 noon Saturdays, carries the European mail, and lands PASSENGERS, BAGGAGE AND MAIL at the steamer's side, thus avoiding any extra transfer, Halifax, the following Saturday. Baggage checked through to Liverpool, Eng., from Montreal, Quebec, etc.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.

J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass. and Ticket Agent
H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair but Cool

VOL. XLVIII., No. 99 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Prorogation Takes Place This Afternoon.

LEGISLATURE RESULTS NOT COMMENSURATE WITH THE TIME CONSUMED IN THEIR PASSAGE—THE GROWING EVIL OF EXCESSIVE DEBATE.

Ottawa, Ont., April 27.— When the House of Commons adjourned this morning it had disposed of the last remaining items of business, so as to permit of prorogation taking place this afternoon. This leaves the Quebec bridge loan and the Supply Bill for the Senate to dispose of this forenoon before the prorogation ceremonies take place at 3 o'clock. The session has lasted five months and five days, and has added three important measures to the statute books of the Dominion. The revision of the Customs Tariff, the increase of the provincial subsidies, and legislation providing for the compulsory investigation of all labor disputes that threaten the interruption of such works as coal mines, railway lines, light and power supply, etc. Like most other sessions of the Dominion Parliament the legislative results were not at all commensurate with the time that was consumed in their passage. The evil of excessive debate grows worse as the years pass. To take the past session as an example there is really no good reason why parliament should not have fully considered all the matters calling for its attention and prorogued within a month or six weeks. The Opposition has maintained throughout the session a rigid criticism of the ministerial policy. But both political parties have suffered to a certain extent by the bandying across the floor of the House, personal charges which no attempt was made to substantiate. It seems to be generally accepted by both political parties that there will be another session of the present parliament before the government brings on its next appeal to the electorate. The programme for next session will include several important matters that there was not time to pass on this session. The proposed new insurance law, an act to encourage the organization of co-operation savings banks and industrial societies, and a complete revision of the election law.

Mr. Foster inquired of the Finance Minister last evening whether he had any information to give the House regarding pourparlers that were proposed to have taken place with certain European countries regarding trade or the intermediate tariff.

Mr. Fielding responded that there had been no formal negotiations of that subject. Occasionally gentlemen interested in foreign trade had offered suggestions as to what might be done in the way of exchange between Canada and other countries, but there had been no formal negotiations.

In presenting to the House the government bill providing for a loan of $6,800,000 to the Quebec Bridge Co., the Finance Minister explained that the total cost thus far of the works in connection with the bridge was $4,415,395.

Mr. Foster complained that legislation of this importance should not have been left till the closing hours of the session. The information in the possession of parliament, moreover, was not such as to warrant dealing therewith.

Mr. Robitaille, of Quebec County, opposed the proposed loan on the ground of mismanagement on the part of the Quebec Bridge Company of the moneys put into this enterprise.

Mr. James Conmee, Liberal member for Thunder Bay and Rainy River, who has been accused on several occasions of controlling the Great Lakes Dredging Company, which has had large contracts from the Dominion for dredging works in Port Arthur, denied formally that he had anything to do with this company or any interest in it. The early hours of the morning were devoted to the passage of the few remaining items of supply.

IN THE SENATE.

Courts-martial—Bill to Amend Railway Act—Provincial Subsidies.

Ottawa, April 27.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Landry called the government's attention to the fact that courts-martial in Canada are constituted under the King's regulations, and that these have never been published in Canada as the constitution required. Last fall a court-martial at Quebec had a private imprisoned for thirty days for some trivial offence. He is suing each of the three officers who constituted the court-martial for a thousand dollars damages, alleging the court had no authority. Senator Landry called attention to the fact that no attention had been paid to the demand that Canadian militia regulations should be printed in French. He had mentioned this matter frequently before.

Mr. Scott said he thought the militia authorities had shown a great lack of courtesy in connection with this matter.

Senator Young and Senator Gibson said that there was no reason for refusing to print the regulations in French, and expressed the opinion that the government should see that the Militia Department lost no time in printing them.

Last night the bill to amend the Railway Act, to authorize the Minister of Justice to employ counsel to represent public interest before the Railway Commission, and providing for registration of mortgage with the Secretary of State, was given third reading.

Third reading was given a bill to amend the statute law of Saskatchewan and Alberta, providing for district judges and court procedure. On this Senator Loughreed said he did not think good men could be induced to take judgeships for $2,500 a year.

The following bills were also given third reading: To amend the Customs Act; to authorize the government to loan the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal $3,000,000; respecting bounties on iron and steel; respecting the manufacture of binder twine; to amend the Exchequer Court Act; to exempt pleasure boats from the operation of the Canadian Shipping Act; to put the Manitoba Supreme Court judges on the same salary basis as those of other provinces.

Senator Sullivan, commenting on a statement made some days ago, that the Royal Military College did not furnish as complete a course as Toronto, McGill and other universities, compared the subjects taught, and the manner of teaching them in the military college and the universities, and claimed the showing was not at all unfavorable to the Royal Military College.

The Hon. R. W. Scott moved the address for increased provincial subsidies. He stated that one time it was thought Ontario would not join the other provinces in the demand for increased subsidies, as that province really did not need more aid. Most of the other provinces would not have required assistance now if they had administered the timber and other natural resources with proper economy. Prince Edward Island had some years ago accepted a federal payment in full of non-fulfilled pledges of Confederation. Special treatment had been given to British Columbia at the conference of Premiers and embodied in the resolution. Mr. Scott said British Columbia was one of the wealthiest places of the world. Men in mines were paid six and seven dollars a day. The wealth has led to extravagant ideas, so the Premier of British Columbia was not satisfied with having been given $100,000 more than he would have been given had his province not been given special terms. Prince Edward Island, Mr. Scott said, had not only been given $70,000 more subsidy, but for years enjoyed the services of a railway which cost Canada each year a sum equal to a dollar for each person in the island.

Senator Macdonald of Victoria, said he had urged increase of provincial subsidies for years, especially an increase to British Columbia, where expenses of administration were greater than in other parts of Canada, and where the population contributed far more per head than any other province to the Dominion revenue. Senator Macdonald said he thought Premier McBride should not have refused the terms which had been given him, though the other provinces might have been more generous. Mr. McBride was going to England to present his case, and the result would possibly be he would not get a cent increase for his province. Senator Macdonald hoped the Senate would pass the address unanimously.

Senator Ferguson declared the Secretary of State was in error, both in his statement to the island railway and that the island had accepted payment in full of all claims.

Senator Ferguson was absolutely opposed to this address. In what might be called its details it was not so bad as when first introduced into the Commons. Many of the details still contained incongruities and defects. The original intention evidently was to take away the special terms granted to the several provinces when they entered the union. One of these was the right of Prince Edward Island to have its per capita allowance based on its population as shown by the census of 1871, but not decreased on the results of following census. This was abrogated, by explicit language, the premier of the province, Mr. Peters, being one of the committee on resolutions in the conference of 1902 which decided the point. The addition of the address of section D in its first passage through the Commons, restored that and some other rights of the province. It was impossible for Prince Edward Island to live in Confederation on the financial terms of this address. She would have a deficit in the first year. The island had increased its direct taxation for provincial purposes 450 percent since 1873. Real estate, polls, income and corporations of all kinds were now taxed and these taxes would have to be increased in the near future if more fair treatment than that provided in this address, were not given to Prince Edward Island. The financial position of Prince Edward Island in Confederation was not due to extravagance. It was true, that the cost of administration of justice, education, public works, and the care of paupers and lunatics had increased since 1873, but the cost of legislation and government had been greatly reduced. No salary higher than $1,200 was paid to any official in the service of the province. While the purchasing power of money had greatly decreased, nearly all the salaries had been cut down. Surely the great Dominion of Canada would not knowingly commit the wrong which would follow the adoption of this address.

Senator McMullen said Senator Ferguson, in 1887, had resigned from the Senate to contest a constituency for the Commons. He had not been elected, and had been forced to come to the Senate again. To-night he had made a speech attacking the Premier of Prince Edward Island. Was he going to again resign and test the feeling of the province. Senator McMullen advised him to do so. Should the terms agreed to by Premier Peters be agreed to, and should the government adopt the demands of Senator Ferguson, who had been rejected by his province? Senator Ferguson's comparisons were unfair. Prince Edward Island's Government managed such municipal works as roads and bridges as were paid for out of municipal rates in Ontario. Senator McMullen said that Senator Ferguson had not been infallible. From a department over which he had presided in Prince Edward Island there had been a mysterious disappearance which had never been accounted for.

Senator Ferguson—That is a slanderous and libellous statement, and I demand that the words be taken down.

Senator McMullen said he made no statement reflecting on Senator Ferguson.

Senator Ferguson interrupted to declare that the statement of Senator McMullen contained a base insinuation, and demanded that his words be taken down.

Senator McMullen—I make no reflection on the honorable member.

Senator Ferguson—I demand that the words be taken down.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if the demand that the words be taken down were to be granted.

Mr. Speaker said the expression of Senator McMullen, as far as he had proceeded before being interrupted, seemed to contain an insinuation. He asked him to explain, so a ruling could be made.

Mr. McMullen—If it is taken that an insinuation has been made I withdraw it.

Senator Ferguson said that nearly all Senator McMullen's statements were inaccurate. One inaccuracy was that he resigned from the Senate and had been defeated in a contest in Prince Edward Island. He promised to have Senator McMullen's and the Hon. Mr. Scott's speeches well circulated in Prince Edward Island.

Senator Landry offered an amendment to the prayer of the address, which he said had not been amended in the Commons to bring it into harmony with the amendment which had been made to section one of the address respecting Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Senator Beique pointed out that the point had been raised in the Commons and it had been pointed out that such an amendment was not necessary.

Senator Landry's amendment was defeated, and the Senate adopted a motion that the Senate concur with the Commons in the address.

Senator Ferguson offered an amendment respecting the terms. It was declared out of order and the Speaker was, by resolution, ordered to sign the address.

On motion to concur in the Commons' amendment to the Canadian Northern bill, Senator Watson explained the Commons had curtailed the powers of the railway as to construction of branch lines, owing to the manner in which the road had been operated during the past winter.

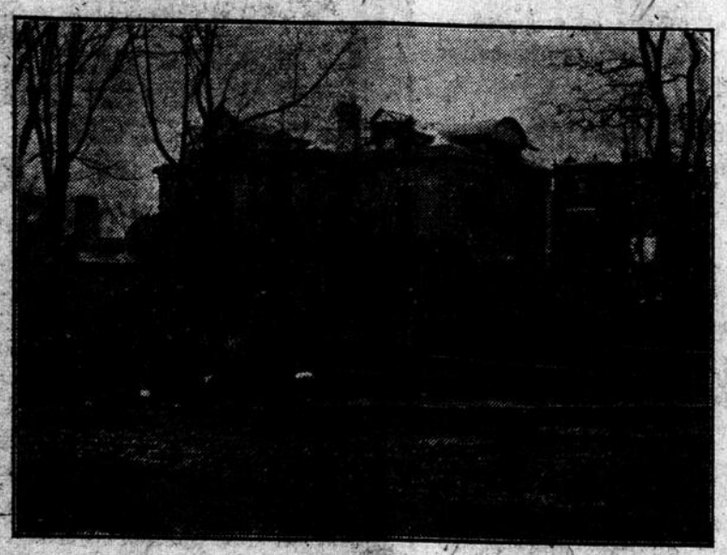
Senator Kerr thought the west had shown a little too much impatience. Within a comparatively recent time eastern lines had been as badly tied up as had the lines in the west this winter.

Senator Young paid a tribute to the general manager and other officials of the Canadian Northern.

The amendments were concurred in and the Senate adjourned.

Senator Ferguson said that he desired to make a personal explanation, which he had been advised to do. He said that a number of years ago, just prior to an election in Prince Edward Island, a defalcation had been discovered in the department of the Provincial Government over which he had control. Use had been made in the election of the incident, but he had been triumphantly returned, showing the view the people had taken of the matter at that time. The defalcation had been traced and restoration of every dollar taken had been compelled. A royal commission had been appointed to investigate the matter. The defalcation had been brought home to the guilty person. The commission had completely exonerated him (Senator Ferguson) of any fault in the matter, either through carelessness or otherwise.

MR. J. N. GREENSHIELDS'S HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.



The residence of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., 334 Peel street, half way between Sherbrooke street and Pine avenue, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The damage is estimated at between sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars, with insurance of about fifty thousand dollars. The house was a self-contained one, surrounded with lawns and flower beds. It was about fifty years old, and was built with a stone front and brick back. In the rear was a well stocked greenhouse, which is now an utter ruin, only fragments of glass remaining.

The fire broke out about twenty minutes past two, and is thought to have spread from a flue. It was stated by the employees of the household that chimney sweeps had paid a visit to the residence during the morning, and it is thought that a flue box may have been left open, through which the fire spread.

The flames broke out in the dining-room and caught the curtains. The servant who first saw the fire at once called the gardener, James Hunt, who ran out and called to the gardener of an adjoining residence to pull the nearest alarm. In the meantime the servants in the house tried to smother the flames with table cloths, but were unable to succeed. Then they hastily left the building, leaving one of their number, Sarah Shields, on an upper floor.

ALARM DELAYED.

The gardener ran back to the house after giving the alarm and telephoned to No. 10 station. About the same time an alarm was telephoned in from the house of Mr. J. Turnbull, on the opposite side of the street. The men from No. 10 station were quickly on the scene, but the fire, which spread very rapidly, was well under way by the time they arrived, and realizing the seriousness of the situation, turned in a second alarm from the box from which the first alarm had been rung. After a ten minutes' wait with the men from No. 10 station using what apparatus they had on the spot, knowing that something must be wrong, Engineer Nolan telephoned to the Central Alarm Department and told them to send in an alarm. Again, at 3.19 o'clock, a second alarm was rung in from the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke streets, which called out the greater part of the brigade and hospital ambulances. It is now known that the box on Peel street just below Pine avenue, which was pulled twice, was out of order, so that after the first telephone message no proper alarm was received until 2.5?.

MAID JUMPED AND BROKE HER LEG.

There were three maids in the house when the fire broke out, besides the gardener, who first turned in the alarm. One of the girls, Sarah Shields, was caught in upper part of the building, and hemmed in by the smoke and flames which were flooding the staircase. The gardener, Hunt, hearing of her imprisonment, made his way up to her and persuaded her to jump from the back gallery to the lawn, a distance of about twenty-five feet. This she did, and escaped with a broken leg and a shaking. She was carried to a near-by house and cared for until the ambulance arrived and she could be taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. On inquiry at the hospital this morning, it was learned that she had passed a very good night.

FIREMAN INJURED.

Several of the firemen received minor injuries. Hugh Nolan of No. 10 Station, being the first. He had the index finger of his right hand badly cut in breaking a pane of glass, but after having it bandaged he went back to work.

Henri Chartrand of No. 11 Station, had a cut finger and an ugly gash on his face in dangerous proximity to his left eye, but he also went right on working, apparently indifferent to his injuries.

Fireman Dugal was working on the back gallery, from which Miss Shields had jumped, during the latter stages of the fray, when in directing a stream against the roof, he leaned too heavily on the charred rail, which broke and dropped him into the ruins of the green house, while the hose he had been holding continued to pour over him from the edge of the balcony. Dugal was not injured, and after getting out of range of the hose he shook the dirt from his coat and boots and went back to the gallery.

EXPLOSION IN LIBRARY.

Shortly after the outbreak, while a band of amateur helpers were carrying all the goods they could lay hands on out of harm's way a terrific explosion occurred in the library in the northern front corner of the ground floor. Fortunately, no one was in the room at the time but a band of workers who only just left the room had a very narrow escape. Many books were taken from the burning building by the helpers and all through the fire friends of the family gave their willing assistance to the firemen in saving the lighter articles.

Alderman Yates, chairman of the Fire Committee, was early on the scene, along with Chief Benoit and Deputy-Chief Tremblay, Sub-Chiefs Mitchell, Dubois, Jackson and Briere.

FIREMEN HAD A STUBBORN FIGHT.

The fire was most stubborn, especially in the roof, which was built with a false ceiling, and packed with sawdust. In the short space of two hours one of the finest residences in the uptown quarter, with its contents, a valuable collection of pictures and antique furniture, was in ruins.

Mr. Greenshields was out of town, and Mrs. and Miss Greenshields were out to luncheon. The house Mr. Greenshields bought some years ago, the price paid being $33,000.

GRACE DART HOME.

The following contributions have been thankfully received:

Capt. Clay, per 'Witness'....	$ 1.00
Mrs. A. McKim..	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Byrd	10.00
Grace D...	5.00
M. F. B.	5.00
Geo. W. Stephens....	25.00
Friend..	2.00
	$58.00

FIRE AT AHUNTSIC

STARTED IN AN HOTEL SHED, AND THREATENED SEVERAL RESIDENCES.

There was a fire at Ahuntsic at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that did considerable damage and threatened the destruction of several of the largest residences in the village. Originating in a shed adjoining Richot's Hotel, which is a wooden structure of three stories, it seemed that inside of two minutes the whole building was in flames, neither Mr. Richot nor his clerk being able to save anything.

It is thought that the fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline which was in the shed. The loss is estimated at between six and seven thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

Peloquin's hotel and the Town Hall were so near the burning structure that windows in both these buildings were cracked by the heat. When the fire was at its height more than a hundred residents were on hand to do all they could to control it. Montreal was telephoned to for help, but at the time Chief Benoit could not be communicated with, owing to the fact that he was at the Peel street fire, and as no detachment can be sent outside of the city without his orders, no aid could be given.

FIRE IN A SPICE MILL.

The spice mill of Theodore Lefebvre & Company, at the corner of Champ de Mars and Gosford streets, was again visited by fire at 10.22 o'clock last evening. The fire was in the beams of the flooring over the furnace, and was extinguished by Captain Naud and the men of No. 2 station before any serious damage had been done. It was while the central division of the brigade was responding to the alarm for this fire that the fire in West Craig street broke out.

FAIR BUT COOL

O Resurrection of the Spring,
A miracle of birth thou art
In every part.
They that were dumb arise and sing,
And ghosts of dead existence start
To life in corners of my heart.
—New York 'Tribune.'

Toronto, April 27.—Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate, variable winds; fair, with a little higher temperature.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Variable winds; fair, not much change in temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fair; not much change in temperature.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, April 27, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 30.11; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.38.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	50	38
Yesterday	42	34

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Moroccan bandit Raisuli' has sent out new agitators to start a new revolt.

The latest suggestion for settling knotty questions in the British Parliament is that Commons and Lords sit together and the question be decided by a majority vote of the whole.

Sir Wilfrid Laureir, at the banquet to the colonial premiers last night, described the British Empire as the living mother of living nations, with the motto, 'Imperial unity with local liberty.' Canada, he thanked heaven, was free from the curse of militarism. Her chief item of expenditure was in the creation and development of routes for commerce, and the forthcoming celebration of a century of peace between Canada and the United States he looked upon as an example to the world.

The Chinese Government is said to have recently blocked a neat little scheme of Japanese forgers to send a lot of spurious money to San Francisco.

General Botha, speaking at the great banquet in the National Liberal Club, last night, was given an ovation. 'Let us,' he said, 'clasp hands over the graves of the brave men who fell. Let their blood be the cement which will bind the two peoples together.'

Sir Robert Bond introduced himself at the banquet to the premiers last night as the representative of 'the land of historic misfortune.' He would not insult the intelligence of those present by pretending that the Government of Newfoundland and the Home Government saw eye to eye on the fisheries question. He did not deny the rights of United States fishermen under the Treaty of 1818, to fish in Newfoundland waters, he only contended that in exercising those rights they should be subject to the laws of Newfoundland, which were the laws of the Empire.

Some years ago Dr. Joseph Parker, the illustrious pastor of the London City Temple, on an occasion never to be forgotten by those who heard him, said with all his usual force: 'Should it ever come to pass that the great truths of Christ's death and resurrection be denied by any future occupier of this pulpit, or should the fact of his gracious Godhead and Divinity he questioned, may the word Ichabod be written over the doors of the City Temple.' Yesterday morning passers-by were startled by the sight of 'Ichabod,' in letters eighteen inches high and carefully made, directly over the doors, having been put there early in the morning by two men unknown.

The story that Prof. Ritter von Moselig-Moorhof committed suicide by throwing himself into the Danube is to-day said to be totally wrong. The eminent scientist was subject to sudden fits of fainting, due to hardening of the arteries. One of these coming on as he was walking on the river bank, an eye witness says, he leaned down to bathe his face, lost his balance, fell in and was swept away by the swift current.

Politics in Honduras are still lively. A new government has been proclaimed and at the same time ex-President Sierra has set up in Opposition.

The riots in St. Lucia, in the West India Islands, have grown worse and the Governor has called for assistance.

David Willcox, ex-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railway, committed suicide last Wednesday while on the North German liner 'Barbarossa,' on his way to New York.

Miss Margaret Murray recently brought from Toronto to Grand Rapids, to run the Civic Contagious Diseases Hospital, is likely to be deported at the demand of the labor union because she is 'an alien.'

Street Railway employees in Binghamton, N.Y., are on strike.

The Dominion Postmaster-General has announced that the minimum salaries of country postmasters has been raised from $25 to $50 per annum.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has refused to sign the bill excluding Chinese and Japanese just passed by the Legislature.

Victoria Square had a $25,000 fire last night in the premises of the J. A. Dawson Street Railway and Electrical Supplies Company.

The matter of the transfer from the government to the city of St. Helen's Island and the eastern part of Lafontaine Park, which has been hanging fire for the past two years, was practically settled by the Finance Committee yesterday, the city to pay $200,000 for the two.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS

CLOSE SEASON FOR THE FORMER ALTERED TO FROM APRIL 1 TO SEPT. 30.

Ottawa, April 27.—The close season for oysters has been changed by order-in-council so as to run from April 1 to Sept. 30 inclusive, instead of from May 21 to Sept. 22. Special regulations have been made by the government regarding the clam fisheries on the Canadian coasts.

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 notices, 50c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per time extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or notice) sent to their residences free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

HASTIE.—At 65 Conway street, on April 18, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hastie, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—MACAULAY.—On April 24, 1907, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario, Frances Hamilton, daughter of the late John Kirby Macaulay, to Charles Christopher Abbott, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Stratford, Ont.

BUDGE—MILLIGAN—At Toronto, on April 23, 1907, by the Rev. T. C. Brown, M.A., of St. Andrew's Church, Frederick Jennings Budge, of Port Hope, to Wilfina Jean, only daughter of the late Andrew S. Milligan.

GREENE—TOLLER.—On April 24, 1907, at 2 p.m. at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Snowdon; Alice Vera, youngest daughter of Lt.-Colonel F. Toller, to Godfrey Benning, eldest son of G. B. Greene, of Ottawa.

KYLE — McKELL — At Aubrey, Que., at the house of Mr. Robert C. Craig, uncle of the bride, on April 24, 1907, (Minnie) Mary Ann McKell, of Aubrey, to Thomas Joseph Kyle, of Hemmingford, the Rev. J. M. Kellock, M.A., officiating.

LAWSON—LITTLE.—On April 24, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, 261 Simcoe street, Toronto, by the Rev. James Murray, of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Margaret J. Little, daughter of Mrs. J. Little, to Ernest H. Lawson, son of Mr. Robert Lawson, all of Toronto.

LAMB — STEPHENS — In this city, on April 25, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Young, Charles A. Lamb to Carolyn E. (Carrie), fourth daughter of the late Jos. Stephens.

MARSH—MONKHOUSE. — At St. Ignatius Church Parsonage, New York City, on April 23, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Eckman, Winnifred Benson, only daughter of the late William Monkhouse, of Toronto, Canada, to William Young Marsh, of New York City.

NEWELL—ROBERTSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on April 17, 1907, by the Rev. George W. Thom, Sandridge, Margaret Maud, daughter of Mr. Mark Robertson, Uplands, Parry Sound, Ont., to Samuel Fred. Newell, son of Mr. Samuel Newell, of Ottawa, Ont.

VIOTTI — OGREN — At the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Chester Tope, Waterville, Que., on Saturday evening, April 20, 1907, by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, Oscar Wilhelm Viotti, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Siri Lisette Ogren, daughter of August Ogren, Esq., Waterville, Que.

DIED.

LAMB.—On April 11, 1907, at 'Broad Elms,' Treadwell, Ont., after a very brief illness, Margaret Helen Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Lamb.

MONROE.—At Windsor Mills, Que., on April 24, 1907, Elizabeth Raysworth, wife of the late John Monroe.

RICHARDSON.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 24, 1907, Edward Richardson, aged fifty-eight years.

ROSS—At San Mateo, Cal., on April 23, 1907, William Ross, eldest son of the late John Ross, of Cookstown, Ont., in his 68th year.

SHAW.—At Portage la Prairie, Man., on April 10, 1907, Edward Shaw, youngest son of the late Robert Shaw, of Quebec city.

SAMSON — On April 25, 1907, at Windsor Mills, Que., John Samson, in his 68th year.

WINDSOR — At Victoria Hospital, Walter, the beloved son of S. and A. Windsor, aged 13 years, 7 months.
Funeral, 2.30 p.m., Saturday, from 290 Mountain street.

WINDSOR — Amy Eliza Windsor, third daughter of Samuel Windsor, of 14a Paris street, on March 30, 1907, aged 4 years and 1 month.
English papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

MACGILLIVRAY.—In loving memory of our dear father, Donald MacGillivray, who departed this life April 28, 1904.

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

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

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James.

Save Fifty Dollars.—A $350 Piano purchased on the instalment plan, with interest added, brings the cost of the instrument to about $400. Layton Bros. is the only piano house in Montreal charging no interest on time sales. Warerooms and offices, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9.30.

ST. JOHN VACANCY

THE HON. WILLIAM PUGSLEY NOMINATED.

St. John, N.B., April 26.—The delegates chosen at the Liberal primaries last Monday, to-night met and nominated the Hon. William Pugsley as the candidate for the St. John city and county vacant seat at Ottawa. No other name was before the convention. Mr. Pugsley has already said he will accept.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

An interesting announcement of the 'Standard's' Anti-Cigarette Campaign appears in to-day's 'Witness.'

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, April 27.

3/4 Length A BEAUTIFUL LADIES' COAT IN BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA. **$39.50**

Made of the finest material, motifs of embroidery on net, full sleeve, flare cuff, deep round collar, and silk lines, $39.50.

7/8 Length DRAB BROADCLOTH COAT IN SELF APPLIQUE OVER WHITE SILK. **$31.00**

The very latest arrival from New York, it has the new fancy cuff, flat neck finish, peau de soie tie, satin lined to waist. Monday's price $31.00.

We have a few Silk Waists for $5.25

These are absolutely new goods and the fact that we have only about 2 dozen out of the shipment left, speaks well for their quality and value. They are

MADE IN VERY FULL EFFECT

Have lace yoke; and insets of, Irish Crochet. Monday's price $5.25.

WHAT RIBBONS!

Simply perfect in their many colorings, we know where to buy the best lines and so as to offer them to you at the fairest prices, and YOU KNOW THAT BY NOW.

ALL SILK TAFFETA RIBBON, 4½ and 5 inches wide, colors Brown, Sky, Cardinal, Navy, Mais, Grey, Hello., Pink, Old Rose, White, Cream. Special 15c

NEW STRIPE RIBBON, 10 different shades, beautiful quality. Special 39c

SPECIAL DUCHESS RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, 21 different shades. Special 23c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Muslins, Challies, Ginghams.

500 YARDS MUSLINS, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS, in Floral, Stripe and Check Effects, in small and medium effects, colors of Pink, Blue, Hello., Green, Mais, Cardinal; regular 15c to 30c. Special 9½c

SILKED STRIPES, White Grounds, with Stripe and Sprig Effects of Sky, Pink, Red, Hello. and Black, suitable for Blouses, Shirt Waists, Suits. Special 19c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

MOVING TIME

We Are Not Moving

But we are moving out our Spring Stock at a lively rate. A discriminating public know the reason why.

RIGHT GOODS, RIGHT VALUES, RIGHT PRICES.

We would draw attention to our large stock of

MEN'S HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, NECKWEAR,

and everything in Men's and Boys' Wear. . . . .

And solicit inspection. We are open evenings.

John W. Reid & Co.,

223 St. Catherine West,

ONE DOOR FROM BLEURY.

THE CITY PARKS

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND AND PARK LAFONTAINE TO BE TAKEN OVER FROM GOVERNMENT.

A joint meeting of the Finance and Parks and Ferries Committees was held yesterday afternoon, when a prolonged discussion took place in reference to the proposed transfer of St. Helen's Island and Lafontaine Park from the Federal authorities to the city. No new phase of the question was brought to light. The proposal, it may be recalled, is that the city shall pay $200,000 to the Dominion Government for St. Helen's Island; the south-west portion of Lafontaine Park is freely transferred, the north-eastern portion only being reserved by the government for military parade purposes exclusively; beyond this, it is to remain ever open to the public either as a playground or otherwise.

A resolution was adopted on these lines, with the reserve that no military school shall ever be erected on the land where military parades may take place. The government will accordingly be asked to pass an Order-in-Council to annul the existing leases to the city of the park and the island.

The Parks Committee was unanimously in favor of the motion, but Ald. Payette, White and Hould, of the Finance Committee, voted against it.

VALISE AND FURS STOLEN.

The police have found a valise containing a quantity of furs, supposedly lost by some persons while removing from one house to another. The owner of the articles may have them on application to No. 14 police station on Rachel street.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The English Speaking Residents Trying to Stop the Exodus.

ORGANIZED EFFORT TO SECURE BRITISH SETTLERS FOR VACANT FARMS.

The exodus of English-speaking farmers from the Eastern Townships is so serious that representative residents have banded themselves together to do what they can to induce British settlers to replace those who cannot be persuaded to remain in that region.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, who is taking a deep interest in the movement, has pledged his support and has promised to do all in his power to uphold the object of the association.

'There is no reason,' said Mr. Weir, 'why the Eastern Townships should not remain a place of interest to the English-speaking farmer. The land is among the best in the Dominion for agricultural purposes, while every facility possible is afforded to the industrious settler to make a comfortable living.'

It is understood that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is heartily in sympathy with the movement, and he has intimated that he is quite prepared to assist the work of the association in whatever may it may be deemed advisable.

The Hon. Henry Aylmer, Sheriff of St. Francis district, is taking a prominent part in the movement and through his efforts several circulars have been published recently, setting forth the advantages and beauties of the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Aylmer, in one of the circulars, says::—

'To all those who are considering the purchase of a farm or country estate, I would urge prompt action, for you will never be able to buy good farming property at any lower figure than you can to-day. The Eastern Townships is a large ground to travel over looking for a farm, so save your time and save your money by coming directly to me. The more you learn of the fertile farms I have to offer, the better you will be pleased. Come to my office, or write me for my list, which is carefully made up of selected properties situated near schools, churches, butter and cheese factories, post-offices, railways, and up-to-date advantages. Questions regarding any farm offered for sale cheerfully answered. If you plan to visit any particular Township, notify me by letter or telegraph, and I will arrange to have an agent meet you and introduce you to the owner of the farms in which you are interested, so that you can deal directly with the owners, and can thus buy at the lowest price. There is no charge, whether you buy or not, as the party selling pays the commission. You only pay your own personal expenses, and your deed in case of a purchase. The owners are living on nearly all the farms described on my list, none of which are run down or dilapidated. Practically every one has been examined by competent agents as to condition and value, and may be relied upon to be as represented. When looking for a farm, you will find one hour at the place more satisfactory than pages of description. I have wild lands, city and suburban properties of different kinds for sale, and can probably supply any wants in that line.'

The Dominion Government has had 30,000 pamphlets printed, describing the suitability of the Eastern Townships for settlement by Old Country immigrants. These pamphlets have been sent to the different Canadian Government agents and missionaries for distribution, and should result in an influx of new-comers seeking for agricultural and other properties in the Townships.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

PRESENTATION TO MRS. CAMERON SO MANY YEARS MATRON OF THE HOME.

A pleasant gathering of ladies and gentlemen took place last night in the Home, on Aqueduct street, the occasion being a farewell to Mrs. Cameron, who has been matron for some eight years past, and is leaving on personal grounds.

Mr. Ramsay, president, read the following address, to which Mrs. Cameron replied in happy words:—

'Dear Mrs. Cameron,—The office-bearers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal have received with much regret your resignation of the position which you have held for many years as matron of the Home. They have accepted it with reluctance, and would have been pleased had you been willing to continue in office. They desire to express to you their appreciation of your faithful services, sometimes performed under trying circumstances, of the business abilities which you devoted to the affairs of the Home, of the sympathetic and kindly manner in which you assisted the Charitable Committee of the society in the distribution to our own poor and needy from week to week and of your many estimable qualities of heart and head which you so willingly devoted to the workings of the Home and the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the society.

'We wish to assure you of our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and to accept our sincerest thanks for your faithful services to the society in the past. In severing your connection with the Home we desire you to accept a small gift as a souvenir of our gratitude for faithful services and valuable assistance to the society in carrying on the objects for which it exists.

'With renewed expression of our best wishes for the future, we are, dear Mrs. Cameron,

'Yours sincerely,
'(Signed)
'W. M. RAMSAY, President.
'ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

The president presented Mrs. Cameron with a purse of gold as a slight testimonial in appreciation of her faithful services during her tenure of office.

The Ladies' Committee of the society also gave Mrs. Cameron a beautiful chain and locket with the St. Andrew's crest engraved thereon.

Songs and piano solos helped to render the evening a most enjoyable one, and at the close refreshments, provided by the Ladies Committee, and daintily served by the Daughters of St. Andrew were in order. 'Auld Lang Syne' and the National Anthem brought the reception to an end.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Banquet to Premiers at National Liberal Club.

'IMPERIAL UNITY WITH LOCAL LIBERTY' SHOULD BE MOTTO OF THE EMPIRE, SAYS SIR WILFRID.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 26. — To-night there was a great banquet to the colonial premiers at the National Liberal Club. Earl Carrington presided, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Bond, Sir Joseph Ward and General Botha were present. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposed 'Our Guests' in a felicitous speech, remarking that they had come to advanced ideas, which, perhaps, might not in all particulars be identified with the Liberal party, but there was no antagonism on that account, nothing but mutual forbearance and good feeling. He ventured to say that the conference would bring great results, if not in acceptance of any particular proposal, in developing, strengthening and securing the great commonwealth of state to which all belonged. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a graceful response. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he found in England, far more than in Canada, an atmosphere full of the word 'Empire.' Proceeding, he differentiated the British Empire from those of the past. England was a living mother of living nations; and the motto of the Empire should be 'Imperial unity with local liberty.' (Applause.) Referring to the difference in economic conditions between the Old Country and the colonies, he instanced the burden of militarism which all the people of Europe labored under. He thanked heaven that Canada was free from that burden. The forthcoming celebration of a century of peace between Canada and the United States would be an example to the world. Canada's chief item of expenditure was in the direction of the creation and development of routes for commerce. She had a complete railway system and would build the Georgian Bay canal.

Sir Robert Bond said he represented 'the land of historic misfortune,' and bad grievance. It would be an insult to the intelligence of those present were he to pretend his government and the Home Government saw eye to eye on the fisheries question. He did not deny the rights of the United States fishermen under the Treaty of 1818. He simply contended that in the exercise of those rights, they be subject to the laws of Newfoundland, which were the laws of the Empire, and, in carrying out which the honor of the Empire was as much concerned as the honor of the colony. (Hear, hear.) All he asked was that the laws of the Legislature of Newfoundland be adopted, and should be as binding upon those who exercised privileges under the treaty as they were upon the subjects of the King. That was the issue on which Newfoundland was fighting and he felt he had the sympathy of every man who carefully studied the question.

Sir J. G. Ward advocated a speedier steamship service between the colonies and the Mother Country—(Sir Wilfrid Laurier: Hear, hear),—and a reduction in cable rates.

General Botha, who was given an overwhelming reception, with evident feeling repeated the words he used at Johannesburg during the election: 'Let us clasp hands over the graves of the brave men who fell. Let their blood be the cement which will bind the two peoples together.'

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

The Imperial Conference to-day discussed the question of an Imperial Court of Appeal, introduced by Mr. Alfred Deakin. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the findings of the Privy Council were generally approved in Canada, though there was some division of opinion as to the need for appeals outside of Canada at all.

The resolution proposed by General Botha and Dr. Jameson, dealing with the machinery in connection with colonial appeals to the Judicial Committee, including reduction in expense and the removal of anomalies, were passed. Botha's resolution also gave South Africa the right to create a court of appeal.

The 'Express' expresses appreciation of Sir Robert Bond's moral qualities in speaking out on the fisheries question, and adds that Newfoundland is perhaps the most hardly treated of all the British dominions, and hopes that the speech will be the beginning of a new era for the colony.

Lady Laurier, interviewed by the 'Chronicle,' thus summed up her impression of this visit:—'Everyone is so kind and everything is so delightful.'

Miss Borden states:—'I love London. I admire, too, the grand freemasonry amongst even your exclusive circles, for we in Canada are getting our exclusive circles. Exclusiveness seems the product of the increasing age.' She added that women in England discuss politics much more freely than women in Canada.

THE CALVE CONCERT.

The subscription lists for the Calvé concert, at the Arena, are now at the music stores. Subscribers get first and best choice of seats when sale opens.

WORKS BY R. A. TORREY

Superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TALKS TO MEN. About the Bible and the Christ of the Bible. Addresses delivered to large audiences of mostly business men. 12mo, cloth, 75c, net.

WHAT THE BIBLE TEACHES. (Fifth edition.) A thorough and comprehensive study on what the Bible has to say concerning the great doctrines of which it treats. Large 8vo, 500 pages, $2.50.

HOW TO WORK FOR CHRIST. A compendium of effective methods. Uniform with "What the Bible Teaches." 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

HOW TO BRING MEN TO CHRIST. (Nineteenth Thousand.) 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE FOR GREATEST PROFIT. (Fourth edition.) The methods and fundamental conditions of Bible study that yield the largest results. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

HOW TO PRAY. (Twenty-second Thousand.) The need of prayer and the need of revival; their relation and effect. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 15 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN FULLNESS OF POWER IN CHRISTIAN LIFE AND SERVICE. (Second edition.) 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE. (Second edition.) Its authority and power demonstrated and difficulties solved. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

FOSTER BROWN CO., Ltd.
Booksellers and Stationers,
432 ST. CATHERINE WEST.

THE TROY WAY
THE RIGHT WAY

More especially do we emphasize our superior methods of laundering collars and cuffs, etc.

Two of the most modern machines for turning and shaping collars have just been installed and we particularly solicit your COLLAR TRADE.

Troy Laundry,
FACTORY and OFFICES:
VERDUN.
PHONES:
Main 3644-3645,
Main 5447, Main 3818
Main 1893, Up 1999.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Leo XIII.	New York	Naples
Barbarossa	New York	Naples
Campania	Liverpool	New York
Caledonia	Liverpool	Boston
Haverford	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Samland	Antwerp	Philadelphia
Slavonia	Naples	New York

LAKE ERIE'S PASSENGER LIST.

The C.P.R. Atlantic liner SS. Lake Erie sailed from St. John for Liverpool to-day with the following saloon passengers:—Professor Anderson, Kingston; Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. A. Andrews, London; Mrs. C. Ashby, Mrs. Barrington, Vancouver; Mr. Beavis, Mrs. Beavis, Toronto; Mr. John Blair, Vancouver; Mr. E. Brown, Mr. G. E. Bower, Montreal; Mr. D. T. Baddeley, Birmingham; Mr. E. J. H. Carvinall, Vancouver; Miss Bessie Comben, Miss Harriet Comben, St. John; Mr. O. D. Cotteli, Balham; Miss Davis, Toronto; Mr. W. Evans, London; Mrs. Ferguson, Cressman; Miss Helen Frink, St. John; Mr. J. D. Greenstone and Mrs. Greenstone, Toronto; Mrs. S. H. Hehn and Miss Sarah J. Hehn, Chicago; Mr. H. Hilyard, St. John; Mr. H. Holden, Preston; Miss Pauline Johnson, Brantford; Mr. L. A. Lavoix, Sicamous; Miss M. Lewis, Chicago; Mr. John McCubbin, London; Mr. J. R. Miller, McAdam, N.B.; Mrs. Moon, London; Mr. H. C. Newall, Toledo; Mr. H. D. Panton, Toronto; Miss Parker, San Francisco; Professor E. W. Patchett, Kingston; Miss R. E. Ritchie, Halifax; Miss Grace Robertson and Miss Muriel Robertson, St. John; Captain R. Rodger, London; Mr. A. L. Simmons and Miss Simmons, Yokohama; Mr. C. Showman, Vancouver; Miss Sydney Smith, St. John; Miss A. G. Stevenson, Montreal; Miss E. C. Tasker, Calgary; the Rev. E. A. Vasey, Mrs. Vasey and Miss M. Vasey, Toronto; Dr. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Walker, St. John; Miss E. M. Webber, Ottawa; Mr. Muir Wright, London; Miss Winnifred Young, Ottawa.

PREMIUMS TOO HIGH.

London, April 26.—Sir Frederick Borden interviewed by Canadian Lloyds, declared that premiums required here on the St. Lawrence business were too high in view of the government's improvements to the St. Lawrence.

THE CANADA SAILS TO-DAY.

The Dominion line SS. Canada sailed from Portland for Liverpool to-day with the following saloon passengers:—Mrs. G. L. Davidson, Dr. F. Lindsay Dickson, Miss Irene S. Evans, Col. J. A. Ferrier, Mr. C. H. Greeley, Mrs. C. H. Greeley, Master Greeley, Mrs. J. P. Hennessey, Miss K. Hennessey, Mr. E. R. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Master Hunt, Miss MacNaughton, Mr. S. Munro, Mrs Munro, Miss Eva Munro, the Rev. J. J. McGinnis, Mr. Thomas McGinniss, Miss Page, Miss J. Reekie, Miss Louis Saunders, Mr. J. J. Seward, Brig. Southall, Mrs. Southall, Master Southall, the Rev. Dr. Trevaskes, Mr. S. R. Wagg, Mrs. Wagg, Mr. A. Wilcocks, Mrs. Wilcocks, Mr. J. R. Walker, Mrs. Walker.

THE SS. OTTAWA.

Halifax, April 26.—The Dominion line SS Ottawa arrived here this morning from Liverpool. She has 893 passengers to land here after which she will proceed for Montreal.

The steamer was delayed several hours on Friday last through a mishap to her machinery.

Cash Bargains in Used Upright PIANOS

German Upright, 7 octaves, walnut case .. .. $89 CASH

Ivers & Pond, American Upright, 7 1-3 octaves .....$124 CASH

Heintzman & Co., Upright ....$139 CASH

Newcombe Upright, 7 1-3 octaves .. ..

Weekly Calendar.

TORREY EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.—SUNDAY, APRIL 28th.

REV. R. A. TORREY, D.D.

WILL SPEAK TO WOMEN, ONLY, at 3.30 p.m., and to MEN ONLY, at 7.00 p.m., in St. James Methodist Church. MR. CHAS. BUTLER WILL SING.

MEETING FOR WOMEN ON SUNDAY, at 7 p.m., in the Lecture Hall of St. James Methodist Church, to be addressed by MISS PARKER.

REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.

Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, will again address the MEETING FOR MEN, in the Association Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.30.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK DAILY (except Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. OPEN TO ALL. The Mission will conclude on SUNDAY, May 5th.

THE PUBLIC cordially invited to these meetings, as arranged above.

Douglas Methodist Church,

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.

Rev. C. T. SCOTT, B.A., Pastor.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

11 a.m. 7 p.m.

Rev. J. V. SMITH, D.D., of Toronto,

Will Preach at Both Services.

VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

Sunday, May 5th, Rev. WM. PATTERSON, D.D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the morning and address the Sunday-school in the afternoon.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

SUNDAY, April 28th, 1907.

Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening Service at 7 p.m.

Rev. Frank J. Day

Will preach at both services.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

[Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.]

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A.,

Pastor, will preach at both services.

EVENING SUBJECT— **Perdition; "the Unreal and the Real."**

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST.

(above St. Antoine)

11 A.M.

Rev. W. T. Currie, D.D.

The Noted African Explorer and Missionary will preach.

7 p.m.—The Pastor, REV. E. H. TIPPETT will preach.

Subject: "A Saint in Prison."

ALL WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

SUNDAY, April 28th, 1907.

11 a.m.—Baccalaureate Sermon by **Rev. GEO. F. SALTON, Ph.D.**, of Ottawa.
3.30 p.m.—Meeting for Women only. Rev. Dr. TORREY.
7 p.m.—Meeting for Men only. Rev. Dr. TORREY.
7 p.m.—Meeting for Women only, in Lecture Room. Miss PARKER.
Strangers welcome to these services.

Dominion Square Methodist Church

SUNDAY, APRIL 28th, 1907.

11 a.m.—The Rev. J. J. ARMSTRONG will preach.
7 p.m.—The Rev. W. R. JOHNSON.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.

The Pastor, **REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D.**, will preach at both services.

Subjects:—11.00 a.m.—"A GOOD SOLDIER OF JESUS CHRIST".
7.00 p.m.—"ABLE TO SAVE TO THE UTTERMOST".

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

ART ASSOCIATION

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

EXHIBITION

Open Daily from 2nd to 27th April, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday and Thursday evenings, 8 to 10.

Admission, 25c. Members Free.

Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.

Pastor American Presbyterian Church, will again address

THE MEN'S MEETING,
SUNDAY, 3.30 p.m.
Association Hall.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

Leader this week, C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary.

A Hearty Invitation to Men for both of these meetings.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

MEN'S OWN.

Meeting for Men Only

in CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, April 28th, 3 p.m.

The REV. J. S. JACOBY, Dr. Torrey's Assistant, will give His Life History.

Special singing from the Torrey Hymnal.

Members will please be in their seats at 2.45 sharp

Westmount Lodge A.F. & A.M.

No. 76 G. R. Q.

The Annual Divine Service will be held in Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount, SUNDAY EVENING, April 28th, at 7 p.m.

The Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., will preach.

The W.M. and Officers extend an invitation to all Brethren.

W. R. ALLEN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

THE WESTERN HOSPITAL

The Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Governors will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital on

TUESDAY NEXT, 30th,

at 4 p.m.

George T. Ross, M.D.,
Hon.-Secy.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY OF CANADA.

The First Annual meeting will be held on TUESDAY, April 30, at 8 p.m., at our Hall, 296 Mountain, corner St. Catherine streets

Address by S. S. MACBEAN, on "WHY STAY TO EAT."

Entertainment programme. All members and friends are requested to attend.

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD FOR DANIELS.

Pittsburg, April 27.—C. M. Daniels, of the New York Athletic Club, broke the indoor swimming record for fifty yards at the Sportsmen's Show last night, covering the distance in 24 4-5 seconds. He also held the previous record for this distance, that of 27 seconds.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

HORSE SHOW

ARENA ARENA

MAY 8, 9, 10, 11.

3 PERFORMANCES DAILY 3

Sale of reserved seats at Star Branch office on and after Friday, May 3rd.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

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

April.
20 9.30 a.m. Deutschland, Hamb.-Amer.
20 9.30 a.m. ? White Star.

* Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at head office being 10 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10 a.m. on Fridays.

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

A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

New Institution Will Open its Doors on St. Denis Street to Young Patients, Free of Cost.

APPLICATION FOR GRANT FROM THE CIVIC EXCHEQUER.

Montreal is to have another children's hospital. It is a four-story building situated on St. Denis street, near St. Louis square, and will treat free of cost sick children, without reference at all to race or creed. Very appropriately the committee of management is constituted wholly of women, Miss Levasseur, who took her degrees in Paris after making a special study of children's diseases, being chief medical superintendent.

The committee of the institution is as follows: Mrs. Thibaudeau, president; Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. U. H. Dandurand, Mrs. L. Globensky, Miss Surveyer, Miss Rolland and Mrs. Leblanc.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Levasseur, the medical superintendent, and Mrs. Leblanc, attended a meeting of the civic Finance Committee, and were introduced to the members by Ald. Dagenais, chairman of the Health Committee. Dr. Dagenais explained the character of the new hospital, and on behalf of the two ladies present as representatives of the committee of management he applied for a grant to the hospital of seven or eight hundred dollars from the civic exchequer. It was not pretended that this amount would keep the institution going, and paying patients would be admitted. But a great deal of charitable work would be done, and the speaker had no hesitation in commending the cause as being worthy of financial aid from the city. The need of such a hospital was very much felt in the city, especially among the French-Canadians, owing to the fact, as he understood, that the General and Notre Dame hospitals were not always prepared to admit patients under five years of age.

Ald. Sadler remarked that he had never heard before of an age limit in connection with any of the hospitals.

Ald. Payette, chairman, expressed his sympathy with the movement, and on behalf of the committee promised to take into consideration the application for a grant of money. In the meantime, he asked Dr. Dagenais to bring the matter up before the Health Committee with a view to drawing up a report for the Finance Committee.

Dr. Dagenais said he would gladly do so.

THE LATE PROF. VON MOSELIG-MOORHOF

SCIENTIST WHO INTRODUCED IODOFORM WAS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Vienna, April 26.—Professor Albert Ritter von Moselig-Moorhof, the famous surgeon and introducer of iodoform, while walking on the bank of the Danube to-day, fell in the water and was drowned. It was at first thought he had committed suicide, but inquiries tend to prove that his death was accidental. The professor was subject to sudden fainting fits, due to calcification of the arteries, and it is supposed that an attack of this sort caused him to fall into the river. His body has not been recovered. The death of Professor von Moselig-Moorhof has aroused great public sympathy.

Besides having introduced the use of iodoform in surgical operations, he had an international reputation as the originator of a method of treating caries—the ulceration and decay of bones—with a filling composed of a preparation of iodoform and petroleum. This proved of the highest value in cases of compound fracture of the bones in the arm or leg, often rendering amputation unnecessary.

According to eye-witnesses, Professor von Moselig-Moorhof apparently felt faint, and leaned over the river bank to bathe his face. In doing this he lost his balance, fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was sixty-nine years old.

SPORTING NEWS.

NO GAME YESTERDAY.

Cold and Wet Weather Prevented Montreal-Buffalo Game.

Buffalo, April 26.—Montreal's fixture with Buffalo to-day was again called off on account of cold and wet weather. The probabilities are that the weather will have cleared up by to-morrow afternoon when Manager Kittridge hopes to even up for his defeat in the opening match.

President McCaffrey, of the Toronto Club, saw the Royals in their three-inning game with the Bisons on Wednesday, and was very favorably impressed with the capability of the Montreal team. He is sanguine that both Canadian clubs will be found in the first division of the league at the end of the season.

No word has been received as yet from Home Run Johnson who was secured from Detroit via the New York Americans. He went to his home in Chester, Pa., on account of illness and afterwards wrote to say that he would join the club in Albany. He did not turn up in Albany, however, and no word has been heard of him since, although Manager Kittridge has sent frequent telegrams to his home and to other points where a message would be likely to reach him.

OTHER EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Providence, April 26.—Jersey City won from Providence to-day by 2 to 1, mainly owing to costly errors of the home team in the seventh inning. There was an attendance of 1,900. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .. .. .0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2	6	2	
Providence .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	5	2	

Batteries—McCann, Deegan and Vandergrift; Clinkon and Peterson. Umpire, Conway. Attendance, 1,900. Time, 1.55.

Newark, April 26.—Baltimore defeated Newark here to-day in the second game of the season by a score of six runs to two. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	4	
Baltimore .. .. ..0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3—5	6	1	

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Atkins and Hearne. Umpires, Kelly and Hoffner. Attendance, 1,200. Time, 2 hours.

Rochester, N.Y., April 26.—Rain prevented to-day's Toronto-Rochester game.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	2	0	.1000
Buffalo	1	0	.1000
Toronto	1	0	.1000
Providence	1	1	.500
Jersey City	1	1	.500
Montreal	0	1	.000
Rochester	0	1	.000
Newark	0	2	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York—New York, 4; Washington, 0.
At Detroit—Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
At Boston—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	3	1727
New York	7	3	.700
Chicago	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	4	.636
Cleveland	5	4	.556
Washington	3	7	.300
Boston	3	8	.273
St. Louis	2	9	.182

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Brooklyn—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 5.
At Philadelphia—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburgh-Cincinnati game postponed; rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	6	2	.800
New York	9	3	.750
Pittsburg	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	6	4	.600
Boston	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	4	6	.400
St. Louis	2	6	.250
Brooklyn	1	8	.111

THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

The Eastern is the oldest of the minor organizations, and was the first of the lesser bodies to be established on a sound basis. Pat Powers is again the president of this circuit, and he has steered the organization past several dangerous reefs. To-day there is not a weak line in it, and two of the cities—Baltimore and Providence—are capable of supporting clubs in either the National or American League. All give liberal patronage to their teams, whether pennant contenders or sure tail-enders, and fast ball is in evidence in every game.

Until the Bisons met the Columbus team, champions of the American Association, in a post-season series last fall, the fans at large placed the Eastern a shade lower than the A. A. in playing strength, but the results of those games proved conclusively the power of the Powers brand of ball. That major league owners appreciate the Eastern as a recruiting ground is shown by the number of men drafted from this league each fall, two of its managers—Billy Murray, of Jersey City and Hughey Jennings, of Baltimore—having been advanced to the positions of directors of the Philadelphia National and Detroit American combinations. Their successors in the respective cities are well known on both large and small circuits. Jack Dunn, who handled Providence for two seasons, is the Orioles' new boss, and Joe Bean, who has done his best work under Murray, is the commander of the Skeeters.

A striking feature of the winter shifts is the number of managerial changes, for, besides these two, Joe Kelley will handle the reins in Toronto, in place of Ed. Barrow, who has retired to the hotel business; Lew McAllister will be the dictator in Buffalo, vice Stallings, who has quit the National game, and Hugh Duffy will lead Providence, Dunn having been signed by Baltimore. Mal Kittridge will really have his first chance in Montreal, for when he went there last fall the Royals were disorganized, and he had scant opportunity of bracing them up. Burnham, in Newark, and Buckenberger in Rochester, will be familiar figures as bench leaders. The loss of the men purchased and rafted by the big leagues last fall has been made up by the addition of star minor leaguers turned over by various major teams and the clubs enter the race well equipped with talent of as great ability as ever—New York 'Press.'

M.A.A.A. REVOLVER CLUB

The M.A.A.A. Revolver Club shot off their return match with the Toronto Revolver Club, but up to nine o'clock this morning the Toronto cards had not been received.

HORSE SHOW ENTRIES

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES SHOWS THEM TO BE THE BEST YET.

The entries for Montreal's eighth annual Horse Show came in with a rush on the closing day that it was absolutely impossible to keep up with the work of classification, which has just been completed, and shows not only that the number of horses is fully up to, if not greater, than that of previous years.

This year's list of exhibitors will include the names of many well known horsemen who are making their first appearance in Montreal as exhibitors. All the breeding classes are well filled, and the cup offered by His Excellency the Governor-General will be competed for by eleven entries.

The General Delivery Classes will also show an increase in the number of entries over last year, and the competition between the city bakers for the cup offered by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, is bound to be a keen one.

The classes for Saddle Horses and Hunters will provide lots of hard work for the judges, including, as they do, a large number of new horses in addition to the prize winners of last year.

There are in all nine entries in the Hunt Team Competition, representing six different hunt clubs, for which Mr. David Russell is giving a cup which has to be won twice by the same Hunt before it can become the permanent property of any club. This is the largest number of entries ever received for a class of this kind by any Horse Show in America, and will doubtless prove one of the most attractive features of the Show.

The class for Sporting Tandems, which in previous years had had comparatively few entries, will this year have seven competitors. There will be four entries in the ring when the class for Four-in-Hand teams are called, and the fight in this class for the Blue Ribbon is sure to be a hot one. The local classes have all brought out a large list of entries, and the cup offered by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith for Ladies' Saddle Horses will have seven Montreal ladies competing for its possession.

The competition among the polo men will be the best Montreal has yet seen, there being not less than ten entries in any one of the three classes. Mr. R. L. Agassiz, who will judge the polo ponies, is one of the best known polo men in America, and was a member of the American team that went to Hurlingham.

TENNIS

MISS MAY SUTTON IN CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS.

New York, April 26.—Miss May G. Sutton, the California girl, and her partner, Mrs. G. V. L. Pruyn, won the women's doubles final to-day on the court of the St. Nicholas rink. They defeated Miss Nora Iselin and Mrs. Barger-Wallach in straight sets by the one-sided score of 6—2, 6—2. It was fast and lively tennis.

CORNWALL CLUB ORGANIZED.

Cornwall, April 26.—The Cornwall Tennis Club re-organized for the season last night when the following officers were elected:

Hon. president—Judge O'Reilly.
President—G. F. Smith.
First vice-president—W. D. Knight.
Second vice-president—G. A. Stiles.
Committee—F. Denneny, P. J. Lally, A. Morrison, A. McPhee, Dr. Ross Alguire.
Auditors—Messrs. Pepper and Mcmillan.
Reception committee—Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Shadbolt, Miss Edna Stiles, Miss Ola Ross and Miss Wells.

ACKERMAN FAILED

NO FALL IN HANDICAP MATCH WITH TREMBLAY AT SOHMER PARK LAST NIGHT.

Last night's wrestling match at Sohmer Park between Charles Ackerman and Eugene Tremblay did not take place under the conditions originally agreed upon, for it was found that Ackerman was over the stipulated weight. After some considerable argument, however, Ackerman agreed to try to throw Tremblay twice in an hour. This he failed to do, and did not even obtain one fall in the full hour's wrestling. Although he was at a disadvantage with regard to weight, the defence work displayed by the local champion was of the highest order, and at times his attack put Ackerman in some tight places. Towards the end of the hour, and when the bell for time was just about to be sounded, Ackerman's shoulders were about an inch from the mat, the result of a half Nelson and bar hold following a crotch hold.

At the end of the match the spectators made an ugly rush at Ackerman for some unexplained reason, and Dr. Gadbois, the referee, who interposed, was thrown violently against the ropes.

Beel, the wrestler who once defeated Frank Gotch, will appear at Sohmer Park next Friday, matched against either Yankee Rogers or Parrelli.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

IMPOSING STADIUM FOR NEXT YEAR'S MEET IN LONDON.

The feature of the Franco-British Exhibition to be held in connection with the Olympic games next year will be the enormous Stadium which will be erected for the games. Plans are now completed and will shortly be sanctioned at the meeting of the games committee at The Hague. The Stadium will be an imposing structure, and capable of holding the immense number of 367,000 people at the same time. A running track will be in the enclosure with three laps to the mile, and outside of this track will be an up to date cycle track. On one side of the grounds a swimming bath will be built 110 yards in length. Already twenty-five nations have promised their assistance in the games, and will shortly settle all the details. It is confidently expected that at the exhibition and the games fully ten million people will pass through the turnstiles during the fortnight. There should be no difficulty about this number, because the Stadium will be erected in a fairly central part of the west end of London, at Shepherd's Bush, which is well supplied with good train, 'bus and tube services.

A.A.F.C. GENERAL MEETING TO-NIGHT

The first regular general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada will be held to-night at the M.A.A.A. Club house, Peel street. The regular election of officers will take place, those who have acted up to now having been pro tem. It is not likely, however, that any changes will be made and the election of the present body of officers will be confirmed.

CAPITALS WILL PLAY AT VARSITY OVAL

Ottawa, April 26—The Capitals will likely use 'Varsity Oval again this year. The matter was discussed at length at a meeting of the Capital executive last evening, and it was practically decided to again accept the college terms. All the members of the executive now in Ottawa were present, and the question of grounds was the only one of importance. The Capitals have not yet signed for any grounds, but expect to make their final arrangements in a day or two. The terms of the Exhibition Association are much better than those of the university officials, but Lansdowne Park, while the stands will accommodate a greater crowd, is not nearly so well located as 'Varsity Oval. The final game of last season took place at Lansdowne Park, and the largest crowd on record saw Caps win the championship and Minto cup by defeating the Tecumsehs. The Caps, however, are always sure of a big crowd at the Oval, and it is the better place for players and spectators alike.

BLUE BONNETS COURSE

WILL BE READY FOR TRAINING PURPOSES SHORTLY.

It is thought that in a little more than a week from now the track of the Montreal Jockey Club will be open for training purposes. The perfect system of drainage which takes off the surplus moisture of the course has been working fully up to expectation and it is said that no track on this continent dries out so fast. Where, a week ago, there was a couple of feet or more of snow, the dust is now blowing. The grass is commencing to show green in the steeplechase course. Close attention has been paid to the latter, and all the jumps have been brought up to regulation size. The water jump is now fifteen feet wide—twelve feet at the water basin and three feet of brush. The latter is four feet high.

Entries for the spring meet are coming in rapidly both from Canadian and American owners. The entry lists close on May 4.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CAPITALS

('Canadian Gazette,' London.)

Among the passengers arriving by the 'Empress of Britain' on Saturday morning were the members of the Capital lacrosse team, of Ottawa, the champions of Canada. On Monday the members of the team turned out at Lord's for their first practice in England. Although they had had no play for a considerable time, they exhibited splendid form. Their passing—shorter, harder, and lower than that usually seen in this country—was almost bewildering in its quickness. The certainty and smartness with which they take the ball makes it doubtful whether they will sustain defeat in any of their matches in England. After practice in combination and shooting they had several runs round the ground.

Although the names of positions differ in several instances from those in use in England, the formation is practically the same as that in vogue here. Thus, 'second attack' is equivalent to the English 'third home'; 'outside home' is 'second home'; 'inside home' is 'first home'; the first and third 'attacks' and 'defences' are the same as our attack and defence wings, while the 'second defence' is in England the 'third man.'

After their match against the South the Canadians will meet the West, at Bristol, next Saturday; London, at the Queen's Club, on April 22 (face at 4.45 p.m.); Kent, at Crystal Palace on April 25 (face at 5 p.m. is booked to return to Canada on May 17. team is booked to return to Canada on May 4. It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will witness the last-named game. In the evening the Capitals will be entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil, when Lord Desborough will preside. On April 29 the Canadians will oppose, at Oxford, a team representing the combined 'Varsities, and they will then go north to meet the leading sides there. Probably they will have their hardest matches in this portion of their programme. The

SHORTAGE IN FURS

OWING TO SEVERE WINTER, SAYS TRADER.

Edmonton, Alta., April 26.—William Gordon, the famous fur trader, just arrived here from his trading post at Fort McMurray, says he does not think the fur supply from the far north will be more than half as large as in previous years, on account of the severe winter. Gordon reports much sickness and destitution among the Indians. The cold weather and deep snow cut the fur catch of the season in half, as the animals would not come out. Fortunately there was plenty of moose, which kept the Indians and settlers from starving. Sickness broke out in February, and as the Indians and half-breeds had no proper care, many of them died.

SIEMONTKOUTKOWSKI.

The transcribing clerks in the office of the Recorder of Deeds are wrestling these days with one of the longest names, if not the longest name, that has ever come under their notice. It is that of Stanislaw Siemontkoutkowski, who recently bought a house at the north-west corner of Huntingdon and Salmon streets, the deed of which has been filed for record. What makes it worse for the transcribers is the fact that there is practically no sequence to the syllables of Mr. Siemontkoutkowski's name, so that every time it recurs a careful following, letter by letter, of all the characters is necessary.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

5
SAVE 5 MINUTES
Why waste time every morning making coffee?
"CAMP" COFFEE
Made in a moment. See how good it is, how pure and fragrant. Makers—
R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists Glasgow.

A MINING SUCCESS

The 500,000 Shares of Treasury Stock in

Canadian Pacific Cobalt Development Company, Limited,

Being Eagerly Sought for.

Experienced Investors Enthusiastic Over the Future of These Magnificent Mining Properties.

Early Dividends for Stock Holders

The big "scoop" of 971 acres of promising mining lands in the very heart of the richest ore district of Cobalt, secured by the Canadian Pacific Development Company, has created a sensation in mining circles. Hundreds of letters are coming in with each mail in request for stock. Numbers of these from some of the most prominent mining men, who express genuine optimism over the prospects. All indications point to an early close of the stock books. The proposition is without doubt the best and safest investment yet offered to the public, while, the personnel of the company who have secured this vast area of mining properties, are men of known business ability and standing, who stand in the front rank of enterprising Canadians, CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS and CAPABLE. As stated in a previous announcement, the company have secured absolute and complete control of:

27 Well Selected Properties, Having a Larger Acreage than the Great Nipissing Mining Company, with Encouraging Prospects of Rivalling that Famous Mine.

Treasury Stock at 12½ cents is the GREATEST OPPORTUNITY for the investing public ever placed on the market. It is BOUND TO MAKE FORTUNES FOR THOSE WHO ARE WISE ENOUGH TO SECURE STOCK NOW. Engineers' reports and opinions of expert mining men are of the most optimistic and positive character, and the immediate response for Treasury Stock has already exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the directorate. Now is the time to get in. Only 500,000 shares of Treasury Stock will be offered at this price. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY! PAR VALUE $1. Capital, $3,500,000. FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

BUY STOCK NOW AT 12½ cents.

It is going fast, and this may be your only opportunity. Buy before the advance, which is bound to come. The point is, THAT THE SAME ORE BODY WHICH HAS MADE OTHERS RICH, HAS INDICATIONS ACTUALLY EXPOSED ON THESE MAGNIFICENT CLAIMS.

This is a great chance for the small investor as well as the large. WRITE OR WIRE ORDERS TO

OWEN J. B. YEARSLEY,

BANKER AND BROKER,

61 - 62 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,

TORONTO, ONT.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

President—J. K. PAISLEY, ESQ., Proprietor Grand Union and Victoria Hotels, Ottawa.

Vice-President—S. N. BERRY, ESQ., Deputy Grand Chief Conductor for Canada, Order Railway Conductors, Toronto.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. O. CARSE, ESQ., Barrister, Ottawa.

Managing Director—D. O'Connor, JR., ESQ., Lumber Merchant, Ottawa.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT STEWART, ESQ., M.P., member of Dominion Parliament for Ottawa.

MAJOR D. R. STREET, Secretary-Treasurer Ottawa Electric Co.

E. M. BARRETT, ESQ., of Barrett Bros., Lumbermen and Contractors.

D. J. DRISCOLL, ESQ., Lumber Merchant, Ottawa.

The officers and directors of the CANADIAN PACIFIC COBALT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited, are men of recognized business ability and unquestionable integrity. Their names are well and favorably known in this community, and their standing and record can easily be known by referring to any banking house in the community where they reside. The personnel of the company insures capable and honest management.

☞Send for Prospectus and Map Containing all Information as to Locations, etc., etc.

Canadian Pacific Cobalt Development Company, Limited

Incorporated Under the Laws of Ontario.
Authorized Capital $3,500,000
Divided into 3,500,000 Shares of the Par Value of One Dollar ($1.00) Each, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable

Treasury stock 500,000 shares, comprising in all 27 properties totaling 971 acres in Bucke, Coleman and Lorrain Townships.

A small block is now placed on the market at 12 1-2 cents per share. Write for prospectus and full particulars.

OWEN J. B. YEARSLEY, Banker and Broker
61-2 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 25.—Trade fair, a little slower than at the beginning of the week; 93 loads in to-day, including 1,473 cattle, 113 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 456 calves; export cattle, choice, $5 to $5.25; medium, $4.75 to $4.90; export bulls, $4 to $4.25; export bulls, light, $3.50 to $3.75; export cows, $4 to $4.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.90 to $5.15; medium, $4.50 to $4.65; common, $4 to $4.35; butchers' bulls, $3.25 to $3.50; butchers' cows, $3.50 to $4; stockers, choice, $3.75 to $4; common $3 to $3.25; stockers, bulls, $2.75 to $3; heavy feeders, $4.65 to $4.75; short keeps, $4.75 to $4.90; milch cows, choice each, $40 to $50; common each, $25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $45; export ewes, 5½c to 6c, firm; bucks, 4c to 5c, firm; grain fed yearling lambs, 7½c to 8c, firm; common yearling lambs, 5½c to 6½c, slow; spring lambs, $3 to $6.50 each, steady; calves, 3c to 5¾c per lb., steady. Hogs, selects, $6.40 fats and underweights, $6.15, fed and watered oficars.

East Buffalo, April 26.—Cattle receipts, 100 head; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25.

Veals, receipts, 1,700 head; active and steady; $5.00 to $7.75.

Hogs, receipts, 6,000 head; active and a shade higher. Heavy, $6.75 to $6.95; mixed, $6.95; Yorkers, $6.90 to $6.95; pigs, $6.85 to $6.90; roughs, $5.90 to $6.05.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 9,500 head; active. Sheep steady. Lambs, 15c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $7.75.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Paybl.	1906 High.	1906 Low.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	2½	H July	201	155¾	195½	156½	175	175	175	$175.00	4.0
Power	1¼	Q May	99¾	86	94⅞	81¾	92	91½	91¾	91.75	5.4
M. S. R.	2½	Q May	233¾	230½	239	202	215	212	215	215.00	4.6
Twins	1¼	Q May	122	105¾	107½	89	96	95½	95½	95.50	5.2
Tor. Rl.	1½	Q July	126	104½	115½	100¾	106	105½	106	106.00	5.6
Detroit	1¼	Q May	122	80	84½	65	76	69½	69	69.00	7.2
Richelieu	1¾	Q June	88	79¾	82¼	70	..	..	77	77.00	6.5
N. S. Steel	1½	Q July	73½	59½	79	68	71¼	71¼	71¼	71.25	8.4
Dom. Coal	1	Q July	81¾	58	70¼	57	61½	57½	61⅛	61.13	6.5
Iron bonds	2½	H July	87	79	80	74¾	75¼	75	75	750.00	6.6
Iron Com.			34¾	20½	25	16¾	19¼	19	19	19.00	...
Mackay Com	1	Q July	77	57⅝	75	65¼	70¼	69	70¼	70.25	5.7

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	3¾	Q. June	261	257	246	248	4.0
Merch.	2	Q. June	175½	170	163½	164	4.8
Hoche.	1	Q. June	163	159¼	140	149	5.3
E. T.	2	Q. July	165	162	159¾	160½	5.0
Mols.	2¼	Q. July	230	215½	203	204	4.9
Toronto	2¼	Q. June	250	234	215	220	4.5
B.N.A.	1	H. Oct.	146½	153½	150½	153½	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. July	242¼	242½	235	236	4.2
Dominion	3	Q. July	283	263¼	240	243¾	4.8
Imperial	2¾	Q. Aug.	254½	225	223½	224¼	4.9
Standard	3	Q. June	250½	246½	221	221	5.4
Ottawa	5	H. June	227	234	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. June	146	145	135	135	5.1
Union	2½	H. June	157	152	148¾	147	4.7
N. S.	3	Q. July	295	293	280	290	4.1
Comm.	2	Q. June	190½	179½	173	172½	4.6
Sovereign	1½	Q. May	155¼	134¼	124	124	4.8
BONDS							
Coal	2½	H May	103¼	100	98	100	5.0
Scotia	2	H July	109½	109¼	108	109½	5.5
M.S.R.	2½	H. May	105	104	103	104	4.3

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct.	110	98	95	95	6.3
Lke. Wds.	3	H. June	113	107	106½	106½	5.6
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. July	123½	120	112	112	7.1
Iron	....	....	....	83½	66¾	49	50¼	...
Coal	3½	H. May	121	112	109	110	6.3
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. June	130	120	116	116	6.0
Switch	1¾	Q. July	115	105	105	105½	6.4
Mackay	1	Q. July	75¾	71¾	65	69¼	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	115	112	107	110	6.3
Illinois	1½	Q. July	101¼	94¼	85	87½	6.8
Tri. City	1½	Q. July	95	94½	86½	87	6.8
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July	158½	145	123¾	130	6.0
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. July	171	162	159	159	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1½	Q. Dec.	133	128	123	123	5.6
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. July	108¾	104½	96	99	6.0
Trinidad	1¼	Q. July	81	77	70	77	6.4
Toledo	1	H. May	36¼	29½	23¾	25	4.0
Switch	7	Y. May	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2	H. Oct.	164	136½	100	103	3.8

TRADE REVIEW.

(From 'Bradstreet's.')

Montreal.—There is no lack of activity in general lines of trade here. Retail stocks are showing a better movement following upon warmer weather. It is impossible, however, to speak of wholesale trade conditions without referring again to the difficulty experienced in the obtaining of manufacturers' deliveries. They are still slow, and the end is as far off as ever. This is particularly the case in textiles, for which all prices hold firm. Sorting orders for spring trade have improved during the past week, and there has also been some improvement noted in collections here. The fall business in dry goods is turning out well. As regards summer lines the wind-up of last season left shelves fairly heavy with unsold stocks. Spring goods were particularly slow in moving, but it is now seen that stocks will be pretty well cleared out this year. Silk fabrics and threads are very firm, and carpet prices have been advanced. Hardware is moving briskly. Orders for paints, oils, and the smaller goods are coming in very freely, and heavy lines are active and firm. Pig iron is higher, while boiler plate is easier on account of the removing of the duty on English and American goods. The shortage of rolling stock is proving a great handicap to Canadian railways. The boot and shoe industry here is actively engaged. Country produce is coming in fairly freely. Butter holds firm on a heavy demand. The firmness is partly caused by shipments in New York. Cheese is quiet, although firm in tone. It is said two or three million bushels of Manitoba oats are booked for shipment during the next three months.

Toronto.—All branches of trade here report a continuation of the unusual activity which has prevailed throughout the winter. The demands being made upon manufacturers and wholesalers are still larger than they can well fill, and there is unabated complaint of the slowness of deliveries. All lines of dry goods are firm, silks, cottons, linens and wools especially so. Travellers out report an excellent business doing in fall lines. Retail stocks are moving well, and there is evidence that the end of the season will find spring goods well cleared out. Building permits here are much larger than for the same time last year, and this is causing a heavy demand for many lines of hardware. Similar conditions are reported from the towns and cities of the province. The demand for metals and for heavy hardware generally is brisk, and prices generally firm. Groceries are more active owing to the opening of navigation. Sugars are firm, and expected to advance in sympathy with other markets. Dried fruits are firm, and the demand for rteas brisk. Deliveries of country produce are light owing to spring roads. Butter and cheese is firm. Hides and skins are quiet, with prices steady to easy. Tallow prices are expected to go lower. Wool also is taking an easier turn following foreign markets. Foreign fruits are active. Southern vegeables are scarce and firm. Lemons are expected to hold high prices all through the summer. Collections are generally fair to good. Those from Ontario points have shown some improvement during the past week.

Winnipeg.—Owing to improvement in the weather conditions, trade prospects throughout the West have brightened up considerable during the past week. There has been some fear that continued cold weather would interfere with seeding operations, and perhaps lower the total acreage to be put to crops, but things have taken on a better appearance, and it is confidently expected the total acreage will this year show a very considerable increase. General trade is moving fairly well, although the congested condition of the railways is still a big factor. Government officials are investigating, and it is hoped some means of preventing a recurrence of these conditions will be discovered. Winnipeg bank clearings continue to show steady increases. Collections are still slow.

Vancouver and Victoria.—The situation in the coal mines provides the centre of interest in affairs here. For a long time trouble has been brewing in the British Columbia mines, and it is only lately that matters have come to a head. The mine owners have announced a reduction in wages, and the miners have ceased work for the time being. If this trouble should continue the result will be disastrous to trade throughout all the West. Railways are even now unable to cope with their business, and failing coal something like a tie-up of Western roads must follow. The Labor Department at Ottawa is making every effort to settle the difficulties between the men and their employers, and it is confidently hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at whereby work in the mines will be continued. General trade along the coast is active. Wholesale and retail trade is brisk, and collections fairly good. The lumber trade continues exceedingly busy, and values are firm.

Quebec.—Trade conditions are unchanged from that of the preceding week, general lines being effected by the backward spring. The outlook, however, is encouraging. The car shortage is being felt in this section of the province. Lumbering firms report a difficulty in getting their output to their destinations. Navigation east of Quebec being open, provisions and supplies are being pushed forward to Gulf ports.

Hamilton. — Business continues active along all lines here. Retail trade is moving rather better and collections are somewhat more prompt. Local industries are busily engaged. Manufacturers in most lines have all the business they can attend to. Country produce is coming forward fairly well, with prices firm.

London.—The sorting trade is now fairly active, although spring retail trade has had a quiet tone so far. Deliveries in some lines are still slow. The boot and shoe business here is showing remarkable growth. Manufacturers and jobbers both report they cannot turn out stocks fast enough, and that prospects are bright for a continuation of these favorable conditions. This industry is becoming an exceedingly important one here.

Ottawa.—Wholesale trade continues exceedingly active, although scarcity in some lines of goods is still a factor. Hardware lines are moving well. Values are firm. Local industries are busy and active, and collections generally fair.

WORLD WIDE COMPETITION FOR CAPITAL

('Wall Street Journal.')

The Japanese financier who explained the absence of American capital in Japan as due to the high state of prosperity in the United States no doubt spoke correctly. Not only are the United States inadequately supplied by their own capital, but we find it necessary to go abroad and compete with other countries in endeavoring to increase the quantity available for doing the home work. We are thus competing with Asia for the surplus resources of European nations in the promotion of industry and commerce. Asia in this case means Japan and China, as well as Russia and India.

This has a direct bearing on our future borrowing power in Europe. The future of Asia as a field for the loan capital of Western Europe is constantly improving. The imperial government of China is now restoring its sovereignty in Manchuria, so that the three rich provinces there are likely to offer more tempting opportunities than ever in mining, in manufacturing, and in transportation. Japan is pouring fresh resources into domestic enterprises, foreign trade, and the control of natural resources on the mainland of Asia.

Even Russia, tireless and far-seeing, is in her own way taming central Asia to serve her part in the economic order of modern progress. In due time Mongolia must be reckoned with as a field of investment; also that portion of China in Yunnan which stands over against India on the south-west, through which India is cutting a railway to the head-waters of the Yangtse. These little known interiors have, no doubt, treasures of forests and mineral wealth, the exploitation of which will yet sustain millions of people and call for billions of capital. In fact, large portions of the Asiatic world have as yet hardly been touched by the genius of investment.

But there must come a time when foreign fields will offer better rewards than those at home. Then the three main objects will be Asia, Africa and Latin America, including the Caribbean and the West Indies. Of these three, our southern neighbors are likely to have the first call. Our first problem will be the consolidation of the American continents, because both nature and history are with us, and we cannot go far wrong in following their lead.

Yet the American investor is not going to ignore Africa. The Congo concession to the Ryan syndicate proves that. Nor will Asiatic fields cease to attract, because the commercial stakes are too tempting for our industries. The Panama Canal will emphasize the value of the Orient to us. But until that is opened, and for long thereafter, the burden of American capital outlay in foreign fields is more likely to go to our continental neighbors.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

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, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

E. F. HEBDEN,
General Manager.

Montreal, April 22, 1907.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and at the branches on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th March, 1907.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

(Incorporated 1855.)

To the DEPOSITORS IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

On and after the 1st March, 1907, Interest on Balances in the Savings Department will be credited

FOUR (4) TIMES A YEAR

on the last days of May, August, November and February.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES

MAIN OFFICE: - - McGill and St. James Sts.
THOS. F. HOW, Manager.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, 565 ONTARIO STREET, Maisonneuve. ST. CATHERINE & GUY STS. ST. ETIENNE ST., Point St. Charles also, ST. LAMBERT.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - $3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, $5,250,000

Systematic Saving will soon result in a respectable bank account, and enable its owner to seize business opportunities that the thriftless cannot grasp.

INTEREST CREDITED QUARTERLY IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Montreal Branch, 164 St. James St.

W. P. HUNT, Manager.

COBALT STOCKS

BOUGHT and SOLD

Write for particulars

GREVILLE & CO., Ltd.
(Established 1896)
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.
60 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

222St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

All Classes. Accident and Health Insurance Issues.

EMPLOYEES' LIABILITY
WORKMAN'S COLLECTIVE
TEAMS LIABILITY
ELEVATOR INSURANCE
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH INSURANCE,
Covering all Diseases.

ERNEST PITT,
Prov. Manager.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advisor sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL.

OWEN N. EVANS
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

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

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Commissioners for all the Provinces And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott. L. A. David.

Tel. Main 3080

PATTERSON & BROWN,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St., MONTREAL
W. Patterson, M.A., L.L.B., E.N. Brown, B.A., B.C.L.

MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MacLennan, K. C. J. J. Meagher.

SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K. C. FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W SKINNER
KENNETH G. ROBERTSON

VIPOND & VIPOND,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING
1760 NOTRE DAME STREET.
ERNEST E. VIPOND H. SALKELD VIPOND
Telephone Main 331.

ACCOUNTANTS.

LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 352 Temple Building.
Telephone Main 2481.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the First DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 16th May.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1907.

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; 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 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,' of Montreal.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

Subscribers desirous of having their friends receive daily reports of the great evangelist's meetings during his stay in Montreal can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed for twenty-five cents to each address, providing extra postage will not be required.

● L.Q. 5 C N.M.12 APRIL ● F.Q. 20 ● F.M. 28

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

A difference of opinion exists among aldermen as to the sort of books which should be included in the civic library. Mr. Ethier, the city attorney, to whom the question was submitted, correctly interprets the by-law giving existence to the library as limiting it to works ancient and modern, treating on science, arts and general subjects likely to be of interest to the working classes. It appears, however, that the people are not hungry for technical lore, and want literary books, and, to meet this demand, the library committee began to include such works. This is a new illustration of the old story about authority deciding what sort of books people should read, and the people deciding for themselves what they will read. A technical library would certainly be a great boon to working people if they would use it. But if their schooling has not been such as to fit them to want it, and if they do want lighter reading, the committee can hardly be blamed for yielding to the popular demand. It is wise to encourage the reading habit and, considering the enormous quantity of trashy and positively vicious cheap literature daily unloaded on the public, the providing of wholesome untechnical reading should need no apology. All librarians of experience are agreed that, once the reading habit is formed, most readers develop a taste for more and more worthy reading. Novel reading palls upon the most inveterate devourers of fiction after a while. They turn to history, science, biography and even philosophy, often guided by a craving for knowledge which their lighter reading has given them an inkling of. For ordinary people the perusal of technical books is too much like work to be attractive. There are, of course, men and women who desire to perfect themselves in their callings and who eagerly avail themselves of the advantages of a technical library when they can. But such persons are comparatively few.

FREEDOM'S TRIUMPH.

Of all testimony ever borne to the excellence of British political institutions, the loyalty shown by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha and their cordiality with each other in aiding in the consolidation of the empire are the most convincing and gratifying. In the latter sense, their attitude in the Imperial Conference is of the deepest significance, as giving the most conspicuous proof the British people could desire of the essential unity of the empire, and, at the same time, proclaiming to all the nations watching the proceedings with keenest interest, that men of all races can and do enjoy the fullest freedom and justice under the British flag. Of equal, perhaps greater, importance is the effect the presence and earnest loyalty of these two premiers must have on the people of the United Kingdom. From them Britons at home cannot choose but learn to think imperially, forget their insularity, and rise to a conception of the magnificent heritage they are called upon to share with former foes who are now their loyal, contented friends and brother Britons. Human political wisdom never achieved a grander triumph than this. Looking back at the long struggles and furious warlike contests of bygone centuries, and contemplating the result as symbolized by two such gracious and imposing figures as those of the French Canadian and Dutch Afrikander, who can believe that the British mission of freedom, justice and peace will not be eventually fulfilled? This is, indeed, an epoch in the history not only of the British empire, but of the world. It is the issuing of a proclamation to all mankind that political institutions which confer on all men who live under them the birthright of freedom and self-government, are the only true and lasting bulwarks of empire. In these days a page of history has been written which will shine effulgently throughout future ages, when stories of victorious battlefields will be forgotten, and men will esteem the events we are now witnessing as among the most fortunate that ever took place in the annals of human progress towards a perfected civilization. This is the highest, broadest and by no means exaggerated view of the conference of premiers in London. Differences there may be among them as to details, for this is an unprecedented experiment in imperial politics. Party criticism is also to be expected, and should be discounted. Like sectionalism, it is within the province of those who fear they will have to surrender their cherished prejudices. But the empire is big enough to accommodate all kinds of people and all varieties of opinion.

LONGBOAT.

A hundred thousand people and more are said to have turned out in Toronto on Tuesday night to welcome Longboat, the winner of the Boston Marathon. He was acclaimed as having done honor to his country, his city, his club and himself. And so doubtless he did, the honor that comes from the possession of strong lungs, stout heart, muscular limbs, and the perseverance and energy required to make a world record in a twenty-five mile foot race. Consequently, the citizens crowded in their thousands to see him when he arrived; a torchlight procession accompanied him in triumph to the City Hall, where the assembled civic dignitaries did him honor; and the mayor pinned a gold medal on his breast, congratulated him on his victory, and announced to him that the city had voted five hundred dollars toward a fund for his education. This, of course, is all very right and proper. It is an evidence of the wholesome democracy of athletics that this humble Indian lad should have received such honored recognition, just as it is an evidence of good common sense that the more substantial part of the citizens' commemoration of his prowess should take the form of a fund for his education. The young Onondaga may yet win the race in higher fields of honorable competion. It is not only a glory to Canada the world over, but distinctly to her profit that she should be known for the second time to have beaten the world in this form of physical prowess.

We are, however, forced to ask ourselves whereunto our civilization has attained when a great city so seriously and so sedulously sets itself to honor mere athleticism, as Toronto has done in the case of Scholes, the winner of the diamond sculls; in that of Sherring, the victor in the Marathon foot-race at Athens, and now again in the case of Longboat. When Dr. Osler went home to the city of his birth after his appointment as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, we are not aware that any crowds awaited him at the station or any civic magnates assembled to do him honor. When young Rose slipped home for the Christmas vacation of 1905, fresh from the winning of those blue ribbons of Oxford classical learning, the Ireland and the Craven scholarships, we never heard of any torchlight procession being held or of any medal being given to him to celebrate the event. And yet, Osler has done infinitely more for the name and fame of Toronto and of Canada than could be done by a whole army of Marathon winners; and Rose's rare and surprising double victory has placed, not only his own name, but the name of his college and his country high up in the estimate of the world of learning. We are not blaming the glorification of a sound heart and muscles; may they long continue sound. We are not petitioning for processions for men of still nobler achievement. We are only seeking from such facts to form an estimate of ourselves as a people and to inquire what our highest ideals are. Do we really still value muscle more than mind?

THE GREAT LORD LISTER.

The eightieth birthday of Lord Lister took place on April 5, and was commemorated in the chief centres of civilization. In London, the initiative was taken by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, at a meeting held at the Royal College of Surgeons, with the president of the college in the chair. At that meeting, it was decided that the best method of commemoration would be the publication, of a specially-prepared edition of Lord Lister's writings. The edition will amount to no more than two volumes of five hundred pages, but in that brief compass is matter which has changed the whole aspect of surgery and has saved countless thousands from excruciating agony and death. Addresses to the great discoverer of the antiseptic treatment in surgery—the greatest surgeon of our own or probably any age—have poured in from eminent surgeons from everywhere, the address from Denmark being signed by a thousand members of the profession. It was Lister who first perceived the significance of Pasteur's labors in their bearing on surgery. In 1880, he commenced the systematic study of the inflammation which then was customary as a consequence of wounds or injuries. The mortality attending surgery was so appalling as to bring it into discredit. and very many preferred to suffer and die rather than submit to the operator's knife. The introduction of chloroform had removed the pain of operations, but practically every operation was still followed by suffering and fever and formation of matter in the wound, and a very large proportion terminated fatally from what was then diagnosed as 'hospital fever,' or 'hospital gangrene,' but which is now known as blood poisoning. How little was known of the cause of this is shown by the conclusions in regard to it of the late Sir James Simpson, whose attention perforce was early directed to the subject. He thought that the very walls and furniture got poisoned by emanations from the sick, and he recommended restricting operations to places which had never been thus contaminated. One of his proposals was that the hospitals of the future should be only temporary structures, so that they could be burnt down from time to time and replaced by others of similar character. His belief in this supposed panacea was so great that he industriously collected statistics to show that the surgery of rural localities was far more successful than that of towns and cities! That was trying to square the facts to the theory with a vengeance!

Pasteur's researches on fermentation first started Lister on his quest. Surely a beneficent 'entente cordiale!' From the results of those researches he derived the two pregnant ideas that 'decomposition 'in organic tissues is due to the intru-'sion of living germs of low forms of 'vegetable life; and, that these forms 'spring always, like the higher ones, 'from parents like themselves, and can-'not arise spontaneously in the human 'body.' This suggested that the complete exclusion of germs would prevent the occurrence of putrefaction in wounds and would incidentally prevent the formation of matter. The first experiments were made with compound fractures, where fragments of bone protruded through the skin. Carbolic acid, a powerful germicide, was applied to these wounds and the results were brilliantly successful. Carbolic acid, however, was too active an irritant for general surgical wounds, and many years of patient investigation and experiment followed, until at last complete success crowned Lord Lister's efforts. Every internal part of the body is now when necessary made the subject of surgical treatment, and the surgeon is now able to free from disease innumerable sufferers who before the Lister discovery were doomed to suffering and early dissolution. As a benefactor of the human race, saving it from suffering and death, only one man challenges comparison with Lord Lister, and, that, of course, is Sir James Young Simpson, the discoverer of anesthetics. It is possible, nay probable, that the amount of suffering and the number of lives saved by vaccination is as great as those saved by aseptic surgery, but whereas Jenner's discovery seems to have been the result of clever observation, Lord Lister's discovery was the result of long continued investigation and experiment. Jenner's discovery, however, was suggestive of much that has followed in therapeutics. No wonder the world loves and honors Lord Lister and desires for him every blessing.

LORD CROMER SUMS UP.

Lord Cromer, in his latest report to the British government, does not regard the Pan-Islamic movement as seriously as others whose writings on that subject have attracted attention in Europe. Lord Cromer having had long and intimate associations with Mahommedans of both the ruling and subject classes, his opinion is entitled to the highest respect. During the many eventful years in which he has administered the affairs of Egypt he has come as near as any Christian from the West could come, to an understanding of the Oriental mind, and has succeeded surprisingly in managing peoples strangers to and suspicious of European ideas and methods of government. He does not believe that any wide spread concerted Pan-Islamic uprising is to be feared, but admits there may be sporadic outbursts of fanaticism. This belief is founded in the first place on the doubtful possibility of Moslem co-operation and cohesion when once it comes to a question of passing from words to deeds; and in the second place, he is confident of the power of Europe to deal effectively with the material, though not with the spiritual, aspects of the movement. It may be, however, that the spiritual aspect is the most important, oriental people having an inclination to Theocratic forms of government, for which Western nations have an increasing aversion, as they advance on lines of democratic development. There are racial as well as religious, animosities to be dealt with. How dangerous and furious these may become was shown by the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 in India. In Egypt the spirit of nationalism has grown in strength of recent years. While all classes acknowledge the wisdom and beneficence of British rule, and while all must admit that to exchange it for the savage rule of a mahdi or for the oppressive extravagance of an Ismail, would be to plunge into an inferno, Lord Cromer admits that at heart the Egyptians are hostile to what they regard as alien and infidel government. They would like to manage their own affairs and he sympathizes with them to the extent of observing that it is well for a nation to entertain an ideal even though its realization may be distant and beset with many difficulties. Nevertheless, he holds that national self-government by Egyptians is impossible. In his opinion, it would lead inevitably to intrigue, corruption and the worst evils of personal government, ending at last in bankruptcy, as it did before. Yet it would be unwise to ignore a widely entertained national aspiration, and Lord Cromer makes suggestions as to methods of utilizing it. These form, perhaps, the most important part of his report, inasmuch as it appears evident that it is in the interest of all nations and of civilization generally that British control in Egypt should continue undisturbed.

A STATUE FOR CLIVE.

Lord Curzon, in the 'Times,' calls attention to the absence of any monument in India, or indeed in London, to Lord Clive, the first founder of the British Empire in Asia. Assuming that the commemoration of great men in marble or bronze is a befitting, even when it is a belated triumph to themselves, and an honorable incentive to others, Lord Curzon is persuaded that there is no need to argue the case for a memorial to Clive. True, his life was passed amid startling vicissitudes of fortune, and went out in tempestuous gloom, but his nevertheless was a life of 'pre-eminent service, 'of dazzling achievement, and of eternal 'renown.' As Lord Curzon says, he was persecuted and reviled beyond almost any public servant in a century of the coarsest political passions, and was the victim of the blackest political ingratitude, and no celebration followed his melancholy demise. He was buried in a humble parish church, and not in 'the great temple of reconciliation,' no slab or monument marks his grave, and not until half a century after his death was the most meagre justice done in 'the avenging page of history' to the man who, at the age of thirty-one, 'planted 'the foundations of an empire more en-'during than Alexander's, more splendid 'than Caesar's.'

When Clive entered upon his military career, at the age of twenty-five, the fortunes of the British in India were trembling in the balance, with the probabilities that the French would drive them out; but by the remarkable influence which he exercised over the native mind and character, and by his audacity and energy, he wrought an astonishing transformation in a very few years and gave India to the empire. It is true that there are some acts in Clive's career that his admirers can neither defend nor explain away, but it is fair not only to allow for the low ideals of his time, but for the demoralizing nature of Oriental warfare. As for loot, considering the opportunities, he was 'surprised at his own moderation.' The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the deciding battle of Plassey will be celebrated on June 23, and many will agree with Lord Curzon that it would be appropriate if 'the occa-'sion were utilized to wipe out the stain 'of a century and a half of neglect.' A statue to him should surely find a place in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's, as well as in Government House, India, for India still more than Great Britain has profited unspeakably by the results of his prowess.

A CITY INDICTED.

Mr. Geo. Kibbe Turner, who by an article in 'McClure's Magazine' recently drew attention to the good effects of 'government by commission' in Galveston, this month gives a very different picture of civic government under prevailing popular institutions. Chicago has earned for itself a reputation for open and violent crime, and Mr. Turner gives as the reason 'the tremendous and 'elaborate organization—financial and 'political—for creating and attracting 'and protecting the criminal' which that city possesses. The criminal is one who has weltered back into a primitive, savage condition, and in most large cities the sale of means to this end is a dreadful source of financial profit to those who are callous enough to undertake it. Chicago is notable in this regard. The city contains 7,300 licensed liquor sellers and about 1,000 unlicensed. The majority of the saloons are owned by the breweries. These breweries are over capitalized, and to earn dividends are obliged 'to fill Chicago with beer to the 'point of saturation.' Up to a year ago there was no legal hindrance to the multiplication of saloons. Now the law limits the number to one to every 500 people, but there is really one to every 285, disregarding the 1,000 unlicensed dealers. In the laboring wards the licensed saloons run as high as one to every hundred and fifty of the population. The pressure of the breweries to sell beer almost crushes the retailer out of existence, and he has in many cases to descend still lower to irregular and criminal methods 'to make his place pay.' A year ago the license fee was raised from $500 to $1,000 in the hope that it would wipe out the criminal saloon. As was to be expected, it only did away with a few hundred miserable little grog shops, while 'the man with the side 'line of prostitution and gambling naturally survived and had the benefit 'of the other's failure.' A large proportion of Chicago's population, European peasants and Southern negroes, are just the people to be made into violent criminals by strong drink, and under this baleful influence they are a constant and growing menace to society.

The next great evil mentioned by Mr. Turner is impurity. There are said to be at least 10,000 professionally depraved women in Chicago; the 'organizers' of this hellish business, and not the unfortunates, reap the financial profit on the sale of body and soul, and Mr. Turner says: 'Chicago has the "busi-'ness" organized from the supplying of 'young girls to the drugging of the 'older and less salable women out of 'existence—with all the nicety of mod-'ern industry. As in the stock yards, 'not one shred of flesh is wasted.' The third large 'business of dissipation' is gambling. This is said to be in the hands of a few favored groups of gamblers who divide the city between them, and if a new-comer enters the field without their consent he is raided by the police. It is estimated that these various classes of creators of criminals have a total annual revenue of at least $135,000,000. A proportion of this goes to purchase protection from the authorities. This is gained through the ward boss, who is especially powerful in the two populous down town wards, the First and Eighteenth. He buys votes and sells privileges. Four of these bosses—Michael Kenna, John J. Coughlin, John J. Brennan, and M. C. Conlon, have absolute power as political dictators in their wards, and have become rich by evil doing. They have their wards divided into voting precincts each under a captain who is generally a past master in criminal politics. Their method of using various grades of 'hoboes,' confidence men, pickpockets and other criminals for election purposes is scientific in its exactness.

These two wards are the leaders in the Democratic organization, and after each election have always gained the privilege of choosing their own police court judges and their own police officials. This, of course, makes the administration of the law an absolute mockery. Offenders against the law last year were charged a regular tariff, gathered in, weekly or monthly, by collectors. In return, the contributor was entitled to notice from the police of any danger, and a further notice when it was safe to resume business. About two hundred thousand dollars a year are supposed to be paid to the police for the protection of dissipation. There is practically no patrolling; there are many men with criminal records upon the force, and some have even helped to organize burglaries. Under these circumstances it is little wonder that there were a hundred and eighty-seven homicides in Chicago between December 1, 1904, and December 1, 1905, and that its death rate from murder is six or eight times greater than that in the cities of Great Britain, and twenty-five times greater than in the cities of Germany. Mr. Turner believes that conditions in Chicago are typical of those in many other large cities, and considers that the eruptions of crime in Pittsburg and San Francisco spring from similar causes. He shows with reason that the misgovernment which fosters all this lawlessness would be almost imposible in a city administered like Galveston. Certainly, where aldermen and magistrates are indebted to a criminal ward organization for their election, it is foolish to expect them to offend it. The prevalent method of civic government has been tried and found wanting in more cities than Chicago. Probably in no city on this continent is it an unqualified success, and in the large centres of population it is seldom anything else than a dismal failure. As we know to our cost, a council of its creation can defy every interest which represents responsible and profitable citizenship. We may congratulate ourselves that in Montreal we have not reached the depth of degradation sounded in Chicago. In the attitude of our council toward the early closing of saloons, however, as well as in some other matters, there is evidence that similar influences exist, and are gathering strength among us, and that we need not go to any foreign city to find what Mr. Turner calls 'protection to the sale of savagery.'

ST. LAWRENCE AND THE COMING SHIPS.

I cannot loiter on my way,
The ice is drifting through Belle Isle,
And far to seaward by Cape Ray
Broad leagues of open water smile.
Unheeded now the inland barge
Creeps heavily, the fisher dips
His meshes in my brimming marge;
I go to meet the coming ships.

They steam from Thames by Dover Strait,
They cleave the Bristol Channel's tide,
They pass the Mersey's thronging gate
And issue from the crowded Clyde.
Out past the homing craft they sheer,
The Irish Coastline by them slips;
Ere many days they will be here;
I go to meet the coming ships.

Full-fraught with wealth of merchandise,
They plough the main with furrows deep;
Upon the waves they sink and rise,
But onward, onward ever keep.
And some a viewless message send,
Whose airy flight their speed outstrips;
And all their yearnings hither tend:
I go to meet the coming ships.

I tarry not by fortress old,
Nor pause by any pleasant shore,
But hasten, eager to behold
Those brave leviathans once more.
To welcome them with parted banks
And kiss their prows with loving lips,
And soothingly caress their flanks;
I go to meet the coming ships.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

NEGRO CALLS HIMSELF A BLOCK OF WOOD.

Ray Stannard Baker, who is writing a series of articles on the negro in the 'American Magazine,' says in the May number that a large part of the conversation among negroes deals with the race question.

Mr. Baker says that he had been at the Piedmont Hotel, in Atlanta, only a day or two when his negro waiter began to take especially good care of him. He flecked off imaginary crumbs and gave Mr. Baker unnecessary spoons. Finally, when no one was at hand, he leaned over and said:

'I understand you're down here to study the negro problem.'

'Yes,' Mr. Baker said, a good deal surprised. 'How did you know it?'

'Well, sir,' he replied, 'we've got ways of knowing things.'

Another curious thing happened not long afterwards. Mr. Baker was lunching with several Southern men, and they talked, as usual, with the greatest freedom in the full hearing of the negro waiters. Somehow, Mr. Baker could not help watching to see if the negroes took any notice of what was said. Finally, Mr. Baker put the question to one of his friends:

'Oh,' he said, 'we never mind them; they don't care.'

One of the waiters instantly spoke up: 'No, don't mind me; I'm only a block of wood.'

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 27th, 1907

THE LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS AND NEW YO RK.

In Dress Goods and Silks.

"BROWNS ARE FASHIONABLE, BUT GREYS ULTRA FASHIONABLE."

There's no question about it, Browns and Tans are very fashionable; almost too fashionable; they're becoming popular, and there's nothing that causes a change of fashion like popularity.

The exclusive circles in Paris and New York are now adopting grey, in fact that color is being taken up quite freely for summer wear.

We have a very fine stock of exclusive novelties, in the very shades of grey that the fashionable sets have decided upon, and we're making our exhibition of the same on Monday.

All Wool Voiles, in five different weaves, **.75, $1.00** *a yd.*
Silk and Wool Voiles, **$1.25, $1.50** *yd.*
Silk and Wool Crepe, **$1.00, $1.50.**
All Wool Taffeta Checks, **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**
Broadcloths, unspottable finish, **$1.50, $1.75, $2.00.**
Silk and Wool Taffeta, **$1.25.**
All Wool Taffeta, **.75, $1.00.**
Silk and Wool Eolienne, **.75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**
All Wool Cashmere Stripes, **$1.50** *a yd.*
All Wool French Poplins, **.65, .75, $1.00.**
All Wool Henriettas, **.75, $1.00.**

TO DRESSMAKERS.

Notwithstanding the tremendous amount that we have already sold this season we are still able to match all fashionable shades in

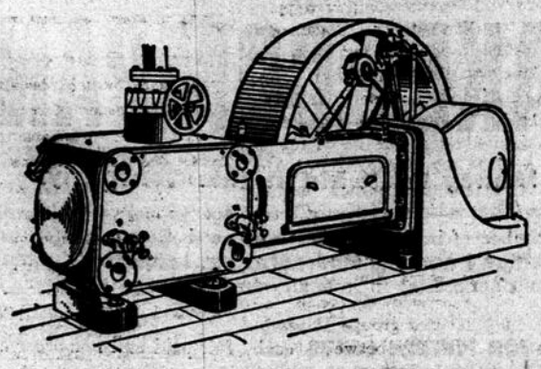
BRAIDS, EDGINGS AND APPLIQUES, BOTH PLAINS AND FANCIES.

TO THOSE FOR WHOM NEW DRESSES ARE BEING MADE.

Are you paying much attention to the trimmings? Have'nt you noticed that it is the trimming that makes the difference? Same material, same design, same style, different trimming—and WHAT a difference! Now, we have just that which is needed, just the make of trimming, just the shade of trimming, just the design in trimming, just the last final touch; we have it, and it's not necessarily expensive either.

The John Murphy Company Limited

ROBB POWER PLANTS



We design and contract for steam power plants and maintain an experienced and thoroughly practical engineering staff that is at the service of our customers.

Corliss Engines
High Speed Vertical Engines
Medium Speed Horizontal Engines
Robb-Mumford Boilers
Return Tubular Boilers
Water Tube Boilers

Robb Engineering Co., Limited
AMHERST, N. S.

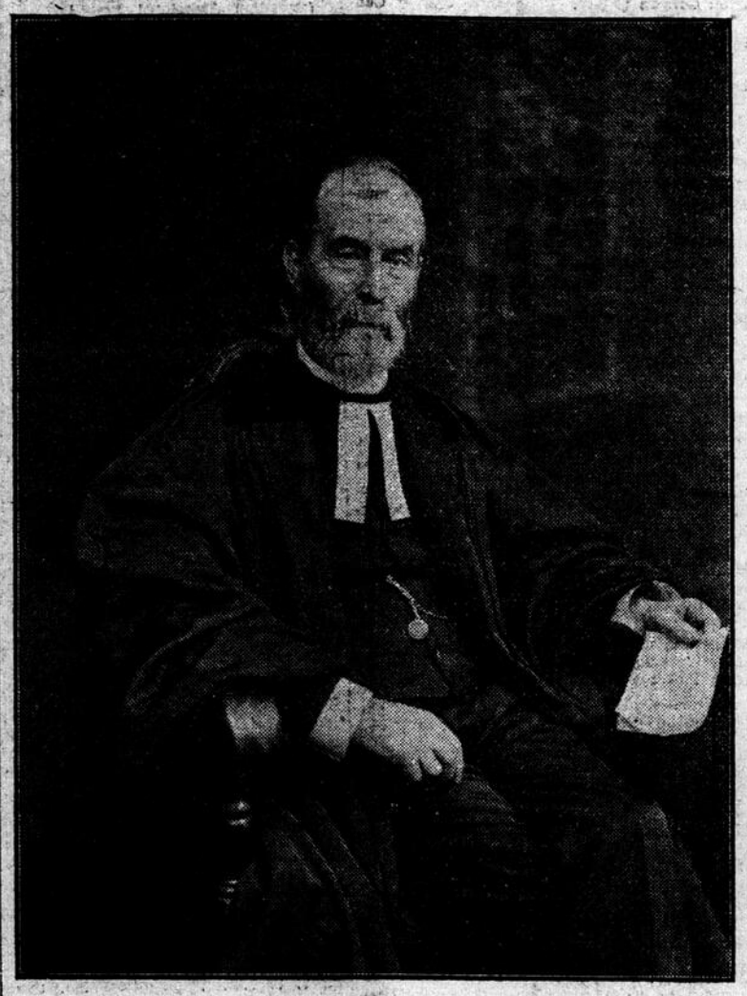
District Offices: 320 Ossington Ave., Toronto, WILLIAM McKAY, Manager. Bell Telephone Bldg., Montreal, WATSON JACK, Manager. 355 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, J. F. PORTER, Manager.

OWEN SOUND RAILWAY

C. P. R. REPORTED TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR THE CHARTER.

It is reported in Toronto that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is negotiating to secure the charter of the Owen Sound & Meaford Railway, a road which has only recently been subsidized by the Dominion Government to the extent of $96,000. The line has yet to be built. It is to run from Owen Sound to Meaford, skirting the south side of the Georgian Bay. By getting control of this road the C. P. R., with its new Victoria Harbor line and the Owen Sound branch, would have three ports on the Georgian Bay.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



THE REV. A. FALCONER, D.D., MODERATOR.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will open in Erskine Church on June 5.

The retiring moderator is the Rev. Alexander Falconer, D.D., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and he will open the Assembly with a sermon, and constitute the Assembly.

It is impossible to predict who is likely to be the moderator for next year. Many names have been mentioned for the office, but the so-called nominations by presbyteries have no legal effect, being merely suggestions to the church.

Unlike the churches of the Mother Country, the church in Canada has no recognized leaders, and this year the church is sending up a very large number of new names both of ministers and elders. One in every six of the ministers is eligible to be a member of Assembly, but although these are elected by presbyteries, they do not all attend. There is an equal number of elders elected, and even fewer of them attend. The number chosen is about 500 of both orders, but of these not more than 350 are likely to be present.

The principal theme of discussion, it is expected, will be 'church union.' There will probably be more than usual interest in the report on union, on account of the fact that both the Anglican and Baptist churches having been invited to share in the negotiations, and their attitude towards the movement will by that time be known. The report on union between the Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians, indicating progress during the year, will also occupy considerable attention.

The ordinary routine business will be considered, and the great mission schemes of the church always occupy a prominent place in the programme of the Assembly. The reports on French evangelization; on the life and work of the church, on Sabbath schools and young people's societies, will also be submitted and discussed.

The report on colleges will be of more than usual interest, especially that of the Montreal Presbyterian College, since the names of two new professors recommended by the board of management of the college, will be submitted for the approval of the Assembly.

STREET CORNER ICE CREAM.

MR. J. R. DICK MAKES A PLEA FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE BUSINESS.

The question of the renewal of the licenses for street ice cream venders was again before the Hygiene Committee on Thursday.

In an interview with a 'Witness' reporter, Mr. J. R. Dick, the superintendent of the Boys' Home, was most energetic in denouncing the evil as a danger to the health and still more the morals of the boys who make up the clientele of the ice cream cart. Most of the carts were dirty, he declared, and it was a disgusting thing to see the boys licking the mess from egg-cups which had been in use by another boy, who might be afflicted with a mouth disease, only the moment before, the cups having been given a perfunctory rinsing in dirty water before being handed to the next customer. In many cases also the conditions under which the stuff was made were disgusting, Mr. Dick said, and recalled a case which had once come within his personal knowledge of 'ice cream' for sale on the streets having been manufactured in the dark recesses of an old and disused stable on Balmoral street.

Boys, Mr. Dick further declared, will steal car tickets, stamps, money or anything else they can use as currency, not because they have such a passion for the cream so much as because many of the venders not over-clean personally, encouraged the boys to toss their pennies and nickels for the chance of getting a 'lick' free.

FRENCH TEMPERANCE WORK.

At a meeting of temperance delegates in the French Methodist Institute, Westmount, representing the societies in connection with the different French Protestant churches of Montreal, a temperance organization was formed under the following officers: President, Paul Villard, M.A., M.D.; vice-president, Miss E. Demers; secretary, Mr. Maillard; treasurer, the Rev. I. P. Bruneau; corresponding secretary, Miss Therrien; press correspondent, Mr. A. G. Arnett. Several churches have already responded to the very pressing appeal made lately by Dr. Villard in an address in the French Baptist Church of l'Oratoire, on Mance street. The hope is entertained that each French Protestant congregation, forming a temperance society with the liberty of its own laws, will be willing to join this federation, and the promoters desire that before the end of April all the French Protestant churches of the city of Montreal and others in the Province of Quebec will organize and be ready to join this central or 'mother' society, and put forth their best efforts in the great temperance movement represented by the above-named officers. Dr. Villard is a friend of all good works destined for the welfare of humanity. He is ever ready to speak on his favorite topic, 'Temperance,' wherever he may be called, and to deal with it with all the zeal and eloquence which the subject demands. His heart is in the temperance cause.

DOCTORS DON'T KNOW ALL.

When they say Asthma is incurable they only think so. Every day bad cases are cured by Catarrhozone; this scientific treatment is a perfect success. Try Catarrhozone yourself.

CONCERT AT ST. LAMBERT.

On Thursday evening the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church at St. Lambert gave a delightful song recital in the church under the management of Mr. H. Percy Woodley, baritone, of this city, assisted by Miss Clara Jeffrey, Miss Alice Ness, Miss W. Goodchild and Miss D. Locke. The music was of a high class, and all did their parts admirably. Mr. Woodley's efforts were much appreciated by the large audience, and he was recalled several times during the evening. His rendering of 'The Lord is my Light,' by Frances Allisen, and 'Love's Coronation,' by Aylward, with violin obligato by Miss Goodchild, were most pleasing. Miss Jeffrey's piano solo, 'Polonaise in E minor,' by Chopin, showed remarkable technique, and was much applauded. Miss Ness rendered her numbers admirably, and showed she has a voice of remarkable power and sweetness. Mrs. B. Burland and Miss K. C. Christie were the accompanists. The entertainment concluded by all joining in 'God Save the King.'

CONCERT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The school children of Montreal are to be treated to a concert in the High School hall, Peel street, on Friday afternoon, May 10, at 3:30 o'clock. The programme is to be supplied by the Montreal Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Seifert, while Mr. E. M. Renouf is kindly providing the tickets and programmes. Miss Dolly Lucas is playing, and the other artists are by no means amateurs. The proceeds are for the Maxwell wing of the Children's Memorial Hospital.

THE TORREY REVIVAL SERVICES.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed post-paid one month during Dr. Torrey's stay in Montreal for twenty-five cents.

LAYTON BRO

Importers and dealers in high-grade

PIANOS AND ORGANS

One of Montreal's oldest and largest Piano Houses

CAPITAL - $100.000

Head depot for the world-famed Karn Pianos & Organs, Behr Bros. and Brinsmead Pianos; Pianauto Piano-Player, etc., etc.

WAREROOMS and OFFICES:

144 PEEL ST., (Opp. Dominion Sq.)

N.B.—Open evenings until 9.30.

AS A SURE ROAD to HEALTH and STRENGTH NOTHING WILL EQUAL

TRISCUIT

The palatable and nutritious Shredded Wheat Wafer. Contains in most digestible form all the nutritive elements of the whole wheat kernel. Its continued use will prevent nearly all the stomach and intestinal disorders known to mankind.

All Grocers; 13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

see how Shredded Wheat is made, at the ARENA.

ARE YOU MOVING THIS SPRING?

If any of the customers of the TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry that knows how."

Intend moving this May, they will confer a favor by notifying the office of their NEW ADDRESS. Slips for this purpose will be found in their parcels.

Phones Up 3480, 3481, 3482. 290 Guy St.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 and 12 Bleury Street.

DINNA FORGET

a wee bit cake for the Morn's Nicht's Tea. If you canna ca' Phone East 488.

LOVE'S,

739 St. Lawrence Street

JOHN GUNNINGHAM,

[Baker to Royalty,

Opposite Westmount Park.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for additional Front to Wharf at Sorel,' will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of an additional Crib work front to wharf at Sorel, Richelieu County, Que., according to plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, at the office of Mr. J. L. Michaud, Resident Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James street, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at Sorel, Que.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for nine thousand dollars ($9,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 23, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

LOSS OF THE 'SUEVIC.'

CAPTAIN SUSPENDED FOR RUNNING STEAMER ON THE ROCKS AT THE LIZARD.

London, April 25. — The Board of Trade has found that the stranding of the steamship 'Suevic' on the rocks off the Lizard on March 16, was caused by the fault of the master in maintaining full speed toward the land in hazy weather.

In consideration of his previous record, however, his certificate is suspended for three months only.

NOTICE TO DREDGING CONTRACTORS.

INTENDING Contractors will please take notice that the dredging at Rimouski pier will have to be commenced within 15 days from the date of the acceptance of their tender.

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 18, 1907.

WESTMOUNT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TO MEMBERS.

Notice is given that upon the reopening of the Library on the 15th May, 1907, members who registered prior to May, 1906, will be required to produce new registration cards, duly endorsed, as provided by regulations of the Library Committee.

This action is taken in view of the necessity of limiting the privileges of the Library to those who have not become disqualified by removal from the Town or otherwise.

Members will facilitate the work of the Librarians by preparing their cards in due form by the date above mentioned. Blank cards may now be obtained at the Town Hall and Victoria Hall, and at the Library, upon its reopening.

By Order,
J. H. REDFERN,
Chairman Library Committee.

INKSTANDS

Special Sale of Oak Base.

SINGLE, DOUBLE and TRIPLE INKS

75c, $1.00, $1.50.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West
MONTREAL.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

Mr. Roosevelt's Greeting to Representatives of Foreign Governments.

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—In his address at the opening of the Jamestown Exhibition yesterday, President Roosevelt said he wished to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments present, and continued:—'They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins, and by the addition of newcomers from abroad, was to make the people which one hundred and sixty-nine years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence.

'In welcoming all of you, I must say a special word first to the representative of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom,as it happens I myself am one, have but very little English blood in our veins, in no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavalier and the Puritan. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their common thought, made an inheritance which all of us share, and marked deep lines, along which we have developed. It was the men of English stock who did most in casting the mould into which our national character was run.

'Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of people of continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits. This mixture of blood has gone on from the beginning, and with it has gone on a kind of development unexampled among peoples of the stocks from which we spring; and hence to-day we differ sharply from, and yet, in some ways are fundamentally akin to all of the nations of Europe.

'Again, let me bid you welcome, representatives of our sister republics of this continent. In the larger aspect your interests and ours are identical. Your problems and ours are in large part the same; and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you herewith, on the part of this nation, the heartiest friendship and good will.

'Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest east, which is yet the most ancient east, the east of time immemorial. In return, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representatives of the mighty Empire of Japan, that empire which, in learning from the west, has shown that it had so much, so very much, to teach the west in return.

'To all of you here gathered I express my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down. All far-seeing statesmen, all true patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of mankind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in hand, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous international peace; a tide which it behooves us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions, and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."'

The President then went into a lengthy review of the nation's progress, the intentions of its founder, and the necessity for concerted action of citizens in the interests of good government as well as patriotic endeavor.

Continuing, he said: 'In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke, he lays special stress upon the fact that Burke more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time, realized the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights, but with duties, not with abstract truth, but with practical morality. He especially eulogizes the way in which, in his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit, which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke: "If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all. There is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform."

'This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of the abuses of corporate bodies. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. While we are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future, we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we made it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

'Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this republic.'

DOUBLE TRAGEDY

YOUNG MAN IN PARRY SOUND SHOOTS A GIRL, AND THEN HIMSELF.

Parry Sound, Ont., April 26.—Crown Attorney Haight received information today of a murder and suicide committed last Monday near the village of Arnstein, in the township of McConkey, on the northern part of the district of Parry Sound. The story told is that, through jealousy, and perhaps whilst under the influence of liquor, a young man, Varasko by name, resident in the settlement, shot a girl of 15, named Renny Supelza, a daughter of a neighboring farmer. Varasko afterwards blew his brains out. His body was found a short distance from the scene of the tragedy.

The Crown Attorney, with Coroner Stone, has gone to investigate the case.

PROF. LEACOCK AT HALIFAX

HIS ADDRESSON IMPERIAL UNITY WARMLY APPLAUDED.

Halifax, N.S., April 27.—Prof. Stephen Leacock, oif McGill University, who sails for England to carry on a work for the Cecil Rhodes Foundation, lectured to-night. He made a strong plea for imperial unity, holding that conditions cannot remain as they are. There must be advance and change. He believed it was coming, and would make for a welding together of the Empire in bonds that would never be dissolved, and would be a grand thing for the Anglo-Saxon race and the world. We must all be made brothers, and no longer remain children of the people of England, he said. The lecture was warmly applauded, and his sentiments met with an appreciative response.

RIOTS AT BINGHAMTON

MANY EMPLOYEES ON STREET RAILWAY QUI TWORK.

Binghamton, N.Y., April 26.—The first strike in the history of the Binghamton Railway Company was called at five o'clock this afternoon, and a large majority of the men on all the electric cars of this city and the Union line ran their cars into the barns and quit work The strike is the result of the organization of a labor union of the railroad employees this week. For years labor union people have sought to organize the Binghamton railway men, and the effort has been as strenuously opposed by President G. Tracy Rogers and General Manager J. P. E. Calrk.

TO DELIVER THE BONDS.

Ottawa, April 26.—Chairman D'Arcy McGee, of the Separate School Board, has gone to Montreal to deliver the bonds issued last year by the board to Mr. P. Decary, broker. The amount issued was $105,000, but delay was caused in the delivery owing to a defect in the by-law, and legislation was required to legalize the issue. This was secured only last Saturday.

ON STRIKE

GAS WORKS MEN NOW DECIDE TO LOOK FOR OTHER EMPLOYMENT.

The difficulties between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and the men employed at the gas works, on the question of salary, reached a climax yesterday afternoon, when 95 of the men decided to definitely go out on strike.

A delegation of four, headed by Ald. N. Seguin, called upon Mr. S. Skinner, superintendent of the gas works, yesterday afternoon, with a view to come to an amicable arrangement. After some discussion, the men consented to reduce their demand to a minimum increase of five cents on the dollar for all classes of work, but that was refused, and the delegates were informed that the company was not disposed to grant them any advance.

Returning from their mission, the delegates met their companions at the Lemfux Club, where Mr. John Menard made the result known, and invited the men to try and get work elsewhere, informing them at the same time that Ald. Seguin would do all in his power to get them employment.

Ald. Seguin congratulated the men upon their good behaviour in teh matter, and after stating that he considered their demand fair and just, advised them not to go back to work on the same terms, but to seek work elsewhere, promising them his full support in this crisis.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

At the Natural History Society's rooms, 152 Drummond street, on Monday evening, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. P. Penhallow, Professor of Botany, McGill University, on 'The Wood Pulp Industry of Canada.' The lecture will be illustrated with a number of slides that will tend to bring home to the uninitiated the vast strides that are being made in this important industry in Canada.

NEW METHODIST MISSION.

The Rev. A. W. Williamson, pastor of Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, will open a new mission in Amherst Park to-morrow. Service will be held in the Boulevard schoolhouse, Huntly street, near St. Zotique street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 'Thereare about forty Methodist families in the locality, who have asked for the establishment of the mission.

'EMPRESS OF INDIA.'

C.P.R. steamship officials emphatically deny the report from Vancouver that the SS. 'Empress of Japan,' had been quarantined outside Victoria with smallpox on board. She has sailed from Vancouver with a clean bill of health.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Victor Gerrish Gray returns home from Ottawa to-day.

Miss Elinor Nash, Pine avenue, is again confined to her room by illness.

Mrs. F. Robertson, Ontario avenue, entertained at luncheon yesterday.

Miss Campbell, 'The Sherbrooke,' will shortly take possession of her new home on Selkirk avenue.

Mrs. Sandman, Crescent street, was among the hostesses entertaining at cards yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Dunne, who has been paying a short visit to Canon and Mrs. Kittson, Ottawa, has returned home.

Mrs. R. M. Liddell, Dorchester street, who has been confined to the house by serious illness, is able to be out again.

Miss Nora Smith, St. Mark street, who has been the guest of Miss Sewell in Quebec, returns shortly to Montreal.

Mrs. J. G. MacCarthy, Drummond street, was the hostess at tea yesterday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Sadlier, of Ottawa.

Lady Edgar, of Toronto, who has been spending a few days in Montreal, has returned to Ottawa, and is again the guest of Lady Davies.

Mrs. (Dr.) George T. Ross and Miss Marion Ross, Dorchester street, left yesterday for Halifax, on their way to England by the SS. 'Victorian.'

Mrs. H. G. Rice has left town to spend some time with friends in Burford Township, Ontario. The Rev. Mr. Rice will remain in town until midsummer.

Miss Hilda Wainwright, who has been spending a few days with Miss Isobel White, Ottawa, returned home yesterday. Miss Wainwright's marriage to Mr. Arthur Chipman takes place on June 11.

Mrs. Tyre, St. Luke street, was the hostess at a young people's tea yesterday. The tea table, which was very effectively decorated with daffodils, was in charge of Mrs. Alex. Sherwood and Miss Tyre, assisted by Miss Desbarats and Miss L. Tyre.

The Victorian Order of Nurses in Westmount held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Victoria Hall, Westmount. The reports of the various committees were given and Mrs. Learmont, the president of the Montreal Branch, gave a most interesting address on the work done by the nurses in Montreal. The nurse in Westmount had 51 patients, made 432 visits and took charge of six operations. Out of these ten were maternity cases, sixteen medical, and seven surgical. The cost of the nurse per month is about sixty dollars. Among the change of arrangements for the coming year the day of meeting instead of Friday as hitherto will be the last Tuesday in the month and the meeting will be held at the houses of ladies of the committee. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Peter McKenzie; first vice-president, Mrs. N. C. Smillie; second vice-president, Mrs. Chapman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Richard Hemsley; recording secretary, Mrs. C. B. Powter.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR HUNTINGDON

CARS OVERTURNED, BUT PASSENGERS ESCAPE WITH A FEW BRUISES.

The G.T.R. train No. 54, which left Montreal for Fort Covington at 4.20 yesterday afternoon, was derailed near Dewittville at 6.17,and the mail and baggage cars, together with the second class coach, toppled over on the side of the track, while the first class coach and engine were also derailed, but remained standing.

Several people in the second class car were bruised, but it is officially reported that there were no serious injuries, and no bones broken. A special, containing officials, and Doctors Hall, Oliver and McLaren, was run to the scene of the accident, and after the injured were attended to, they were all able to proceed to their home, another train being run down from Fort Covington to enable the passengers to complete the journey.

An investigation was commenced immediately as to the cause of the accident, but at present it is a mystery. It is thought that something must have fallen on the track. The train leaving the rails tore up a portion of the track. A break-down gang immediately started the work of repairs, which was completed at 4 o'clock this morning, and traffic has now been resumed as usual.

Among those who were slightly wounded were Messrs. McNeil and Williams, employees of the Bell Telephone Company, whose residences are at Valleyfield.

COTTON WORKERS' WAGES

EMPLOYEES AT VALLEYFIELD ASK FOR INCREASE.

Operatives of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield to the number of fifteen hundred are asking to be paid the same figure as the employees of the Dominion Textile Company, who were given an increase some time ago. Mr. S. H. Ewing, president of tthe Montreal Cotton Company, stated last evening, that the demands would be considered on Monday. It is considered probable that the increase will be given.

THANKS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Washington, April 26.—The following cablegram to President Roosevelt from President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was received here to-day:

'Peace signed day before yesterday, Amapala. I thank your excellency for your great work toward achieving that happy result.'

PERISHED IN A SWAMP.

Southampton, Ont., April 26.—Search parties this afternoon found the body of Mrs. John McKay in a swamp two miles north of here. Last Saturday morning Mrs. McKay wandered away from the home of her son, D. N. McKay. Mrs. McKay was over eighty years old. She evidently lost her way and perished with the cold.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Grand Trunk Railway System—G. T. R. train No. 21, leaving Montreal at 8.30 a.m. for Ottawa, will stop at Ste. Annes daily and Vaudreuil Sundays only.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, April 27.—John Rogers & Co. cable Canadian steers 11¼c to 11¾c; American steers, 11½c to 12c; trade slow, and the market weak.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, April 27.—Cash prices for corn have advanced a half cent in the local market, and light deliveries have made buyers willing to pay considerable more for spot corn than they will for future delivery. Manitoba wheat is more plentiful, but prices continue firm. Barley is in demand, peas are weaker.

Receipts for inspection at Winnipeg yesterday amounted to 166 cars, which included 3 cars of No. 1 hard, 50 cars of No. 1 Northern, 59 cars of No. 2 Northern, 7 cars of No. 3 Northern, and 42 cars of other grades. Last year's receipts amounted to 188 cars. Thirty cars of oats and 5 cars of barley were also received.

Local prices are:—Wheat, Manitoba,North Bay, No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 92½c; No. 2 Northern, 90½c, lake ports, May delivery; No. 1 hard, 86c; No. 1 Northern, 84c; No. 2 Northern, 82½c. Wheat, Ontario, No. 2 white winter, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 red, 72c to 72½c; No. 2 mixed, 72c. Oats, No. 3 white, 40c outside; No. 2 mixed, 38c to 38½c. Peas, 77c to 77½c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, American, 56c to 57c, lake and rail; Ontario, 46c to 47c, Chatham freights. Rye, 62c to 63c. Barley, No. 2, at 53c to 53½c outside; No. 3 extra, 52c to 52½c; No. 3, 51c to 51½c. Flour, Ontario 90 percent patents, $2.70 asked, $2.67 bid. Manitoba first patents, $4.50; seconds, $4.00; bakers, $3.50. Bran, $23.50 bid, f.o.b., sacks included, Toronto.

THE CLEARINGS.

New York, April 26.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending April 25, showing percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

New York	$1,562,465,000	dec.	25.0
Chicago	223,312,000	inc.	14.2
Boston	146,305,000	dec.	15.3
Philadelphia	138,576,000	dec.	10.6
St. Louis	59,210,000	inc.	12.2
San Francisco	43,233,000		
Montreal	26,085,000	dec.	1.9
Toronto	22,533,000	dec.	2.2
Winnipeg	11,077,000	inc.	23.0
Ottawa	3,090,000	inc.	31.0
Vancouver, B.C.	3,433,000	inc.	43.8
Halifax	1,673,000	dec.	1.1
Quebec	1,701,000	inc.	22.9
Hamilton	1,671,000	inc.	14.6
St. John, N.B.	1,243,000	inc.	13.6
London, Ont.	1,359,000	inc.	32.4
Victoria, B.C.	1,124,000	inc.	60.3
Calgary	1,399,000		
Edmonton	1,123,000		

WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK

Mr. H. W. Raphael, in speaking of Ontario fall wheat, says: 'Reports are very dismal—just about as bad as I ever remember them to have been, and unless the weather stows a change for the better very soon, there will be but a small crop to harvest next autumn. Of course, a nice, warm rain, followed by warm sunshine, would work wonders, but we have been looking for that day after day, and week after week, and it seems as far off as ever. I will give you verbatim a few extracts from our letters: 'The weather is backward, cold and gloomy, and the wheat is going back every day. There has been no spring work done yet, while last year at this time seeding was about over.'

Another extract reads: 'We regret to say that with continued cold weather the wheat is going back every day, and we are afraid that if favorable weather should set in, it would be too late, as there is some of it beyond all hope, and will have to be ploughed up. We have not heard of any being ploughed up as yet, but I was looking at a field of our own yesterday, and am afraid it is "all day" with us.'

From east of Toronto the news is even worse. One extract reads: The fall wheat all through this section and West of us has had a hard time. I do not believe there will be quarter of the wheat sown in Ontario that will not be ploughed up. Some sections are a total failure, so that you can look out for higher prices in soft wheat flours.'

CHEESE BOARDS

South Finch, Ont., April 26.—The first regular meeting of the South Finch cheese board was held to-night; 500 boxes were boarded,350 colored, and the balance white. Price bid, 11¼c for both. None sold on the board. Six buyers present.

HOLLAND HERRINGS.

(MILCH NERS.)

This is your last chance to secure a keg of these choice "Salt Herrings." Stocks are almost cleared out, and we will have no more now till the end of the year.

Holland Herrings are a rare delicacy, and have long been a favorite among our customers.

The regular price for these Herrings is $1.25, but we will clear out the lot at 95c per Keg.

Every Keg guaranteed.

FRASER, VIGER & Co. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

Removal Notice.

THE OFFICES OF THE
WEST END LAND CO. KENSINGTON PROPERTY, and
McCULLOCH ESTATE OUTREMONT PROPERTY
will be removed on May 1st next from The Temple Building to Room

42 ALLIANCE BUILDING
107 St. James Street

FRANK E. DONOVAN
SELLING AGENT.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—On April 14, 1907, at Coombe Cliffe, Croydon, England, the wife of G. J. Allen, of a son.

DUNN.—On April 14, 1907, at Coombe Farm, Addington, Surrey, England, the wife of J. H. Dunn, of Montreal, of a daughter.

HUDSON.—At Chelsea, Que., on Thursday, April 25, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hudson, a son.

RICHARDSON.—On April 12, 1907, at 11, Barton Crescent, Plymouth, England, the wife of Lieutenant C. D. Richardson, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BUNTING—STEELE.—At Brantford, Ont., on April 24, 1907, by the Rev. W. G. J. Martin, Ethelyn Creighton Steele, daughter of Mr. J. C. Steele, of Brantford, to John Riordon Bunting, son of the late C. W. Bunting, of Toronto, and manager of the Bank of Toronto, Yorkton, Sask.

DIED.

BURTON.—On April 8, 1907, at 26, King's avenue, Ealing, London, England, Louisa Edith, wife of Robert Graves Burton, M.D.

TO LET.

22 ARLINGTON AVE.—Stone front house, 5 bedrooms, electric lighting, furnace, concrete basement, a bright, cheerful house. Rent low. Apply on premises.

399 ST.CATHERINE STREET, now occupied by the Edinburgh Cafe, suitable for professional man, or for renting rooms. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

METIS (Leggat's Point), large house, well furnished, verandahs, lawn, wood for season, central situation on the beach and close to post-office and church. Rent low for season.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
228 Temple Building.

WANTED, MIDDLE-AGED COMPANION for elderly lady, residing in city hotel. Reply, with references, to P.O. Box 2368.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN THAT CAN DO Shorthand and Typewriting, to assist in office. Apply, stating age, with reference, P.O. Box 957.

MAN WAS VERY DRUNK.

Early this morning Lieut. Hardy, of No. 4 station, received a telephone message that there was a man in trouble at Leclaire's saloon, at the corner of St. Lawrence and Ontario streets. He sent a couple of constables to investigate the trouble, and when they reached the place they found a man there in an advanced state of drunkenness, with one of his legs broken. The man was so drunk that he could not say who he was or how he came to get his injuries. After sleeping off the effects of the liquor he was taken to the General Hospital where he gave his name as Walter Baker, and his address as 425 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

ANGLICAN MISSIONS.

Mr. Henry Russell, of this city, has been appointed representative of the 'New Era,' the official organ of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

$100 FOR $15

IN MY

LARDER LAKE COMPANY

You Should Make Big Money With Me in this Company.

When I started out to let a limited number of investors in with me, at bottom price, for shares of my **LARDER LAKE BONANZA GOLD CO. which I am now incorporating, I expected to keep the offer** open until about May 10th. Applications are coming in from all over the country and we may have to withdraw this **first offer** sooner.

My proposition to issue **DOLLAR** shares **FOR FIFTEEN CENTS** each, full paid and non-assessable to first subscribers, is without a precedent in Larder Lake investments.

I am incorporating the Larder Lake Bonanza Gold Co., Limited, under Ontario laws through Lennox & Lennox, the well known Barristers and Solicitors of Toronto. This company will have only **1,000,000** shares of **$1.00** each. I call special attention to the fact that shares purchased in a million dollar company at **15 CENTS** each is equivalent to paying only **3 cents** per share in a five million dollar company. I shall be president of my company. I have had much experience in developing mines. I propose to know that money received by the Company from the sale of its shares is carefully and judiciously expended. The other officers and directors will be men of standing, men of integrity and fair dealing. I will not have any other kind. I wish you could see samples of ore I have from properties that will go into my company. The gold is so thick in the quartz that it would be almost like assaying gold dollars to get its value. I try to make money for all who join me in my mine development. I shall develope those properties as rapidly as possible. I will not be surprised to see the shares of my company go up to **$1.00, $2.00 or $3.00** per share before the snow flies next fall.

REMEMBER WITH ME, you are in with the man on the ground. Send your application immediately. Write my agents for any further information. Make cheques, drafts or money orders to the agents, P. V. Fraser & Co., or, if preferred, to my order. If you wish to invest in an honest mine development, come in **NOW** with me **IN THIS.—L. W. SPEAR, Mine Developer.**

P. V. FRASER & CO., Financial Agents,
23 TORONTO STREET. TORONTO, CANADA.

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

A Talk With One of the Inspectors.

DECIDED IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED SINCE LAST AUTUMN.

When the medical school inspectors were first appointed to the city schools last fall it was announced that women would not be included in the appointments. Later, the city changed its mind and two lady doctors were appointed and have been at work all winter. They are enthusiasts in their work. A group of women were chatting the other evening and the talk happened to turn on what might be done to help the less well to do of the city. Dr. Marion Hansford, being in the party, was asked how the work of inspection was going on.

'Dismissed, just now, all of us,' she said—'the city has no more money, but the work will, I expect, be opened again next September and now that we have got the thing started better work, I hope, will still be done.'

'What is the work like?' asked one. 'Tell us, please?'

'It is of the greatest interest,' said the Doctor, 'and of the greatest importance. It is not only grave diseases we are looking for, but the hundred little things that do so much to mar or make a girl's life and happiness. I soon saw that I would not get near to the girls very quickly by going just in school hours and calling them into the office, so I hit upon the plan of being there at recess when they were in the halls and play room, and encouraged them to come and talk to me of their own accord. And they soon did very freely. I found there were so many little ways in which I could be useful to them. For instance, one girl was troubled with a slight rash on her face—nothing serious, you know, just resulting from some little derangement of digestion, so I explained to her that the skin was really an organ, an organ for sending out waste matters of the body, and that if it did not look clear and fresh and pretty it was because another organ was doing too little work and leaving too much to it. I told her to go to her family doctor and get him to tell her just what the matter was and how to avoid it in future, to see, perhaps, if she was not taking too much of one thing and not enough of another.'

'I like that way of appealing to their care for their personal appearance,' said a mother present. 'Call it vanity if you like. And boys are more easily appealed to on that score than girls. I have cured my son of eating between meals, and eating pies and that sort of thing simply because he is so proud of his complexion and does not want to lose it. When he came home from school last term he said, 'Mother, would it not be dreadful to have such a pimply face as Tom has?' 'Well, Harry, I said, 'I give you just two years, if you continue in your present way of eating, just two years, until you will have a skin just as bad as Tom's, and even worse. And do you know,' she said, 'he has stopped altogether. No other argument that I could have brought just then would have appealed to him as that did.'

'Tell us more about the schools, Doctor,' said another, 'were the girls hard to persuade?'

'No, very easy, as a rule, and I have this spring, as I made my second examination, been again and again surprised at the improvement in individual girls since last fall. One of the chief things to watch is their teeth. A girl, say, has toothache. I examine the tooth—usually it does not need to be pulled, but only filled. I examine it carefully and say, "Now, let me see, when can you go to the dentist, not till the day after to-morrow? Well, then, go and come back on Monday next, and let me see it." Back she will come, and show me in triumph instead of a diseased tooth one properly filled; and the others cleaned and shining. Last fall so many of them had dirty teeth, dull and black looking, just ready to decay. Two, in particular, I sent to their dentists. One came back with hers shining like pearls. The second came with a question, "Doctor, do you think mine are better, just as well as they can be made?"

'"They are better," I said, "but not so bright as your friend's, nor so bright and white as they could be made. The dentist has not taken all the pains he should, I think."

'"There!" the child exclaimed, "I thought so, too. To-morrow I am going to Helen's dentist." She went, and came a day, or two after to show me that her teeth looked just as pretty as Helen's. And so they did.'

'Another said, "Doctor, mother wants me to ask you if my chest is too narrow, my certificate says it is."

'"Yes," I said, "your chest is too narrow for a girl of your size, but you take your gymnastics faithfully all this winter and you will see when I measure you again next year if your chest has not enlarged quite a bit."'

'Another girl was very anxious to take gymnastics, indeed, proposed to go in for it as a profession, but I found it would not do for her. I said, "I am sorry, but you must not think of any severe exercise for some time to come, may be never, but certainly not for several years." She was sadly disappointed, but that was my opinion. Later on another doctor, not an inspector, told her they would do her no harm, and she and her mother will take his advice rather than mine. Many of the pupils consult me about their smaller brothers and sisters, and meeting them in this free, simple way, I can get much nearer to them than I could get in any other.'

Said another woman: 'I think if the Montreal Women's Club had done nothing else but this one thing—securing the medical inspection of schools—it has justified its existence.'

'Especially the work by the women doctors for the girls,' said another, 'that could never be replaced.'

'That is not the way to put it,' said Dr. Hansford. 'You must draw no special distinction between men and women doctors. You happen to be talking to a woman now, but talk with some of the men inspectors and you will find them doing the same kind of work and following it up by splendid personal work in the very worst districts, in fact bravely shouldering the very worst of the work and saying nothing about it.'

DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR RILEY.

Captain Murphy, of No. 12 police station, and Mrs. Murphy have been bereaved by the death of Mr. Arthur Riley, brother of Mrs. Murphy, and son of Mr. James Riley, in the parish of Rigaud, county of Vaudreuil. Mr. Riley was twenty-six years old, and unmarried. Death occurred on Thursday, and the funeral took place at the Rigaud parish church this morning.

..THE..

Linton Apartments

SHERBROOKE AND SIMPSON STREETS

The highest type of Apartment Building in Canada. Fireproof construction, with each room soundproof, and including Ladies' Sun Parlor and Billiard Room on upper floor. Cafe with Reception room, Lounging room, and Smoking room on ground floor. Fast Elevators, Electric Dumb Waiters and all the most modern conveniences for comfort of tenants. Convenient to cars.

TO LET

SUITES of 5 to 10 rooms with Bathrooms, &c., rent $80.00 to $175.00 per month, which includes Telephone, Electroliers, Gas Grates, Gas Ranges, Cold Storage, &c. Reduction if 3 years' lease taken.

BACHELOR SUITES, $40.00 to $60.00 per month, including telephone.

POSSESSION—About 1st October.

For Illustrated Booklets and full particulars, apply to Managers of the Building.

THE ROSS REALTY COMPANY
LIMITED,
30 St. John Street.
Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
At Huntingdon, on Chateauguay River.

A large building at Huntingdon on Chateauguay River, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Limited water power. Easy conditions of sale.

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA,
26 St. James St., MONTREAL.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following is a bit of description of the condition of the city during the flood of 1887, from the 'Witness' of April 26:—'A marked improvement has taken place, though actual suffering has not been appreciably lessened. Yesterday evening the water commenced to fall. It continued to recede during the night, and gradually decreased during the forenoon to-day. Portions of St. James street are now quite dry. The Bonaventure Depot has emerged from the flood looking frightfully shabby; a few officials patter about with a sense of strangeness, "like rats," as Mr. Burnett remarks, "returning to their old quarters." McGill street is pretty dry, and the boatmen regard the retiring waters with rueful faces—their boats being stranded, making no more return. The district fronting the river is still flooded. Griffintown is still flooded, but navigation is for the nonce, at least, practically at an end. . . . . On St. James street the store keepers are clearing out their business quarters filled now with mud, timber, bottles, and so forth; the saloons are at last fairly opened and the gin slinger sits once more at the receipt of custom. Upon the car bed of the Grand Trunk, boats still pass to and fro. . . . Sidewalks reappear upon Chaboillez square, Notre Dame street is nearly dry but resembles a strand after a hurricane at sea, strewn with wreckage—broken and prostrate lamp posts and stray sidewalks from nobody knows where. . . . . Sidewalks swept away have in their place a foot of thick mud. . . . . Mr. Alfred Perry was urging his way through the floods and seeing to the proper distribution of help. Alderman Stevenson has been unflagging in his efforts. "I could do more in the field than in the flood," he remarked, "but still, I'll do my best." At two p.m. the gage at the Harbor Commissioners' Office registered 39 feet 11 inches. The ice on the river front is piled in huge masses. There is no indication of its disappearance for several days yet." The Grand Trunk terminus was Dominion street, and the station for the time was the basement of the French parish church of Ste. Cunegonde, and the cabmen charged an extra fare when they got there, because it was 'out of the city.'

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago despatches from Denver, Col., said that passengers by the Smoky Hill coach reported from 2,000 to 3,000 Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on the war path. They had stolen some sixty United States Express horses, but had succeeded in eluding the troops which were chasing them.

In the list of McGill Medical College of the young men who had passed their primary examination for M.D., C.M., was that of T. G. Roddick, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. Dr. Roddick, as all know, is now the Dean of the Faculty.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago some workmen in New York who were removing rubbish in Broadway, opposite Morris street, discovered a mass of live coals, the remains of the great fire of July, 1845.

GOVERNMENT AND McGILL

HON. MR. WEIR PROPOSES AND CABINET FAVORS FINANCIAL AID.

At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet held in Quebec, on Thursday, the Hon. W. A. Weir brought up the question of the recent McGill fires, and suggested the appropriateness of tendering provincial help in the heavy loss sustained. All the ministers were unanimous in expressing their deepest sympathy in the premises and in declaring that they considered the two fires a national calamity. They also fully approved of the suggestion of the Minister of Public Works; but, as there are no funds available for the purpose, it was decided to take no action in the matter until after the return of the Premier.

OLEOMARGARINE

NONE HAS YET BEEN FOUND IN THE SAMPLES OF BUTTER TAKEN BY CITY FOOD INSPECTORS.

With regard to the Ottawa despatch published in the 'Witness' recently, stating that the Dominion analyst warns the public that oleomargarine in small quantities is either being imported into Canada or is being manufactured here, Dr. J. J. McCarrey, the city's chief food inspector, informed a 'Witness' reporter that no trace of oleomargarine has been found in any of the samples of butter the inspectors have taken in the city. They had two samples recently which contained excessive quantities of water, but as this would not endanger public health the city took no action. For such adulteration it was for the government authorities to act, as the city health department only deals with cases which are calculated to be injurious to health.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURERS

CLASSES IN MONUMENT NATIONAL CLOSED SUCCESSFUL TERM.

The closing exercises of the technical courses given in the Monument National under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, took place on Thursday. There was a good audience present and Mr. Justice Lafontaine delivered an address in the course of which he impressed his hearers with the importance of acquiring full competency in the special branch of human activity chosen by each individual.

The official reports showed that about eight hundred pupils had followed the lectures during the year, and the proceedings closed with the distribution of prizes to the most successful students.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal Geenral Hospital for the week commencing Monday, April 29, are Dr. T. C. Brainerd, Messrs. John R. Hersey, Patrick Wright, and W. J. Rafferty.

Bargains.

FOR SALE.—WE HAVE ON HAND several good second-hand Pianos suitable for beginners. These instruments have been taken in exchange as part payment for new Pianos, and will be sold at ridiculously low prices during our discount sale. Terms from $2 per month upwards. LAYTON BROS., Sole Agents for the world-famed Karn, Brinsmead and Behr Bros. Pianos. Warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9.30.

WANTED, GOOD UPRIGHT and SQUARE Pianos and Organs. Best prices given if purchased outright, or instruments will be taken in exchange as part payment ofr new. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE — GOLDEN SEABRIGHT Bantams, cock and 2 hens; winners first Toronto, and many other prizes; cheap to quick buyers. MONTREAL BIRD CO., 245a Bleury street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, BROWN and white rough-haired Fox Terrier, answering to the name of 'Puppy.' Reward will be paid if returned to 'Ravenscrag,' Pine avenue.

LOST, RED SILK MUFFLER, Windsor st. or St. Catherine street west. Will the finder kindly return to Room 51, Windsor Street Station.

Business Cards.

TOWLE & CO., OLD ROOFERS AND Contractors, flat or steep roofs, cementing yards or cellars, painting fronts, also brushing stones, making them like new; all work done first-class and cheap. Also lightning conductors put up in the most scientific style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply, 224 Delorimier avenue. Tel. 134 East.

CANVASSERS. — TAKE ORDERS FOR Visiting Cards and Printing. Clean, pleasant and profitable occupation. Fountain Pen given with first order. Sample outfit and full particulars free. Address, W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, SINGLE ROOM, COMFORTABLY Furnished, Auer Light; modern. 37 Overdale ave.

Farm For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE, WITH STOCK AND buildings complete, 80 miles from Montreal, C.P.R. north shore line. Would arrange to purchase on easy terms or rent to competent farmer; or would exchange for city property. Apply first by letter to BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, 204 St. James street.

Training School for Nurses

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, THE Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S. Vacancies for educated women. Information and illustrated catalogue may be obtained from the Superintendent of Nurses, Polyclinic Hospital. The course of instruction is carried on by the most approved modern methods, while a large variety of clinical material affords the pupils unusual advantages in their practical work. Classes meet for preliminary instruction March 1st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, CHEAP RUG PARLOR SET of five pieces, in good order. Can be seen between three and 6 p.m., at 44 Torrance street.

FOR SALE, LADY'S BICYCLE, IN GOOD repair; will be sold very cheap. Apply 21 Sussex avenue.

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

PIPE, BELTING AND CABLE.

5,000 feet ½ and ¾ inch new and used Wire Cable, 2,500 feet 2 inch new Leather Belting, 50,000 feet Pipes and Boiler Tubes all sizes and lengths. Will sell above in any quantity.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., Tel Main 4959. 5, 7, 9 Queen street.

Personal.

PERSONAL. — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1857.

Pupils Wanted.

SECOND YEAR McGILL ARTS STUDENT will Coach Boys for McGill Entrance Exams. Address A. R. W. P., 'Witness' Office.

Property.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Lake Tiberiade, St. Veronique de Turgeon, 7 miles from Lacoste Station, 13-roomed house over-looking the lake. Comparatively new. 30,000 feet of land. Will accept $2,000 on easy terms of payment. TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, 26 St. James street, Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, CORNER DORchester and Brunswick streets, from 322 to 330 Dorchester street, and from 27 to 15 Brunswick. Apply to MRS. J. A. HARTE, 18 Summerhill avenue, city.

LOTS FOR SALE, DUROCHER STREET, 50 x 100, $1,300; Waverley street, 50 x 88, $950; Park avenue, 25 x 120, $3,000; McCulloch ave., 25 x 150, $750. Discount for cash. GEO. L. LEBEAU. Tels.—Main 571; East 123.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; must be good plain cook, with first-class references; good wages. Apply No. 11 Carleton Apartments, 242 Sherbrooke street, west.

WANTED, BOY TO GO WITH GENTLEman, whose sight is failing, to and from office twice daily for next two months. Apply L. M., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GENeral Servant; no washing; best of wages. 33 St. Mark street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT TO go to the country. Apply 150 Ste. Famille street.

WANTED, MESSAGE BOY. APPLY THE CANADA ENG. & LITHO. CO., LTD., 9 Bleury street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TWO SMART Juniors, with a knowledge of the grocery business. Also, a smart, active Boy, to learn the grocery business. Apply, stating experience, etc., to P.O. Box 2372, city.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, BY A BRITish Fire Insurance, a respectable youth. Reply in applicant's own handwriting, giving age and references. Address R., 5054, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. Apply PATON MFG. CO., 325 Board of Trade.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years, for office work; one able to operate Typewriter preferred. Apply P.O. Box 897.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY FOR WHOLEsale warehouse. Apply by letter. LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED—STEADY WORK for steady and competent men. TERMINAL WAREHOUSE & CARTAGE CO., Limited, 97 Colborne street.

WANTED, GIRLS TO RUN ENVELOPE Machines, also hand folders—experienced and to learn; good wages. CANADA ENVELOPE CO., 17 Busby Lane and Latour street.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR OFFICE, with knowledge of French and Typewriting; must be well recommended. Apply, giving age, experience and references, F.T. 102, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BRIGHT LADS, 15 or 16 years of age, for invoicing department. Apply HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Limited, 347 St. Paul street, city.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRLS FOR PAPER Box Factory. Boy to go errands. Strong Young Man for Baling Press. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., Limited, 20-38 Dowd street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 years as nurse for two children, 3 and 5 years. Apply, 126 Coursol street.

WANTED, A BOY TO ASSIST IN AN OFfice. Apply to "LEGALL," 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG MEN ABOUT 17 TO 18 years of age for wholesale business. Apply in writing, stating references, to L.Z., Box 4, 'Witness' Office.

PAPER BOXES—WANTED, 50 EXPERIenced Girls on all branches of our work; also Young Girls to learn. GEO. A. MACE & CO., 394 St. Paul street.

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. sharp.

GENERAL SERVANT.

WANTED, AT ONCE. Good wages paid. No washing or ironing. Apply, 320 Kensington avenue, Westmount.

Lots For Sale.

FOR SALE, LOTS AT WESTMOUNT Plateau, from $425 up, payable 10 per cent cash and balance monthly if desired. Building loans negotiated. GEORGE MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James street.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN WESTmount, semi-detached house, nine rooms, hardwood floors, hot and cold water; open plumbing and beautifully decorated; immediate occupation. 457 Strathcona ave.

Board Wanted

BOARD WANTED. — WANTED, ON May first, Vegetarian Board, near Phillips Square, or down town; no fancy dishes required. Write terms to P.O. Box 508.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, INFORMATION CONCERNING one, Jane Copson, formerly of Atherstone, Warwickshire, England; or, clipping taken from Canadian paper in or about the year 1881, seeking for the next of kin. Anyone giving such information will be handsomely rewarded. CHAS. J. COPSON, 2226 Coral street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET, NO. 583 AND 585 Moreau street, near Sherbrooke, seven and eight rooms. Apply J. JOBIN, 567 St. Andre street, near Ontario.

TO RENT, DUROCHER STREET, Outremont, furnished flat of 7 rooms, with bath and front verandahs; immediate possession. Apply 20 B., Durocher st.

SEVERAL FLATS TO LET IN DIFFERent locations; price from $6 to $15. Apply 56 St. Norbert street. Phone East 1508.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, 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, 143 St. Peter street.

Employment Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED and experienced in office work, would like a position; willing to make herself useful. E. M. B., 'Witness' Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE Desires a position to attend switch-board and make herself generally useful. Address C.C.D., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR with handling large pay roll of six thousand names, for large manufacturing business in the United States, position as cashier or paymaster with firm in Montreal or Canada. O. E. SMITH, R.F.D., No. 1, Schenectady, N.Y.

SITUATION WANTED, AS COACHMAN, etc.; age, 35; city references. Address, COACHMAN, 645 St. Catherine street, West.

WANTED, WORK, BY A PROFESSIONAL Painter and Decorator, of Hebron descent, late from London, England; good work at moderate prices. For reference address Mr. BUHAY, care M. Frank, 15 East Craig, or telephone East 3067.

To Let.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT, WITH OR without refrigeration, on St. Paul street, west of McGill. Also, one Double Office. Apply to THE CANADA COLD STORAGE CO., Limited, 51 William street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, CONVENIent to station. House, nine apartments; modern conveniences. Apply, J. McINTOSH, Fairview, St. Lambert.

TO LET, 4150 SHERBROOKE STREET, Westmount, self-contained House, 11 Rooms, large basement; Daisy Furnace; fitted throughout with electric light. Apply 83 Youville square, or Phone Uptown 4227.

TO LET, STABLE FOR 3 OR 4 Horses, and conveniences for vehicles under cover. Apply 83 Youville square, or Phone Main 702.

OFFICE or SHOP

On Ground Floor

with two large, bright flats above—heated—in 'Witness' Annex. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHERS WANTED. — WANTED FOR Delorimier Protestant School for Scholastic year, beginning Sept. 1st, 1907, Lady Principal; salary, $300.00; and Teacher, salary $250.00. Apply WILLIAM KING, Sec.-Treas., 1518 Simard ave., Delorimier, Que.

WANTED, LADY TEACHER, for Grade III. Model, at Waterloo Academy, holding a first-class Model School Diploma; applicant to state salary expected, number of years experience, and forward testimonials. Apply to R. F. SHAW, Sec.-Treas., Waterloo, Que.

WANTED — A PRINCIPAL FOR LENnoxville Academy. Duties begin 1st of September next. Apply, stating qualifications, experience, etc. WM. W. BAKER, Secretary-Treasurer, Lennoxville, P.Q.

WANTED, FOR SHERBROOKE Academy next year, Lady Teacher, with B.A. degree, capable of teaching science and higher mathematics; also, Lady Teacher for Second Model grade. Apply, with credentials, (stating salary expected), to the undersigned. H. D. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

WANTED, LADY TEACHER FOR ELEmentary School in Ditchfield (Protestant), 6 months term; $18.00 per month. HERBERT RIDER, Sec.-Treas., Agnes P.O., Lake Megantic, Que.

WANTED, FOR THE GRAND LIGNE Dissentient School, a Teacher holding Elementary Diploma, one who can teach both languages preferred, for a term of nine months, commencing September 16th; salary, $25; board, $10. Address J. HORACE LORD, Sec.-Treas., Grande Ligne, Que.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, WESTMOUNT.

Wanted for session 1907-8, Lady Teachers holding Model or Academy Diplomas. Written applications must be accompanied with testimonials, which will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th of April instant. Address,

E. W. T. RADDON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
No. 1 Stanton street, Westmount.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.

For the Ormstown Academy. Salary, $900 per year for ten months' teaching. Applications for same will be received by the undersigned up to April 20, 1907, at 7.30 p.m., of whom further information can be obtained.

MATTHEW KEE, Sec.-Treas.
Ormstown, April 17, 1907.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent 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.

McGILL ARTS RESULTS.

These Announcements Complete the Pass List.

SOME OTHER STUDENTS WILL BE PASSED ON TAKING SUPPLEMENTALS.

The posting of the results given below at McGill University yesterday practically completed the returns in the sessional examinations in the three faculties of Arts, Law and Applied Science; the Medical Faculty has yet some weeks to run. Taken as a whole, the authorities consider the results eminently satisfactory. The first year, it is true, did not do so well as had been hoped, only about fifty percent of the students passing the full examination test, but it was about the same last year, for the examiners do not display any weakness in dealing with the students. The good result of this is indicated this year in the satisfactory results in the pass list of the present second year, and also in that of the third year, in both of which the failures are remarkably few.

The convocation of the three faculties, Arts, Law and Science, will be held on Tuesday afternoon in the Royal Victoria College, bringing to a conclusion the graduating ceremonies. The address to the new graduates at Tuesday's convocation will be delivered by Professor Ernest Rutherford, now about to sever his connection with the University to accept an important post in England.

The results posted yesterday are as follows :

FOURTH YEAR RESULTS.

Astronomy—Class 1.—Bates. Class II.—James.

Botany—Class II.—Williams.

Constitutional Law—Class I.—Cherry, Heward. Class II.—Meldrum.

English Composition — Class 1. — Davis, Harrison, Macaulay, E. E., Armstrong, L., and Cheesbrough, equal. Stanton; Kydd and Macaulay, G., equal; Eaton, Cattanach, Heward. Class II. —Cliff; Cherry and Price, equal; Armstrong, G. D., and Gould, equal; Massy, MacMillan; Bridgette and Hayden, equal; Coates, Allan; Rider and Walker, equal; McCann. Class III.—Mowatt and Wisdom, equal; Masson and Williams, equal; Auld and Parker, equal; Macdonald, MacDougall, McQueen, Ellis, Cushing, Cameron, Ballon, I., Belyea, MacCallum; Ballon, D., and Meldrum, equal.

English Prose Fiction.— Class 1.—Davis, Cheesbrough, Gould, Harrison, Eaton. Class II.—Armstrong, L., Armstrong, G. D.; Cattanach and Macaulay, E. E., equal; Massy and Stanton, equal; Price; Kydd and Parker and Wisdom, equal. Class III.—McCann, Coates, McQueen, Walker; Hayden and Mowatt, equal.

Nineteenth Century Poets.—Class I.—Cheesbrough and Harrison, equal; Eaton, Price, Gould. Class II.—Armstrong, L., Macaulay, G., Parker, Haydon, Wisdom; Kydd and Macaulay, E. E., equal; Macmillan and Stanton, equal; Armstrong, G. D., and Fleet, I., equal. Class III.—Coates and McQueen, equal; Massy, Walker, Cattanach, Mowatt, McCann. Graduate student—Class II.—Rorke.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Class 1. —Price. Class II.—MacMillan, Cushing. Class III.—Rider.

French—Class I—King, Couture, Swift, Howard. Class II.—Penny, Hayden, MacDougall. Class III.—Masson.

Geology (continuation course.)—Class II.—Allan, Cushing.

Geology—Class I.—Simpson, MacDonald, Gould. Class II.—Davis, Bridgette, McQueen (Bessie), Cameron. Class III.—Massey. Graduate student.—Class II.—Hindley.

German—Class I.—King, Couture, Swift. Class II.—Hayden.

Greek—Class I.—Vincent, Huxtable, Crawford, Gould.

History—Class I.—Belyea, Macdougall, Mowatt. Class II.—Cattanach, Macaulay (G), Allan, Cameron, Coates, McCann. Class III.—Masson and Williams (equal).

History of Philosophy—Class I.—Parsons. Class II.—Mackenzie and Huntley (equal); MacMillan. Class III.—Cliff, Wisdom, Laverock.

History of Greek Philosophy—Class II. —Parsons and Mackenzie (equal); Huntley. Class III. — Bridgette, Laverock. Graduate student — Class III.—Smith (C.A.)

Latin—Class I. — Vincent, Crawford. Class II.—Huxtable and Penny (equal).

Mineralogy—Class III.—Allan.

Moral Philosophy — Class II.—Armstrong and Kydd (equal).

Philology (general)—Class I.—Crawford, Huxtable. Class III.—Vincent, Penny.

Philology (classical)—Class I.—Crawford, Huxtable. Class III.—Penny.

Political Economy—Class I.—Cherry, Ellis. Class II.—Ballon, I.

Political Science—Class I.—Howard, Hing. Class II.—Armstrong, L., Ballon, I.; Meldrum and Parker (equal). Class III.—Macaulay, G., Macaulay E. E.; McQueen and Mowatt (equal); Kydd, Massy, Cliff, Coates and Williams equal. Graduate students—Class III.—Jamieson, McCrimmon.

Political Science (continuation course) —Class I.—Cherry, MacCallum and Macdonald equal; Ellis, Rider. Class II.—Belyea and Cameron equal; Wisdom, Walker. Graduate students—Class I.—Jamieson, Pearson. Class II.—McCrimmon.

Psychology—Class I.—Parsons. Class II. —Huntley and Mackenzie equal; Davis. Class III.—Laverock. Graduate student—Class I.—East. Edith.

Roman Law—Class I.—Belyea. Class II.—Ellis. Class III.—Macdougall, Cattanach, Meldrum.

Corns, Warts, Bunions,

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectually. Use only 'Putnam's.'

Zoology — Class I.—Macdonald and Simpson, equal.

THIRD YEAR RESULTS.

HONOR LIST.

(Subjects arranged alphabetically.)

In Biology—McClughan, Ellen, second rank honors.

In Classics—Smith, Annie, first rank honors; Logan, H. T., second rank honors.

In English language and literature—Hawkins, Frank E., first rank honors and prize; Yates, Arthur, first rank honors; Macnaughton, Ariel, first rank honors, and Steedman, William F., first rank honors, equal; Dibby, Ruth E., second rank honors.

In history and economics—Fineberg, W. S., second rank honors; Brooks, W. G., second rank honors, and Feitczewicz, E., second rank honors, equal.

In history and English—Emerson, John, first rank honors.

In Latin and French—Tyndale, Oryville S., second rank honors in Latin, first rank honors and prize in French; Plaister, Gertrude E., second rank honors in Latin, second rank honors in French.

In mathematics and physics—Gillis, N. R., first rank honors and prize; Shaw, A. N., first rank honors and prize; Boyle, Gertrude E., second rank honors.

In modern languages—Townsend, C. L., first rank honors; Younger, Marjorie D., third rank honors.

PRIZE LIST.

Shanks, Walter R. L., prize in economics and political science; Rice, W. L., prize in mental and moral philosophy.

PASS LIST.

For course leading to B.A. (arranged in alphabetical order)—Ayer, Bouchard, Boyle, Brooks, Chandler, Cressell, Dolbel, Emerson, Feicsewicz, Fineberg, Gillis, Greenshields (s), Hastings, Hawkins, Henry, Isherwood, Libby, Lindsey (s), Logan, Macdiarmid, MacKeen, Maclean, Macnaughton, McQueen, Patrick, Penny (s), Plaisted, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sauvalle, Shanks, Shaw, Simpson, Smillie, Smith, Steedman, Stockwell, Timberlake, Tyndale, Waterson, Yates, Younger, aegrotat, Williams.

For course leading to B.Sc.—Auchinleck, Stewart (s).

(s) Supplemental in one subject.

Graduates in arts registered in medical faculty who will be qualified to enter the fourth year arts on completing their medical year—Elliott, R., McBurney, A.

SECOND YEAR RESULTS.

HONOR LIST.

In mathematics and physics—Hatcher, Albert G. (Methodist College, St. John's, Nfld.)—First rank honors and prize. McGougan, A. G. (Glencoe High School, Ont.)—First rank honors and prize, Meldrum, W. B. (Ottawa Coll. Inst., Ont.) —First rank honors and prize, Dennison, L. G. (Montreal High School)—Second rank honors.

Advanced sections:

French—Tremblay, J. A., second class; Elliott, Edith E., second class; Vipond, F. M., second class; Plimsoll, A. R. W., third class.

Greek—Hatcher, A. G., first class; Estabrooks, Florence, first class.

Latin— Estabrooks, Florence, first class; Willis, F. D., first class.

PRIZE LIST.

(Alphabetical order according to first subject.)

Schafheitlin, Gertrude, (Montreal High School for Girls)—Prize in biology, prize in German.

Hatcher, A. G., (Methodist College, St. John's, Nfld.)—Prize in chemistry, prize in Greek.

McDonald, Jessie (Trafalgar Institute) —Prize in English, prize in logic and psychology.

Estabrooks, Florence C., (St. John's High School, St. John, N.B.)—Prize in English, prize in Greek, prize in Latin, prize in history and economics, Annie McIntosh prize.

Lucas, Alice (Feller Institute, Grande Ligne)—Prize in French.

Willis, Dorthy (Harmon School, Ottawa)—Prize in Latin.

PASS LIST.

For course leading to B.A.:

Class I.—Estabrooks, Hatcher, McDonald.

Class II.—Meldrum, Slattery, Lyman Murphy, Dennison, McNeill, Massé, Cushing, Wilson (s), Vipond, Cameron and Nicholson, equal; Shannon, Hindley, Bruneau, (s), Drummond, Harvey, Clouston, Geggie (s) and Packard, equal.

Class III.—Fisher (s) and Fleet and Gliddon, equal; Pedley and Wodehouse, equal; Plimsoll, Canegata and MacKenzie, equal; Hawkins, Hale, LeMesurier and Elliott, equal; Ross (s), Richardson, Tremblay, Brown (s), Supprenant, Mitchell, Norris (s), Stanton (s), Corbett and Waterston (s), equal; Wilson (s), Carey, Cheesbrough (s), Rennoldson (s), Gordon (s), Bole (s), Pringle (s).

(s) Supplemental in one subject.

For course leading to B.Sc.—Class I.—Schafheitlin. Class II.—Gray.

FIRST YEAR RESULTS.

ADVANCED SECTIONS.

(Subjects arranged alphabetically.)

In Latin—First class—Mabon, J. B., (Lachute Academy), and McKinnon, Annie M., (Inverness Academy), equal; Ross, S. C. (Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Ontario). Mount, Beatrice R. (Westmount Academy).

Second class—Plaisted, Lillian D. W., (Dunham Ladies' College, Que.); Tippet, R. S. (Diocesan College, Montreal); Cookfield, H. R., (Montreal High School); Prentice, N. A., (Crichton School, Montreal).

In Mathematics.

Third class—Mabon, J. S., (Lachute Academy); Macnaughton, G. F., (Montreal High School); De Sola, Bram, E. C. (Montreal High School).

Second class—Murray, G. E., (Montreal High School); McGannon, E. M., (Brockville Coll. Inst., Ont.); Couture, H. P., (Montreal High School).

PRIZE LIST.

(Alphabetical order according to first subject.)

De Sola, Bram C., (Montreal High School), prize in English, prize in Latin.

Mabon, J. B., (Lachute Academy), prize in French; prize in Latin; prize in mathematics.

Ross, S. G., (Hamilton Coll. Inst., Ont.), prize in Greek; prize in Latin.

Seymour, Louise E., (Montreal High School for Girls), prize in Greek; prize in Latin.

McKinnon, Annie M., (Inverness Academy, P.Q.), prize in Latin.

Macnaughton, G. F., (Montreal High School), prize in Latin; prize in mathematics.

PASS LIST.

(For course leading to B.A.)

Class I.—Mabon, Macnaughton, de Sola, McKinnon, A. M., Ross, Plaisted.

Class II.—Powles, Couture, Seymour, Cockfield and MacKinnon, M. G., equal; Mariotti, Blampin, Lawlor, Meagher and Murray, equal; Tippett, (s); Hutchison, Lamb, (s); Armstrong, (s) and Wider (s) and Bennett (s) equal; Ramsay.

Class III.—Solomon, (s); Digby (s) and Douglas, equal; Murchison, McEwen, Ranney (s), Prentice, McGannon, Gillmor, Kolber, (s); Mount, (s); Gordon, (s); Watson, (s); Taylor, (s); Macdonald, Murdo, (s); Brownlee, Badgley, (s); Carr, Kendall, Beaton, (s); Booth, (s).

For course leading to B. Sc.

Class III.—Younger.

(s) Supplemental in one subject.

THIRD YEAR.

ASTRONOMY.

Class I.—Shaw; Boyle and Gillis, equal.

BOTANY.

Class II.—Auchinleck, McClughan.

CHEMISTRY (ORGANIC).

Honor taken as ordinary.

Class III.—Auchinleck.

CHEMISTRY (ORDINARY).

Class I. — Auchinleck. Class III.—Bouchard, Stewart.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Class I. — Hawkins, Macnaughton, Steedman, Rice and Libby, equal. Class II.—Shanks, Bouchard, Emerson, Baillie, Bates, MacLean; Greenshields and Ross, equal; Lindsay and McQueen, equal; Penny, Isherwood; Creswell and Macdiarmid, equal; McBurney; Sauvalle and Waterston, equal; Auchinleck and Dolbel and Simpson and Timberlake, equal. Class III.—Elliott and Stockwell, equal; Ayer; Hastings and Ramsay and Stewart, equal; Henry, MacKeen, Patrick.

THIRD YEAR—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(1) Eighteenth Century.—Class I.—Hawkins, Macnaughton, Rice, Maclean and Macdiarmid, equal; Emmerson and Libby, equal; Smillie. Class II.—Steedman, Rose, Yates, Lindsay and Paterson and Timberlake, equal. Class III. —McQueen, Cliff, Dyer, and Henry and Ramsey, equal; Simpson, Underwood, Penny.

(2) Shakespeare.—Class I.—Hawkins, Steedman, Paterson, Emerson, Underwood, Yates, McQueen and Simpson, equal; Henry and MacLean, equal; Dounis and Macnaughton, qual; Gray and Rice, equal; Libby. Class II.—Smillie, Ayer, Ramsey, Cliff, McDougall. Class III.—Lindsay, Timberlake, Macdiarmid, Penny, Ross.

Graduate students.—Class I.—East.

THIRD YEAR.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(1) Electricity and Magnetism.—Class I.—Shaw, Gillie. Class II.—Boyle.

(2) Sound, Light, Heat.—Class I.—Ayer. Class II.—Simpson. Class III.—Patrick, Stewart.

French.—Class I.—Tyndale, Sauvalle, Townsend. Class II.—Stockwell, Plaisted, Shanks, Younger. Class III.—Dolbel, Creswell, Bouchet, Waterston, Mackeen.

Geology.—Class I.—McGougan, Shanks, Maclean, Auchinlock, Stockwell and Timberlake, equal. Class II.—Rice and Smillie, equal; McQueen, Hastings; Macdiarmid and Mackeen, equal; Dolbel, Ross, Chandler and Sauvalle, McPatrick. Class III.— Isherwood, McClughan.

German. Class I.—Townsend. Class III.—Younger, Sauvalle.

Greek.—Class I.—Smith. Class II.—Logan. Class III.—Bouchard, Ross.

THIRD YEAR.

HISTORY.

Class I.—Brooks and Fineberg, equal; Hastings, Emmerson, Feiczwicz. Class II.—Ayer, Lindsay, Greenshields. Class III.—Henry, Simpson.

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

Class III.—Chandler.

LATIN.

Class I.—Smith. Class II.—Tyndale and Plaisted, equal; Logan.

MATHEMATICS (ORDINARY).

Class III.—Dolbel.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.—Rice. Class II.—Chandler, Duncan. Class III.—Ramsey.

PHILOLOGY (GENERAL).

Class III.—Smith, Tyndale, Townsend, Plaisted.

PHILOLOGY (CLASSICAL).

Class II.—Logan, Smith. Class III.—Plaisted, Tyndale.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class II.—Elliott. Class III.—McBurney, Fineberg; Brooks and Greenshields, equal; Feiczwicz and Hastings, equal.

THIRD YEAR—POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.—Shanks. Class II.—Fineberg, MacLean, Bouchard; Croswell, and McBourney equal; Feiczwiez and Smillie equal; Patrick, Stockwell; Brooks and Elliott and Waterston equal. Class III.—McQueen and Ramsay equal; Timberlake. Isherwood, Fraser, Mackeen, Penny, Macdiarmid.

Zoology. Class II.—McClughan. Class III.—Stewart.

SECOND YEAR.

(1) Animal Biology. (Christmas, 1906.)

Class I.—Schafheitlin, Slattery. Class II.—McGougan. Class III.—Hale, Cameron, Raynes, Murphy, Gray, McNeill, Canegata.

(2) Plant Biology. (April, 1907.)

Class I—Schafheitlin, McGougan, Cameron, McNeill. Class II.— Slattery. Harvey, Brown, Pringle, Hale and Waterston, equal; Canegata, Gray and Murphy, equal. Class III.—Massé.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

(Combined results of 1 and 2 as above, including continuation biology.)

Class I.—Schafheitlin, Slattery. Class II.—Gliddon, Mavety, Cameron, McNeill, Hale, Geggie and Shannon, equal. Class III.—Clouston, Brown, Gray, Canegata and Murphy and Henry, equal; Pringle, Massé.

ANIMAL BIOLOGY.

(Passed supplemental of Christmas examinations.)

Brown, Boyd, Harvey, Massé, Pitt, Pringle.

SECOND YEAR.

Chemistry.—Class I.—Hatcher; Cameron and Schafheitlin, equal; Gray, Wilson, Geggie, Shannon, Gliddon, Clouston, Dennison and Surprenant, equal; MacKenzie and Mavety and Meldrum, equal. Class II.—Harvey, Canegata, Stanton, Waterston, Hanson; Pringle and Rennoldson, equal; Wodehouse.

English Composition.—Class I.— Hawkins, Estabrooks, McDonald, Gordon, Hatcher, Mackintosh, Lyman, Gray. Class II.—Geggie and Meldrum and Pedley, equal; McNeill and Shannon and Slattery, equal; LeMessurier; Clouston and Nicholson, equal; Norris; Murphy and Raynes and Schafheitlin, equal; Willis and Wilson, equal; Carey and Vipond, equal; Richardson; Waterston and Wodehouse, equal; Fisher; Bole and Brown and Corbett and Elliott and Gale, equal. Class III.—Cushing and Fleet, equal; Cheesbrough, Stanton; Dennison and Massé, equal; Harvey, Ross. Gliddon and Hindley, equal; Cameron and Plimsoll and Canegate, equal; Bruneau and MacKenzie and Mitchell and Packard, equal; Tremblay; Drummond and Hale, equal; Oliver and Rennoldson, equal; Archibald, Hanson, Surprenant, Daw, Pringle and Telfer, equal.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—McDonald, Estabrooke, Willis, Massé, Lyman, Bruneau; Schafheitlin and Slattery and Wodehouse, equal. Class II.—McNeill, Gray, Fisher; Geggie and Hindley and Murphy, equal; Anderson and Nicholson and Vipond, equal; Elliott and Fleet, equal; Shannon, Pedley; Packard and Richardson, equal; Mackenzie and Norris, equal; Harvey; Brown and Hale and Hawkins, equal. Class III.—Cheesbrough and Stanton and Wilson, equal; Mackintosh and Raynes, equal; LeMesurier and Mitchell, equal; Bole; Archibald and Carey, equal; Tremblay, Corbett, Gordon, Rennoldson, Canegata and Clouston and Oliver, equal; Pringle, Supprenant, Telfer.

SECOND YEAR.

History and Economics. Class I.—Estabrooks. McDonald, Willis. Class II.—Hindley, Drummond, Fisher, Cushing; Lemesurier and Plimsoll equal. Class III.—Mitchell, Norris, Pedley, Corbett and Wilson equal; Bole, Carey, Daw, Woodhouse. Passed in History only—Bruneau, Brown, Oliver. Passed in Economics only—Mackintosh.

Latin. Class I.—Estabrooks, Willis, McDonald; McNeil and Murphy equal; Cushing. Class II.—Nicholson; Lyman and Slattery, equal; Canegata and Fleet equal; Archibald and Packard equal; Harvey and Woodhouse equal. Class III.—Hale, Massé, Pedley and Plimsoll equal; Vipond, Clouston, Cameron, Richardson; Mackenzie and Brown equal; Cheesbrough, Drummond and Mitchell equal; Hawkins and Hindley equal; Rennoldson and Watertson eyual; Carey and Elliott and Surprenant equal; Corbett, Daw, Shannon; Lemesurier and Gliddon equal.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH.

Class I. — Massé, Schafheitlin, Tremblay; Bruneau and Cushing and Vipond, equal. Class II.—Drummond, LeMesurier; Elliott and Packard, equal; Fisher, Hawkins, Archibald, Plimsoll, Willis; Fleet and Geggie, equal. Class III.—Gray and Pedley, equal; Wilson, Waterston, Gliddon; Cameron and Corbett, equal; Carey, Cheesbrough, Oliver.

GERMAN.

Class I.—Schafheitlin. Class II.—Lyman. Class III.—Vipond, Hawkins, Telfer, Simpson, Norris.

GREEK.

Class I. — Hatcher and Estabrooks, equal; Murphy. Class II. — Nicholson, Richardson. Class III.—Bruneau; Elliott and Mitchell, equal; Gordon and Tremblay, equal.

HEBREW.

Class I.—McNeil and Duncan, equal. Class II.—Rogers, Bruneau, Gray. Class III.—Campbell, Cranston.

SECOND YEAR.—LOGIC.

(Half course.—April, 1907.)

Class I.—McDonald. Class II.—Slattery, McNeill, Lyman and Windley, equal; Packard. Class III.—Mavety and Raynes, equal; Gordon, Archibald, Fleet and MacKenzie, equal; Nicholson, Hale, Richardson, Tremblay, Bole.

MATHEMATICS.

(1) Solid Geometry and Conic Sections. (Christmas, 1906.)

Class 1.—Hatcher, McGougan. Class. II.—Dennison, Wilson, Cushing, Meldrum and Ross, equal; Cheesbrough. Class III.—Hawkins, Surprenant, Irwin, Hanson and Rennoldson and Stanton, equal; Fetherstonhaugh and Gale and Harthan, equal.

(2) Algebra. (April, 1907.)

Class I.—Hatcher, McGougan, Meldrum and Ross, equal. Class II.—Dennison. Class III.—Hawkins, Plimsoll, Cushing and Wilson, equal; Surprenant, Stanton, Gale.

SOLID GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Passed supplemental of Christmas examinations.—Plimsoll.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—McGougan, Hatcher, Wilson. Class II.—Meldrum, Dennison. Class III.—Rowe.

SECOND YEAR.

Physiology (Advanced Course).—Class II.—Slattery.

Psychology (Christmas, 1906.)— Class II.—McDonald, Lyman; Hale and Slattery, equal. Class III.— Hindley, McNeill, Tremblay, Nicholson (D.I.), MacKenzie, Gordon, Mavety; Bole and Richarrison, equal; Packard, Fleet, Jones (Vancouver.)

Psychology.—Passed supplemental examination of Christmas examination.—Archibald, Raynes.

Spanish.—Class II.—Drummond.

FIRST YEAR—LATIN.

Class I.—McKinnon (A.), Ross and Mabon, equal; Seymour, de Sola and Macnaughton, equal; Powles and Mount, equal; Cockfield and Plaisted, equal; Lawlor, Meagher, Tippett, Stanpis. Class II.—Taylor, Mackinnon (M. G.), Prentice, Elder, Lamb and Gordon, equal; Murchison, Macdonald (Murdo), Douglas and Hutchinson, equal; Johnston and Williams, equal; Mariotti and Ramsay, equal; Johnston (C. L.); Cassels and Bennett, equal; Powell. Class III.—Kolber and Brower and Carr, equal; Armstrong and Solomon, equal; Murray, Couture and Beates and Badgley and Brownlee, equal; Redpath, Kendal and Macdonald (A. B.), equal; Digby and Miller (M. I.), equal; Wilson and Miller (C.) and Ramsay (M. M. D.), equal; Macaulay (M), Sutherland and Thomson and Rosenberg and Van Vleit, equal; Watson and Pengelley, equal; Gillmor and Masson, equal; Booth, Solomon, Baylis and Cruickshanks, equal.

The Natural Cure For Rheumatism

"Fruit-a-tives" remove from the blood the poison which causes Rheumatism.

Rheumatism means poisoned blood. The kidneys, bowels and skin should rid th system of waste matter. If either of these vital organs become weakened or diseased, the body cannot throw off this waste fast enough.

"Fruit-a-tives" will cure almost any case of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia.

One of these body poisons is UREA, which is eliminated both by the kidneys and skin. If the skin action is poor —if the kidneys are inflammed —urea stays in the system— is changed into uric acid— carried by the blood to the nerves and joints—and causes Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Rheumatism because they eliminate urea, by increasing the action of bowels, kidneys and skin.

This is the only possible way in which Rheumatism can be cured to stay cured. And "Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world that completely eradicates the disease from the system.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in which the natural medicinal action of fruit is many time increased by the process of combining them.

Then tonics and antiseptics are added and the whole made into tablets. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 111

Fruit-a-tives

(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

The Ladies of Montreal

are invited to see the firms display of artistic

WALL COVERINGS

for Spring 1907.

It is the finest exhibition we have shown in the last 25 years.

We are being complimented on all sides, by Members of Parliament, Architects, Bankers, Decorators, Business Men, Doctors and Lawyers on the magnificence of our collection. Even the

Young Men of Montreal

are being attracted by their sense of the beautiful in interior decorations. Moderate incomes are provided for at every turn. Rooms may cost $1.00 up to $200.00. Every advantage buying here.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co.

519 St. Catherine Street West.

MATHEMATICS—(1) ALGEBRA.

Class I.—Paine, Lawlor, Shaw and Plaisted, equal; Gordon, Digby. Class II.—Mollison, Kolper and Meagher equal; Powiss and McEwen, equal; Hutchinson and Carr, equal; Cockfield, Pengelley and Ramsay, equal; Mariotti, Thompson and McKay and Mackinnon (M. G.), and Seymour, equal. Class III.—Payne, Kendall, Hughes, Wilson, Anderson and Tippett and Bennett, equal; Baylis and Glaspin, equal; McMurtry and Said and Blanchard, equal; Keith and Prentice and Ramsay (J. B.), equal; Sutherland, Armstrong and Douglas and Oughtred and Sargent, equal; Cassels and Solomon, equal; Brownlee and Kingston and Mackenzie and Murchison and Younger, equal; Redpath and Miller (C.), equal; Wilson and Halliday, equal; McCrae, Grier and Beaton and Canby and Johnston and McKay (J.) and Mount, equal.

(2) TRIGONOMETRY.

Class 1.—Kolber, Pengelley, Ross, Lawlor, Paine, McEwen, McKinnon, M. C. Class II.—Plaisted, Hutchinson, Solomon, Meagher, Mariotti and McKinnon (A. W.), equal; Digby, Powles, Mount.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

Class I.—De Sola, Mabon; Cookfield and Couture and Macnaughton, equal; McKinnon, A., and Seymour, equal; Ramsey, M. E. G. Class II.—Powles; Douglas and Lilly, equal; Badgley and Cassells and Watson, equal; Gillmor and Mariotti and Plaisted and Ross, equal; Murchison; Armstrong, J.D., and Glaspin and McEwen and Prentice and Taylor, equal. Class III.—Cruickshank and Johnston and McDonald, Marian, equal; Elder and Murray, equal; Brownlee and Hutchinson and Lawlor and MacKinnon, M. G., and Mount, equal; MacDonald (Murdo) and Ramsey, I. D., equal; Lamb and McCuaig, equal; Baylis and Digby, equal; Kendall and MacLaren and Meagher, equal; Carr, Younger; McLennan and Howell, equal; Beaton and Booth, equal; McGannon; Buchan and Betts, equal; Gemmill.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Mabon, Couture, McKinnon, A. M.; Macnaughton and Plaisted, equal; de Sola, Williams, Cousins. Class II.—Bennetts, Elder, Seymour, McGannon, Miller, C., Hutchinson, Taylor; Armstrong, J. D., and VanVliet, equal; Glaskin, Meagher. Class III.—Kolber and Solomon, equal; Prentice, Mariotti, Ramsey, S. E. C.; Lamb and Mount and Paine, equal; Lang and MacDonald (Murdo) and Newell and Sargent, equal; Livinson and Miller, M. I., and Watson, equal; Bushell and Douglas and MacDonald, A. B., and Johnston, equal; McMurtry and Murary, equal; Badgley and Gillmor, equal; Christie; Brownlee and Carr and Younger, equal; Blanchard and Buchan and Lawlor and McEwen, equal; Kendall and Kingston, equal; Redpath, Gordon and Shaughnessy and Thompson, equal.

GERMAN.

Class I.—McKinnon, M. G. Class II.—Murchison and Reinhardt, equal; Elder. Class III.—Prentice, Meagher, Rabsey, Lang, Brower, Rosenberg.

GERMAN (BEGINNERS' COURSE).

Class II.—Sutherland, F. C. Class III.—Solomon.

GREEK.

Class I.—Ross, Seymour, de Sola, Johnston. Class II.—Powles and Tippett, equal; Cockfield. Class III.—Thorne and Newell, equal; Beaton, Booth.

FIRST YEAR.

Trigonometry.— Class III.— Watson, McMurtry, Casse's, Cockfield and Tippett and MacLaren, equal; Ramsay (I. D.) and Bennett and Cruickshank, equal; Oughtred and Blanchard and Brower, equal; Gordon and Thompson and Blampin, equal; Elder and Baylis and Seymour, equal; Sutherland and Mount and Taylor, equal; Douglas and MacDonald (Murdo) and Prentice and Murchison and Hughes, equal; Payne and Carr and Lamb and Trenholme, equal. Kendall and Younger, equal; Redpath and Davis and Runnells and Brownlee and Johnston and Miller (C.), equal.

Geometry.— Passed supplemetal of Christmas examinations.— Emo, Johnston (C.), Keith, Redpath, Mackay (J.)

Physics.—Class I.—Macnaughton, de Sola, Mariotti, Mabon; Murray and Miller (C.), equal; Couture; Digby and Bowles, equal; McKinnon (A. M.) and MacKinnon (W. G.), equal; Blampin, Classels, Ramsay, Solomon, Lamb, McKenzie. Class II.—Cockfield and McMurtry, equal; Armstrong, Douglas; Fletcher and Hughes and Plaisted, equal; Pengelley, Gordon, Howe and Ross and Trenholme, equal; Cruickshank and Elder and McCannon and Wittes, equal; McEwen and McKay and Stevens and Watts, equal; Ramsey and Tippett, equal; Gillmor and Lawlor and Miller, (E.I.), equal; Brower; Bennetts and Meagher, equal. Class III.—Christie and Seymour, equal; Baylis and MacDonald Murdo), equal; Brownlee; Murchison and Redpath and Watson and Wilson, equal; Pomeros, Gemmill; Dauby and Kendall and Sutherland, equal; Davies and Hutchinson, equal; Booth, Beaton and Rosenberg and Younger, equal. Carr and Livinson and MacLaren and McLennan, equal; Mackay (J. C.) and Prentice and Whitehall, equal; Dyas; Sargent and Vanvliet, equal; Badgleyand Kolbey and Cassells and Taylor, equal; Collier.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL COURSES.

First Year.

English.—Class I.—Kimball. Class II. —Stevens. Class III.—McKay, Anderson.

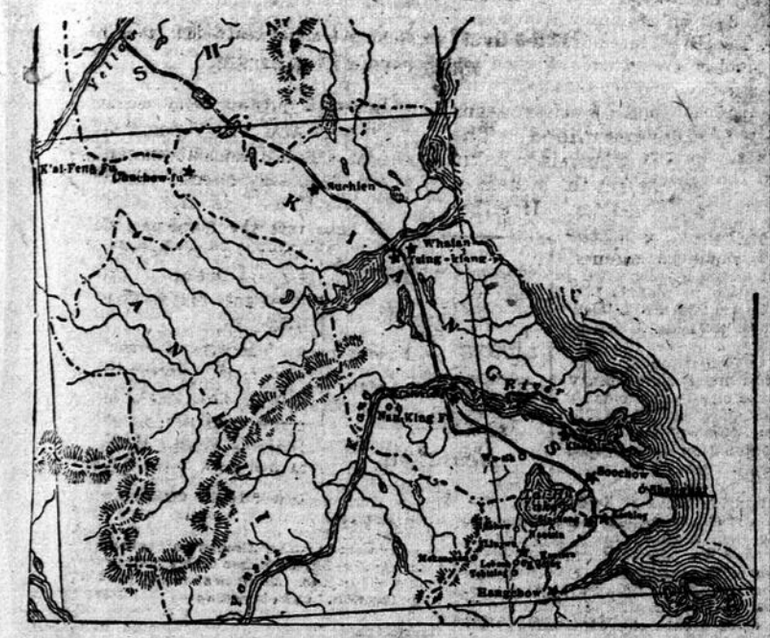
History.—Class I.—Kimball. Class II. —Stevens, McKay. Class III.—Anderson.

French.—Class III.—Kimball.

Mathematics.—Class I.—McKay. Class II.—Kimball. Class III.—Stevens, Anderson.

The india-rubber tree grows freely in gardens as an ornamental shrub in southern Italy, and steps are being taken to make an industrial business of growing it. Professor Bozzi, of the Palermo Botanical Gardens, exhibited a specimen at Milan, recently, containing as much as 85 percent of rubber.

CHINA'S CALAMITY— THE TERRIBLE FAMINE DISTRICT.



MAP OF DESOLATED COUNTRY.

The famine district occupies a region of much historical, commercial and religious interest. It lies between the Yellow and Yangtse rivers and along the line of the famous Grand canal to Pekin and Hangchow, the treaty port or Chengkiang province, 100 miles southwest from Shanghai. Beautiful for situation, Hangchow was the metropolis of the country in the twelfth century. It was further famous for Marco Polo's rule there, and as a literary centre where gatherings of over 10,000 students met triennially for examinations. This is now a matter of the past. An early mission station established there is to-day quite successful. Although it has many opium dens, and other evils are rife, it is the 'Celestial City' in the Chinese estimation. The great 'bore' or tidal wave is a feature here, when at the second and eighth months the great flood-tide from the Pacific, with its roar and foam surges into the funnel-shaped mouth of Hangchow Bay at the mouth of the swift flowing Tsientang river, to which great 'water dragon' many temples have been built and offerings made for 2,000 years and more, with annual processions worshipping there.

At Hangchow the great Imperial canal, unrivalled in extent, and dating from the seventh century, begins its course of over seven hundred miles, cut through rocks, traversing lakes and swamps, its flood-gates, bridges and myriad vessels, with numerous towns and villages lining the banks, exciting the admiration of all travellers. This ancient inland trade route was much used to avoid coast storms and pirates. Up this wonderful waterway used to go the great annual grain fleets of hundreds of thousands of tons of rice from the South for the use of the capital, the only place between Canton and Pekin without water communication, indeed, being at the Meiling Pass, north of Canton province, where the transportation is on men's backs over twenty-four miles of rocky mountains.

Proceeding up the canal (where the Chinese officials are now putting steam launches above the locks, cutting down the time of transportation across the famine district from thirty to eight days) we pass, first, the ancient and historic city of Kashing, where though opposing missionary occupation for a generation they are now begging for the Gospel. Next comes Soochow, capital of the famine province Riang-su, with its great population and its commercial and literary attractions.

Wusih is a city doing a large trade in rice, silk and boat-building. Next comes Chinkiang, a very populous city, and a great commercial centre. Five cities are visible from a mountain near by. At Chinkiang there is a relief committee and thousands of refugees have gone there for supplies during the famine. Nanking and Yangchow are a little further up. The former city was the old southern capital and is the home of a very broadminded and efficient viceroy; at the latter place is an important mission station formerly in charge of a missionary from Montreal. At Tsing-kiang-pu, a large and populous walled city, there is a concentration camp containing nearly five hundred thousand famine refugees. This is one of the most strategic points in the Empire in connection with mission work. Great suffering is reported from this place. Urgent appeals come from Suchien, a district peopled by half a million souls. For many years these people strongly opposed the work of the missionaries. The famine is proving a blessing in disguise for them and they are becoming favorably disposed towards the Christians who are sending them relief. Chu-chow-fu is in the midst of an opium-growing district and the use of the drug is very prevalent and harmful. There is consequently much distress there. The suffering that is being experienced on account of the famine will never be forgotten, the population being decimated. It was formerly a very fertile region. The generosity of western nations in sending them food is expected to open the people's hearts to accept Christianity. Many thousands of dollars from all quarters of the globe are being raised and sent to purchase food for the perishing. Many of the mission stations are marked on the map by stars. The native Christians are showing a very heroic spirit, as they did in the Boxer uprising. The Chinese Government and people in parts of that country not affected by the famine are assisting generously in the relief work. It is reported from Nanking that the teachers in the government schools and many government officials are giving one-tenth of their salaries for several months towards the famine fund.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Canadians are responding heartily to the appeal of the starving millions in China.

The subscriptions of 'Witness' readers are being cabled to the Relief Committee—an entirely undenominational body—through the Rev. Mr. McGillivray, the Canadian missionary, who will see that his country gets credit for every dollar sent and that not a cent is diverted from the purpose for which it is given.

The new crop will not be harvested before the end of June, so the need is still great. Latest reports estimate the number of deaths from starvation at five thousand a day, and the horrors are indescribable.

The 'Witness' fund was started at the request of Montreal Chinamen, members of the Christian Endeavor Society, who headed the list with a generous donation. Their example has been followed by many Canadians, but there are still thousands of individuals and hundreds of societies connected with churches and societies outside the churches to which an appeal should not be made in vain.

A little money does so much.

Ten cents a day will save a small family.

Twenty cents will save a life for a week.

One dollar will save a family of five for a week.

Five dollars will save six lives for a month.

Ten dollars will keep a family over the pinch.

One hundred dollars will save a small community.

Further contributions to the relief fund are invited. All sums received will be acknowledged in these columns.

TEXAS RANGERS MURDERED.

Houston, Texas, April 26—Messrs. Dunleavy and Robb, state rangers, were assassinated to-day at Grovton. No particulars have yet been received here.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE RESULTS

HONOR AND PRIZE LISTS ANNOUNCED.

(See also Page ?)

The results of the sessional examinations at the Wesleyan College were announced yesterday. Following is the prize list:

The Finley Memorial Prize, F. A. Bates, B.A.

The prizes in Apologetics, W. Hollingsworth.

The prize in Systematic Theology, W. R. Muir.

The prize in Historical Theology, W. R. Muir.

The Shaw prize in Hebrew, J. B. Howe.

The Holt Prize in Greek Testament, E. A. Pitt.

The Prize in New Testament Introduction, J. A. Miller and E. A. Pitt equal.

The Prize in Christian Didactics, T. D. Jones, W. R. Muir, W. R. Johnston, and R. H. Mercer equal.

The Prize in Hermenneutics, J. W. MacFarlane.

The Prize in Old Testament Introduction, W. R. Johnston.

The Prize in Church History, J. W. Macfarlane.

The Prize in Homiletics, R. H. Mercer.

The Prize in English Bible—1, W. R. Johnston: 2, J. D. Jones.

The Mitchell Prize in Elocution, W. W. Jones.

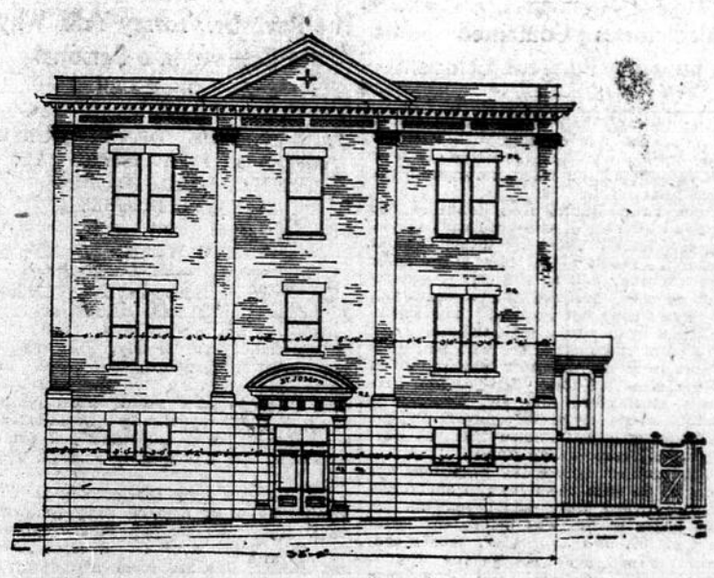
The Coates Prize in Vocal Music—1, J. E. Blanchard; 2, R. S. Whitehall.

SPECIMENS FOR McGILL

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT SENDS SKULLS OF ABORIGINES FOR MUSEUM.

A despatch from Toronto says: On the instructions of the Minister of Education a number of skulls of aborigines and other specimens have been sent from the provincial museum to McGill University to replenish the burned out museum there. If required, McGill will also be supplied with a number of specimens of Ontario minerals.

NEW SCHOOL IN ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH.



The accompanying picture shows the front elevation of the new St. Joseph's School, to be erected on St. Martin street, by the Catholic Board of School Commissioners. It will be three stories high, and will be built of stone, brick and steel. The interior will be constructed in the most modern plan.

The school will provide for sixteen class rooms and every precaution is being taken to make the building easy of egress in case of fire. The school will be heated and ventilated by the most improved system, while the furnishings and trimmings will be set in specially prepared hard wood. The building will cost nearly sixty thousand dollars and work on its construction will be commenced at once. Mr. Jos. Sawyer, of this city, is the architect.

ELEPHANT HUNT IN CEYLON.

A Ceylon planter tells the following remarkable story to a London 'Telegraph' correspondent: 'On one occasion I went after a herd of eight wild elephants. After stalking, I got a chance at the biggest of the herd and dropped it at the first shot. About two hours after I had the tail and feet cut off and taken to the bungalow. Next morning I went to the spot to look at the elephant, and to my surprise found no trace of the body. After searching round I saw that the herd had been back during the night, and I soon discovered a track where they seemed to have retired in a body. Following this up I eventually came upon the dead elephant, lying at the bottom of a rocky stream. From the tracks it was quite evident that the body had not been rolled, but carried to the bank, and it was plain that it had been taken through the long grass which grew on the bank into the stream. My neighbors were incredulous until I showed them where the elephant's tail and feet had been cut off and where the body lay in the stream, which proved conclusively that by some means or other the body had been got over the intervening space in the night. It is difficult to understand how elephants with their trunks and feet could raise and support the dead body of a comrade. However, they seem to have managed to do it, and it is a pity no human eye saw this strange funeral.'

DR. PARKER'S INVOCATION

TWO MEN FULFIL IT BY WRITING 'ICHABOD' OVER CITY TEMPLE.

London, April 25.—Passersby were astonished this morning to see the word 'Ichabod' in glaring letters, eighteen inches high, over the portico of the City Temple. It had evidently been written by a skilled hand, as the letters were perfectly formed and spaced. Persons not aware of the significance of the word thought that it was merely a new decoration, and passed on. Eventually somebody sufficiently curious found the Temple caretaker and inquired why the word was on the portico. The caretaker who until then was not aware of its presence, promptly obtained a ladder and washed the letters off.

A subsequent investigation revealed that two well-dressed men, with a long ladder, had inscribed the word early in the morning.

Nobody interfered with them, it being assumed that they were orthodox Christians, who, saddened by Dr. Campbell's heresy, conceived it to be their duty to fulfill the invocation of the late pastor of the church, Dr. Parker, who, on a memorable occasion, declaimed from the pulpit of the Temple: 'Should it ever come to pass that the great truths of Christ's death and resurrection be denied by any future occupier of this pulpit, or should the fact of his gracious Godhead and divinity be questioned may the word Ichabod be written over the doors of the City Temple.'

BIG TIMBER PURCHASE.

St. John, N.B., April 26.—Another big timber property purchased by Americans is just about completed. A. C. Dutton & Co., of Springfield, Mass., and John Fenderson & Co., of Springfield, and also of Sayabec, Que., have, together, purchased seventy-two square miles of timber lands and a mill from N. C. McNair, Jacquet River, and twenty square miles and a mill from the Dutch at the same place, and have an option on the W. B. Calhoun property there, comprising fifty-five square miles and a mill. In all there are 92,000 acres of timber lands. The total price is said to be $105,000. The new owners intend to manufacture lumber for the United States market.

DEAD HERO AND HEROINE

CITY HAS NO POWER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE MAXWELL AND MARTINEAU MEMORIAL FUNDS.

A communication was read before the Finance Committee of the City Council yesterday afternoon in which the City Attorney, Mr. Ethier, in reply to a question asked by Ald. Guy, expressed the opinion that the Council had no power to contribute any of the city's money for benefit purposes in such cases as those of Miss Maxwell and Mr. Martineau, two heroic victims of recent fires in Montreal.

'Well, then,' remarked Ald. N. Lapointe, 'I am prepared to move that we go to Quebec to get power.'

'It would take us a year to do that,' said Ald. Payette. 'For the present we are bound down by the charter as it is, and, however much we would like to contribute to such worthy causes, we can as a Council, do nothing.'

RIOTS IN ST. LUCIA.

Governor Applies to Barbadoes for Assistance.

Bridgetown, Island of Barbadoes, B. W. I., April 26.—The rioters from the Island of St. Lucia are again turbulent. A despatch has been received from the governor of the island announcing that he needs assistance.

LORD'S DAY ACT IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, April 26.—The police commission has requested the government to appoint a special Crown attorney to enforce the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. They ask exception to be made in favor of the railways. There is much hostile sentiment in Manitoba to the law, and since British Columbia has refused to enforce it the opponents to the law in Manitoba are agitating for similar privileges.

CHILDREN AND CIGARETTES

See the Pioneer Anti-Cigarette Heroes in this week's Standard.

When The Standard initiated the crusade to rescue children from the thrall of cigarette smoking, there was anxiety as to the outcome.

There is no longer any doubt as to the success of the movement.

Thousands of children are giving up the habit, and thousands pledging themselves to shun it as long as they are children.

Thousands of the little boys who have contracted the habit are mere tots of irresponsible humanity. They are becoming addicted to a habit that will assuredly ruin their minds and bodies.

Children, whether of rich or poor parents, who persist in cigarette smoking, become the driftwood of the human race.

The Standard has entered upon an expensive crusade to rescue thousands of these boys. The Standard is receiving the help of clergymen of all denominations. The Standard will keep record of the boys who are joining the league. The Standard will give them a helping hand in the battle of life, and hopes to see the day when thousands of these boys will become well-to-do citizens. The Standard will assist these boys in realizing their aims in the world.

Portraits of pioneer boys in The Standard's crusade will appear in this week's issue, and in future numbers.

The Standard is not conducting a narrow-minded crusade against the moderate use of tobacco by adults, but it is seeking to dissuade children from contracting the suicidal habit, and to rescue those little ones who have already been led astray.

The Standard's crusade may influence the lives of tens of thousands of boys, who, when grown to manhood, will rejoice in having had the courage to help to save their own bodies and minds from the degrading influence of a fatal vice.

The Standard is read by the mothers of fully one hundred thousand children, whose aid and influence are making The Standard's campaign a pronounced success. The Standard is grateful, in the name of humanity, for the help it is getting from these mothers, and fathers, too, and grateful for the co-operation of the clergy, not only of Montreal, but of the countryfar and near.

GEORGE MURRAY PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

McGILL CLASS DAY.

Valedictories Contained Some Unusually Pungent Criticisms

The assembly hall of the McGill Union was crowded last evening with students and friends who had gathered to hear the reading of the valedictories and the class poem.

Miss Ethel James first delivered the farewell address of the graduates of the Royal Victoria College. 'Finis coronat opus,' the result of the four years' labor was a worthy end to the college generation of 1907, declared the valedictorian in commencing her oration. The speaker began by paying a high tribute to the professors and instructors who had done so much in an unselfish way to crown with success the four years of toil. Professor Rutherford and Dr. Cuhliffe in leaving would be greatly missed by the students, who had known them as worthy of all respect and honor.

The problem before the graduates was what to do with the lives and characters that the Alma Mater had developed. A new phase of life was before the members of '07, and a broader, harder contest it would be. College life was to some extent narrow, and experience could only be gained within certain limits; after graduation the question would be how to apply the technical and theoretical education attained to the wider experiences of the great play of life. 'God always gives us strength enough and sense enough for everything he wants us to do,' quoted Miss James from Ruskin. The task, she thought, was 'to work out the ideal that is in thyself,' as Carlyle expressed it. Each experience should better fit the individual for his or her life work. Miss James closed by wishing that every member of 1907 would take his place in the complex machinery of existence, and thought that their highest education would result in the attainment of a wide sympathy and a power of generous appreciation.' The audience heartily applauded the speaker.

Dr. Rumelin then rendered a piano solo with delicacy and power, responding to repeated calls for an encore with Wagner's 'Fire Music.'

Mr. H. E. Walker was the Law valedictorian. He began by explaining the real meaning of valedictory addresses, and deplored the popular conception that the expressed sorrow was but empty sentiment. The public could not know the ties that held a student bound firm to his college and college friends, and it was no easy matter to close so happy a chapter in one's life. Mr. Walker spent some time in describing the indefinite sentiment termed 'college spirit.' 'A realization that college means more than lectures and examinations, a devotion and loyalty to McGill and all she means, to take an active interest in college work and to work for the college first,' such he thought should be the true McGill spirit. The McGill man should see things through red and white spectacles.

Unfortunately the hard hours of the law course would not admit of that close intimate relationship between man and man that would alone engender the best of college spirit, and it would indeed prove a boon if the proposed four-year law course would materialize and allow more time for social intercourse.

Miss Dickson followed after Mr. Walker's address, delighting the audience with two soprano solos, and could not refuse the repeated demands for an encorse.

The Science valedictory was read by Mr. L. Killam. He dwelt at some length upon the priceless heritage that Canada held forth for the graduating class. Trained men were in great demand and the infinite resources of the country were crying out for men to develop them.

Tribute was given to the mental, the physical and moral elements of the splendid education that was offered by McGill, and he thanked, on behalf of his year, the friendly interest and aid of the teaching staff.

A bombshell was thrown into the audience when Mr. Killam, by the special request of his class, criticised the methods of education that were hurting the college as a whole. Among the splendid body of instructors were some of mediocre ability, and, as he said, 'when a professor admits that he knows very little about the subject he is trying to teach,' it was time that incompetent men were removed. No specific reference was made beyond the above quotation. Some of the text-books used in the course had been protested against for years, and it was time that such were relegated to their merited oblivion.

In closing, Mr. Killam addressed words of encouragement to the members of 1907 for their coming battle with life. His address was frequently interrupted by repeated cheers.

Mr. W. H. Cherry read the last valedictory, that of Arts, and kept the audience in fits of laughter by his clever digs at the professors and their peculiarities. He explained how hard was it to tell a new valedictory story—'cursed be those,' said he, 'who thought my thoughts before me.'

The benefits of the year system that was begun with the class of 1907 formed the basis of a strong plea for closer relations between student and student and lecturer and scholar. 'Acquisition of the power of thought' was his conception of true education. He was sorry that in past years the Arts course had been rather looked down upon as mere waste time and useless polish. Two injunctions he laid before the graduates and friends—one that professors should receive large enough salaries to admit of their devoting all their time to college work, so that it would not be necessary for them to do outside work in order to gain a mere subsistence. How could the college hope to keep their good men when salaries were so pitifully inadequate? Then again there was a great duty for every one, friend or graduate, to do his little in assisting in rebuilding the marred ruins of what had been as fine an equipment as any in the world.

After Mr. David Murray had given two ringing bass solos in French, Mr. Sherman Swift, of Arts, terminated the evening's programme by reciting one of the cleverest class poems in rhymed couplets that McGill has heard in many a day.

THE WAY OF LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. Torrey Tells Why He Believes in a Personal Devil.

MAIN PORTION OF DISCOURSE AIMED AT PEOPLE WHO SAY, 'LORD, LORD,' ON SUNDAY AND DISOBEY GOD FOR ALL THE WEEK.

Dr. Torrey's address at St. James Methodist Church last night was expository. His subject was, 'The way of life made plain as day.' It was a very great congregation to which he spoke and attentive in the extreme. Once there was a slight interruption, when a man, apparently intoxicated, entered the porch and muttered some criticisms, but was quickly assisted outside.

Mr. Butler's song service was as enjoyable as ever, and as song followed song, first from one part of the church and then from another; a verse from Mr. Butler, another from Mr. Bell; a chorus from the gallery, another from the ladies—all were soon enjoying themselves in melody and praise.

A large number of requests for prayer were read, and an eloquent prayer was offered in reply to them by the Rev. C. T. Scott, in a plea for the saving of souls and a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon Montreal. During the collection the choir sang with feeling and taste, 'Oh, why not say "yes" to the Saviour to-night?'

Dr. Torrey then announced the arrangements for the concluding week's services. To-morrow at 3.30 o'clock the service will be for women, and that at 7 p.m. strictly for men; not even lady members of the choir will be admitted, and his address will be on the subject of sin.

Each afternoon next week at 3 o'clock his subject will be 'The baptism of the Holy Spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, announced that on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, meetings for business men will be held in the business centre of the city. These meetings would begin at 12.05 and close punctually at ten minutes to one; the subject of the discourses is to be, 'Did Christ really rise from the dead?'

Before commencing his address, Dr Torrey said that he had had a question sent to him that day. It was: 'Do you believein a real, live, active devil?' Well, his answer was, 'What did the Bible say? What did Paul say—"Put on the whole armor of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." What did Peter say? Look at Peter v., 8: 'Jesus believed in a devil and so do I,' said Dr. Torrey.

And the question went on: 'If so, why has God allowed him to exist and work evil?' 'I don't know,' pursued the speaker. That part of the question means, 'Why does not God kill the devil?' One man has answered that by saying, "Because he did not want to have so many orphans.' All I know is Jesus says that there is a devil, and I have never been so big a fool as to try to teach God. I might ask why God lets some of you live. I can only answer that 'I cannot tell.' I should not if I were in his place.

Then he turned to the subject of his address, taking his text from Acts xvi., 31, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.' Anyone who believes on the Word of God will be saved. Never mind what you have been or what you are. What does it mean to be saved? There are many men and women who think they believe and do not—who think they are saved and are not. To believe means to have faith; to put confidence in. Jesus came to die and to deliver the drunkard, the gambler, the impure; yes, every sinner. If you have not felt a sinner before and put confidence in him he will save you and you will know it, because he has promised it. But there are many of you who know you are sinners. Well, 'believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.'

Dr. Torrey here gave an instance of a man freeing himself of the drink craving. Christ crucified meant pardon; Christ risen meant deliverance. 'Confidence in Christ means you believe in an absolutely infallible teacher, for he spoke the very words of God. Do you believe in Jesus? Some of you go to church on Sunday, and say, "Lord, Lord," and then all the week you go and do exactly the opposite of what he tells you. If only all church members could be brought to see the true light, the task of getting at those outside would be easier.

Some men profess to believe in Christ, and yet doubt the accuracy of his word; they are willing to shake the doctrine of divine infallibility at the bidding of the modern commentator. They come along and say that the consensus of German scholarship is against such and such a statement. That has damned many. Such men are more dangerous than the out-and-out infidel.

There was a time, he said, in his own life when in student days he had believed his own unenlightened views to be of vast importance, backed with the wisdom of Yale and Leipsic and a copious library of agnosticism. But he had found that acceptance of the Saviour brought implicit belief in his words. 'I would believe the words of Jesus,' he said, 'if I were the only man in the world that did so.'

'If you believe in Christ you will study more. What is it you study now? Do you read trashy novels and all the rubbish in the papers? Some do more than they read the Word of God. Are you doing what would please him in your business, your dress, your pleasures, your home life?'

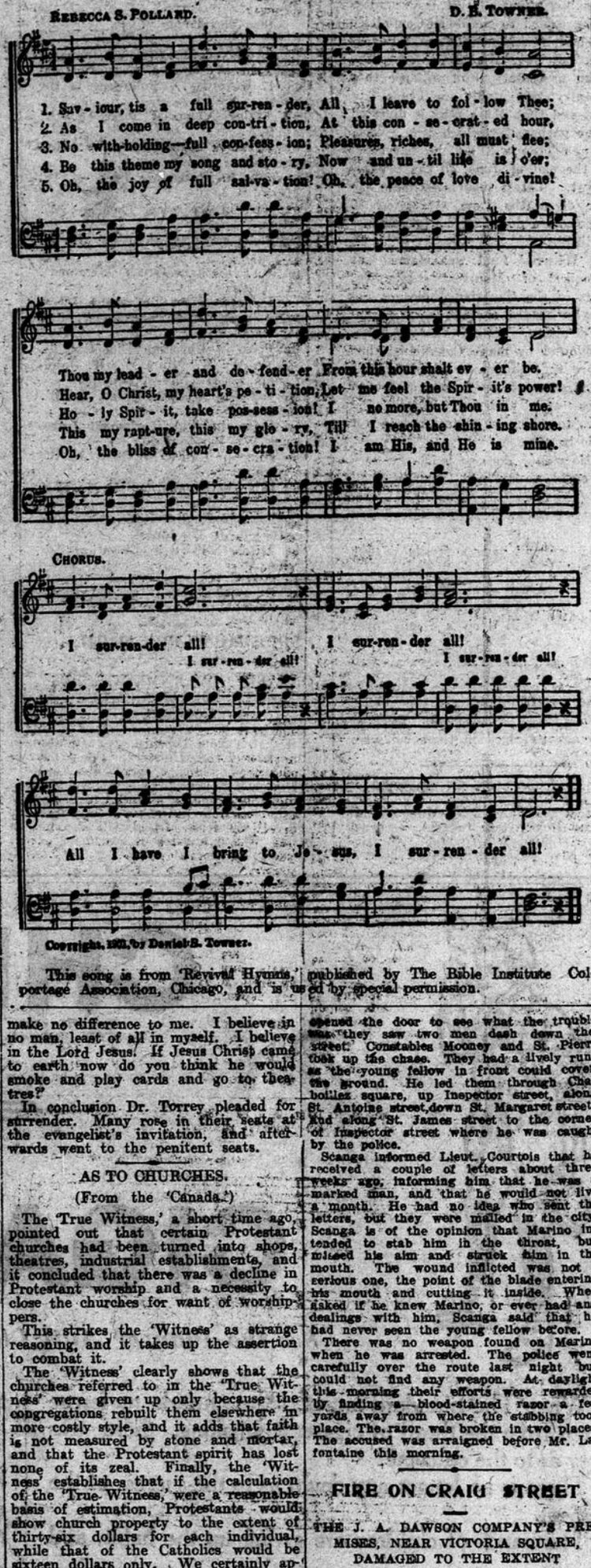
A man asked Dr. Torrey one day why it was wrong to smoke. Mr. C. H. Spurgeon smoked, he said.

'I do not believe in Mr. Spurgeon, though he was a very good man,' was Dr. Torrey's rejoinder, 'I believe in Christ. If every clergyman in Montreal,' he continued, 'smoked, or went to the theatre, or played cards it would make no difference to me. I believe in no man, least of all in myself. I believe in the Lord Jesus. If Jesus Christ came to earth now do you think he would smoke and play cards and go to theatres?'

In conclusion Dr. Torrey pleaded for surrender. Many rose in their seats at the evangelist's invitation, and afterwards went to the penitent seats.

THE TORREY CHOIR LIKES THIS.

Full Surrender.



This song is from 'Revival Hymns,' published by The Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago, and is used by special permission.

AS TO CHURCHES.

(From the 'Canada.')

The 'True Witness,' a short time ago, pointed out that certain Protestant churches had been turned into shops, theatres, industrial establishments, and it concluded that there was a decline in Protestant worship and a necessity to close the churches for want of worshippers.

This strikes the 'Witness' as strange reasoning, and it takes up the assertion to combat it.

The 'Witness' clearly shows that the churches referred to in the 'True Witness' were given up only because the congregations rebuilt them elsewhere in more costly style, and it adds that faith is not measured by stone and mortar, and that the Protestant spirit has lost none of its zeal. Finally, the 'Witness' establishes that if the calculation of the 'True Witness,' were a reasonable basis of estimation, Protestants would show church property to the extent of thirty-six dollars for each individual, while that of the Catholics would be sixteen dollars only. We certainly approve of the 'Witness' for putting things straight, and we believe, as it does, that faith and zeal are not measured by the number and value of the churches.

We wish, however, to inform it that the 'True Witness' has shown in this instance a very narrow judgment, and that we Catholics do not want its manner of seeing things to be imputed to us.

Whether the Protestants build or demolish their churches does not affect us. Therefore, when the 'Witness' asks what advantage the Roman Catholic Church derives from circulating false remarks concerning Protestantism, and gives the above as proof, we would like it to make a distinction between the Roman Catholic Church and the 'True Witness.'

We do not see that the Catholics ever troubled themselves with circulating false rumors against Protestantism, and they have the right to refuse to be connected with the blunders of a journal that does not represent Catholic sentiment on the whole, but simply that of its editors.

We warn the 'Witness' accordingly.

STABBED IN THE MOUTH

ITALIAN'S ASSAILANT CAPTURED AFTER HOT CHASE.

After a hot chase Constables Mooney and St. Pierre last evening captured Mello Marino, 20 years of age, just after he had stabbed Louis Scanga, 40 years of age, a railway and steamship agent.

Lieut. Courtois could get no information from Marino, except his name, and the fact that he had no home here. He said he only arrived in the city yesterday but would not tell where he came from.

Scanga says that he was walking down Chaboillez street when Marino walked up behind him, and swinging his right arm around his head struck him in the mouth with a long-bladed knife. The shouts of Scanga attracted the attention of Lieut. Courtois, and the constables who were in the Chaboillez street station. Just as they opened the door to see what the trouble was, they saw two men dash down the street. Constables Mooney and St. Pierre took up the chase. They had a lively run, as the young fellow in front could cover the ground. He led them through Chaboillez square, up Inspector street, along St. Antoine street, down St. Margaret street, and along St. James street to the corner of Inspector street where he was caught by the police.

Scanga informed Lieut. Courtois that he received a couple of letters about three weeks ago, informing him that he was a marked man, and that he would not live a month. He had no idea who sent the letters, but they were mailed in the city. Scanga is of the opinion that Marino intended to stab him in the throat, but missed his aim and struck him in the mouth. The wound inflicted was not a serious one, the point of the blade entering his mouth and cutting it inside. When asked if he knew Marino, or ever had any dealings with him, Scanga said that he had never seen the young fellow before.

There was no weapon found on Marino when he was arrested. The police went carefully over the route last night but could not find any weapon. At daylight this morning their efforts were rewarded by finding a blood-stained razor a few yards away from where the stabbing took place. The razor was broken in two places. The accused was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine this morning.

FIRE ON CRAIG STREET

THE J. A. DAWSON COMPANY'S PREMISES, NEAR VICTORIA SQUARE, DAMAGED TO THE EXTENT OF $20,000.

Damage to the extent of about twenty thousand dollar was caused by a fire which broke out between eleven and twelve o'clock last night on the premises of the J. A. Dawson Street Railway and Electrical Supplies Company, near the north-west corner of Victoria square and Craig street. The flames broke out on the third floor, and they had gained considerable hold before the arrival of the firemen whose work was hindered owing to the first engine being rendered useless through running into a street excavation which was not marked by any lantern.

The brigade, however, worked effectively with the ladders and water towers and the fire was completely put out in an hour. The two upper stories of the building, occupied by the Dawson Company and Mr. Thurston, were destroyed by the flames, and the ground floor, occupied by the City Ice Company, was damaged by water.

Ald. Yates, of the Fire Committee, was present at the fire, and he said the accident which had incapacitated the first fire engine should prove a lesson to the Road Department, as it was evident there was carelessness somewhere or the machine would not have been ditched in the middle of one of the city's main thoroughfares.

BISHOP DUMOULIN HERE.

The Right Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, Bishop of Niagara, arrived in the city last evening, and is the guest of Very Rev. Dean Evans, at 'The Imperial,' Hope avenue. He has come to hold confirmations for Bishop Carmichael. He will confirm in St. Martin's Church to-night at 8 o'clock; in St. Luke's to-morrow at 11 o'clock: in St. Thomas's to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, and in Christ Church Cathedral on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The name of Mrs. J. Borthwick, assistant treasurer, was inadvertently omitted from the list of officers given in the report of the annual meeting of the Hervey Institute, the other day.

AMONG COUNTRY SCHOOLS

The above is the title of an extremely interesting book by Mr. O. J. Kern, superintendent of schools in Winnebago County, Illinois. Students of the rural school problem everywhere will find it both suggestive and encouraging. It shows, for one thing, that the rural schools can be made as attractive and effective as the city schools, and it is stamped throughout with the solid doctrine that they should be. The opening chapter deals with the 'New country life.' Mr. Bryce is quoted as to the changed conditions which have been brought about by the great development of the cities in manufacturing activity, and 'the general disposition to migrate from rural districts to centres of population, where a brisker life and more amusements can be enjoyed.' Mr. Kern asks if the continued migration from the country to the city is unavoidable. He answers the question first from the purely economic point of view. An increase of rural population is still possible. The best cheap lands, it is true, have nearly all been taken up. But irrigation is now largely increasing the available acreage and scientific farming—intensive farming—will enable a much larger number to live on the agricultural area of the continent. But 'many a boy has quit the farm, not because of the hard work only, but because day after day, month after month, he experienced only hard work. The training in the country school of the future should aim to conserve all that is best and richest in a "type of mind and life" distinctly country. The possibilities of intellectual growth, literary culture, and social enjoyment are as great—or will be so—among the clover blossoms in the field as among the flowers blooming in the city park; in raising high-bred corn as in practicing law or selling ribbon over a counter in a large department store. I plead for the spiritualization of country life. Education must do this. A new educational ideal in the country school will lead the boys and girls to see more of the divine joy of living in the country.'

In the chapter on 'The rights of the country child' Mr. Kern says:

'If I were to formulate an educational creed for the country school, it would contain but two articles, namely: (1) the country child is entitled to every whit as good an educational opportunity as that enjoyed by the most favored city child attending the American public school; (2) to secure this right for the country child the country people must expend more money on the country school and expend it in a better way.

'I believe in consolidation, and my educational decalogue for school officers and teachers may be reduced to one simple commandment, namely, Thou shalt enrich and enlarge the life of the country child.'

Mr. Kern is not merely a believer in the educational uplift for the country school. He has apparently thrown himself, heart and soul, into all the work necessary for that progress, in the county of which he has charge. Consolidation, beautified school grounds, brighter schools, school gardens, travelling libraries, manual training, better salaries for teachers, and last, but not least, the Winnebago County Farmer Boys' Experiment Club—all of these features of the new country school have been put into successful practice in many of the school districts. The history of the progress is illustrated by statistics and the camera, and it is difficult to say which feature of the various reforms is the most interesting. With regard to consolidation, Mr. Kern says:

'This is a more efficient organization and administration of country-school interests to decrease educational waste and increase the power of the country child for good. This takes the country high school to the fields and supplies the connecting link between the farm and college of agriculture. The country child has a right to secondary (superior) education without the necessity of leaving the farm home to get it.'

Consolidation was forced upon Illinois as upon other states and communities by the small school problem. Years ago the attendance at the country schools was as high as seventy and eighty, including boys and girls over eighteen years of age. Large classes were the rule, and the school was generally taught by a strong man, morally, intellectually and perhaps physically.' But in the year ending June 30, 1905, about one half of the one hundred and six one-room country schools in Winnebago County had a total enrolment of fifteen pupils or less. There were also very few pupils over fourteen years of age, in many schools none. They had been sent to the city schools. It is to remedy this condition which makes for the transference of the country boy into a city boy that the first class consolidated school is called for. But the movement, says Mr. Kern, 'must pass, like other good movements, through ridicule, reproach, and misrepresentation. At first the attitude of a great many country people is that of hostility. Innumerable, and to them insurmountable, objections are given why consolidation "will never work with us." But time and reflection change the opinion of many.'

The Farmer Boys' Experimental Club was formed for the purpose of practically interesting not only the boys of the district school, but any others who might wish to join, in the work of the Illinois College of Agriculture. The club for Winnebago County was started in February, 1902, with a membership of thirty-seven boys, and now numbers five hundred. Mr. Kern has one list of the members, and the superintendent of the Agricultural College extension work has a duplicate list; and from each office go circulars, bulletins and literature of various kinds. The boys do practical work, one year testing the vitality of various seeds, investigating with reference to smut in oats, experimenting with sugar beets, and growing corn from seed furnished by officers of the Winnebago County Institute; another year growing high-bred corn from seed furnished by the directors of the Illinois State Farmers' Institute at Springfield, and so forth. Many interesting facts are given with regard to this movement. Among other things, it was proved that scientific agriculture 'pays.' In 1905 seventy-one boys volunteered to grow sugar beets, representing thirty-three acres. The seed was furnished free by a sugar beet company and amounted to five hundred and twenty-five pounds. The complete returns showed that thirty-eight boys stayed in to the end, and the total shipment of the beets raised by the boys was one hundred and twenty-eight tons net weight. For these the boys received $590.77, about fifteen dollars each on the average. But two of the boys received $71.19 for their product from one acre of ground. Two other boys had two acres and received the same amount. The experiment also had value to the farmers of the country in that it demonstrated that the soil was suitable for the sugar beet.

Let us hope that the Macdonald College, whose curriculum has just been issued, will be the means of starting a similar movement, or series of movements, with reference to the farm productions of our own country, which may be improved both in quality and quantity by a more general adoption of scientific method in agriculture. Mr. Kern's little book points the way to what is possible in the spiritualization of country life.

FAREWELL TO C. P. R. MAN.

Mr. R. H. Kerr, chief clerk to the C.P.R. freight traffic manager, and a son of Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager, will leave Montreal to-night to enter upon the construction work on the line from Saskatoon west to the Edmonton barracks. Last night a large number of his colleagues met him in Mr. McInnes's office to bid him farewell, and to express their best wishes for his future, and as a token of their regard for him they presented him with a purse of gold coins.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

At the Protestant House of Industry and Homes at Longue Pointe, on Sunday, April 28, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1907.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we have arranged to supply a catalogue containing between 400 and 500 of the very latest designs for ladies', misses' and children's garments, also illustrated lessons on the making of fine lingerie and baby clothes, including the various embroidery stitches now in use, and the fancy stitches employed in the finishing of hand-made garments. To obtain this book, send ten cents in money or stamps to Pattern Department, 'Daily Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

NO. 5751—GIRLS' ROUND YOKE NIGHT DRESS.

The night gown here illustrated is of the simplest construction, yet capable of considerable elaboration, as the yoke may be of all-over embroidery or of alternate bands of lace and embroidery. The pattern provides for long or three-quarter length sleeves, and for high or low round neck; the high neck being finished by a rolling collar. Nainsook, long-cloth, cambric and muslin are all used in the making. For a girl of fourteen years, five yards of material 36 inches wide will be required. Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 1 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

WANTED—A NATIVE LAND

Back to London With an American Accent.

THE BRITON WHO GOES HOME ONLY TO BE CALLED A FOREIGNER, WHILE HE REALIZES THAT THE SAME NAME HAS BEEN FIXED UPON HIM IN AMERICA.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Feb. 6.—This story is about myself. That does not mean necessarily that it is about nothing in particular; on the contrary, it is only in candid personal confession that I can present clearly one of the strangest problems that ever crossed the path of an ordinary mortal.

Briefly, I have lost my country. I am British. I declare on affidavit that I am British! It is the only fact in the whole sad business to which I can cling. Yet the entire population of London seems banded together in conspiracy to rob me of my racial heritage. They say I am an American—I, who have prided myself on being a Briton, a noble Briton!

I believe that if I went out in the streets and sang, 'God Save the King,' I should be arrested for "lèse majesté." I believe also that if I offered to pay the national debt, I would be informed that England was not accepting charity from Americans.

The moment, however, that I 'admit'—in despair—that I am an American, I get along splendidly—for a time. I am taken to places where Americans do congregate. Then there is more trouble. I am accused of being an impostor. The Americans say I am a Britisher.

And so I am flung from one country to another, to be laughingly rejected by both. I explain ten times a day that I am a Britisher who left the United Kingdom ten years ago, and that it just happened I saw the great cities of America first and London last. Sometimes my explanation avails; more often it provokes a smile. But to bring the matter to a point, I am so tired of explaining and assuring that I feel the time ripe for me to do my duty to myself and my—my country, wherever it is.

A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

Ought I to start anew and reinstate myself in the confidence of my native land and my blood brothers? Or shall I give up my noble nationality, swear off allegience to my King, and squeeze in through the only door that might afford me a nationality—the door of the Federal Building?

It is not a matter of comparison or choice. A man must have a status; he must hail from somewhere. I really don't care whether it be the United States, Great Britain, or the Fiji Islands that fathers me. My sign is out:—

Wanted—A Country
for
A Well-meaning Youth
Whom
Nobody Owns!

This is how it came about. I arrived in London—mine own metropolis and among mine own people—on a Saturday night. Possibly during several years' stay in America I acquired a slight accent. I am certain, however, that my troubles began at the station. How much would it cost to take me and my baggage to a hotel?

'Leave it to you, sir,' said the cabby.

I was puzzled. England had changed in its ways of doing business. What hotel would he recommend? Something moderate and quiet.

'Well, sir, most of your countrymen go to the Savoy.'

Then I saw it. Why, yes! Ha, ha! I was an American millionnaire, of course, or his son at least. I made inquiries and heard of a modest hotel and was driven there. Perhaps, then, the cabby took me for one of those 'eccentric 'mericans. As may be imagined, I was at first amused, then rather incensed against America; finally I was rather condescending in my regard for Americans and highly indignant at mine own country. What! A Briton—a noble Briton—taken to his own home for an American, possibly a pork packer or an insurance man!

I alighted at the hotel. A porter came out for the baggage. He asked me if I had written for rooms. I opened my mouth and said something. Next minute a subtle change came over that porter's face.

That look! I already had begun to comprehend it dimly. I look for it now every time I speak to a policeman, a waiter, or a 'bus driver—that look which seems to me an ingrowing whisper:—

'An American—money!'

HALF ONE, HALF THE OTHER.

I had dinner; then escaped to the street. Honest fellows perhaps they were, but the bitter seed was sprouting in my heart, and my evil imagination saw something in the manner of the waiters.

I stood at the corner of the Strand and Southampton street waiting for a car to take me to Piccadilly. It was long in coming.

'Funny way they have of doing things here,' I thought.

Then I was ashamed. As a Britisher I had no right to say that—in just that way. But that little slip made me think. I became anxious and miserable. What a homecoming—to be caught as an American by everybody and to catch myself in an American mental remark.

I shook off the feeling. Dear old Lunnon! No place like Lunnon!

'Officer, when does the next car run to Piccadilly?' I asked of a policeman.

He smiled—that sweet, indulgent smile which seems to be reserved for old maids and Americans.

'They call us constables 'ere, sir.'

It stabbed, but his next speech left me pale and weak.

'If you cross to the left side of the street, sir, you'll get a 'bus in a second.'

Constable! Left side! 'Bus! But I bravely retorted:

'Why don't you run ca—traffic on the right side of the street?'

'The left side, sir, is the right side,' the constable replied sweetly.

I did not go to Piccadilly. I walked back to the hotel, ashamed and dismayed. Yes, dismayed! I had been indignant at my countrymen, and now I began to have suspicions about myself. There must be something un-British about me.

I could have crushed up six maps of America with joy at that moment. I could have shed penitent tears on my King's feet. But I would fight for my nationality yet! I would not despair.

I had a letter of introduction to a Britisher. Surely he would believe and receive me in my own home. I had not intended to present that letter until Monday; but Monday was ten years off, and I was alone in a great city, as helpless as a stranger with a million-dollar cheque. I would call him on the telephone and ask him to explain to all England that I was a Britisher.

I was shown the telephone. I studied it for five minutes; then began operations with trepidation. I was to ring a bell, put a dumbbell-like combination hearer-talker to the side of my head; then, when commanded, I was to put twopence in a slot and twist a handle as each penny was inserted.

The first thing I did was to put the receiver end of the dumbbell to my mouth. Then I had forgotten to ring. Then half-pennies wouldn't do. Then the operator couldn't hear me. I had forgotten the number in my embarrassment and had to look it up again. I began all over again, but the operator in disgust disconnected me.

A bellboy was grinning. That grin, and the 'I'm busy' of the operator, and the memory of that cabby, that porter, these waiters, that constable, all seemed to shriek in my burning ears:

'American! American!! American!!!'

I went to bed. I had become an embittered man in six hours! But Sunday morning and a fair sleep stirred hope that yet my country might be proud to call me one of her sons.

PRIDE OF THE BRITON.

It was a beautiful morning. I dressed and, after a cup of coffee, sailed defiantly down the Strand, swinging a cane. Aha! Major Pendennis was never more British than I, demme!

Then defiance passed. There was no enemy in sight. The 'buses were few and far. Cabs were scarce. Before me rose St. Clement Danes, the Inns and the Temple hoary and inspiring. This was England, and its history was the story of my people. I need ask nobody's permission to be British. I was British!

Down the Thames and over the Strand come a resonant voice booming the hour of nine. Big Ben; Nearer, an age-stained spire sang a measure or two of bell music.

I wandered around in a dream. Up behind these chamber windows once lived the living types of Thackeray's boys—conceited Pendennis, foolish Clive, and honest Warrington. Under my feet were flagstones with memorial inscriptions almost obliterated by a million after steps, then—

It was a plain, rough-hewn stone, and all that was carved on it was:

HERE LIES
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

I sat there for two hours. Here was a dead man with whom I was better acquainted than with the living millions. He was no stranger to me, and little he cared whether I was British or American. American! Never while these hoary ruins were there to remind me. Then arose the two pictures—hoary, antiquated London, with its left-handed traffic, its foolish telephones, its lumbering omnibuses on quaint but tortuous streets; New York, like a city built of cards, its street lines merging into pin points, and its cars running at high speed without deviation—growing like a mushroom, gathering fortunes as in a garner.

London—New York—the old and the new! One a monument of the dead, one a glory of the living. Sentiment leaned to one, but youth, brain, blood and muscle yearned to the other.

On Monday morning, I raised the blind and looked out. Covent Garden market was a scene of anthike activity. From everywhere in England—aye, and the Channel Islands—had come hoardes of farmers and waggoners with cartloads of England's produce. The air smelled of carrots and cabbages, turnips, radishes, dahlias, marigolds—every conceivable vegetable and flower.

This was the essence of England. I had found my country. In ten minutes I was in it, watching the flower girls carefully arranging their 'only-a-penny-gentlemen' buttonholes, the women trimming the pea pods for retail and hearing all the hubbub of Britain's great soil mart. This was home, and in my enthusiasm I grabbed a bunch of roses from an old woman's flower stand.

'How much?'

'Well, as you're a furriner, I'll let you have 'em for three shillings,' was the reply.

'Madam,' I said sternly, 'I am not an American!'

'Well, you've been there,' said she.

'Yes.'

'Sonny,' she whispered. 'Did you do well?'

I fled.

So that was the attitude toward America and the Americanized Britisher. Did he do well? How much money had he squeezed out of that good-natured country and brought back to this poverty-stricken, rotting kingdom?

But I presented the letter of introduction—as a courtesy to him who had given it.

It is wonderful what a letter of introduction will do in London. Half an hour after its presentation I was walking along Fleet street making acquaintances at every corner, and these acquaintances making me further acquaintances spread my social circles like an orange tree.

But there was a strange graft in my tree. I was American fruit growing on a British stock. Nobody cared to swallow the tree, but they were willing to accept the fruit.

'I am not an American,' I murmured carelessly.

'Nonsense, you are,' said my friend.

'You know I was born here.'

'Oh, that doesn't make any difference.'

'I am not a citizen of the United States.'

'That doesn't make any difference.'

'What does, then?' I asked wearily.

'Nothing. What will you have to drink?'

'A highball,' I sighed.

There was a roar of laughter.

'Give the American a whiskey and soda,' was the chorus.

That settled it. Naturalization is my next programme.—Stephen Chalmers.

MURDER OF AN AGED AND LONELY MILLIONNAIRE.

The May 'American Magazine' contains the true and complete history of a famous murder. The article is called 'The Patrick Case, Complete—in which an ingenious conspiracy crumbled, and a famous murder was exposed.' Arthur Train, assistant district in New York County, is the author.

Mr. Train's account of the murder itself is simple, but dramatic. Here was the aged millionnaire Rice—alone with his valet Jones in a New York apartment house. If he survived a day longer he would dispose of a quarter of a million dollars—dollars which the conspirators Patrick and Jones had their eyes one. Something must be done to prevent Rice from disposing of this money. What then happened Mr. Train describes as follows:

'That night Mr. Rice slept quietly until eight o'clock Sunday morning. Dr. Curry called and found him in excellent condition, having eaten a hearty breakfast. His heart was a trifle weak, but it was sound. His organs were all working normally; he felt no pain. The doctor left without prescribing any medicine, stating that he would not return unless called, and expressing his opinion that the patient would recover. This was about eleven o'clock and Jones immediately hastened to Patrick's house and reported the conversation.

'It was clear that Rice's death would not occur before Monday morning. He might live to pay over the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The success of the conspiracy demanded that Rice should die that night.

'Jones's story is that Patrick supplied him with some oxalic acid which was to be mixed with powdered ammonia and diluted in water, on the theory that it was preferable to chloroform since it would not require Jones's presence in the room at the moment of death. Jones said that he endeavored to administer the mixture to the old man, but that he refused to take it. Jones had already procured the chloroform from Texas, as has been stated, and had turned it over to Patrick. He says that that afternoon he procured this from Patrick, who told him how to administer it. This was a few moments after six o'clock. Rice was sleeping soundly. The colored woman who did the housework was absent for the day and the rooms were deserted. He saturated a sponge with chloroform, constructed a cone out of a towel, placed the sponge in the cone, put the cone over the sleeping man's face and ran out of the room. On or about the moment of Rice's death two elderly ladies, friends of the old gentleman, called at the house with cakes and wine, to see him. The elevator man rang the bell of Mr. Rice's apartment again and again, but could elicit no response, and the ladies, much disappointed, went away. While the bell was ringing Jones was waiting, he says, in an adjoining room until the cone saturated with chloroform, which he had placed over the face of his sleeping master, should effect his death.'

'In point of fact Jones was never quite sure himself whether the bell was not the creation of his own over-wrought brain. At the end of half an hour he returned to the bedroom, removed the cone from Rice's face, and saw that he was dead, then after burning the sponge and the towel in the kitchen range he opened the windows, straightened the rooms out, called the elevator man, asked him to send for Dr. Curry, and telephoned to Patrick that Rice was dead.'

RODNEY'S FEATHERED ALLY.

April 12 was the anniversary of Rodney's timely but much controverted victory over De Grasse, in which he received assistance from an unexpected ally. While the new manoeuvre of 'breaking the line'—really invented by Captain Douglas—was being executed, a shot shattered the hen-coop and a little bantam cock escaped into the rigging. From this coign of vantage, whenever the 'Glorieux' fired her broadside into the 'Formidable,' he would hurl back a prolonged crow of defiance at the Frenchmen. This 'produced mighty merriment among the seamen, and inspired them with a proper spirit for the business.' As a reward for his public services, the plucky little bird was reprieved from the cook, and passed the rest of his days ashore as a petted pensioner.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A BUDGET OF BULLS

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT NOT THE ONLY ONES WHO PERPETRATE THEM.

(From 'Town and Country.')

It is a mistake to suppose that only Irish members of the British House of Commons perpetrate bulls. It was a representative in the Hungarian Diet who, when hated Austria tried to interfere in local Magyar affairs, declaimed passionately:

'Gentlemen, the apple of discord has been thrown into our midst and if it be not nipped in the bud it will burst into a conflagration that will deluge the world!'

'This bell,' the glib sexton of Stratford-on-Avon Church used to say when conducting parties over the ancient shrine, 'is only rung in case of a visit from the Lord Bishop of the diocese, a fire, a flood, or any other such calamity.'

The following announcement is from an Illinois newspaper which shall remain nameless. 'Mr. and Mrs. G——H——R—— wish to express thanks to their friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted at the burning of their residence last night.' Even more delightful was this advice given on the etiquette page of a New York newspaper: 'When a gentleman and lady are walking in the street the lady should walk inside of the gentleman.'

Swift MacNeil, the well known Irish member of parliament, has a magnificent budget of bulls standing to his credit. The writer himself was present in the Stranger's Gallery of the House when a heated altercation took place between Mr. MacNeil and St. John Brodrick, then Minister of War. When the high words were done Mr. MacNeil lowered his voice glanced around with suppressed triumph, and said in tense tones heard all over the crowded House: 'All I ask is that to my plain question, "When will the correspondence be published?" I should have a plain answer—yes or no.'

The same much loved Irishman it was who informed the House with sinister menace that a ten-million-dollar appropriation for the Afghan war was 'a mere flea bite in the ocean!'

The good city of Dublin has yielded many excellent bulls, including this item from the records of the corporation: 'Resolved, That a new jail be built. That this be done out of the materials of the old one; and that the old jail be used until the new one be ready!'

During her stay in Dublin an American lady picked up the following in a store on Sackville street. She was buying some silk of a shock haired youth, a terribly earnest salesman.

'I hope it will wear well?' his customer said as she fingered the goods.

'Is it wear?' echoed the wild one. 'Shure; silk like that, ma'am, will last you forever, and make a petticoat afterwards!'

There seems to be something conducive to bulls in the Irish atmosphere. It was an aristocratic British Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle who commenced a pompous proclamation as follows.

'Whereas the greatest economy is necessary in the consumption of all species of grain, especially potatoes——'

The well known orators in Hyde Park, London, loud-mouthed socialists, to whom a little learning often proves a dangerous thing, produce excellent specimens. Declaiming against landlords and capitalists a red-nosed gentleman said with savage cynicism: 'If these were landed on an uninhabited island, they wouldn't be there ten minutes before they'd have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages!'

But this was easily beaten by a precious dictum of a French senator during a debate in the Chamber on Morocco. With arms extended and eyes flashing M. G—— thundered from the tribune. 'All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand!'

An eminent salvationist thus ventured into the thorny paths of metaphor: 'We pursue the shadow,' he said mournfully to the sobbing occupants of the penitent's bench. 'the wretched bubble bursts, leaving only ashes in our hands!' Somehow it sounded like a conjuring trick!

'I hope, my Lord,' said a Cork squireen to the Earl of Kingston, his landlord, 'that if ever you come within a mile of my house you will stay there all night.'

'Your son,' remarked a philanthropic district visitor to an old Irish woman in the East End of London, 'seems an enterprising lad?'

'Indade, ma'am,' was the reply, 'an' since the worrld was a worrld there's bin no cleverer bhoy than my Mickey. Why, he's just made two chairs an' a stool out av his own head, an' has plenty av wood left for two more!'

Nor are even the greatest orators free from absurd slips. It was Mr. Gladstone himself who exclaimed in an impressive admonition: 'We must not take our stand on the shifting sands of schemes which are hatched from day to day!' And it was a Liberal follower of Gladstone—not by any means an Irishman—who told the House during an Indian debate, 'You may depend on it, sir, that the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the Indian army!'

'It would be better, Mr. Speaker,' said a Scottish member of the British House of Commons who spoke very rarely, 'to give up not only a part but, if necessary, the whole of our constitution in order to preserve the remainder.' The same taciturn member on another occasion spoke bitterly of 'amendments which make matters worse!'

During a debate in the German Reichsrath an important tax was under discussion and a socialist member warned the government. Then turning to his followers he declared: 'They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs until they pump it dry!'

'One drop of poison placed on the tongue of a cat,' remarked the professor of chemistry in one of our own great universities, 'would be sufficient to kill the strongest man!'

They used to tell at Quaritch's famous bookshop in Piccadilly a capital story about that great litterateur the late Sir Leslie Stephen. 'I'm in a hurry,' he said, walking swiftly in one morning, 'and want to see all the books you've got on the history of the world before the creation!'

An Irish showman under canvas in the suburbs of Limerick was much disappointed to find an audience one night consisting only of two elderly women and a small boy. Much perplexed to know what to do he finally addressed them as follows: 'Ladies and gentlemen, as there is nobody here I must dismiss you. I regret to say that to-night's performance will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow.'

ANTI-HYGIENIC SENTIMENT.

(London 'Lancet.')

It must be admitted that in many instances hygiene is directly opposed to sentiment. The passing of the chalice or the loving cup from mouth to mouth is instinctively regarded as a process opposed to cleanly ideas, and medicine teaches how objectionable such a proceeding is and how it may easily hand on disease. But sentiment wins at every city dinner. Hygiene declines to agree with the sentiment that we must not dust an old bottle of port or claret covered with cobwebs and mould and removed from a cellar which must contain a deposit alive with, it may be, appalling bacteriological potentialities.

Hygiene, again, would condemn the highly seasoned and oil stained meerschaum or briar pipe, but sentiment says there is no pipe like it for a cool, well-flavored and pleasing smoke, besides which such a pipe has numberless associations, and the very sight of it recalls pleasant personal experiences. Hygiene dictates the removal of all so-called dirt films and the bringing to light of an exquisitely cleaned and smooth surface whereon no bacteria can find lodgment; sentiment prefers the tone and dignity of deposit and loathes a brand new stone, brick or tile. Hygiene would dispense with curtains and carpets, and bid us live in rooms and walls and floors polished like a well-appointed dairy. To these things the sentiments of some people, at all events, naturally object.

Hygiene has long attempted to banish the open fire, but sentiment has strongly, and so far successfully, resisted this attempt. Neither must there be smoke in the landscape if hygiene has full sway, whatever art or sentiment may say. We cannot be found as advocates, however faint, of the smokiness of London, but the painters and etchers of less murky cities are never tired of pointing out the aesthetic possibilities of our capital with its blurred outlines and suggestive shadows. Hygiene would take away the jelly from the dietary because it is an excellent culture medium for micro-organisms—sentiment bids it stay. Instances could easily be multiplied. With hygiene there is no middle course. Its cry is sterilize, sterilize, scour, scour; but to sentiment sterilization and scouring mean often a lost joy. How, then, can the strife between sentiment and hygiene be ended? Until knowledge is absolute it is impossible to say, for much that may be demanded in the name of hygiene now may be rescinded to-morrow because our sight is defective.

KING ALFONSO'S TALISMAN.

A very interesting story of King Alfonso is told by the 'Cri de Paris.'

Some time previous to his journey to England King Alfonso of Spain encountered an old gipsy woman, to whom he offered some douros, but which were haughtily refused.

'King,' said the woman, 'keep thy money. My race is older than thine. I am the last of the Almoravides, who ruled over Morocco and the South of Spain in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It is I, on the contrary, who will present thee with a piece of gold.' With this the gipsy offered the King a sequin bearing the effigy of Ishag, son of Tachefin, the last of the kings of the Almoravides. 'Take good care of this talisman,' she added; 'it will guard thee against all dangers. There exists only one other sequin like it. I gave it to an exquisitely beautiful and highly charitable young lady when I fell into a ditch one day. I was badly wounded, and she dismounted and bound up my forehead with her handkerchief. Those who accompanied her addressed her as Her Highness. King, if ever thou shouldst marry, wed this young girl; she alone can make thee happy.'

This legend is spoken about a good deal in Madrid, and it is asserted that the King was just showing the sequin to M. Loubet when the bomb was thrown at him on his last official visit to Paris. This talisman thus saved his life. The story also goes that when in London the King ascertained that the other golden sequin was in the possession of Princess Ena of Battenberg. As soon as he discovered this he resolved to make her his bride, and that is why she reigns as Queen Victoria of Spain.

FAMILY BRAINSTORMS.

(From the Newcastle 'Chronicle.')

A queer case of collective temporary mental aberration, of which an entire family were the victims, is reported from Le Mans as having occurred at Bellevilliers, on the borders of the Sarthe and the Orne departments. A family of six persons had made their midday luncheon on Sunday, and shortly after all abandoned themselves to extraordinary freaks. One woman spent the whole afternoon washing her hands under the delusion that they were dirty, another made her bed on a lumber heap, and two men kept loading a waggon with soil and then emptying it. Another went to drive imaginary cows and kept seeing non-existent balloons, while the youngest roamed about with one boot on and the other off. Toward evening all resumed their usual sane composure.

THE WAR WITH DUST FROM A SANITARY POINT OF VIEW.

A recent issue of the 'Revue Scientifique contained a very interesting article under the title of 'The War With Dust,' considering it from a sanitary point of view.

The automobile has made this war necessary and it must be fought vigorously. Numerous as are the injuries to life and limb caused by the automobile accidents, they are doubtless far less than the injuries done by the spreading of disease by the dust filling the air and constantly raised by automobiles. The injury to the roadways by automobile wheels, caused by sucking up the material composing the road and scattering it to the winds in the shape of dust, is merely a matter of dollars and cents, and can be replaced; but the spreading of disease is a matter of life and death, and is far more serious than most of us realize. The article says in part:

'The air in our cities contains an incalculable number of microbes. Miquel has counted 5,500 to the cubic meter in the air of the Rue de Rivoli (Paris). These microbes come from sweeping, dusting or simply from the ventilation of particular spots. The number of microbes in the free air is almost negligible in comparison with those found indoors. Miquel found 36,000 to the cubic meter in houses on the Rue Monge, 40,000 in the wards of the new Hotel Dieu (hospital), and 80,000 in those of the Petie Hospital. The figures are equally large when we study the air of barracks and schools. Hesse found 220,000 in a room in barracks.

'If we note that the number of microbes suspended in the air diminishes as we rise in the atmosphere, we cannot deny that dust is their chief cause. It maintains the microbes in the air, and must be regarded as a murderous substance from which only a miracle will save us.

'As dust is principally the result of the trituration of stone and of various hard inorganic débris, it causes a huge quantity of minute abrasions on our mucous surfaces, which serve as gates to admit microbes, as breaches through which they invade the organism.'

The article proceeded to show that this dust, which acts as a vehicle, preserving, distributing and scattering these bacteria, comes from the streets and roads and is a menace to health of the gravest character; and that all the remedies heretofore tried have been either wholly or partially failures. In regard to the methods of cleaning, the article, continues;

'Dry sweeping must be rejected as very dangerous; it displaces the dust, raises it into the air, without doing any good, to the great detriment of the neighboring dwellings and the passers by. It ought not to be permitted at all.

'Watering lays the dust, it is true, but forms mud, and this mud, when the water evaporates, becomes dust again. The watering must thus be frequently repeated. This necessitates an expense for water and labor that all towns cannot meet. The city of Paris has just built an automobile water cart that makes nine kilometers (about 5 1-2 miles) an hour, and tramway companies use trolley water carts. In seaside places, sea water is often used, and this has sometimes been made antiseptic by electrolysis, but the process is expensive.'

The conclusion is reached that where the cost is not prohibitive, the remedy is to treat the roadways with oil (asphalt oil), which not only effectually lays the dust and prevents this scourge, but preserves the surface of the roadway when properly applied and the proper material used. In this country where this proper material may be had at a price which makes its cost, even when applied, very insignificant compared with the result secured, it should be generally adopted. We have within our reach a remedy which will change automobiling to a pleasure without endangering the health and lives of people on all roadways where they are used.

The damage to property caused by this dust blown into houses where it injuries the furniture, the hangings and rugs, which would remain fresh twice as long were it not for this injury, is, of course, very great. In many localities where, prior to the application of oil to the roadways, in hot summer weather people could not have their windows open or sit on their porches, the air is now as clean and fresh as immediately after a shower, the foliage is clean instead of gray, vegetation luxurious instead of withered.

In England many cases are reported where country places located near roadways frequented by automobilists have been sold for half their cost because the dust raised by the automobiles became unendurable. Prosperous vegetable gardens, orchards and flower gardens have been ruined and abandoned for this cause. With a remedy at hand, why continue to endure this insufferable nuisance and menace to health and property?—From 'Municipal Engineering.'

A RECOLLECTION OF ST. HELENA.

From St. Helena comes the news of the death of Lucien Morilleau, who was not only the French consul in the lonely little Atlantic island, but also the official custodian of Longwood, the house occupied by Napoleon during the last six years of his life. M. Morilleau was seventy-two years of age, and he had lived for forty-seven years in St. Helena. He was sent there originally by the Government of Napoleon III., in company with two brother military officers to supervise necessary repairs at Longwood and the first tomb of the exiled emperor. He wore two medals for service in the French army, and when the Empress Eugenie visited St. Helena in 1880 she presented him with a gold pin set in precious stones as a souvenir.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

THE TORREY MEETINGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your reports of the Torrey meetings constitute a boon to your rural readers. They are so picturesque that one easily imagines the scene. Disregarding accidents too, they penetrate to the spirit of each meeting and portray it. We see the stalwart evangelist as your reporter vividly sets him forth, with his style and method of presenting the venerable dogma. In these days of new theology and patching of the old theology, it is good to find the old theology given such full expression. In all its glory of solid literalism it is given like the passover lamb of the Hebrews intact, the head with his legs and the purtenances thereof. But one criticism is suggested. Why should your reporter say that while Dr. Torrey insists on the literalism of the whole body being cast into hell, he did not insist that people should actually gouge out their eyes if they found them a source of temptation. Why, sir, a man cannot say everything and this matter was obvious—it is inconceivable that Dr. Torrey's literalism falters at this.

Apart from this, the report in tonight's paper of Tuesday's meeting surpasses the others in its clever suggestiveness. After remarking that the subject was 'Hell—what sort of a place it was, and who is going there,' the report mentions that this drew the largest array of ministerial talent that has yet been seen there, the pastors including such men as the Rev. Dr. Johnston and other leaders of religious thought. This is as it should be. While Dr. Torrey so courageously fights the rear-guard action of the church, securing the whole baggage train of traditional dogma, it is delightful to find the leaders of thought standing by him. Their presence indicates a fine open-minded search for truth and a catholicity of sympathy. It must be quite a delightful relief to turn from the perplexing problems which confront the leaders of thought in the study to hear the final solution set forth in such unquestioning form.

The absence of emotional appeal is noteworthy. One begins to reflect on the supreme place of the logical faculties in the guidance of life, as one reads Dr. Torrey's clear cut formulas. One sees how needless was the distrust characteristic of some evangelists of the high spiritual value of the logic mechanism. Still sometimes one craves for a touch of the humanity as well as the logic of the gospel; and we all endorse Dr. Gordon's prayer that Dr. Torrey may speak with the tenderness of heart which characterized Jesus Christ.

ERNEST THOMAS.

Lachute Parsonage, April 14,.

THE GREAT NEED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of your excellent paper Mr. G. W. Brown tries to show the need of a 'new theology' and yet admits that the masses do not live up to the old theology. The great need is not a new theology, but the glorious old theology, believed, preached and practiced. Wherever and whenever this has been done blessed results have followed. Peter believed and preached the old theology at Pentecost and about three thousand people were converted. Paul believed, preached and lived the old theology and heathen idolaters were saved wherever he labored. Martin Luther believed and preached the old theology and the Reformation came in power to multitudes. John Knox believed and preached the old theology and Scotland was mightily moved by the power of God.

John Wesley believed, preached and practiced the old theology and a wonderful revival of spirituality started, and soon it leaped over oceans with its messages of grace and salvation. Charles G. Finney believed and preached the old theology and thousands fell under the mighty power of God. The late D. L. Moody had such faith in the old theology that he cried as he stepped on board the steamer in New York, bound for Liverpool, in 1872: 'Ten thousand souls for Christ in Great Britain,' and God gave them.

Evan Roberts, though so young, believed and preached the simple old theology and in a short time about a hundred thousand people felt the transforming power of God.

Professedly Christian countries have been enjoying a great wave of commercial prosperity for some years. This spirit of commercialism is injurious to growth along spiritual lines; hence examples of great faith are rare. Little faith only accomplishes little. It is only people of great faith like Muller and Moody who get great things from God. 'I don't believe' amounts to nothing: 'I do believe the truth of God' amounts to something every time. It very often leads a person to obey that truth. Saving faith always does, and faith and obedience are the main spokes in the wheel of salvation. Jeremiah lamented the sad fact that people were rejecting the word of the Lord in his day, and hewing out for themselves cisterns, broken cisterns that could hold no water.' All new theologies are 'broken cisterns.' They will hold no 'living water.' The world is to be judged by the living word of God. That 'word is settled forever in heaven.' 'Firm as a rock that truth shall stand, when rolling years shall cease to move.' God is not going to change his word to suit proud, selfish, worldly, and unbelieving people, whether in the churches or outside. Mr. B. betrays his unbelief when he says: 'If there is a God,' etc., and 'If God created the human race.' These two great facts are as clear as the sun in the very first chapter in the Holy Bible. There are several million times too many to-day who have the form of godliness but deny the power thereof.' Counterfeits in religion are the rule, and genuine salvation is the exception, and hence the masses remain unsaved. They know the difference between the false and the true. Our Lord said, 'The truth shall make your free.' But gospel truth must be preached in demonstration of the Spirit and of power,' or people are not made free. He also said, 'If the Son shall make you free ye shall be free indeed.' Paul says, 'It pleases God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.' This is God's plan to reach people. Paul also says, 'I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God.' The great trouble to-day is that so few people hear the 'whole counsel of God.' The reason is, it is not preached. Repentance, confession of sin, faith, justification, sanctification, baptism by water and the Holy Spirit, the Lord's supper, healing the sick by faith and prayer, and holiness, are all clearly taught in the New Testament. But where is the church or religious organization that teaches and preaches with saving power these 'counsels of God?' The Master's commission is: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel.' Not the 'smooth things' only, but the whole gospel. So the great need to-day is not a 'a new theology,' but the old theology faithfully preached.

R. MALLETT.

Orillia, Ont.

Note.—The above, though familiar, is most excellent, had not the occasion of it been to show up another correspondent as an unbeliever, because he says there is need of a new theology, though the writer in question distinctly repudiates what is called the new theology, and then goes on to preach mutual love. The apostle John distinctly called that a new commandment, although he admitted that it was the old commandment that they had had from the beginning. It was new because there was new light on it. Mr. Brown's letter was really an appeal to those who had the ear of the people to preach to them the duty of replenishing the earth. That was surely an old enough doctrine, being the first commandment uttered; but he thought it had been so greatly and so mischievously forgotten that he dubbed it a new theology. As for the 'if' he uses, by which he is proved an unbeliever, would not the same reasoning make the apostolic writers unbelievers in their own teachings for they all used 'if' in connection with things they assuredly believed. Paul says: 'If by one man's offence death reigned;. 'If we believe that Jesus died and rose again.' Peter says: 'If God spared not the angels that sinned;' and John says, 'If God so loved us.'

THE NORTH-WEST IN PERIL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Knowing the North-West by several extensive visits, and having many friends there, I wrote the 'Witness,' nearly three years ago, urging the governments and railways to unite in opening coal mines and facilities for distribution, or the people would be in a death trap.' The term was none too strong. With all coal mines closed by strikes, and little on hand, the C. P. R. now will not draw freight. Nearly the whole country is now a bare prairie, as bluffs of timber and shrubbery were cut last winter, and all classes, including the farmers, will be at the mercy of the mines and railways next winter.

To meet the pending catastrophe the Premier should hasten home, and the parliament and legislatures concerned enact laws and take vigorous measures to meet the new situation. If not next winter will bring such destruction of life and happiness as will shock the civilized world. Other activities among the governing officials are as chaff compared to this.

W. HENDERSON.

Frankville, Ont., April 24.

MINING STOCK VALUES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice the mining stock advertised in your columns. Would you kindly advise me if you think that it is a good investment.

Note.—This question is easily asked and as easily answered. If we believed that the stock could not possibly be worth the price demanded we would unhesitatingly have declined to insert the advertisement. On the other hand, if we, or any others, were in a position to guarantee the hopes of the promoters, do you think the company in question would be peddling out the stock at 'bargain counter' prices to small investors? It is because there is a risk that the price is small, and that the promoters are willing to share either loss or gain, as the case may be. Investors must satisfy themselves and hold themselves responsible. Investors are wise who confine their investments to things they are in a position to look into.—Ed.

SOCIALIST PARADES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems the students of Laval University have petitioned the mayor and council of this city to prohibit the Socialists from parading the streets on the first of May next, on the ground that they were affronted on the occasion of a former procession of that body, and that should they be allowed to parade trouble is sure to arise.

It appears to me the students in presenting such a petition place themselves in a very undignified and illogical position. They surely must remember that they as well as the other university students have been frequently guilty of youthful indiscretions in the past, which everyone laughed at, and they should make liberal allowances for a presumably less intelligent body of men. If the complaint made is well founded, they should suffer the insults in dignified contempt should they again be repeated. This would be the attitude of gentlemen.

It should be remembered the streets of the city belong to no class or clique, but to the citizens in general, and inasmuch as street parades are not illegal, why should a section of citizens be singled out for exceptional disabilities. Surely the law is strong enough to protect us from any and all evil-disposed persons whatsoever. Repressive measures should be warily applied by the authorities except in the utmost danger, and there is no conceivable danger in a Socialist parade. I am not a Socialist, and know little of them except that they are said to be a very intelligent and thoughtful class of men, with the usual percentage of black sheep as in other societies, but the whole body should not be condemned on that account. Let them walk by all means. A walk in the open air will do them good, and give the public an opportunity of observing what manner of men they are.

It is the secret not the open for that is most to be dreaded.

CANADIAN.

Note.—We can think of no way of promoting Socialism so effective as that of suppressing the enjoyment by its votaries of the same freedom that everybody else enjoys. We have not in this country any law, or at least any custom, forbidding flags. The flags of other countries and the emblems of diverse creeds are fully displayed and often in preference to the flag of our country. These Laval students themselves were recently exclaimed against for having asked an able and enthusiastic countryman of their own to address them, as though this was not a free country where every man has a right to be heard. They doubtless resented that interference with their liberty.

VICTOR HUGO AND PRIESTLY CONTROL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness..)

Sir,—On Monday, April 15, Mr. Borden, in parliament, spoke in appreciation of the clergymen who are coming from France by comparing them to the bishop in Victor Hugo's book, 'Les Miserables.' We are grateful for such a beautiful and Christ-like character as that bishop, but he is not the proper representative of the body to which he belonged. To set forth all the truth about Victor Hugo, Mr. Borden should tell us of Hugo's indictment of this body of men in their efforts to get control of education in France. That indictment could not be more adverse to those gentlemen. Many years ago I preserved it out of the 'Witness,' and I enclose it here for re-publication.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chelsea, Que., April 24, 1907.

'Ah, we know you! We know the clerical party; it is an old party. This it is which has found for the truth those two marvellous supporters, ignorance and error. This it is which forbids to science and genius the going beyond the Missal and which wishes to cloister thought in dogmas. Every step which the intelligence of Europe has taken has been in spite of it. Its history is written in the history of human progress, but it is written on the back of the leaf. It is opposed to it all. This it is which caused Prinelli to be scourged for having said that the stars would not fall. This it is which put Campanella seven times to torture for saying that the number of worlds was infinite and for having caught a glimpse at the secret of creation. This it is which persecuted Harvey for having proved the circulation of the blood. In the name of Jesus it shut up Galileo. In the name of St. Paul it imprisoned Christopher Columbus. To discover a law of the heavens was an impiety, to find a world was a heresy. This it is which anathematized Pascal in the name of religion, Montaigne, in the name of morality, Molière in the name of both morality and religion. For a long time the human conscience has revolted against you and now demands of you, "What is it that you wish of me?" For a long time already you have tried to put a gag upon the human intellect; you wish to be the masters of education, and there is not a poet, not an author, not a thinker, not a philosopher, that you accept. All that has been written, found, dreamed, deduced, inspired, imagined, invented by genius, the treasure of civilization, the venerable inheritance of generations, the common patrimony of knowledge, you reject. There is a book—a book which is from one end to the other an emanation from above; a book which is for the whole world what the Koran is for Islamism; what Vedas are for India—a book which contains all human wisdom illuminated by all Divine wisdom—a book which the veneration of the people calls The Book—the Bible! Well, your censure has reached even that—unheard of thing; Popes have proscribed the Bible. How astonishing to wise spirits; how overpowering to simple hearts to see the finger of Rome placed upon the book of God! And you claim the liberty of teaching. Stop; be sincere; let us understand the liberty which you claim. It is the liberty of not teaching. You wish us to give you the people to instruct. Very well. Let us see your pupils. Let us see those you produced. What have you done for Italy? What have you done for Spain? For centuries you have kept in your hands, at your discretion, at your school, these two great nations, illustrious among the illustrious. What have you done for them? I shall tell you. Thanks to you, Italy, whose name no man who thinks can any longer pronounce without inexpressible filial emotions—Italy, mother of genius and of nations which has spread over all the universe all the most brilliant marvels of poetry and the arts, Italy—which has taught mankind to read—now knows not how to read! Yes, Italy is of all the states of Europe, that where the smallest number know how to read. Spain, magnificently endowed Spain, which received from the Romans her first civilization; from the Arabs her second civilization; from Providence and in spite of you, a world America—Spain, thanks to you, a yoke of stupor, which is a yoke of degradation and decay; Spain has lost this secret power which it had from the Romans; this genius of art which it had from the Arabs; this world which it had from God, and in exchange for all you have made it lose, it has received from you the Inquisition—the Inquisition, which certain men of the party tried to-day to re-establish; which has burned on the funeral pile millions of men; the Inquisition which disinterred the dead to burn them as heretics; which declared the children of heretics infamous and incapable of any public honors, excepting only those who shall have denounced their fathers; the Inquisition, which, while I speak, still holds in the Papal library the manuscripts of Galileo sealed under the Papal signet. These are your masterpieces. This fire which we call Italy you have extinguished. This colossus that we call Spain you have undermined—the one in ashes, the other in ruins. This is what you have done for two great nations. What do you wish to do for France? Stop! you have just come from Rome! I congratulate you, you have had fine success there. You came from gagging the Roman people, and now you wish to gag the French people. I understand. This attempt is still more fine, but take care, it is dangerous. France is a lion, and is still alive.'

QUEENBORO STEEPLE.

Mr. W. J. Percival, of Montreal West, writes:—Apropos of your extract from the 'Nineteenth Century,' headed, 'Truth and Tradition,' in last Saturday's issue, regarding false logic in the saying that 'Tenterden Steeple was the cause of the Goodwin Sands,' I enclose you a copy of a warrant issued by King Charles 272 years ago authorizing the collection of funds for the repair of the steeple of the church in the ancient borough, should you think it worth printing. I have had it rewritten, as the old English text would doubtless cause trouble to your compositors, but I have copied the original spelling, so the interest in this old document shall be preserved. I might mention that the copy I possess was presented to me by an old friend who resides there. The interest of 'Kentish men,' as well as 'Men of Kent,' will, I am sure, be stimulated by its publication as the tower of Queenboro Church was, and is, such a landmark to the sailor entering the Swale, north or south of the Isle of Sheppy, as Tenterden Steeple was to the mariner navigating the channel between the North Foreland and the Goodwins.

CHARLES, By the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., To all and singular Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Arch-Deacons, Deacons, Deanes and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curats, and to all spiritual Persons,—and also to all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, Churchwardens, and Head-boroughes; and to all Officers of Cities, Boroughes, and Towns corporate, and to all other our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects, whatsoever they be, as well within Liberties, as without, to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS—We are credibly given to understand as well by the humble Supplication and Petition of our Welbeloved Subjects the Maior, Jurats, Bayliffes and Burgesses of the Towne and Liberty of Queenborow in our County of Kent. As also by a Certificate made at the quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Castle of Canterbury, for Our said County, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of January last past 1635, Under the hands of our trusty, and wel-beloved Subjects, Sir Edward Hales, and Sir Edward Deering, Knight, and Baronets; Sir Dudley Diggs, Knight, One of the Masters of our Courcell and cery; Sir Edward Boyes, Sir Thomas Wilford, and Sir John Honywood, Knights; Isaac Bargraue Deane of Canterbury; Launcelot Lovelace, Edmund Hadde, Reynald Edwards, Thomas Paramore, Thomas Godfrey, and Thomas Blechynden, Esquiers, Justices of the Peace within our foresayd County.

That the Steeple of the Church of Queenborow aforesaid, standing open to the Sea, and being a common Land marke at Sea, to which place Mariners and Seafaring men, in time of fowle weather or danger, make for shelter; which said Steeple, is now by the extraordinarie violence of Tempests, become so Ruinous, and in such decay, that it is very likely to fall to the ground. The fall whereof will be very dangerous, and hurtfull to the body of the Church. Upon the repairing, and beautifying whereof, the said Inhabitants have of late expended, and disbursed a good summe of money, but are no wise able to new build the said Steeple, which, being viewed by well experienced workmen, must of necessity, with part of the Church, be taken downe to the very foundation. The charge whereof, as the said workmen both affirm; will amount unto the summe of Six Hundred Pounds at the least, which charge the said Inhabitants, are no wayes able of themselves to undergo; the whole Towne, the liberty thereof, consisting but of Two Hundred Acres of land, with Two and Thirty Households, and the most part of them very poore Fishermen. Wherefore our Subjects, the Inhabitants of Queenborrow aforesaid, have most humbly besought Us, that We would be graciously pleased, to grant unto them, Our Letters Patent of Collection, Under Our great Seale of England; that so they may be enabled to aske, and receive, the charities

GOOD, RED BLOOD

Is the Foundation of Health, Strength and Beauty, and Is Especially Lacking in the Springtime.

The cry of the human system in the spring is for good, red blood. Not that the blood is necessarily so impure as many suppose, but rather that it is thin, weak and watery and wanting in the elements which go to build up new tissues and create vim, force and energy to operate the machinery of the body.

Instead of the well-rounded form there are thinness and angles. Instead of the healthful glow to the complexion there are pallor and sallowness. Instead of the snap and vigor of health there are the languor, lassitude and depressed spirits which come to so many at this time of the year.

Other indications of weak blood may be loss of appetite, lack of interest in the affairs of life, impaired digestion, headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, heart palpitation and weaknesses and irregularities.

Good, red blood is necessary to overcome these conditions, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the most powerful blood-forming elements of nature it is the most satisfactory spring medicine obtainable.

By the use of this great restorative the blood in the human system is naturally and gradually increased in quantity and improved in quality. The nervous system is invigorated, the heart throbs more strongly, the vital organs resume their functions, new tissues are built up, strength and vigor are restored, the color returns to the wan cheeks and health and vitality are everywhere in evidence. You can prove the results of this treatment by noting your increase in weight while using it.

MRS. G. M. BROWN, Cobourg, Ont., states:—"I was completely run down in health last spring and could not do one day's work without being laid up for about two days afterwards. I felt weak, languid and miserable most of the time, and was often blue and discouraged because of my continued ill-health. When in this state I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with most satisfactory results. It built up my system wonderfully, strengthened and restored my nerves and took away all feeling of languor and fatigue."

MRS. GEO. BEATTIE, Carr's Brook, Colchester Co., N.S., writes:—"Last spring I was very much run down, felt tired all the time and did not seem to have life or energy enough to do my work. Three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did me a world of good and made work a pleasure to me. I have not had occasion to use any medicine since and have recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to all my friends.

"We always keep Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house to be used for constipation, pains in the back and stomach troubles."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The greatest of spring restoratives. 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT Is a skin beautifier of great value. It cures pimples, blackheads and all forms of skin irritations and eruptions, and leaves the skin soft, smooth and velvety. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.

of wel-disposed people, towards the new building of the said Steeple.

Unto whose request, We have most willingly condiscended, and thought good to Commend, this so pious a worke, Unto the charitable Consideration of all our loving and Wel-disposed Subjects, within the County of Kent, and in certain other Counties, and places of this our Realme hereafter mentioned; Not doubting, but that all good Christians, rightly weil weighing the premisses, will be ready and willing, to extend their liberal contributions, towards the furtherance of so good, and godly a worke.

KNOW ye therefore, that of Our especial grace, and Princely compassion; We have given, and granted, and by these our Letters Patent, doe give, and grant unto the Inhabitants of Queenborow aforesaid, and to their Deputy, and deputies, the Bearer or bearers hereof, full power, licence, and authority, to aske, gather, receive, and take; the Alms, and charitable benevolence, of all our loving Subjects, whatsoever, Inhabiting within our City of London, with the Suburbs and liberties thereof; And in our Counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Southampton, Devon, Dorset, Cornewall and Somerset; Our Cities of Canterbury, and Rochester, with the Cinque Ports, and County of the City of Canterbury, Our City of Chichester, Our Borough of Southwark, Our City of Winchester, Our Towne and Countie of Southampton, with the Isle of Wight; Our City of Exeter, Our Towne and Countie of Poole, our Cities of Bristow, Bath and Wells, And in all Cities, Townes, Corporate, Privileged places, Parishes, Villages, and in all other places whatsoever, within our sayd Counties, and not else where, for and towards the building of the said Steeple.

WHEREFORE We will and command you, and every of you, that at such time and times, as the Inhabitants of Queenborow aforesaid, their Deputy and deputies, the Bearer or bearers hereof; shall come and repayre, to any your Churches, Chappels, or other places, to aske and receive, the gratuities and charitable benevolence, of Our sayd Subjects, quietly to permit, and suffer them so to do, without any manner your lets, or contradictions. And you the said Parsons, Vicars and Curats, for the better stirring up of a charitable devotion, deliberately to publish and declare, the Tenour of these Our Letters Patents, or the Coppy or Briefe hereof; unto our sayd Subjects, upon some Sunday, when as the same shall be tendred unto you: Exhorting and perswading them, to extend their liberal contributions, in so good and charitable a Deed.

AND You the Church-wardens of every Parish, where such Collection is to be made, (as aforesaid) to collect and gather, the Almes and charitable benevolence, of all our loving Subjects, as well Strangers as others; And what shall bee by you so bethered, to bee by the Minister, and yourselves endorsed, on the backside of these our Letters, or the Coppy of Briefes hereof, in words at length, and not in figures. And the Summe and Summes of Money, so gathered, and endorsed, to deliver to the Bearer or bearers of these our Letters Patent, and to no other person, when as thereunto you shall be required. Any Statute, Law, Ordinance or Provision, heretofore made to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding.

IN. Witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters, to be made Patents, for the space of One whole yeare, next after the date hereof, to endure. Witness our selfe at Westminster, the Seventh day of April in the twelveth yeare of our Raigne.

DAIVE.

(Printed by Thomas Purfott.)

God Save the King.

NEAREST HEAVEN.

Another Eastern visitor who is coming to these shores this spring, is the King of Siam. When his majesty visited Windsor some years ago he was given a magnificent suite of rooms on the first floor, but from the first it was easy to see he was not satisfied. When the truth leaked out. It is customary in Siam for the monarch to sleep at the top of the house 'nearest heaven,' and that others should occupy the exalted rooms which he considered should be his upset his majesty, till the chamberlin provided him with loftier apartments.—'Black and White.'

A POET'S PUNCTUALITY.

(From the London 'Evening Standard.')

For many years now the people of Putney have been accustomed to see Mr. Swinburne leave his house, The Pines, at the same hour every day for his 'constitutional.' He returns from his walk the same time every day; so punctual is he in leaving his residence and returning to it that watches might be set by him. The poet's walk is always to the same spot on the heath.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS AT ONE TIME

Two Bottles of Burdock Blood Biters Cured Him.

Imperfect organic action makes bad blood, so, too, bad blood, in turn, makes imperfect action of every bodily organ. If the blood becomes impure, poisoned or contaminated in any way from constipation, biliousness or any other cause, some especially weak organ must soon become diseased thereby, or the whole system may suffer in consequence.

Pimples, boils, blotches, ulcers, festering sores, abscesses, tumors, rashes or some serious and perhaps incurable blood disease may result. There is no medicine on the market to-day to equal the old and well-known remedy,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

for all cases of bad blood.

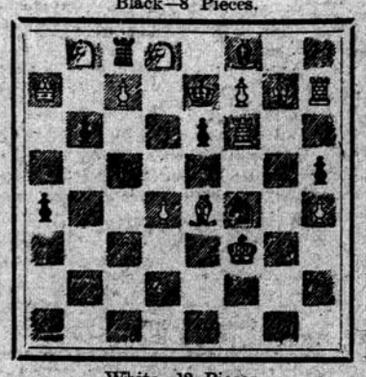
Mr. Ernest B. Tupper, Round Hill, N.S., says: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly." Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

CHESS

Saturday, April 27, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1146.
(By J. Parker.)
(From Mr. A. C. White's latest book, entitled 'Bauernumwandlungsaufgaben.)

Black—8 Pieces.

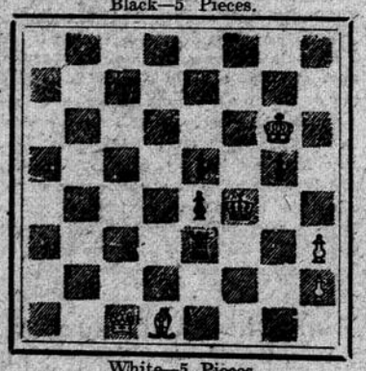


White—12 Pieces.

White mates in Two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1147.
(By Kohtz and Kockelkorn.

Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.
White mates in Three moves.

The Manitoba 'Free Press' will start a continuous problem solving tournament in two or three weeks, and will give a gold medal or button every month to the solver who has the highest score.

After a solver wins a medal his score will be cancelled and he will have to commence over again. In this way every contestant will finally win a medal. The problems will be two and three movers only, key move only required; two points allowed for the two-ers, three points for the three-ers. Mr. Magnus Smith would like to have all chess players and solvers in Canada taking part in this contest, and requests names to be sent in early to the Chess Department, M. F. P.

The game just received from Mr. R. J. Edgar, Owen Sound, will be examined.

The annual tournament for the 1906-7 championship of the Montreal Chess Club commenced on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906, with eight contestants, two of these fainted by the way, leaving Messrs. C. T. Anstey, G. Falconer, W. Kurrle, A. Lomer, Dr. A. W. McArthur, and Mr. J. Sawyer in at the finish. The score is:—

	Anstey	McArthur	Sawyer	Falconer	Kurrle	Lomer	Total
Anstey	X X	0 1	1 ½	1 ½	½ 1	1 1	7½
McArthur	1 0	X X	½ ½	1 1	0 1	1 1	7
Sawyer	0 ½	½ ½	X X	0 1	1 1	1 0	5½
Falconer	0 ½	0 0	1 0	X X	1 1	½ 1	5
Kurrie	½ 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	X X	1 1	3½
Lomer	0 0	0 0	0 1	½ 0	0 0	X X	1½

In the following game which occurred in the Hastings Championship Tournament between Mr. J. C. Waterman, last year's winer, and Mr. E. Middleton, jr., a very skilful young player, there is some clever play involving a Queen's sacrifice which produces remarkable complications. Score, notes, and remarks in full from the 'Morning Post':

(J. C. Waterman (White) vs. E. Middleton, jr., (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q 3
7 B x Kt ch (1)	7 P x B
8 P—Q 4	8 P x P
9 Q x P	9 P—B 4 (2)
10 Q—Q 3	10 Castles.
11 P—Q Kt 3	11 P—Q R 4 (3)
12 R—K 1	12 B—R 3
13 Q—K 3	13 R—K 1
14 B—Kt 2	14 B—K B 1
15 Q—B 4	15 Kt—R 4 .4)
16 Q—Kt 4	16 P—Kt 3
17 Kt—Q 5	17 P—Q B 3 (5)
18 Q x Kt	18 P x Q
19 Kt—B 6 ch	19 K—Kt 2 (6)
20 Kt x R ch	20 K—R 3
21 Kt—B 6	21 B—K 2
22 P—K 5	22 P—Q 4
23 Kt—R 4	23 P—Q 5 (7)
24 B—B 1 ch (8)	24 K—Kt 2
25 Kt—B 5 ch	25 K—R 1
26 B—R 6	26 B—K B 1
27 R—K 4	27 B—Q B 1 (8)
28 Kt—Q 6	28 B x Kt
29 P x B	29 B—B 4
30 R—K 7	30 Q x P (10)
31 R—K 8 ch	31 R x R
32 B—Kt 7 ch	32 Resigns.

(1) Doubtless with the object of playing P—Q Kt 3, which could not be done while the Bishop was liable to attack by P—Q Kt 4. On general principles, however, the Bishop is stronger than the Kt in such a position, and should be retained.

(2 There is danger in thus opening a square for the White Kt at Q 5.

(3) This loses time, especially as the Bishop will not be very useful at Q R 3.

(4) Again dangerous, as it leaves the important square at Q 5 unguarded.

(5) Evidently White had already determined on the brilliant stroke that follows, but he would have found it unprofitable if Black had now played B—B 1

(6) If Q x Kt the Black pawns would be weak and scattered for the end game. The course adopted offers a sporting chance of successfully resisting the attack.

(7) If 23——, B x Kt; 24 P x B, K—Kt 4; 25 R—K 6 ch wins. Black might, however, have played 23 K—Kt 2, with a prospect of finding safety.

(8) There is a pretty win here by 24 Kt—Kt 8 ch, Q x Kt; 35 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 4; 26 Kt x B, Q—Q 1; 27 B—B 1 ch and mate follows.

(9) Now he should have played B x B, and R—R 2.

(10) This gives White an opportunity to make a pretty finish. But if B—K 3, there is an easy win by R—K 1, threatening R x B, etc.

LONDON AMATEUR PLAY.

Score and notes in full from 'The Nottingham Guardian.'

(Scotch Game.)

P. Healey (White) v. L. Serrallier (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 B—B 4 (1)
5 B—K 3	5 Q—B 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 Kt Kt—K 2
7 B—Q Kt 5	7 B—Kt 3
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 P—K B 4	9 P—Q 3
10 K—R 1	10 B—Q 2
11 B—Q 3 (3)	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 B—Q B 2	12 Q R—Q 1
13 Q—Q 2	13 P—K R 3 (4)
14 R—B 3	14 K—R 1
15 Kt—R 3 (5)	15 Q Kt—K 2
16 Kt—B 4	16 Kt—Kt 1
17 R—Kt 3 (6)	17 B—B 1
18 Kt x B	18 R P x Kt
19 Kt—B 5	19 P—Q B 4 (7)
20 Kt x Kt P	20 K x Kt
21 P—B 5 (8)	21 P—Q 4
22 P—K 5	22 Q x K P
23 B—B 4	23 Q—K 2
24 R—K 1	24 Q—Q 2
25 B—K 5 ch	25 P—B 3
26 Rx Kt ch	26 K—B 2
27 B x P	27 Q R—K 1 (9)
28 B—K 5	28 R x B
29 R x R	29 R—Q 1
30 P—B 6	30 Q—Q 3
31 R—Kt 7 ch	31 K—B 1
32 R x Kt ch	32 Resigns

(1)Or Kt—K B 3.

(2)7 Q—Q 2, then 8 Kt—K 5 is Blackburne's favorite.

(3) 11 P—K 5, P x P; 12 P x P, Q x P; 13 B—B 4, and the Black Queen is in a very compromised position. The text move 11 B—Q 3 is hoping for 11.... Kt x Kt, with the consequent advantageous exchanges to White.

(4) Black is too submissive under the threatened attack. 14....Kt x Kt; 15 P x Kt, P—Q B 4, with the idea of getting White to play 16 P—K 5 then 16.... P x K P, and Black has good fighting chances.

(5) White has kept up the pressure without the aid of R x Q Kt. They come in now to complete the debacle.

(6) There are so many lines of attack open to White that it must have been hard to refrain from plunging into one of them at once.

(7) If B x Kt first there is no time for P—Q B 4.

(8) Then comes White's pretty sacrificing scheme.

(9) 27.... Kt x B; 28 Q x R P.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR SAYINGS.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

Of the various origins assigned to the phrase, 'a baker's dozen,' signifying thirteen, there is only one that can be regarded as authentic. In old times, in London, when a small retail dealer bought bread of the baker, for every dozen loaves purchased he was given one extra loaf as his profit, from which circumstance comes 'a baker's dozen.'

According to the historian Hume, William of Orange, afterward King of England, is responsible for the proverbial expression about 'dying in the last ditch.' When Holland was so beleaguered by her enemies that the salvation of the country from annihilation seemed impossible, the Duke of Buckingham remonstrated with William on his course and asked him to change it, alleging that the country was on the verge of ruin. 'There is one means,' the Prince answered, 'by which I can be sure not to see my country's ruin: I will die in the last ditch.'

In a volume of essays written by an English author, in 1815, there is the story of a boy who, by the offer of liberal compensation, was induced to turn a grindstone for a man who desired to sharpen his axe. The promised recompense was never made, and since then, of one who disguises his own selfish aims under an appearance of generosity or disinterestedness, it is remarked, 'He has an axe to grind.'

How many know the origin of 'O.K.?' About the year 1840, when Alvah Adams organized the Adams Express Company, a young man from the rural districts entered his office, asking for work. He was engaged, and began by sweeping the office and in assisting in receiving express parcels. The boy kept his eyes and ears open, and took mental notes of the system employed by the shipping clerk, who placed upon the manager's desk each night a list of the packages, marked 'All correct.'

The well known phrase, 'Cut and run,' originated in a peculiar custom of the ancient Egyptian embalmer. A low caste official was employed to make the first incision in the corpse, a process viewed with much superstition and dislike by the people, who held all mutilations of the dead as being accursed. As soon as the incisor made his cut, he took to his heels, pursued by sticks, stones and curses. For his living the poor wretch 'cut,' and, to save his life, he had to 'run.'

THE STORY OF A GREAT INVENTION.

('Westminster Gazette.')

This is the story of the invention of that thing of world-wide popularity, the humble biscuit, which shares with other great inventions and discoveries the fact that it owes its existence to a mere chance. In 1550 the French Court was journeying hither and thither in the provinces, and, making a stay in a small Languedoc village, the master-baker of the place was commanded to supply a cake which should not only be palatable but which should also be of a kind not procurable in any other place.

The order gave the master-baker furiously to think, for he was an ambitious man who hoped to establish a reputation. Therefore he thought day and night, and the more he thought the less he succeeded in puzzling out a new recipe. He mixed flour, sugar, and milk, and then, in despair, went away, seeing that nothing new could come of this mixture, and turned into the nearest inn to drown his disgust in a pot of wine.

His little son, who was also his apprentice, remained alone in the bakehouse, and wondered what was to be done with the dough, since his father had left no instructions. And the father did not return, for he had taken rather more wine than was good for him and he had fallen asleep behind his pot. The boy, knowing that the dough would spoil unless it was baked very soon, decided at last that, whatever the consequences might be, he must act on his own responsibility, and do the best he could. So he made the dough into small round cakes, and put them into a moderately hot oven. Presently he took them out again, and then it occurred to him that the cakes would look much better glazed. Therefore he put a glaze on them, and pushed them back into the oven.

He was just about to take them out again when his father came hurrying in, gave a quick glance round, and asked, 'Where is the dough I prepared before I went out?' 'Here it is, father. I have made it into little cakes, and they have been baked twice' (bis cuits), said the lad. The father, in a fury, raged around the bakehouse, then took up one of the little cakes, put it into his mouth, and—was delighted, for the boy had invented by a mere chance a cake which the father had vainly tried to produce. The little bis-cuits became the national cake of France, and has kept its name and fame to this day.

A KING OF ENGLAND WHO COULD NOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

The excellent English which, according to the newspapers, His Majesty of Spain employed in addressing King Edward reminds a correspondent of the London 'Chronicle' that there was once a king of England who could not speak, read, nor write in the English language, and had the foreigner's genius for parodying our plural number. His name was George I., and it is said that His Majesty's first utterance on setting foot upon these shores was, 'I haf come for your goods'—'Goods and chattels,' suggested an old Jacobite standing by.

THE KING'S FULL TITLE.

(From the London 'Standard.')

The full title of Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, who has just sailed for France, is:

'Most high, illustrious, invincible and powerful monarch, crowned with 101 golden crowns, each adorned with nine species of precious gems, greatest, purest and most divine master of immortal souls, who sees all things, Sovereign-Emperor, under the shadow of whose wings lies the rich and incomparable Kingdom of Siam, King, to whom is subject the most fruitful of all lands lit by the sun, greatest of lords, whose palace is of fine gold and gems, divine master of the golden thrones, and of the white and red elephants, Sovereign god of the nine kinds of gods. King who is like unto the sun at its zenith and like the full moon, King whose glance is more dazzling than the orb of the morning, King who is above all emperors, monarchs and potentates of the universe, from the rising to the setting sun.'

The Spring is Here

bringing with it to thousands "that spring feeling"—lack of snap—uncertain digestion—occasional headaches.

It is simply that the organs are stuffed up and poisoned with the winter's overeating and living much indoors without sufficient exercise.

Abbey's Salt goes straight to the root of the trouble by putting the Bowels, Stomach and Liver in good working condition.

That means pure blood, buoyant health and plenty of energy.

At Druggists. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

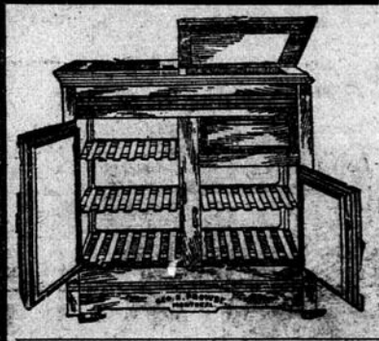
Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

139

None Make Better Roofs!

Few as good. "Quality" has always been the motto of the House. That is why "Our Work Survives."

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



REFRIGERATORS

Large Assortment to Select From . .

Prices: $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00 upwards.

The hot wave is coming—Buy now.

GEORGE R. PROWSE,

208 McGill Street, Montreal.

A PICTURE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT

Nothing Could be Nicer.

For a Choice Selection go to

JOHNSON & COPPING,

634 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

THE ART WALL PAPER STORE

is constantly gaining favor with PEOPLE OF TASTE. Sales are increasing. Satisfaction is given. Customers are not disappointed in what they buy from us.

MURPHY & SON,

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,

582 St. Catherine Street, West.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House,

All you need for good Cookery

Pure and extra-choice quality products bearing our brands guarantee: that it is what you need if you want good cookery. Pure groceries are the most economical. And "Madame Huot's Coffee" what a delicous stimulant! Sent free on reception of $2.80.

We Pay the Freight
In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

2 lbs.	Madame Huot's Coffee	75c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Japan Tea } or 2 lbs. of either, Tea at your choice {	40c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Ceylon Black Tea	40c.
1 lb.	Absolutely Pure "Condor" Mustard, with all its Oil	50c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Baking Powder, unrivalled	25c.
1 lb.	Assorted Spices 1-4 lb. tins, the highest qualities	50c.

FREE . . . on demand, our booklet: "The Art of Making Good Coffee and Good Tea."

THE E. D. MARCEAU CO., LIMITED, Wholesale Teas, Coffees, Spices, Vinegars, 281-285 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, Canada.

Home Department.

The Value of Trials.

(By Mrs. D. R. Alexander.)

If all my years were summer, could I know
What my Lord means by his 'made white as snow'?
If all my days were sunny, could I say
'In his fair land he wipes all tears away'?
If I were never weary, could I keep
Close to my heart, 'He gives his beloved ones sleep'?

Were no graves mine, might I not come to deem
The life eternal but a baseless dream?
My winter, yea, my tears, my weariness,
Even my grave may be his way to bless.
I call them ills, yet that can surely be
Nothing but good that shows my Lord to me.

Crumbs—The Story of a Discontented Woman.

(By Eleanor H. Porter, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

(Concluded.)

At the South Station Mrs. Howland found a stylishly gowned, smiling young woman with a cordial welcome. An imposing carriage with a liveried coachman waited to take her to Kate's home.

'O, what handsome horses!' cried Mrs. Howland, appreciatively, as she stepped into the carriage.

'Yes, aren't they,' agreed Kate. 'If only they matched better, they'd be perfect. I wish both had stars on their foreheads.'

'Let me see, you are on Beacon street, I believe,' remarked Mrs. Howland, as the carriage left the more congested quarter of the city.

Kate frowned. 'Yes,' she answered. 'I wanted Commonwealth avenue, but Mr. Blake preferred Beacon. All his people live on Beacon, and have for years.'

'O, but Beacon is lovely, I think.'

'Do you? Well, perhaps; but Commonwealth is so much wider and more roomy. I could breathe on Commonwealth avenue, I think!'

'And don't you, where you are?' laughed Mrs. Howland.

Her niece made a playfully wry face.

'Just pant—upon my word I do! Not one full breath do I draw,' she asserted.

'Hm-m; I've always understood that deep breathing was necessary for health,' commented Mrs. Howland, with a critical, comprehensive glance: 'but—you seem to thrive all right! You are looking well, Kate.'

'I don't feel so. I have the most shocking headaches,' the other retorted.

'Ah, here we are!'

Mrs. Howland followed her hostess up a short flight of stone steps into a handsome hall. A well-trained maid was at once in attendance, and another, a little later, helped her unpack.

'My dear,' Mrs. Howland said to her niece when she came downstairs, 'what a lucky woman you are to have two such maids! They are treasures!'

Kate's hands flew down to her head with a gesture of despair.

'Maids!—Aunt Ellen, don't ever say the word to me, I beg! I never keep one more than a month, and I'm shaking in my shoes this very minute. There's a new cook in the kitchen, and I haven't the least idea what your dinner will be.'

'I'm not a bit worried,' rejoined Mrs. Howland. 'What a pretty home you have, Kate,' she added, tactfully changing the subject.

'Think so? I'm glad you like it. I sometimes wish I could get hold of the man who built this house, though, and give him a piece of my mind. The rooms on this floor are so high posted they give me the shivers, while all the chambers are so low they are absurd. Didn't you notice it in your room?'

'Why—no; I don't think I did.'

'Well, you will now.'

'Perhaps so, since you have told me to,' returned Mrs. Howland, a curious smile on her lips.

The dinner was well planned, well cooked and well served, in Mrs. Howland's opinion, though to her niece it was none of the three. Kate's husband, the Honorable Eben Blake, proved to be a genial, distinguished looking man, who welcomed Mrs. Howland with the cordiality that he displayed toward anybody or anything connected in the most remote degree with his wife. It was evidently with sincere regrets that he made his apologies after dinner, and left the house with a plea of business.

'It's always that way when I want him!' exclaimed Kate, petulantly. 'Then night after night when I don't want him he'll stay at home and read and smoke.'

'But you have friends—you go out,' hazarded Mrs. Howland.

Mrs. Blake raised her eyebrows.

'O, of course! But, after all, what do calls and receptions amount to? You always meet the same people who say the same things, whether you go to see them or they come to see you.'

Mrs. Howland laughed; then she said, softly:

'The old, old story, Kate—the crumbs on the plates.'

'What?' demanded the younger woman in frank amazement. There was a moment's pause during which she gazed blankly into her aunt's eyes. 'O!—that?' she added, coloring painfully; then she uptilted her chin. 'You are very much mistaken, Auntie,' she resumed with some dignity. 'It is nothing of the sort. It is not anything as it used to be. I am very happy—very happy indeed!'—positively. 'I have a good husband, a pretty home, more money than is good for me, and—well, everything,' she finished a little breathlessly.

Again Mrs. Howland laughed, but her face grew almost instantly grave.

'And yet, my dear,' she said, gently, 'scarcely one thing has been mentioned since I came that was quite right.'

'O, Aunt Ellen, how can you say such a dreadful thing!'

'Listen,' replied Mrs. Howland; 'it's little bits of things that you don't think of. It has grown on you without your realizing it; the horses didn't both have stars; the house wasn't on Commonwealth avenue; the rooms are too high or too low posted; the roast was overdone; your husband couldn't—

'O, Auntie, Auntie, I beg of you!'—interrupted Kate, hysterically.

'Are you convinced then?'

Kate shook her head. 'I can't, Auntie—I can't believe it!' she cried. 'It—it can't be like that always. There must have been special things to-day that plagued me. Auntie, I'm not such a monster!'

'Hm-m; well—will you consent to an experiment to—er—find out?'

'Indeed I will!' returned Kate, promptly.

'Very good! Every time I hear those little dissatisfied faultfindings, I am going to mention crumbs on plates or china. I think you'll understand. Is it a bargain?'

'It's a bargain,' agreed Kate, and she smiled confidently.

The rest of the evening Mrs. Blake kept close guard over her tongue. Twice a 'but' and once an 'only' slipped out; but she bit her lips and completed her sentence in another way in each case, and if Mrs. Howland noticed, she made no sign.

It rained the next morning. Kate came into the dining-room with a frown.

'I'm so sorry, Auntie,' she sighed. 'I'd planned a drive this morning. It always rains when I want to do something, but when I don't it just shines and shines, week in and week out.'

'Won't the rain wash the—plates?' asked Mrs. Howland in a low voice, as she passed her niece's chair.

'What-at!' demanded Mrs. Blake, then she flushed scarlet. 'Weather doesn't count,' she finished flippantly.

'No? O!' smiled Mrs. Howland.

'Fine muffins, these!' spoke up Mr. Blake a little later. 'New cook—eh?'

'Yes,' replied his wife. 'But they're graham. I'd much rather have had corncake.'

'There are not so many—crumbs to graham,' observed Mrs. Howland, musingly.

There was no reply. The man of the house looked slightly dazed. His wife bit her lip, and choked a little over her coffee. Through the rest of the meal Mrs. Blake confined herself almost exclusively to monosyllables, leaving the conversation to her husband and guest.

At ten the sky cleared, and Mrs. Blake ordered the horses.

'We can't drive far,' she began discontentedly, 'for I ordered an early luncheon as we have tickets for a concert this afternoon. I wanted to go away out beyond the Newtons, but now we'll have to take a little snippy one.'

'O, I don't mind,' rejoined her guest, pleasantly. 'Where one can't have the whole cake one must be satisfied with—crumbs.'

'Why, I don't see'—began Kate, aggressively; then she stopped, and nervously tapped her foot.

'O, how pretty that vine is!' cried Mrs. Howland, suddenly. The silence was growing oppressive.

'It looks very well now, but you should see it in winter,' retorted Kate. 'Great, bare, snake-like things all over the—now don't cudgel your brains to bring "plates" or "crumbs" in that!' she broke off with sudden sharpness.

'No, ma'am,' answered Mrs. Howland, demurely.

By night the guest, if not the hostess, was in a state of nervous tension that boded ill for sleep. The day had been one long succession of crumbs and china plates—conversationally. According to Kate, the roads had been muddy; the sun had been too bright; there had been chops when there should have been croquettes for luncheon; the concert seats were too far forward; the soprano had a thin voice, and the bass a faulty emulation: 'at dinner the soup was insipid, and the dessert a disappointment; afterwards, in the evening, callers had stayed too long.

Mrs. Howland was in her own room, on the point of preparing for bed, when there came a knock at her chamber door.

'Please, Aunt Ellen, may I come in?'

'Certainly, my dear,' called Mrs. Howland, hastening across the room.

Kate stepped inside, closed the door, and placed her back against it.

'I'll give it up,' she began, half laughing, half crying. 'I never, never would have believed it! Don't ever say "crumbs" or "plates" to me again as long as you live—please! I believe I never can even see the things with any peace or comfort. I am going to try—try—O how I'm going to try!—but, Auntie, I think it's a hopeless case!' The next instant she had whisked the door open and had vanished from sight.

'"Hopeless"?' Mrs. Howland was whispering to herself the next day, as she passed through the hall. '"Hopeless"—O, no, I think not.' And she smiled as she heard her niece's voice in the parlor, saying:

'High posted, Eben?—these rooms? Yes, perhaps; but, after all, it doesn't matter so much, being a parlor — one does get better air, you know!'

Home Thoughts.

MAKING GOD'S PLAN OUR PLAN.

The simple thought of a life which is to be the unfolding of a divine plan is too beautiful, too captivating, to suffer one indifferent or heedless moment. Living in this manner, every turn of your experience will be a discovery to you that God, every change a token of his fatherly counsel. Whatever obscurity, darkness, trial, suffering, falls upon you; your defeats, losses, injuries; your outward state, employment, relations; what seems hard, unaccountable, severe, or, as nature might say, vexatious—all these you will see are parts of constitutive elements in God's beautiful and good plan for you, and, as such, are to be accepted with a smile. Take your burdens and troubles, and losses, and wrongs, if come they must and will, as your opportunities, knowing that God has girded you for greater things than these.—Horace Bushnell.

WHAT TO TELL ME.

Tell me all the good you know about the people that you know.

Tell me only the good about the people of whom you speak.

Tell me things which will make me think well of people and of life.

Tell me the things which will straighten up my thinking, and give me the right principles of work and of play and of thought.

Tell me the things which make me ashamed of compromise and pretence.

Tell me the things which will harden into a steady conviction my belief in the Christianity of the Son of God.

Tell me the things which will fortify my faith in God and in Heaven.

Tell me the things which make you cheerless and needy, and I will tell you of the Man who understands, and who says sweetly, seriously, and savingly to you, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!'—Selected.

With the Children.

THE REPLY.

You would not heed me, Dear;
I told you of the thorns which lay entwined
Amid these roses: Now you come to me
With hands all torn and bleeding, and your eyes
Dim with repentant tears: What shall I say?
I cannot heal the wounds: Child do you know
That there are many, farther on life's road,
Who bear the scars of wounds which they received
In early days, because they would not heed
The kindly voice that would have spared them pain,
But turned to gather flowers along the way,
And afterwards found cruel thorns thereon?

—Edith Hickman Divall, in the 'Presbyterian.'

CHILD THOUGHTS.

'Papa, I can whistle, too, but I can't make as good a pattern as you.'

This is a bright saying for a child of five and a half, but we presume that other mothers think they could match it.

TEACHING INDEPENDENCE.

The difference between children who always have a nurse or maid to look after and dress them and those who do the most of it themselves is quite marked. It tends greatly to develop children to make them do all that is possible for themselves. It develops them mentally and bodily, and increases their self-respect when they exert themselves, even if it takes longer and possibly more patience is required to teach them.—Detroit 'News.'

HER LESSON.

'My mother is going to call for me to-day!' cried Elsie, jumping up and down while the first grade teacher tried to put her wabbly arms into the ridiculously tiny coat-sleeves. 'Doesn't your mother ever call for you, Philip?' she asked of the small boy who was hunting for his cap among the rubbers.

'Oh, yes, sometimes,' he answered, with feigned indifference.

'You said she promised to come to-day,' continued his tormentor.

This remark was received in silence, and the next moment Elsie's mamma arrived. After a kiss and a hug and a few words with the teacher they went merrily off together.

Philip looked lonesomely after them, and knit his tiny brow as he said to himself, 'I wish mother would ever come; but of course,' he added, loyally, 'she has a good many places to go to.'

At bedtime, as he snuggled into her lap, he asked, for at least the tenth time since school began: 'Mother, won't you call for me to-morrow instead of nurse?' and again he heard the oft-repeated promise, 'Yes, dear, if you'll be a good boy and go right to sleep.'

The next day, in spite of former disappointments, he watched the door eagerly, but his head dropped when nurse walked in as usual. From time to time there were rulers promised and long pencils, which never appeared on Philip's desk.

'Never mind, Philip!' said Elsie, one morning; 'I'll lend you my long pencil. I guess your mother doesn't tell the truth very much.'

'Don't you say that!' he shot back, fiercely. 'I don't want your pencil. I'll—I'll never walk home your way again!' But all the same he blushed and felt choked.

That night, when his mother took him into her lap and read him a story, he felt that he must vindicate her in some way to himself and to those dreadful children.

'Mother, Elsie says it's the same as a lie when you promise you will and then don't, but it isn't, is it?' he asked, looking up into her blue eyes.

'Why, yes, I suppose so,' she answered, a little absently. 'Soon nobody would believe your word.'

'But if I say I'll pick up my plaything and go on never doing it, it isn't a lie,' he protested.

'Just about the same, I think.'

There seemed to be small satisfaction for him, yet he felt that somehow it might be different with 'grown-up.'

'But, mother, dear,' he sobbed, throwing his arms round her neck, 'it isn't the same, oh, it isn't when you say you'll call for me and don't!'

It seemed an hour before she could speak, so many things flashed in upon her mind in a new light—the forgotten threats, the broken promises. What had she done to this child of hers, sobbing in her arms? Yet she had meant no wrong. There was but one way now, however—the way of truth at last, no matter what he might think of her.

'Dearest,' she said, 'it wasn't meant for a lie, but I think it was just the same. Can you forgive, mother? And if I know it, Philip, I'll never tell you another.'

'And will you call for me to-morrow?' he asked, full of faith still.

'Yes, every day for a week.'

A week later, as she paused with her hand on the schoolhouse door, a feeling of shame brought the blush to her cheek, yet the feeling of satisfaction was uppermost as she heard Philip announce to the children, triumphantly:

'My mother's the best mother in this school! She said she'd call for me every day for a week, and she's done it!'—The Youth's Companion.'

Chinese Sermon to Women.

Extracts from 'Instructions to Women and Girls,' by Lady Tsao Tai Ku, who wrote for her fellow-country-women about 1800 years ago, and whose work is very likely still the guide to the good daughter and wife.

In the first chapter on the cultivation of virtue, girls are earnestly commended to:

When walking look straight ahead, turn not your head;
Talking, restrain your voice within your teeth;
Sitting, don't shake your knees, a common fault among men;
Standing, keep quiet your skirts.

In the next chapter girls are commanded to learn to sew, lest they bring disgrace on the husband's whole family by their slovenly ways. The chapter on politeness would do credit to an American book on etiquette. In it 'all girls everywhere' are exhorted to:

Politely receive guests,
And exhaust courtesy when they depart;
As a guest demand nothing;
As a hostess exhaust hospitality;
If the hostess for you prepare a feast,
Remember the wine to raise only to your lips,
Your chopsticks cross not upon your plate,
But arrange them with propriety and grace.

A Chinese girl is not allowed to neglect her parents-in-law any more than her own father and mother. She is enjoined early in the morning 'to bring her mother-in-law her wash bowl and towel, tooth brush and powder.' The Chinese woman's husband

Is to her as heaven
How dare she disobey him?
The husband commands, the wife obeys;
Yet let there be mutual grace and love;
Let them be to each other as guests in politeness.
If her husband does wrong
Let her only exhort and persuade him,
And not imitate stupid women,
Who call down calamities on bad husbands,
If by the middle of the night
He has not returned home,
The wife may not sleep, but must still wait up for him.
His daily food carefully prepare;
Let not his stomach be empty,
Nor his mouth thirsty.
Lest his body become thin and his heart sorrowful.
If your husband is sweet be you sweet;
If he is sorrowful be you sorrowful;
If he is rich you are rich:
If he be poor you also are poor.
In life you are one;
In death let the same grave cover you.
—Springfield 'Republican.'

Home Work Room.

AFFECTS THE SEAMSTRESS.

The seamstress, passing her needle through and through the fabric on her lap, said:

'I love to sew white. I love to sew green, too. Pinks are easy. So are most of the clear, pale tints. But black! But red! But shepherd's plaid!'

She threw back her head in horror.

'Bright red, when you sew it, inflames your vision, it angers you, it makes you nervous.

'Black strains the eyes out of your head, the stitches in it are so hard to see. Black is a depressing color, too. But worst of all is that combination of black and white called shepherd's plaid. Work on shepherd's plaid an hour or two and the black and white squares will dance under your eyes like living things.

'Polka dots dance, too,' she ended. 'They polka. Hence the name.'—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

CLEANING SILK.

A last year's taffeta suit was most successfully cleansed by a clever woman I know. It appeared to be a perfect 'mess' of little fine wrinkles, was absolutely unworn, but had lost every bit of its crispness. She laid it over an ironing board, and with a soft brush went over every bit of it with alcohol and water. It was quite damp with the alcohol, and she hung it out of doors to evaporate, and when it was brought in it was as crisp as new and as unwrinkled as the day it came home from the dressmaker. A silk petticoat, by the way, can be nicely cleansed by scrubbing it with a large piece of old velvet, after first brushing it very thoroughly with a stiff brush to get off any dirt. The nap of the velvet has a peculiar virtue in removing the dust that collects in the convulsions of the ruffles and plaitings as endless brushing cannot do.

For the Housekeeper.

THAT WASHING POWDER.

In most large institutions the laundry questions is acute, writes Kate Upson Clark in the 'Eagle.' If the clothes are white and fragrant, the prices of the launderer or laundress are likely to be prohibitive. If the prices are within our means, the clothes are probably dubious in color and odor, and as a slangy college girl expresses it, 'weird' to the touch—and liable to go to pieces after a few exposures to the mysterious influences of the laundry.

In our homes, the case is not much better. The old, tollsome ways of washing have become obsolete. One woman testifies that she has been able to find only one really good laundress in many years. She, as the observant cook bore witness, 'rubbed every spot, and rinsed every piece in three waters, and made her blue just right.'

This expressive description goes to the heart of every housekeeper. It brings back sweet experiences which will probably never be repeated—for those old-fashioned laudresses are practically no more. The advertisements in the papers, with their injunctions regarding an ignominous reversion to the clam, have largely banished the ancient 'washboard.' We are all using patent preparations of one sort or another—some good—some bad—or we are sending our clothes to establishments which return them to us, more or less clean, but most of them almost invariably 'queer' to the touch.

Now we are all glad, no doubt, to have the strain on the old washing day abated. We welcome the new washing machines and the new chemicals. Anything is good which legitimately reduces human drudgery and gives us time to expand our souls. But it is good only in so far that it has satisfactory results. Not only in our towns, but in some of the colleges, these results have been far from satisfactory. Many mothers, at great inconvenience and expense, have insisted upon having a bundle expressed home every week or fortnight, rather than endure longer the impositions of the college laundries. One mother testifies that her daughter's fall outfit of strong, well made underwear, which should have lasted two years, was literally in tatters when she came home for the following Easter vacation, and simply from the abuses of the laundress.

The great lesson which the modern laundress has to learn is the old one of the value of rinsing. As a certain very competent housewife used to say over and over to her daughters, 'Remember, you can't rinse too much.'

The very fact that these strange new powders and soaps seem to loosen the grime as if by magic, shows that they have also the power to loosen the fibre. If we can banish the chemical as soon as the beneficent part of its work is done, we have preserved our garment. If there is the smell or the 'feel' of the agent left upon it, harm has surely been done to the cloth.

Now, rinsing is not hard work. Why will not these people do it?

Of course, there are some cheap, dangerous compounds which no amount of rinsing can counteract. Even the best ones need to be followed by at least three thorough rinsings in perfectly fresh, soft water. Four, five or six are none too many.

FOR BIRD OWNERS.

If you wish to keep your pet bird in good health and song the following advice will be well worth remembering:

Don't leave a bird in a room which is being swept; dust injures the voice.

Don't hang the bird in a window.

Don't hang the bird in the sunshine except after the bath, and only long enough to dry his plumage.

Don't hang a bird where there are draughts, or in a kitchen where there is steam or damp air.

Don't give it figs, sugar or sweets.

Don't allow the bird to fly about the room if you want his best songs.

Don't fail to change the water in the cup from which a bird drinks every day. —Boston 'Beacon.'

Selected Recipes.

FISH.

There are three chief classes of fish, viz.—white fish, oily fish, and shell fish. The chief oily fish are the mackerel, herring, and salmon, while the white fish are the cod, haddock, plaice, sole, etc. The shell fish most used for food are the crab, lobster, shrimp, oyster, and cockle. The difference between the white and the oily fish is that the fat of the former is contained in the liver, the fat of the latter being distributed all through the flesh of the fish.

The value of fish as energy-givers depends entirely on the amount of fat which it contains. Salmon, for instance, are fully equal in nutritive value to moderately fat beef; while owing to the presence of more water and the absence of fat, white fish are of considerable lower nutritive value, one-and-a-half pounds of cod or other white fish being reckoned equal to one pound of lean beef. The white fish are also inferior to beef in their flesh-forming properties.

In the case of fish, even more than that of most foods, the market price is no indication of the true economic value. As a general rule it may be said that in all the animal kingdom the cheaper varieties of fish offer most nutriment for any given sum. It has been truly remarked by the food specialist, Dr. Smith, that the despised herring or bloater 'offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food.' Two salt herrings supply as much animal proteid or building material as need enter the daily dietry of a working man.

When in season fish is generally plentiful and cheap. During spawning time fish is said to be out of season, and is then unfit for food. It is just previous to spawning that the animal is in its highest state of perfection. When fish is out of season its flesh has a bluish color, is watery, and wants firmness in texture.

1, Good, fresh smell; 2, firm to the touch; 3, plenty of scales and slime; 4, gills a bright red; 5, eyes bright and prominent. All fish, except turbot and salmon, are best cooked as soon after being caught as possible. Salmon gains in richness and flavor by being kept for a few days—they should be hung up by the tail in an airy, cold place. White fish can be rubbed over with salt, and so kept for a day or two; but it loses nourishment and quality in the process, so this should only be done when it is not possible to use the fish at once.—'Presbyterian.'

Egg with Onion.—To prepare it take six large Bermuda onions and one fresh green pepper. Slice them and fry them in melted butter until the onions have attained a delicate brown hue. Season them with salt and pepper, and add four well beaten eggs. When these have been sufficiently scrambled pour the preparation over slices of toast and serve, garnished with slices of crisp bacon.

Apple Fritter without Eggs.—For the batter, a quarter of a pound of flour, one dessertspoonful of Paisley flour, a little salt; add gradually, beating it well, sufficient milk to make a batter that will drop from the spoon. This batter should not be made until you are just ready to use it. Peel some apples and core them with an apple scoop. Cut them into fairly thick slices, cutting the whole way across. Throw these slices into the batter, take them out one by one and drop them into a pan of boiling fat. Fry them until they are a nice brown on both sides. Drain them on paper, and serve them very hot, piled up on a dish with sifted sugar sprinkled over them.

Fritters are always a favorite sweet. Figs make a good fritter, if they are steamed and then dried by rolling them in sifted sugar. Sweet sandwiches, scraps of fruit cake, small remnants of stiff puddings of various kinds, such as baked rice pudding, or steamed fruit puddings, can always be daintily used up in this way.

Advertisements.

MOTHERS FEEL SAFE.

Mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones say they feel safe with the Tablets at hand, for they are a never-failing cure for all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Mrs. Urias Cressman, New Hamburg, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach troubles and constipation with marked success. I always feel that my little one is safe when I have a box of the Tablets in the house.' Baby's Own Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain neither opiates nor other poisonous drugs. They always do good—they can't possibly do harm. For sale at druggists, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'There's an upward impulse in everything,
'Look up and be glad,' says the voice of Spring,
And as flowers grow under last year's leaves,
New hopes arise in the heart that grieves
Over the grave of a gladness dead
The soul that sorrows, is comforted.'

In spite of the mornings that are cool, and winds that blow chill, with the advent of hoar frost like Nature's parting frown, there is the beauty of promise, and the garden is full of charm.

One day we say: 'The willows are yellow,' the next are surprised to find the elm trees in flower, as Spring suddenly advances after the long delay.

There is a streak of pessimism in the average farmer, born of experience, and the vicissitudes of the soil, with the disappointments that tumble his hope, like air-castles, annually.

But the suburban gardener, if just beginning the fascinating work, knows nothing of insect or blight, has no fear of untimely frost, but is sanguine of a successful issue.

These are indeed the days of charm, as here and there rise the dear familiar flowers that have their little day; and the birds are here in full chorus, silent, and doubtless surprised, when the frequent snowstorms came so late, they fluttered around the grain that was placed in their haunts to keep them from starving. But as the snow melted, and sunshine returned their full-throated music is a delight to the country lover.

Do we ever stop to think how lifeless the world would be if they failed to return, or how much they enhance the joy of garden and orchard.

It is their gay light-heartedness that endears them to us; it seems as if nest-building was a doll's housekeeping, and their never failing interest in life is a tonic to weary human beings, as they come and go at will.

But Spring is in the blood, we cannot wait too long, even to listen to the robin's song. Let us go and dig if we can find a spade, and we will hope that it has not been all winter, face downward in the back yard.

Little flowers peep up where all was cold and joyless a while ago, and there are visions of work to be done, enough to appal the stoutest garden enthusiast.

Thorny roses must be lifted, their blackened stems often telling of winter's warfare and victory. Treasures that have been sheltered beneath a blanket of leaves must be uncovered, and the branch strewn lawn restored to its normal condition.

Right through the leaves come the golden flowers in the crocus, with clusters of white and blue to make a symphony of color.

There is pleasure in such work, in sowing the seed with faith, and waiting with patience, for here indeed is our reward.

Garden demands are legion, and put all fancies to flight, but a faint sweetness is in the air, and the flower of our affection has come:

'O faint delicious springtime violet
Thy fragrance, like a key,
Turns noiselessly in memory's wards to let
A thought of sorrow free.'

LAYING OUT THE GROUNDS.

Mrs. E. McM. writes: 'I have a bit of land for a garden around our new house, but do not know how to lay out the grounds. There is room for a lawn and beds and a driveway, and some shrubs. Can you give me a few hints?'

One of the most satisfactory pleasures of life can be found in planning a new garden, and the writer can make it convey her own individuality with a little forethought and study.

But it cannot all be done in one day, or one year, and it is as well to study the subject well.

Trees are necessary, but are often planted wrongly, often too near the house, too close together, or varieties that do not harmonize. Shrubs, too, are sometimes misplaced or improperly grouped.

Only a few trees are needed near a house and they must be planted with a thought for the future. It is hard to cut down trees that have grown from saplings into fine specimens in order to give more light, and for this reason the first planting must be with discretion.

Ornamental maples and oaks, with drooping elms, and here and there an evergreen. Make a fine group if there is plenty of room in the background.

It is necessary to understand the nature and growth of shrubs to make them effective; also their season of blooming. The latter is important in that it is no advantage to have all of one kind together, but rather so arranged that there will be flowering shrubs all over the grounds.

Each shrub should have enough room to keep its character and individuality.

A few shrubs on the lawn add to the effect, but be careful not to overdo in this matter, and do not dot them over the lawn to intercept the view of the green sward.

The flower beds and borders depend entirely upon the taste of the owner, but of late years the flower lover favors a natural arrangement rather than the fashion of formal flower beds as in past years.

Carpet bedding is out of date, the French style of symmetrical lines, trees cut into shapes, and other typical arrangements, lack the natural beauty that is so much admired in English gardens.

If a garden is a part of Nature's scenery, why not make it as natural as possible? Let the centre be lawn, the outlying ground in borders, with here and there an oval or circular bed if desired.

Plan to make the garden look like a picture, with a frame of the borders and shrubs, the flowers in beds set out of the way, the picture itself being the smooth green grass, growing on all sides with color.

VINES FROM SEED.

Subscriber.—It will take two or three years before either of the vines you mention will grow large enough from seed to be of value. Frost will not injure the seeds this spring, but it is a poor method to sow such seed out of doors. A box of sandy earth by the kitchen window would hold the seeds and if kept moist, and covered for a few days, be more likely to sprout. Better buy a plant of each, for I am afraid waiting for the seedlings to do a vine's duty will be a trial of patience.

PLANTING RASPBERRIES.

H.E.D.—The Cuthbert is the best all-round red raspberry, and Golden Queen for yellow. The soil must be thoroughly prepared and plants set in rows four to six feet apart, being careful not to plant too deeply, for the suckers that spring from the stem will not come up if plants are set too deep. Cut the canes to two buds at the time of planting, otherwise it will take the strength from the root to force them into growth. Never let the plants be banked up, but keep the soil well cultivated, for raspberries will not thrive among weeds and grass. Very little pruning is necessary except to go over the ground and cut out all old canes close to the ground, but it pays to give winter protection by laying down the canes and covering with earth the same as roses.

It does not injure the plants to allow them to fruit the first season, for by giving extra care new canes will be produced for next year's crop.

The simplest method of training is to tie the stalks, it being most convenient for cultivating all round the plant. Taken altogether the raspberry is a very satisfactory plant for the amateur.

WHAT TO DO WITH A POINSETTIA.

Floral.—Your Poinsettia will live in the pot all summer with moderate watering and attention. It will, during that time, form its whorl of leaves for next season's beauty.

As for propagating from the plant it is done by taking four or five inch cuttings of the one year old wood, or by young wood with a heel of hard wood attached. They should be started at once in mild bottom heat with rather a moist atmosphere, and at no time be over-watered or densely shaded. Sometimes if a plant grows well the green tips of some of the side shoots can be taken off in August and receive the same treatment.

PRUNING ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

E.B.—To prune ornamental trees or shrubs it is necessary to know something of their habits of growth and blossoming. Some of them send out flowers from the extremities, that is from the last season's growth, and should not be pruned the same as other kinds of trees and shrubs that throw out blossoms from the older wood. Thus the age and vigor of growth must be taken into consideration in trimming, and must be done with skill and intelligence.

As regards the grape vine there is no set rule, for different varieties need different pruning, yet the general principle is the same. Too much of the old wood must not be allowed to accumulate for the grape produces no fruit on any but new wood, and too much of both is often left resulting in luxuriant leafage and little or no fruit.

In the vineyards along the Rhine none but an experienced man is allowed to prune a grapevine, but with us any unskilled laborer who can handle a knife is set to butcher the vines.

If you can rub off the superfluous shoots of your vine it will save a good deal of pruning.

WHY TRANSPLANTED TREES DIE.

Mr. R.—There are several reasons why your newly transplanted trees did not survive the winter. They may have given up the fight in the autumn after a summer that dried out their roots, and the tops may not have been cut back sufficiently when transplanting was done. The trees are sent from the nursery to you full of leaf buds, but it is better when planting to cut off all to within six or eight inches of the body of the tree.

If they were not mulched, and a little late in planting, the hot dry winds would be harmful. There is nothing to do but try again, and perhaps it might be better to have an experienced planter as you confess to ignorance in the work.

THE FREESIA.

T.R.T.—It is doubtful if Freesia bulbs will bloom satisfactory a second time under any treatment. Better get fresh bulbs every year, potting them very early in the autumn.

A description of a fine bed of these bulbs has come to me from Japan lately, and they were described as very beautiful and fragrant growing out of doors in that country. But we are not so privileged, and have to cherish our floral treasures carefully with an outlay of time and expense.

PLANNING A BORDER.

Miss Lily L. writes: I have a narrow strip of garden about four feet wide and twenty feet long, partly shaded and running north and south. Do you think Dahlias for a background and Perennial Phlox in front will look well? I am tired of trying to grow annuals there and want something large and permanent.

The Dahlias might do well if started early and set out after danger of frost is over, in hills that have been made rich with well rotted manure.

Half a dozen of the Cactus Dahlias will be showy and give good coloring. The varieties of Phlox are so numerous that the best plan will be to select from a catalogue some of the very brightest red, and an early and late white, with some intermediate shades. These plants are hardy and satisfactory in the latter part of the season. But from now until midsummer you need a little bloom, and could plant some bulbs in autumn for next spring's blossoming. For this season a few Columbines will keep the ground, and bloom early, if you do not want to try annuals again.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

(From the London 'Outlook.')

The human brain has not steadily increased since palaeolithic times, and as Prof. Lankester tells us, by way of concrete illustration, the brain of Isaac Newton was not much larger than that of an Australian black.

KIDNEY DISEASE
COMES ON QUIETLY

Perhaps no other organ is work harder than the kidneys to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of Kidney Complaint, but do not suspect it. It may have been in the system for some time. There may have been backaches, swelling of the feet and ankles, disturbances of the urinary organs, such as, brick dust deposit in the urine, highly colored scanty or cloudy urine, bladder pains, frequent or supressed urination, burning sensation when urinating, etc.

Do not neglect any of these symptoms, for, if neglected they will eventually lead to Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Diabetes.

On the first sign of anything wrong

Doan's Kidney Pills

SHOULD BE TAKEN.

They go to the seat of trouble, strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly and flush off all the impurities which cause kidney trouble. Mr. Thomas Petty, Massey, Ont., writes: "After I arrived in Canada from New Zealand, a couple of years ago, I suffered very much from kidney trouble. I tried several remedies, but they did me no good. Finally my back became so lame I could scarcely work. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking them I felt like a new man.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TIME TABLE, AND ADDITIONS TO SUBURBAN SERVICE.

There will be a change in the time table service of the Grand Trunk Railway System, taking effect to-morrow, on the Eastern and Ottawa divisions, including important additions and changes in the Montreal suburban service.

The changes will be as follows:

MONTREAL AND ST. LAMBERT.

Train now leaving Montreal 12.11 p.m. for St. Lambert daily except Sunday, will run through to the golf links and Brosseau's; on the return it will also run between Brosseau's and Montreal, stopping at the golf links, arriving Montreal 1.25 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal at 6.05 p.m. daily except Sunday, for St. Lambert, will run through to the golf links and Brosseau's; on the return it will run between Brosseau's and Montreal, arriving Montreal 7.30 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal at 1.35 p.m. daily except Sunday for St. Johns, will continue to leave at this hour, but will not stop at St. Henry, Point St. Charles, and St. Lambert on Saturday, except for passengers to points beyond St. Lambert.

New train will leave Montreal at 1.30 p.m. for St. Lambert, Saturday only, arriving 1.45 p.m.; returning, train will leave St. Lambert at 2 p.m., arriving Montreal at 2.15 p.m.

SUBURBAN SERVICES—MONTREAL-VAUDREUIL. (Westboun.d)

New trains will be put in service leaving leaving Montreal as follows:

6.25 a.m., daily except Sunday, arrive Voudreuil 7.20 a.m.

7.15 a.m., daily except Sunday, arrive at Pointe Claire 7.50 a.m.

7.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive at Dorval 7.50 a.m.

11.50 a.m., Saturday only, arrive at Lachine 12.10 p.m.

1.30 p.m. daily except Saturday, arrive at Vaudreuil 2.20 p.m.

1.36 p.m., Saturdays only, arrive Vaudreuil 2.20 p.m.

1.40 p.m., Saturdays only, arrive Lachine Wharf at 2 p.m.

2.15 p.m. Saturdays only, arrive at Vaudreuil 3.05 p.m.

2.15 p.m. Sundays only, arrive at Pointe Claire 2.50 p.m.

4.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrive at Pointe Claire 4.38 p.m.

5.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrive at Vaudreuil 6.37 p.m.

9 p.m. daily, arrive at Vaudreuil at 9.50 p.m.

11.55 p.m. Saturday only, arrive at Vaudreuil 12.45 a.m.

Train now leaving Montreal 5.20 a.m., daily except Sunday for Lachine Wharf, will leave at 5 a.m., and run to Pointe Claire via Lachine main line station, arriving Pointe claire 5.30 a.m.

Train now leaving Montreal at 12.10 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 12.10 p.m. Saturday only, for Pointe Claire, will leave Montreal 12.10 p.m., and run daily except Sunday.

Train now leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m. Saturday only for Vaudreuil will leave Montreal at same time, and arrive Vaudreuil 2.10 p.m., instead of 2.25 p.m., as at present.

Train now leaving Montreal 9 p.m. daily for Dorval will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal 11.25 p.m. daily to Vaudreuil will run daily except Saturday.

SUBURBAN SERVICE—(Eastbound).

Train now leaving Lachine Wharf 5.55 a.m. daily except Sunday will be cancelled.

New trains will be put on as follows:

Leave Pointe Claire 5.40 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal 6.15 a.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dorval 8 a.m. daily except Sunday arrive Montreal 8.25 a.m.

Leave Pointe Claire 8 a.m. daily except Sunday, arrive Montreal 8.30 a.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil 7.50 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.45 a.m., will leave Vaudreuil 8 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.39 a.m. daily except Saturday.

Train now leaving Pointe Claire at 12.57 p.m. Saturday only, arriving Montreal at 1.30 p.m., will run at the same time daily except Sunday.

Train now Leaving Vaudreuil 1.25 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday will be cancelled.

Leave Vaudreuil 7.45 a.m., Sunday only, arrive Montreal 8.40 a.m.

Leave Lachine 12.15 p.m., Saturday only, arrive Montreal 12.35 p.m.

Leave Lachine Wharf 2.05 p.m., Saturdays only, arrive Montreal 2.25 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 2.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 3.30 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 5.25 p.m., Sundays only, arrive Montreal 6.25 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 9.05 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 10.05 p.m.

Leave Pointe Claire 6.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 6.45 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 10.00 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 10.45 p.m., Saturdays only, arrive Montreal 11.40 p.m.

Leave Vaudreuil 10.00 p.m., Sundays only, arrive Montreal 10.45 p.m.

Leave Pointe Claire 10.00 p.m., Sundays only, arrive Montreal 10.35 p.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil 4.40 p.m., Saturday only, will leave 4.30 p.m., arriving Montreal 5.20 p.m.

Train now leaving Pointe Claire 5.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 5.00 p.m., arriving Montreal 5.30 p.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil 6.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Dorval 10.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Montreal, will be cancelled.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA SERVICE.

Train now leaving Montreal 8.30 a.m. daily, for Ottawa, will stop at Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil on Sundays only.

Train now leaving Ottawa 3.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal 6.30 p.m., will not stop at Vaudreuil.

Train now leaving Ottawa 5.00 p.m. daily, arriving Montreal 8.00 p.m., will not stop at Ste. Anne's.

MONTREAL-BROCKVILLE.

Train now leaving Montreal 4.21 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at same time and arrive at Brockville at 8.20 p.m., returning will leave Brockville at 6.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal 10.40 a.m.

Train now leaving Brockville 2.45 p.m., Sundays only, will leave at 4.00 p.m., arriving Montreal, 8.10 p.m.

MONTREAL-VALLEYWIELD.

Commencing April 27th, train now leaving Montreal 5.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving 6.05 p.m., will run through to Valleyfield, arriving Coteau Jct. 6.40 p.m., and Valleyfield 6.55 p.m.

Eastbound, a new train will leave Valleyfield at 8.00 a.m., Coteau Jct. 8.15 a.m., Vaudreuil 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal 9.33 a.m.

MONTREAL-TORONTO.

The fast limited train leaving Montreal 10.30 p.m. daily, arriving Toronto 7.15 a.m., will stop at Ste. Anne's.

The return flyer leaving Toronto 10.15 p.m., arriving Montreal 7.40 a.m., will not stop at Vaudreuil or St. Henri.

MONTREAL AND ST. PAUL.

Train now leaving Montreal at 7.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for St. Paul, will leave at 8.47 a.m., arriving St. Paul 9 a.m.; returning this train will leave at 9.05 a.m., arriving at Montreal 9.20 p.m.

Local and suburban time-tables are now in the hands of Grand Trunk agents and can be had free.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of April 27, will say of Montreal trade:

'River steamers are now beginning to arrive from winter quarters, and the canals will open on the first of May, but the ice still holds above Quebec, and first arrivals from sea are hardly expected for ten days or so. Owing to the frost having penetrated the ground so deep this winter, the roads in this province and Eastern Ontario are in very bad shape, and business with off-rail points is in consequence somewhat affected, but as a whole the wholesale trade movement is well sustained. Hardware and metals are particularly active, also paints, glass, etc. Iron prices are very firm; Scotch brands, such as No. 2 selected Summerlee and equal are quoted at $22.50, ex-wharf, by first vessels; English about $19.00. Domestic furnaces are all still full of orders, but quotations are being made at about $23.00 for No. 1, for delivery after July. Canadian makes of bars are away behind on orders, and large importations of British bars are being made this spring. A further advance in wire nails is looked for. In groceries the movement is less active than in most other lines. Teas continue very high in price, sugars are steady, evaporated apples are easier. The weather has been rather more favorable to the dry goods trade, and the wholesale deliveries show good volume. Both the Dominion Textile Company and the Canadian Colored Cotton Company have advanced cotton blankets, and the latter company also gives notice of an advance on its makes of tickings, shirtings, denims, etc. The Kingston Hosiery Company has revised quotations of fall underwear. Butter prices have taken a marked tumble, and are now more on a par with with last spring's opening quotations for new make; new fodder cheese is quoted at 11½c to 12c. General collections are fair, and only four district failures are noted for the week.

SHERBROOKE AMALGAMATED.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 26.—The City Council held a special meeting yesterday to consider the proposal laid before it by Mr. H. E. Smith, of Montreal, who was accompanied by Mr. Wm. Morris.

The proposition briefly is the amalgamation of the Sherbrooke Street Railway Co. and the Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat Company, with ample capital to provide for an extended service in both branches.

The matter was discussed in an informal way, and a committee appointed, composed of Aldermen McCrea, Denault and McManamy, and the Mayor, who will meet Mr. Smith at an early date, and go thoroughly into the proposal.

THE TIME TO BUY

The following is extracted from the market letter of Messrs. McCuaig Bros. & Co.:

Shrewd judges of the security market are convinced that liquidation has been thorough. The fact that stocks do not come out on dulness is most significant. One of the strongest factors is that dividend paying securities now generally yield more than money. This in itself will sooner or later create a buying movement, which once in operation will help to restore confidence and cause a gradual advance in prices. The chief reliance of the bulls is the betterment in monetary conditions the world over and if good financial authorities are to be believed, everything is gradually working in that direction, though money has not yet become easy in Canada.

All experience teaches that the time to buy is when liquidation and a steady decline in the market has forced good sound dividend paying stocks to a 6 to 7 percent basis. Our advice to clients who wish to make investments is to take advantage of the present opportunity, as it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get local stocks at present prices when money becomes easy in Canada.

SOWING IS GENERAL

Winnipeg, April 26.—Sowing is general throughout Manitoba and the new provinces, though about ten days behind. It is feared the acreage may be curtailed by the quantity of water in the valleys. This condition applies very generally.

TORONTO ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Toronto, April 26.—The request of the Toronto Electric Company for permission to increase its capital from three to four million dollars, is being granted by the Government. The increase will be allowed under the present companies' act, which does not give the same discretionary control to the Government over public utilities as does the measure which was recently passed by the Legislature, but which does not go into effect until July 1.

NEW YORK MARKETS

New York, April 26.—Wheat market ruled firm and nearly a cent higher on strength of cables; continued unfavorable weather in the south-west, covering of shorts and limited offerings. May, 89⅛c to 89⅝c; July, 87½c to 88 11-16c; Sept., 90⅛c to 90 11-16c. Corn—Option market was firm on cables, bullish Argentine advices and with wheat. July, 57⅞c. Sugar, raw, quiet. Coffee, quiet. Lead, dull. Wool, steady. Hops, steady.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM BLINDING HEADACHES.

Probably no one knows the torture of headache better than A. J. MacAdam, of the N. C. College, Charlottetown, P.E.I., who says: "A result of overwork manifested itself in the form of recurring headaches. They were so severe sometimes as to make me incapable of any serious study for days at a time. But since my discovery of 'Nerviline,' headaches are a thing of the past. A few drops taken internally is effective and when rubbed into the forehead and scalp, soon effects a complete cure. I heartily recommend Nerviline as truly The King of Pain."

Thousands say the same thing and so will you if you just buy one 25c. bottle of "Nerviline."

O Coffee! goddess of the breakfast table—that delighteth the taste and refresheth the body—I drink to thee in thy perfect form, Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE.

86

Larder Lake Goldfields.

As stated in my news letters last summer, I then began investigating the Larder Lake district north of Cobalt. I have done so thoroughly, and from personal investigation on the ground, the employment of reliable engineers and a corps of experienced prospectors, I and my associates have now ample proof of the great value of this field.

We know so surely what is there (and what immense probabilities there are as well) that we have already put nearly $150,000.00 cash into the field.

Our employees on the ground number nearly one hundred, and our stamp mill will very soon be in operation.

I am a practical mining man and I need hardly say that we would not put in such money and work unless fully justified.

The width of the veins or reefs in sight, and the values they bear when such width is considered, is extraordinary. In Africa such reefs are profitably mined when bearing but a few pennyweights of gold to the ton—at Larder Lake average assays from across many reefs run ounces of gold to the ton. An ounce is equal to $20, and the cost of mining and milling should not exceed $2.50.

I and my associates see many millions of dollars of clean legitimate profits before us in these gold fields.

By forming a company, putting up our hard cash, as stated above, and getting in first, we have secured thirty-seven forty-acre claims which we believe to be the cream of the Larder Lake Goldfields.

Our present stamp mill is a small one. We want a larger mill—from 100 to 200 stamps—and we must spend money in opening up our large acreage.

We have put in considerable money, and indeed would carry the whole thing ourselves but that, like everything else, we have other interests as well to take care of.

We are, therefore, affording others the opportunity of joining us and sharing with us the large profits we are going to make—profits from dividends, and also from the increase of market value in our stock.

Our Company is known as the LARDER LAKE PROPRIETARY GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED, and among the directors and gentlemen identified with it are the following: Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, Ex-M.P.P.; Senator L. V. Ulrey; Lieut.-Col. A. N. Worthington, Member Dominion Parliament; T. Herbert Lennox, Member Provincial Parliament; Chas. H. Waterous, Ex-Mayor of Brantford; E. P. Bucke, of "Granby" fame; Dr. D. H. Piper, of London; P. Kirkgaarde, M.E., Member National Geographical Society; Sylvester Jenckes, President Jenckes Machine Company; William Farwell, President Eastern Townships Bank; C. P. Brown, of Toronto; Dr. Preston, Member Provincial Parliament, and others of like standing.

For the purposes mentioned above a limited amount of stock is offered by the underwriters (Canada Mines, Limited) at their first ground floor price of $1.00 per share. This is being subscribed for rapidly, and the next allotment will be at a materially advanced price. The stock will then be listed on the exchanges, and placed on the New York and Boston curbs, when, as in every proposition I have been connected with, it will, without doubt, command a legitimate market at a still higher price.

THIS OPPORTUNITY WILL NOT LAST LONG.

Those desiring further particulars, maps, detailed reports, etc., before joining us, please write, phone or telegraph me at once.

HEAD OFFICE:
41.45 Adelaide St. East.

H. C. BARBER

Managing Director,
Canada Mines, Limited,

Long Distance Phones:
Main 7565.
Main 7566.

BRANCH OFFICE AT LARDER CITY.

WEALTHY LADIES.

The title of Britain's wealthiest woman is held by Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, an unmarried lady who is but little known outside her native Wales, where she owns two magnificent estates. Miss Talbot inherited from her father all his real estate in Wales, which is said to be worth over a million and a half. She lives very quietly on her Welsh property, rarely visiting her London house, and dispenses charity in a splendid manner.

More prominent socially is Miss Alice de Rothschild, cousin of Lord Rothschild, and heiress to her brother, Baron Ferdinand. She owns Waddlesdon Manor, the finest of the Rothschild holdings. She is very charitable, and her great hobby is gardening. At Waddesdon, and at Grasse, France, where she has a villa, her gardens are famous, seventy gardeners being employed at Grasse alone. Miss Rothschild is able to dispose of her brother's fortune exactly as she pleases, but she will most probably leave it to her own family.

The richest unmarried woman in France is probably the Princess Marie Bonaparte, daughter of the late Prince Roland Bonaparte. She inherited a vast fortune from her maternal grandfather, the late Edmond Blanc—'Monte Carlo Blanc.' She is twenty-five, pretty and accomplished, and although not affianced so far is very likely to find a husband among the royalties of Europe. Princess Marie has also golden expectations from her uncle, Edmond Blanc II., also a millionnaire.—'The Tatler.'

AUTOMOBILES AND EYE DISEASES.

Diseases among children—notably sore throat and bad eyes—caused through dust raised by motor cars, are most rife where the schools are situated on roads frequented by motor cars or where the children traverse these roads. In one school the head teacher points out that they have ten cases of sore throat where five years ago they had one.—Baltimore 'American.'

NATURE AND MEN.

(From the London 'Telegraph.')

Huxley was once talking to Sir William Gull about the healing power of Nature. 'Stuff!' said Gull; 'nine times out of ten Nature does not want to cure the man. She wants to put him in his coffin.'

There are in Paris seven free eating houses for poor mothers. Instruction is also given in them as to the proper feeding of infants.

The Boys' Page.

Spring in Australia

NOT ALL PLEASURE.

(By Amelia J. Pemmell, in the 'Crusader Monthly.')

What a glorious morning! What a truly glorious morning!' soliloquized Percy Townsend, as he tucked his luncheon bag under his arm and started for his five-mile walk to Kalooga Falls.

Percy Townsend was a typical Australian youth, tall, slim and agile, frank, kind-hearted and patriotic; not afraid of work, but fonder still of outdoor sports and a great lover of nature. Unlike the generality of Australian youths, he was fond of reading and he had many verses of poetry and scraps of knowledge at his finger-ends. As he was rather fond of repeating them, he was known among his most intimate friends as 'Solomon' and 'Shakespeare.'

The business firm in which Percy was employed had been taking stock, and twelve hours' work per day, instead of the regulation eight hours, had been, during the past three weeks, the rule rather than the exception.

The work being now finished, however, he had received a well-earned holiday, and this morning, after snatching a hasty breakfast, he had succeeded in catching the early train, which had landed him on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains shortly before eleven o'clock. He was now making all speed to the lovely Kalooga Falls, which was his favorite spot in all this beautiful district.

As he trudged on he continued to cogitate: 'What a splendid season spring is! How beautiful everything is! The sky so blue, with here and there a fleck of white to break the monotony; the sunshine so bright, the atmosphere so pure, the grass so springy and the trees so green and fragrant! I wish some of the English croakers who are so fond of calling our trees "never-greens" could just see some of these beauties. Spring in Australia is quite good enough for this child. Oh, how this air clears the brain, expands the lungs, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and makes one feel half inclined to fly.

'Hello, what a hubbub in that tree! It sounds as if there were a thousand colored nature pictures.'

'Look here, mister!' and Percy threw his head back as a young bird flew out of a tree and dashed past his face, almost brushing it with its wing.

'"Close work for the eyes," as the man said when the 'bus horses knocked him down and the wheels of the vehicle passed over his nose. What are you after?'

Turning, the young man saw that the bird was in full pursuit of a honey-laden bee. 'Look out, my boy, or you will find that that tit-bit can boast of something else besides honey—that he is, in fact, an animal that bites with his tail, as the school boy, in his articles on Natural History, declared a hornet to be.'

Leaping to a hillock near by, Percy gave some shrill bird calls, hoping to draw the bird back from his venomous prey. In a moment the whole air seemed filled with birds—birds large and small, and of almost every color and shade. Percy sat down under a wide-spreading tree to watch their flight to and fro, and to see what the end would be. As he laid his bag down by his side, he thought, 'I may as well dispose of my lunch and leave the bag here until my return.' Then immediately he began to enjoy the good things provided for him.

The birds continued to fly to and fro and to wheel around the point from which the calls had seemed to come, but when Percy scattered some crumbs on the ground, they alighted in a perfect cloud, and there began a battle royal for the unexpected feast of delicate morsels. Two perky young sparrows came quite near, and when a bronzewing pigeon followed close in their wake they attacked him with such open-mouthed ferocity that Percy was greatly amused and sat quite still to await further developments.

Suddenly four birds rose into the air and flew off swiftly, and four larger ones, uttering cries that sounded like defiance, followed them with all speed. Backward and forward, in and out among the trees, the leaders flew, every moment outstripping their pursuers, and finally they alighted on a branch where they took up positions a few inches apart from one another. When their followers reached them, each flew straight to the lady of his choice.

This set Percy thinking of tales he had read about the manner in which some tribes of Arabs woo their brides and other similar tales. Then his thoughts flew off at a tangent, and almost unconscious of his action, he stretched himself full length on the ground and indulged in some day dreams. Although he had no intention of doing so, he soon fell into a profound sleep.

Although the lad was asleep, nothing else was, indeed, all Nature, above, around, beneath, was pulsating with vigorous life. The sun soon reached the zenith, and then began to descend towards the west, when some of its beams managed to reach Percy's face, making themselves felt with great intensity. Naturally, the sleeper was disturbed, and turned heavily on his side, when his right hand fell with considerable force to the ground and upon the spot chosen by a colony of young bull-dog ants for the erection of their castle. Always quick to take offence, they naturally resented the enemy's invasion, and in a very few seconds the poor youth felt as though his hand, arm and shoulder were being pierced by red-hot needles. Every moment the pain increased, and leaping to his feet he made frantic efforts to shake off the intruders, but to no purpose. In his struggles he collided with the branch of a tree in the fork of which a young hive of bees had just settled. The next moment his face and neck became the prey of these cruel insects also. Maddened with agony, the poor fellow rushed to and fro, followed by the infuriated insects, fresh relays of whom continually attacked him. At last he fell on his face to the ground, and there is no knowing what the end would have been had not a party of sight-seers come to the rescue.

'A BALLOON ADVENTURE.

(Written for the Boys' Page by S. E. Gregory, one of the oldest readers of the 'Witness.')

Several years ago I went on business in the month of October to a thriving town in Ontario. The county agricultural fair was being held and the town was crowded with farmers and their families, and the sideshows, which usually accompany agricultural fairs. I managed to secure a room and meals in a good country hotel. The two great political parties, 'Liberal-Conservatives, and the Liberals or Grits,' as they were called, availed themselves of the occasion and held open-air meetings not very far apart in the town, which was, as well as the whole county, strongly Liberal, and had for many years elected to the Dominion Parliament Jos. Rymal, a very successful farmer, very popular, and widely known as honest Joe. A fluent speaker and witty. As the general elections were to shortly take place, the Hon. John A. Macdonald and friends were in full force, while 'Honest Joe' was well supported by his most prominent political friends. I was very hungry after my journey, and ate a very hearty good country supper with a number of prominent farmers. After chatting with them regarding the crops, cattle, horses, pigs, etc., I was about retiring for the night when the landlord informed us that a balloon ascension was to take place in the town park close by. We all started for the park, which was well filled with people. It was a very bright moonlight night. As soon as the balloon was ready to take its flight, the balloonist, a slender man, about forty years of age, said if one or two gentlemen desired to make the ascent to please get into the car. The novelty of the affair struck me and I at once accepted the invitation. A tall thin man, with a shabby black frock coat buttoned to the throat, an equally shabby hat and muddy boots, stepped forward and said he would like to ascend. The balloonist told him to get in the car at once. The balloon was let loose and in a very short time we were out of sight of the gazers below. After going up a great height, it was getting late and cold, the balloonist said it was time to descend, and was preparing to do so when the man in the black coat said we must go higher and began throwing out everything he could lay his hands on, in spite of the remonstrances of the balloonist. He said he wanted to go to the moon and with a fiendish yell caught the balloonist by the throat and said he must throw him out to lighten the balloon. After a fierce struggle for his life, the lunatic, for so he proved to be, succeeded in throwing him out. Then with a demoniac yell, he rushed at me and said 'You must also go out.' He caught me by the legs. I struggled with all my might and succeeded in pulling out of my pocket a large jack-knife, and cut him badly. He was wild with rage, and managed to get the knife out of my hands and began to cut me terribly all over my face and body, until I was covered with blood and fainting. He had me nearly out of the car when I became entirely unconscious and when I recovered, I found myself on the floor alongside of my bed. It was a dream, caused by the hearty supper I had indulged in at the hotel.

DIDN'T THINK.

(By Graham Hood.)

While indolence is probably one of the worst vices with which the young men of to-day can be afflicted, a vice that is at least its close second, that of heedlessness, is responsible for almost as much trouble and misfortune as downright laziness.

No prosperous business man wants to employ a lazy assistant. As soon as he finds that he has burdened himself with such an individual, he takes advantage of the first chance to get rid of him. Yet, as a matter of fact, a lazy man is not nearly as dangerous a person to have about the place as a heedless man. The lazy man shirks his duties, it is true, but there are times when it is better not to do a thing at all than to do it improperly. When a man is merely lazy we know that the worst thing he can do is to do nothing, whereas nobody can predict what particular kind of folly a careless man will perpetrate.

It is not alone in the business world that the vice of heedlessness is strenuously to be avoided, however. Its evil influence exhibits itself in every phase of human life. It creeps into our social intercourse, raising barriers which friendship finds it difficult to surmount.

To be heedless about keeping appointments is bad enough, but it is not the worst situation in which the careless man will find himself placed. There are other social responsibilities about which we are compelled to concern ourselves, and when one is careless about meeting such obligations the time comes when he is sure to repay attention with neglect, courtesy with discourtesy.

It is impossible to enumerate all the business and social offences into which heedlessness inevitably leads one, and the almost universal excuse—'I didn't think!'—cannot atone for them.

If you are employed in some other person's service you assume the obligation of performing your duties properly. If you make an appointment you are obligated to keep it—not the next day, or at your pleasure, but at the time arranged. If you accept another person's hospitality, or receive other courtesies from the hands of your friends or acquaintances, it is your duty to take advantage of the first chance to repay your debts, while the fact that you 'didn't think about it' does not relieve you of any of your responsibilities. You are expected to 'think,' and if you fail to 'think' at the proper moment you are bound to pay the penalty of your carelessness in business misfortune or social ostracism.

This is one of the laws of modern society. It is also one of the statutes of the business world. The effect of heedlessness is inability to meet these requirements, which is one of the gravest offences of this age.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Strive not to equal—strive to surpass.—"System".

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

THE LAND AND THE BOY.

Craggy, bare, frost-bitten, and water-worn as this hungry land of Labrador is, is it worth redeeming to any kind of habitableness? Yes, indeed, for it is a part of our own land, and although it seems to be away up in a corner it is still an important part, if only for the large fishing industry carried on there. And the people are worth helping. Hardy and uncomplaining all the year through, the winter's waiting is of course the harder to bear, but the summer, with its long days of labor is no kind of a holiday season such as many of us are now looking forward to. In the season when the fish are 'running,' there are few idle people in Labrador. From early dawn to dark they work and even after, for with flaming torches stuck into the stages lining the shores, far into the night is the work carried on. Not a moment can be wasted, for in the season they must make enough to live on through the year. Little enough it is, and every one, boys and girls, men and women, young and old, must join in the hard, hard, labor to secure even that, while the fish are 'running.' The boys are proud of their share in it and even if they wished to stop and grumble, they have no time. As soon as they have sufficient strength, at eight years old or earlier, they must take a hand in the general work. They have no time for boys' games and little opportunity to satisfy their curiosity as to the extent of the world.

Mr. Norman Duncan describes one lad 'stout, frank-eyed, tow-headed, browned by the wind, bending over the splitting-table with a knife in his toil-worn young hand, and looking wistfully up, at last, to ask a question or two concerning certain old, disquieting mysteries.

'Where do the tide go, zur, when 'e runs out?' he plainted. 'Where do 'e go, zur? Sure, zur, you is able to tell me that, isn't you?'

Here is an account of another boy among Mr. Duncan's friends:

We were seated on the Head, high above the sea, watching the fleet of punts come from the Mad Mull grounds and from the nets along shore, for it was evening. Jack had told me much of the lore of lobster-catching and squid-jigging. Of winds and tides and long breakers he had given me solemn warnings—and especially of that little valley down which the gusts came, no man knew from where. He had imparted certain secrets concerning the whereabouts of gulls' nests and juniper-berry patches, for I had won his confidence. I had been informed that Uncle Tom Bull's punt was in hourly danger of turning over because her spread of canvas was 'scandalous' great, that Bill Bludgell kept the 'surliest dog t' the harbor,' that the 'goatts was wonderful hard t' find' in the fog, that a brass bracelet would cure salt-water sores on the wrists, that—I cannot recall it all. He had 'mocked' a goat, a squid, a lamb, old George Walker at prayer, and 'Uncle' Ruth berating 'Aunt' Simon for leaving the splitting-table unclean.

Then he sang this song, in a thin, sweet treble, which was good to hear:

'Way down on Pigeon Pond Island,
When daddy comes home from swilin',*

(Maggoty fish hung up in the air,
Fried in maggoty butter)!
Cakes and tea for breakfast,
Pork and duff for dinner,
Cakes and tea for supper,
When daddy comes home from swilin'.'

He asked me riddles, thence he passed to other questions, for he was a boy who wondered, and wondered, what lay beyond those places which he could see from the highest hill. I described a street and a pavement, told him that the earth was round, defined a team of horses, corrected his impression that a church organ was played with the mouth, and denied the report that the flakes and stages of New York were the largest in the world. The boys of the outports do not play games—there is no time, and at any rate, the old West Country games have not come down to this generation with the dialect, so I told him how to play tag, hide-and-go-seek, and blind man's buff, and proved to him that they might be interesting, though I had to admit that they might not be profitable in certain cases.

'Some men,' said I, at last, 'have never seen the sea.'

He looked at me and laughed his unbelief. 'Sure,' said he, 'not a hundred haven't?'

'Many more than that.'

''Tis hard t' believe, zur,' he said. 'Terrible hard.'

We were silent while he thought it over.

'What's the last harbor in the world?' he asked.

I hesitated.

'The very last, zur! They do say 'tis St. John's. But, sure, zur, they must be something beyond. What do it be?' After a silence, he continued, speaking wistfully, 'What's the last harbor in all the whole world, zur? 'Doesn't you know?'

*Sealing.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Lawrence, Lyman, David and Thomas Vahbliet	$5.00
F. E. J. and E. E. J., Woodbridge, Ont.	1.00
Alice N. Keough, Montreal	2.00
E. A. F., E. J. F., and E. J. F.	2.50
'In Memoriam,' M. A. R., Lachute	1.00
Douglas Stewart, Iroquois, Ont.	1.00
John Miller, Leamington, Ont.	2.00
Previously acknowledged	11.75
Total received for the komatik up to April 23	$26.25

'SNATCHING VICTORY FROM DEFEAT.'

We regret that the story which appeared under this title in last week's issue was not credited, as it should have been, to the 'New England Homestead.'

AS GOOD AS EVER.

'Father, I should like to try one of these systems of physical exercise that are advertised in the papers. They are cheap and you don't need any apparatus.'

'I'll furnish you one, my son, that I tried with great success when I was a young man, and I'll warrant it to be as good as any in the market.'

'Could I take it here at home?'

'Yes; that is one of its chief merits.'

'Any apparatus necessary?'

'Yes, but it's quite simple. I'll furnish it.'

'Can I take it in my room?'

'No; you take it out at the woodpile. You will find the apparatus there, all ready for you, my son.'—Selected.

PUZZLES.

To the boy or girl who will secure the highest number of marks in three months, commencing from Saturday, April 13, for correctly guessing the puzzles in our puzzle corner, we will give as a prize a nice book.

The answers must be in not later than Thursday morning of each week, that is, for our Montreal readers. For those living outside, more time will be allowed.

When a difficult puzzle is given extra credit marks will be allowed.

The names of those sending in correct answers will be published each week.

Address your answers to 'Puzzle Department,' Witness Office, Montreal.

DIAMOND.

1. A third of sag; the firmament; to tremble; a winter sport; something little men and women enjoy in snowy weather; the most frequently used conjunction; a third of sag.

OMISSIONS.

By omitting the central letter in each word, you will change injury to part of a pig; clergymen to homes of wild beasts; released to a man's name; with heat to sacred; with despatch to detestation; existed to falsehood; clinched hands to illness; unsuitable to one; stops to head coverings; pains to playing-cards.

HIDDEN NAMES OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

1. A R A L U
2. D A M A
3. L E E H N
4. R A Y M
5. R O G E E

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Twenty-five Ants. — 1, Arrogant; 2, mendicant; 3, lubricant; 4, refrigerant; 5, tolerant; 6, complaisant; 7, defendant; 8, fabricant; 9, applicant; 10, commandant; 11, restaurant; 12, descendant; 13, contestant; 14, disputant; 15, occupant; 16, inhabitant; 17, militant; 18, lieutenant. 19, attendant; 20, pliant; 21, compliant; 22, Protestant; 23, couchant; 24, vibrant; 25, resonant.

Charade.—Butter-cup.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

Canoe, ocean, cornea, corned, corner, cornet.

Answers to puzzles of April 13 have been received from Jock Noad, De Ramsey, Que., who is awarded 14 marks; Howard B. Head, St. George, Ont., 16 marks; J. Wells Ross, Stratford, Ont., 14 marks; Jessie Telford, Strabane, Ont., 14 marks; Helen Telford, Strabane, Ont., 14 marks; Melville G. Anderson, Goderich, Ont., 12 marks; Edith J. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, 13 marks; Clarice Allen, Brazil Lake, 18 marks; Mayne McDonald, Tiverton, Ont., 12 marks; and Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 13 marks. You have done very well, Georgina, do not get discouraged if you do not guess them all at once; F. Muriel Matheson, Glenlock Mills, P.E.I., 18 marks; Ewen Lamont, 18 marks; Frank F. Chute, South Berwick, N.S., 18; L. Claire Parker, Bridgeton, N.S., 18; Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia possess some good guessers. We are very sorry that all of your names could not have been published with the rest, last week, but that will not affect the number of marks with which you will be credited. Those living at a distance must be content to wait until the week following for the publication of their names and marks.

The puzzles of last week meant careful guesswork, especially in No. 1, and some were successful in discovering the various aunts although no one sent in an entirely correct paper. The highest number of marks so far this week goes to Melville G. Anderson, who receives 29; Bessie McIntosh 22; Hazel MacKercher, 26; G. M. Moreland, 25 and Jock Noad, 17. Your answers came too late last week, Jock. You will find your marks in the other list printed this week.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Red-winged Blackbird.

(Mabel Osgood Wright, in 'Bird-Lore' for March-April.)
(Concluded).

The Redwing, in one of his many subspecific forms, and masquerading under many names—Red-shouldered Blackbird, American Starling, and Swamp Blackbird—lives in North America from Nova Scotia and Great Slave Lake southward to Costa Rica. The Redwing, as known to us of middle and eastern North America, breeds in all parts of its United States and Canadian range, though it is more numerous by far in the great prairies of the upper Mississippi valley, with their countless backwater sloughs, than anywhere else. It is in regions of this sort that the great flocks turn both to the fall-sown grain, as well as that of the crop in the ear, causing the farmers the loss that puts a black mark against the Redwings. Let those that dwell east of this area, owing to the draining and ditching of their swampy haunts, being in much reduced numbers, are comparatively harmless.

During the winter months the Redwings are distributed throughout the South, though stragglers may be occasionally seen in many parts of their summer range. Exactly why they begin the southward migration in September and end it with the falling of the leaves in late October, it is not easy to guess; for the food-supply is not at an end and they do not dread moderate cold, why should they be in the front rank of spring migrants?

The last of February will bring a few individuals of the advance guard of males. In early March their calls are heard often before the ice has melted and the hylas found voice; yet, in spite of this hurried return, the nesting season does not begin until the middle of May; and so for two months and more the flock life continues, and foraging, fighting and general courting serve to kill time until the remote marshes show enough green drapery to hide the nests.

As a nest-builder the Redwing shows much of the weaver's skill of its Oriole cousins, though the material they work with is of a coarser texture, being fastened firmly to low bushes or reeds and woven of grass and the split leaves of reeds and flags, all nicely lined with soft grasses and various vegetable fibres. Often, like that of the Marsh Wren, the nest will be suspended between three or four reeds and so firmly knit that it resembles one of the four-legged workbaskets that belonged to the 'mother's room' of our youth. The pale blue eggs of the Redwing are particularly noticeable from the character of the markings that thickly cover the larger end, for they seem the work of a sharp scratching pen dipped in purplish black ink and held by an aimless human hand, rather than the distribution of natural pigment.

An eater of grain though the Redwing is, and a menace to the farmer in certain regions, Professor Beal concedes to him a liberal diet of weed seeds and animal food, itself injurious to vegetation. Dr. B. H. Warren, who has made a wide study of the food habits of this Blackbird, says: 'The Redwing destroys large numbers of "cutworms." I have taken from the stomach of a single swamp Blackbird as many as twenty-eight "cutworms." In addition to the insects, etc., mentioned above, these birds also, during their residence with us, feed on earth-worms, grasshoppers, crickets, plant-lice and various larvae, so destructive at times in the field and garden. During the summer season, fruits of the blackberry, raspberry, wild strawberry and wild cherry are eaten to a more or less extent. The young, while under paternal care are fed exclusively on an insect diet.' These facts should make us of the East welcome rather than discourage the Redwing; for this is one of the species of familiar birds that must become extinct in many localities, owing to the circumstance so desirable in itself of reducing the waste marsh lands, and, though later in the year other birds replace him acceptably, March and April would seem lonely without the Redwing, for then, as thechild said 'You've just "got" to look at him.'

FISH THAT SING IN CONCERT.

Do fish sing? It is said that they do, and it is possible that from their music has arisen the legends of the singing of the sirens of the sea. Some most fascinating stories have been told of these musical sounds of the ocean which are attributed to singing fish.

Lieutenant John White, of the United States navy, reports that when in the mouth of the Cambodia River he and his party heard extraordinary sounds around the ship. They were like the mixture of the bass notes of an organ, the ringing of bells, the guttural cries of a huge bullfrog and noises that seemed to come from an enormous harp. They seemed to shake the very vessel. These noises increased, and finally formed a universal chorus on both sides of the ship and along its entire length. As the party ascended the river the sounds weakened, and then ceased entirely. The interpreter told them that the cause was a shoal of fish of flat oval form which had the power of adhering strongly to various bodies by the mouth.

The pogonias, or drumfish, which inhabit the Atlantic coast, also make noises that are often heard at great distances. It is thought—but this is not certain—that the noise is produced by rubbing the pharyngian teeth together. In the fresh water of the Rio Mataje and the Rio del Molino are found musical fish, which, because of this peculiarity, are called by the natives by the name of 'musicos.'

During an exploration of the Bay of Pailon, in the northern part of the Republic of Ecuador, M. Thornton, with his party, while skirting a shore one day at about sunset, all at once heard a strange sound, extremely low and prolonged, which they thought at first to be the humming of a large bee or insect of some kind. Seeing nothing of the kind, however, M. Thornton asked his oarsman where the noise came from, and was told that it was a kind of fish called by some 'sirens' and by others 'musicos.' Advancing a little further, a multitude of different voices were heard, that imitated perfectly the lower and middle tones of a church organ, heard outside the building, as in the church porch. The concert began about sunset and continued several hours, the executants not being disturbed by the presence of men, but not showing themselves at the surface of the water.

Another traveller, Le Mosle, describes a concert of singing fishes, each one of which emits, as in Russian music, only a single note—full, long and grave—a sound like that of an ophicleide. These make up a most extraordinary 'ensemble'; each executant plays a unique air in a different key. The tones arise everywhere—before, behind, in the boat, and the water in which they are produced gives them a peculiar quality. The author of this melancholy melody is a long fish with a large, flat head. The natives call it 'machovian.' It is greenish, spotted, with silvery belly, and has short antennae on the snout.

Prayer relates that one night when he was on the Pontiniac, the largest river on the west coast of Borneo, he heard very distinct music, sometimes low, sometimes high, sometimes distant, sometimes near. It came from the depths like the song of the sirens, sometimes sounding like a powerful organ, sometimes like a sweet and harmonious Aeolian harp. A diver hears this music much more clearly and perceives that it comes from several distinct voices. This music, so the natives declare, is produced by fish.

Several other kinds of fish are able to sing, but their identity is not certain in many cases. The 'dorée, (John Dory) or fish of St. Peter, manifests its presence at low tide by a sort of clucking that has given it the name of 'water chicken.' A 'baliste' (trigger fish) gives out plaintive and melancholy sounds like the creaking of a waggon wheel. A pristipome imitates exactly the quack of a duck. Even the tunny can thrust its head out of the water and sing in a voice that imitates a crying infant.—'London Answers.'

DE GRAUN HAUG (WOODCHUCK).

De graun haug didn't cum out dis year,
She snuggled in she's hole;
No, de graun haug she ain't fool enuf
To cum out in de cole.

You bet she's in she's little bed. She's paws upon she's nose,
She's rolled sheself up snug an' tight among she's cloes;
De graun haug ain't no fool at all, no more an you or me,
An' she never wants no telescope, to take along to see,
Nor care a bit about the sun, or 'lectric light, or lamp;
No, de wedder mus' be nice an' warm, an' sof', and damp.
A graun haug is jus' a bar, put up in differen' size,
An' when you talk 'bout knowin' why, she's jus' about as wise.
An' when de wedder's sof' an' mild, de har begins to shed
An' she gits oneasy in sue's skin, she can't lay still abed;
An' den cums out to look aroun', an' feel de sof win' blow.
An' get a lick o' water, or take a lunch o' snow.
An' den goes back to bed agin, she can't have fun alone,
For when de win' is cole an' hard, de boys all stay to home.

But wait until de fust o' May,
Den come along o' me.
An den begins we'll have sum fun,
I'm sure, you'll see.

JAMES DICKSON.

ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

Travellers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst, a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot, and camels, it is said, shed tears in streams. A cow sold by its mistress who had attended it from calfhood wept pitifully. A young soko ape used to cry from vexation if Livingstone didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young ones slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water-jugs broke one, and fell aerying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. Rats, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears of grief. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cumming observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant. And even an orang outang when deprived of its mango was so vexed that it took to weeping. There is little doubt, therefore, that animals do cry from grief or weep from pain or annoyance.—'Harper's Weekly.'

Many and curious are the legends of the kingfisher. One of these is to the effect that the bird was originally a plain gray in color, but upon being let loose from the ark flew towards the setting sun and had its back stained blue by the sky and its lower plumage scorched by the sun to gorgeous hues. The dried body of the kingfisher was once used as a charm against thunderbolts and moths, and it was hung up so that it might point with its bill to the wind's quarter.—Albany 'Journal.'

SIR NIGEL.

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

Copyright, 1905, by A. Conan Doyle.

Copyright in Great Britain. All rights reserved.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and adventures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

Of the family of Loring, only Dame Ermyntrude and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two, remained. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few rugged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey. Nigel hotly resents their further claims, but at the time of his greatest difficulty, threatened with imprisonment or death, he is honored by a visit from the King. During the King's stay Nigel is accepted as the squire of Sir John Chandos, and Dame Ermyntrude is cared for at Windsor. Before leaving he keeps a last tryst with the Lady Mary to whom he is betrothed. He and his attendant, the archer, Aylward, join Sir John Chandos, and Nigel recovers important papers from a French spy, the Red Ferret, whom he takes prisoner and releases after he has carried to the Lady Mary the message that he has been once successful. Nigel is then ordered by the king to Brittany, under command of Sir Robert Knolles. While marching through the devastated country some of the archers are captured by a robber baron, and it is due to Nigel that the castle is taken and the prisoners freed. A messenger is sent to the Lady Mary with word of his second success.

CHAPTER XXII.

HOW ROBERT OF BEAUMANOIR CAME TO PLOERMEL.

Sir Robert Knolles and his men passed onward that day, looking back many a time to see the two dark columns of smoke, one thicker and one more slender, which arose from the castle and from the fort of La Brohinière. There was not an archer nor a man-at-arms who did not bear a great bundle of spoil upon his back, and Knolles frowned darkly as he looked upon them. Gladly would he have thrown it all down by the roadside, but he had tried such matters before, and he knew that it was as safe to tear a half-gnawed bone from a bear as their blood-won plunder from such men as these. In any case it was but two days' march to Ploermel, where he hoped to bring his journey to an end.

That night they camped at Mauron, where a small English and Breton garrison held the castle. Right glad were the bowmen to see some of their own countrymen once more, and they spent the night over wine and dice, a crowd of Breton girls assisting, so that next morning their bundles were much lighter, and most of the plunder of La Brohinière was left with the men and women of Mauron. Next day their march lay with a fair sluggish river upon their right, and a great rolling forest upon their left which covered the whole country. At last toward evening the towers of Ploermel rose before them and they saw against a darkening sky the Red Cross of England waving in the wind. So blue was the river Duc which skirted the road, and so green its banks, that they might indeed have been back beside their own homely streams, the Oxford Thames or the Midland Trent, but ever as the darkness deepened there came in wild gusts the howling of wolves from the forest to remind them that they were in a land of war. So busy had men been for many years in hunting on another that the beasts of the chase had grown to a monstrous degree, until the streets of the town were no longer safe from the wild inroads of the fierce creatures, the wolves and the bears, who swarmed around them.

It was nightfall when the little army entered the outer gate of the Castle of Ploermel and encamped on the broad Bailey yard. Ploermel was at that time the centre of British power in ...-Britany, as Hennebon was in the West, and it was held by a garrison of five hundred men under an old soldier, Richard of Bambro', a rugged Northumbrian, trained in that great school of warriors, the border wars. He who had ridden the marches of the most troubled frontier in Europe, and served his time against the Liddlesdale and Nithsdale raiders was hardened for a life in the field.

Of late, however, Bambro had been unable to undertake any enterprise, for his re-enforcements had failed him, and amid his following he had but three English knights and seventy men. The rest were a mixed crew of Bretons, Hainaulters and a few German mercenary soldiers, brave men individually, as those of that stock have ever been, but lacking interest in the cause, and bound together by no common tie of blood or tradition.

On the other hand, the surrounding castles, and especially that of Josselin, were held by strong forces of enthusiastic Bretons, inflamed by a common patriotism, and full of warlike ardor. Robert of Beaumanoir, the fierce seneschal of the house of Rohan, pushed constant forays and excursions against Ploermel so that town and castle were both in daily dread of being surrounded and besieged. Several small parties of the English faction had been cut off and slain to a man, and so straitened were the others that it was difficult for them to gather provisions from the country round.

Such was the state of Bambro's garrison when on that March evening Knolles and his men streamed into the bailey-yard of his Castle.

In the glare of the torches at the inner gate Bambro was waiting to receive them, a dry, hard, wizened man, small and fierce, with beady black eyes and quick furtive ways. Beside him, a strange contrast, stood his Squire, Croquart, a German, whose name and fame as a man-at-arms were wide-spread, though like Robert Knolles himself he had begun as a humble page. He was a very tall man, with an enormous spread of shoulders, and a pair of huge hands with which he could crack a horseshoe. He was slow and lethargic, save in moments of excitement, and his calm blond face, his dreamy blue eyes and his long fair hair gave him so gentle an appearance that none save those that had seen him in his berserk mood, raging, an iron giant, in the forefront of the battle, could ever guess how terrible a warrior he might be. Little knight and huge squire stood together under the arch of the donjon and gave welcome to the newcomers, whilst a swarm of soldiers crowded round to embrace their comrades and to lead them off where they might feed and make merry together.

Supper had been set in the hall of Ploermel wherein the knights and squires assembled. Bambro and Croquart were there with Sir Hugh Calverly, and old friend of Knolles and a fellow townsman for both were from Chester. Sir Hugh was a middle-sized flaxen man, with hard gray eyes and fierce large-nosed face, sliced across with the scar of a sword cut. There too were Geoffrey D'Ardaine, a young Breton seigneur, Sir Thomes Belford, a burly, thick-set Midland Englishman, Sir Thomas Walton, whose surcoat of scarlet martlets, showed that he was of the Surrey Waltons, James Marshall and John Russell, young English squires, and the two brothers, Richard and Hugh Le Galliard, who were of Gascon blood. Besides these were several squires, unknown to fame, and of the new-comers, Sir Robert Knolles, Sir Thomas Percy, Nigel Loring and two other squires, Allington and Parsons. These were the company who gathered in the torch-lit round the table of the Seneschal of Ploermel, and kept high revel with joyous hearts because they thought that much honor and noble deeds lay before them.

But one sad face there was at the board, and that belonged to him at the head of it. Sir Robert Bombro' sat with his chin leaning upon his hand and his eyes downcast upon the cloth, whilst all round him rose the merry clatter of voices, everyone planning some fresh enterprise which might now be attempted. Sir Robert Knolles was for an immediate advance upon Josselin. Calverly thought that a raid might be made into the South where the main French power lay. Others spoke of an attack upon Vannes.

To all these eager opinions Bambro listened in a moody silence, which he broke at last by a fierce execration which drew a hushed attention from the company. 'Say no more, fair sirs,' he cried; 'for indeed your words are like so many stabs in my heart. All this and more we might indeed have done. But of a truth you are too late.'

'Too late?' cried Knolles. 'What mean you, Richard?'

'Alas; that I should have to say it, but you and all these fair soldiers might be back in England once more for all the profit that I am like to have from your coming. Saw you a rider on a white horse ere you reached the Castle?'

'Nay, I saw him not?'

'He came by the western road from Hennebon. Would that he had broken his neck ere he came here. Not an hour ago he left his message and now hath ridden on to warn the garrison of Malestroit. A truce has been proclaimed for a year betwixt the French King and the English, and he who breaks it forfeits life and estate.'

'A truce!' Here was an end to all their fine dreams. They looked blankly at each other all round the table, whilst Croquart brought his great fist down upon the board until the glasses rattled again. Knolles sat with clenched hands as if he were a figure of stone, while Nigel's heart turned cold and heavy within him. A truce! Where then was his third deed, and how might he return without it?

Even as they sat in moody silence there was a call of a bugle from somewhere out in the darkness.

Sir Richard looked up with surprise. 'We are not wont to be summoned after once the portcullis is up, said he. 'Truce or no truce, we must let no man within our walls until we have proved him. Croquart, see to it!'

The huge German left the room. The company were still seated in despondent silence when he returned.

'Sir Richard,' said he, 'the brave knight Robert of Beaumanoir and his Squire William de Montaubon are without the gate, and would fain have speech with you.'

Bambro started in his chair. What could the fierce leader of the Bretons, a man who was red to the elbow with English blood, have to say to them? On what errand had he left his castle of Josselin to pay this visit to his deadly enemies?

'Are they armed?' he asked.

'They are unarmed.'

'Then admit them and bring them hither, but double the guards and take a heed against surprise.'

Places were set at the farther end of the table for these most unexpected guests. Presently the door was swung open, and Croquart with all form and courtesy announced the two Bretons, who entered with the proud and lofty air of gallant warriors and high-bred gentlemen.

Beaumanoir was a tall dark man with raven hair and long swarthy beard. He was strong and straight as a young oak, with fiery black eyes, and no flaw in his comely features save that his front teeth had been dashed from their sockets. His Squire, William of Montaubon, was also tall, with a thin hatchet face, and two small gray eyes set very close upon either side of a long fierce nose. In Beaumanoir's expression one read only gallantry and frankness; in Montaubon's there was gallantry also, but it was mixed with the cruelty and cunning of the wolf. They bowed as they entered, and the little English seneschal advanced with outstretched hand to meet them.

'Welcome, Robert, so long as you are beneath this roof,' said he. 'Perhaps the time may come in another place when we may speak to each other in another fashion.'

'So I hope, Richard,' said Beaumanoir; 'but indeed we of Josselin bear you in high esteem and are much beholden to you and to your men for all that you have done for us. We could not wish better neighbors nor any from whom more honor is to be gained. I learn that Sir Robert Knolles and others have joined you, and we are heavy-hearted to think that the orders of our Kings should debar us from attempting a venture.' He and his squire sat down at the places set for them, and filling their glasses drank to the company.

'What you say is true, Robert,' said Bambro, 'and before you came we were discussing the matter among ourselves and grieving that it should be so. When heard you of the truce?'

'Yester-evening a messenger rode from Nantes.'

'Our news came to-night from Hennebon. The King's own seal was on the order. So I fear that for a year at least you will bide at Josselin and we at Ploermel, and kill time as we may. Perchance we may hunt the wolf together in the great forest, or fly our hawks on the banks of the Duc.'

'Doubtless we shall do all this, Richard,' said Beaumanoir; 'but By Saint Cadoc it is in my mind that with good-will upon both sides we may please ourselves and yet stand excused before our Kings.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MAB'S NIGHT WITH THE FAIRIES.

(By R. Hudson, in the 'Australasian.')

(Continued).

Mab quite trembled with excitement. 'Of course, I can't see them now, because it is daylight,' she thought; 'but I must see them. I shall just stay where I am; it will soon be night. Why, it is getting dark now.' So it was, for when Mab next peeped out through the leaves the whole dell was bathed in moonlight, and she could see the little folk quite plainly.

Oh, it was a sight! Hundreds of elves, none of them any taller than my penholder, all dressed in green, each with a waving white plume in his tiny little hat, and each carrying a horn and a bow and quiver full of arrows slung over the shoulder. They were all very busy clearing the ground of sticks and leaves. Then one who seemed to be their leader waved his wand, and lo! a bank of most lovely flowers sprung up—purple, red, golden, and white. Never had Mab seen such splendid flowers. Just as this was finished, far down the forest Mab heard the sound of fairy bells. 'They come! They come!' cried the elves, and instantly they formed up in two long lines ready to receive the Fairy Queen and her court.

Then Mab saw a wonderful sight. First came the state coach—this was made of yellow rose leaves. It was drawn by six splendid butterflies, and the harness was of cobweb. In this lovely coach sat the Fairy Queen. Never had Mab seen anyone so beautiful. As for her dress, it was spun from the finest moonbeams. On her head was a crown of glittering dewdrops; her golden hair floated over her shoulders. In her hand she carried a wand made of one single moonbeam. After her came hundreds and hundreds of fairies—some in coaches, some floating on a single leaf, others poised on the backs of great moths or butterflies. As soon as the Queen appeared each little elf seized his horn, and the forest rang with the sound of forest music. Then they took up the old refrain: 'To-night, to-night, in the merry moonlight; oh, we'll dance all night till the morning!' But not an elf left the ranks till the Queen and her court were seated on the flowery bank. Then the fun began. Some ran races, others joined hands and danced on the fairy ring, whirling round so fast that it made Mab quite dizzy to look at them. Some were singing, and their voices sounded like the pattering of a summer shower on the forest leaves. Others made ropes of themselves—one would hold to a twig, the next to his feet, and another to his. A dozen of them would swing like a cobweb. Then the top one would let go his hold, and down they would all come to the ground, shrieking with laughter.

Mab herself could hardly help joining in the laugh, but she knew she must not betray her presence by a sound, and at first she was very careful. But presently she saw a long line of them playing leap-frog. Puck was in that game, and you know he is the most mischievous of all the fairies. Well, just as he got close to the tree where Mab was hiding he snatched another elf's little pointed green hat and ran off with it. Then there was a tussle, and the two little fellows rolled over and over plump into the brook. It was too funny.

Mab laughed aloud, and at the same instant, losing her balance, fell to the ground. Of course she expected that the fairies would banish like a flash of lightning, but they did not. Quick as thought they formed up in ranks, just like real soldiers, and the next instant Mab felt as if she was in a shower of prickles. Every tiny bow was bent, and all the arrows were levelled at her.

Mab laughed again, for of course, they did not hurt her in the least. But now the Fairy Queen spoke. At the first alarm she had sprung up, and now stood poised on a beautiful damask rose. 'Bring that mortal before me,' she commanded. At that a regiment of elves marched forward with the utmost bravery to take Mab prisoner.

Mab never thought of running away (you see she was a soldier's daughter), and as for fighting the tiny little creatures, 'Why,' she said to herself, 'I would be ashamed to do it. Such little bits of things!' So she let herself be taken before the Fairy Queen.

'Who are you?' demanded her majesty in a very stern voice. 'Where did you come from, and why are you here?'

Oh, how angry she was! Her eyes flashed, and her cheeks were as red as the rose she stood upon.

Mab began to feel rather frightened, but she seemed to be under a spell, and could neither speak nor run away.

'Know,' continued her majesty, 'that by the laws of our kingdom you are guilty of a dreadful crime. The forest at night belongs to us fairies, and any mortal intruding upon our revels must be severely punished. Our sentence is that you be turned into a magpie!'

With that the Fairy Queen waved her wand, and instantly poor Mab felt herself growing smaller and smaller.

'I feel awful funny, she thought. 'Am I really a bird?'

She spread out her arms (I mean wings) and the next instant she was floating in the air. It was simply glorious. Up, up she went, above the tops of the tallest trees. Beneath her lay the forest, above was the 'bonnie Lady Moon,' walking in and out among the fleecy clouds, hiding her face now and then for a minute, only to shine out brighter than ever. Never had Mab seen such a lovely night. Flowing on and on, she came to the edge of the forest.

Perching herself upon a branch, she looked out over the open country. And now for the first time time Mab began to think seriously. Of course, it was grand to be a bird, but—what about home? What about father and mother? Why, at this very moment they must be looking everywhere for her. Must she never go back? Never be their little girl any more? Oh, it was too dreadful! Cruel, cruel fairies, to punish her so for just looking at them.

Far away in the forest she could hear their songs and laughter and the merry music of the horns. Now, while Mab was thinking, these sad thoughts, all at once she saw something very curious—a broad, black patch in the middle of an open field. Was it a shadow? No, there was nothing to cast a shadow, and it moved. It was coming nearer. In a few minutes it drew up at the edge of the forest right beneath the tree where Mab was perched and then to her intense surprise she saw what it was; the army of Black Fairies. Some people call them the Black Fairies, and some the Bad Fairies, but it really does not matter by which name you call them for both are true.

(To be continued.)

Humility is a beautiful thing. Boasting, ostentation, big assertion—these things are unpleasant. Whoever is clothed in them is attired badly. But what Peter calls the apron of humility is a beautiful garment. Lowliness which seeks nothing attracts. Pride which demands everything repels.

'Sorrows humanize our race.
Tears are the showers that fertilize this world,
And memory of things precious keepeth warm
The heart that once did hold them.'

You can't crush a good man who is undergirded by the arms of the Almighty.—Bishop Hoss.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Alcohol not needed

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and alterative. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for thin, impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows. Trust him.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Sensible person uses

COWAN'S

Perfection

COCOA

(Maple Leaf Brand)

because they value good health. Give it to your children every meal, and drink it yourself. It is pure and good.

The COWAN CO., Limited,

TORONTO.

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.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local 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" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to 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.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions 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) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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 lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, 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.

A free miner 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 its exceeds $10,000.

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

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

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

THE TWOFOLD CLEANSING.

Two things are essential to spiritual cleansing, blood and water. The first is the redeeming, cleansing blood of Christ (I. John i., 7). This is continuous. We have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins (Eph. i., 7; Col. i., 13, 14). He bore our sins to His cross and left them there. The soul that sinneth shall die, but Christ died for our sins. Every believer in Him has full, perfect forgiveness. There is now no condemnation to such (Rom. viii., 1). Secondly. There is the washing of water by the word (Eph. v., 26). Ye are clean by the word which I have spoken (John xiii., 10, 11). Our daily life is to be pure and clean by our walking in harmony with the revealed word of God, hence the importance of searching the Scriptures, that we may know the mind and will of God. We are to walk as Jesus walked. He that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness (John viii., 12). He set us an example that we should follow His steps (I. Pet. ii., 21-25). We are to lay aside everything that would hinder an obedient walk (Heb. xii., 1, 2). (See also Rom. v., 6-11.) Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness (II. Cor. vii., 1). By obedience to truth we shall purify our souls and practice those things which belong to new-born souls (I. Pet. i., 22, to ch. ii., 3). But all the foregoing must be in the indwelling and inworking of the Holy Spirit (Eph. iii., 3-16).

DAILY TEXT.

April 27.

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.—Rom. xii., 18.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Wilfred — 'Pa, a man who is continually on a ship is called a sea-dog, isn't he?' Gunbusta—'That's what they call him, my boy.' Wilfred—'Well, if he's a sea-dog, then a man who is continually on an airship must be a skye-terrier.'—'Judge.'

Citiman — 'Has your volunteer company secured a fire engine yet?' Subbubs—'Yes, but we haven't had a chance to test it.' Citiman—'No barns or houses on fire, eh?' Subbubs — 'Oh, yes; but they've always burned down before we got there.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

IT'S 1907, PHILADELPHIA.

It is necessary for a staff reporter of a Philadelphia newspaper attending the Thaw trial to present credentials to the New York authorities to gain admittance. These credentials are in the form of cards signed by Mayor Weaver, and known commonly as police cards. The 1907 cards have not as yet been issued, and the Philadelphia newspaper men were obliged to present those bearing date of last year.

'Where is this year's card?' each Philadelphian was asked by Commissioner Bingham, of the Metropolitan Force.

'Not issued yet,' was the invariable reply.

'When will they be issued?' was the next question asked.

To this the Philadelphia newspaper men gave various responses, ranging from 'the latter part of the month 'to 'next September.'

Commissioner Bingham listened gravely. Then he telephoned to the head of the police squad guarding the court room in which the Thaw trial is being held:

'Admit Philadelphia newspaper men bearing police cards dated 1906. They don't know that it's 1907 over in Philadelphia.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

HIS NEEDS.

The records in the War Department in Washington are, as a rule, very dry; but occasionally an entry is found that is humorous. An officer of engineers, in charge of the construction of a road that was to be built through a swamp, being energetic himself and used to surmounting mere obstacles, was surprised when one of his young lieutenants whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter the swamp said that he 'could not do it—the mud was too deep.' The colonel ordered him to try. He did so, and returned with his men covered with mud, and said:

'Colonel, the mud is over my men's heads. I can't do it.'

The colonel insisted and told him to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the safe passage. The lieutenant made his requisition in writing and on the spot. It was as follows:

'1 want twenty men eighteen feet long to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep.'—'Harper's Weekly.'

HAD HE THAT?

On one occasion in an English court a prisoner was brought in for sentence who had been convicted of being a common gambler. He appeared in a loud checked yellow and black suit, with red necktie and a large paste diamond horseshoe pin. The judge from under his bristling brows looked fiercely down upon him from the bench and remarked with intense scorn: 'I sentence you to pay a fine of fifty dollars—'

'That's all right, Judge,' interrupted the gambler, nonchalantly thrusting his hand into his trousers; 'got it in my pants pocket.'

'—and to three years and six months in State prison,' continued His Honor with a slight twinkle in his eye, 'have you got that in your pants pocket?'—'The Bellman.'

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs.

IRON, METALS.

BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, etc., WANTED, IN ANY QUANTITY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen Street.

PHONE MAIN 4959.

Have You a Cold?

THEN GET A BOX OF

Harte's Grippe Wafers

Cures a Cold in Twenty-four Hours.

Have You a Cough?

GET A BOTTLE OF

Harte's Cough Mixture

JUST THE THING. PRICE 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist

150 Notre Dame West

Telephone 1190 Main.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLORIDA FRUIT

FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT, all sizes.
" INDIAN RIVER ORANGES, Brights.
" INDIAN RIVER ORANGES, Russets.
" TANGERINES.
" PINE APPLES.
" STRAWBERRIES.

All Fresh and of the Finest Quality.

— AT —

WALTER PAUL'S

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts

PHONES—UP 1237, 1238, 1239.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie street. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 10 a.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent st. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. by pastor; at 7 p.m., by assistant pastor. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen held at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. A cordial welcome to all.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service for the Young on Sunday morning.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Bible class for young men, conducted by Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, B.D., in the Church House, 661 Dorchester street, West, at 3.15 p.m. Midweek service in the Lecture Hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. G. B. Castellini, of the Italian Presbyterian Church. The subject of discourse in the evening will be 'Religious Teaching of Favorite Hymns, No. 6: 'At even ere the sun was set,' conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. Sabbath school and 'Ladies' League' and 'Young Men's League' Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. All seats free, and everyone welcome to all the services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week day services—Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30; monthly meeting of the session, second Monday of each month. Pastor, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D. 905 Wellington, corner of Charlevoix street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Communion service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning on 'A Handful of Corn on the Top of the Mountains'—or Results of a Century of Missions in China. The subject of the evening: 'An Unanswered Challenge by Christ.' Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Sabbath school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m. devotional hour. 'The Epistle of James, the Lord's Brother.' Fifth study. Strangers welcome to all services. Sittings allotted after each service. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 p.m. Church services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All invited. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel)—11 o'clock, morning service; 7 o'clock, evening service. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class. 3.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S.S. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A., the assistant, at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and young woman's class at 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's adult class at 3.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

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, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe. Morning, sermon by the Rev. Wm. Munroe, 'The Kingdom of God.' Evening, special Masonic service, Westmount Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Anthem, 'Cantate Domino' (Corbin). Solo, 'Ora Pro Nobis' (Piccolominin), Mr. A. Stirling. Anthem, 'Praise Ye the Father' (Gounod). Duet, 'Calvary' (Gounod), Miss Jo Climie and Mr. N. A. Brown. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Young, of St. James Methodist Church, 'The Third Degree.'

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject 'Perdition: the Unreal and the Real.' Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. T. Currie, D.D., the noted African explorer and missionary, will preach at the morning service. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach at the evening service. Subject: 'A Saint in Prison.' Sunday-School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

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.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park ave. Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. C. E. on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

Undenominational.

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. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, and Ensign Comstock in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling 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, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters 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 on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

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.

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 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.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 3 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION — Welsh services will be held in Shannon Hall, corner of Mountain and St. Catherine streets, every Sunday evening commencing at 7 p.m. All Welsh friends are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday April 28, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

Unclassified Churches

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian)—Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor.—Services in Fraser Hall, University street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 12.15 p.m.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 385 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 p.m. Luther League at 8.15 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

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.)

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m.—'The Messages to the Churches—Philadelphia.' 7 p.m.—'A Great Question, and the Only Answer.' The pastor will preach at both services.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Metcalfe avenue and Ste. Antoine street. Pastor, Rev. B. B. Brown. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. League, Monday at 8 p.m. J. C. E., Wednesday, at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday, prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. Class Sunday morning at 10.30. Strangers cordially welcomed. Morning subject: 'I thought on My Ways.' Evening subject: A Sermon to Working-Men.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Mr. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. J. Armstrong. 7 p.m., the Rev. W. R. Johnson.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, 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. Pastor's address, 67 Marlborough street.

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 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., E. L. of C. E. Wednesday, general prayer meeting. Friday at 4.15 p.m., Junior League.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 10 a.m., class led by Mr. W. F. Meyers. Everybody invited to these services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence—Rev. M. Taylor and Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—St. Catherine street, West.—Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Bacalaureate sermon by the Rev. Geo. F. Salton, Ph.B., of Ottawa. 3.30 p.m., meeting for women only, Rev. Dr. Torrey. 7 p.m., meeting for men only, Rev. Dr. Torrey. 7 p.m. meeting for women only in lecture room, Miss Parker. Strangers welcome to these services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. 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. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., will preach, morning, at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7. Sunday school at 2.45 p.m. Epworth League, Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

ENGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert 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 specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Monday, B.Y.P.U., at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. The Bible-school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, near St. Catherine street. Strangers cordially welcome to all services.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Acting pastor, the Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. M. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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 evening service at 7 o'clock, and Thursday evening prayer and praise service at 8 o'clock.

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. Preacher, the Rev. A. R. Cavalier, General Secreary, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in synod Hall. 7 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after evening service.

11.00 a.m. — Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

2.45—Lecture to men, in the chancel.—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3.00—Sunday-school and Bible-classes.

7 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. A. R. Cavalier.

Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, 547 St. Antoine street, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rev. James Elliott. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Boys' Brigade and gymnasium class on Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both service, the Incumbent. Ladies' Aid Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m., followed by the Teachers' meeting. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Saturday, 8 p.m., confirmation service by His Lordship Bishop Dumoulin. Sunday—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 3 p.m., Bible-class for men; Bible-class for women. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. "Preacher at both services, the Rev. E. T. Capel. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

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

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

SELF-PURIFICATION OF RIVERS.

The matter of self-purification of rivers has for some years been under investigation by Professor C. Weight, of Berlin, his investigations comprising both a study of actual pollutions and experiments on the distribution of the waters entering from conduits into flowing water under different conditions. Some of these experiments are very interesting. His conclusion that flowng waters have a high recuperative, self-purifying power has recently been confirmed by Professor Lauterborn's biological researches. Professor Lauterborn, of the German Board of Health, has studied the fauna and flora of the Rhine and its tributaries. The current of the Rhine is mostly so rapid that the bottom is practically devoid of plankton, i.e., floating organisms. In other parts where the current is too swift to allow lower animals to find sufficient food, algae, fungus, and other forms of plant life can thrive; and these, it appears, are indispensable for the self-purification of the polluted water. But the breeding-grounds, so to say, of these algae are the more or less stagnant bays or lake-like expansions of the river; and it would follow that a river which high-class regularisation has converted into a shipping canal, lined with stone embankments, could no longer bear any pollution by refuse water. Near Speyer, for instance, sewage is discharged into the Rhine, but not in the crude state; the contamination can hardly be traced fifty metres lower down. At Ludwigshafen the Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik sends through six conduits every second 870 litres (about two hundred gallons) of colored refuse water into the Rhine; the color is still perceptible three miles below, but the fauna has become nearly normal again sixty metres below the outlet. The poisonous refuse water from some cresol works kill all life near the outlet; but six metres below life begins to re-appear again. On the other hand, the off-flow from some cellulose works does not appear to do any harm worth mentioning. The river-bank fauna and flora help materially in this purification process, and in some cases certain bivalves (mussels) seem to render good service. The great number of cases studied leaves little doubt that a river can bear a good deal of contamination without becoming a sewer. But the presence of the respective plants which exhale oxygen is necessary, and one must, therefore, not go too far in our endeavors to keep river water clear of plant life. Wherever fishing is to remain remunerative, moreover, plants must be tolerated to a certain extent, as they are the abodes of the smaller animals on which the fish live. Quiet lights should then not be interfered with, so that the plant life of the river may be replenished; though algae must not, of course, be allowed to become a nuisance. As regards the part of the river at which refuse water should be introduced, opinions and authorities differ. In some districts on the Rhine the authorities insist upon having the outlet of the conduit in the river bottom, at least twenty metres from the banks. The immediate destruction is then confined to those portions in which not much harm can be done, and the banks are neither disfigured nor rendered ineffective. Other authorities prefer to have the outlet on the bank. The bank will suffer, but the authorities can always convince themselves whether the rules they have laid down are observed. The manufacturers naturally prefer the latter, and less expensive, arrangement.—'Engineering.'

VANDAL AT SHELLEY'S GRAVE.

(From the 'British Weekly.')

A correspondent who visited the Protestant Cemetery at Rome the other day reports an act of silly vandalism at Shelley's grave. 'As we wandered about,' says the correspondent, 'we saw for about half an hour a young man tourist sitting on Shelley's grace, carefully occupied in cutting the marble with a sharp instrument. We thought he was restoring the lettering, but, coming to his side, we found that he had cut his own name (which I will not give), "New Zealand, April, 1907. I love thee," close to the inscription on the flat white marble surface. He had then soaked with ink his own work, leaving the disgraceful fruits of his vandalism for all who visit this interesting place.' How any professing admirer of Shelley could be guilty of such conduct passes belief.

THE ORIGIN OF GOTHAM.

(From the 'Housekeeper' for May.)

This name, Gotham, was first applied to the city of Manhattan in a book of humorous sketches called 'Salmagundi,' written about 1807 by Washington Irving in collaboration with his brother Peter and the poet Pauiding. It was evidently intended to suggest that the people of New York made undue pretensions to wisdom, and that there were both satire and wit in the suggestion is shown by the story of the original Gothamites.

Gotham was a parish in Nottinghamshire, England. The old story tells how King John wished to pass through the parish, but the people there, fancying that the passage of the King over a route made it a public road, decided to prevent the transit by all pretending to be crazy. Therefore, when the King and his party arrived they found every one of the inhabitants employed in some peculiarly foolish task. Thus, a group were joining hands around a thornbush to keep a cuckoo from getting away; some were trying to drown an eel, others dipping water with a sieve and so on. When the King saw these performances he swore at the people for a pack of idiots, and turning, departed with all his retinue The Gothamites were delighted with the success of their scheme for turning aside the King, regarding it as superlatively clever.

After this, Gotham came to have the reputation of being a sort of headquarters for conceited fools. In the time of Henry VIII. a book entitled 'The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham' was published. Among these was the story of the 'Three Wise Men of Gotham,' one of whose exploits was to go to sea in a bowl.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.40 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., except Sunday and Sundays only, 9.45 a.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.10 a.m. daily and 9.20 p.m., daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., except Sunday; 2.40 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only and 8.47 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to February 7th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 12.03 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 a.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.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, 5.15 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 3.40 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 p.m. daily

For Winnipeg and Calgary, 9.40 a.m. and 9.40 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.55 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m daily.

For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m. †4.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.45 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., †4.45 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.20 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (1) 1.40 p.m., 5.45 a.m 6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, 7.55 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †12.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 8.50 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.50 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †9.15 a.m., and 5.50 p.m.

†Week days. (4) Saturday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
kMonday Wednesday, Friday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone Main
Telephone, Main 7331.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Dec. 27th, 1906.

7.00 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.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
8.46 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.10 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke Quebec.
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.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville,
5.16 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.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.20 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo. Detroit, Chicago,

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Sunday 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,
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
9.21 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville Chambly.
10.50 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valley field.
*11.30 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.
3.15 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
6.45 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.50 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. 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 LACHINE—9.45 a.m., daily, 12.10, 1.30 Sat only, 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 8 daily, 9, 11.25 p.m. daily.

FOR LACHINE WHARF—5.20, 6.30, 8.01, a.m. 12.10, 5, 6.21 p.m.

FOR ST. ANNE'S and VAUDREUIL—8.30 a.m daily, 9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, ex. Sat. ann. Sun 1.30 Sat. only, 3.40, 4.21, 5.15

MAIL AMD EMPIRE CALLS ON AYLESWORTH

To Step in and Stop a Wrong Being Done This Country,

Every lover of his country will approve of the demand of the 'Mail and Empire' that the Minister of Justice throw his protecting arms about the resources of our Dominion, so they be not despoiled by the vampires who live and thrive upon the life blood of our fair Dominion. Every lover of humanity will also gladly join in the crusade against that awful foe of this country that is annually slaying eight or ten thousand of the youth and flower of this fair land. Tuberculosis, or consumption, claimed about nine thousand victims in Canada last year. 'Ah, yes,' you say, 'but that merciless disease has been, over and over again, pronounced incurable by the best doctors, and this being the case we are helpless to prevent it.' In reply we say, and we are prepared to stand or fall by the statement, that four cases out of every five of the above number could be entirely prevented by the use of Psychine, and a very large percentage of the other one-fifth could be cured by proper treatment and the use of Psychine. Probably every instance of these nine thousand cases started with a slight neglected cold or cough, or an attack of la grippe, pneumonia, catarrh, or some thoroughly controlable and curable trouble, or some run-down condition that could have been quickly and certainly cured in the early stages by Psychine, and in many cases could have been entirely prevented by its use. Probably no remedy in the world has ever made such a record for itself in the prevention and cure of all throat, lung and stomach troubles as Psychine. Many of the best physicians, whose love of humanity and earnest desire to see genuine cures effected is strong enough to overcome their somewhat natural prejudice against patent or proprietary medicines, are regularly prescribing Psychine in their practice.

'I cannot praise Psychine too highly. It has proved a Godsend to me. After taking Psychine a few days my chronic bronchial cough left me, and the soreness in my lungs disappeared. I continued the treatment for one month. My flesh and strength quickly returned, and again I felt the luxury of being at my best, able to enjoy life to the fullest extent. I am glad to state my recovery has been permanent. My sleep and appetite are splendid.

MRS. ED. BADGLEY,
'Bloomfield, Ont.'

These are the kind of letters we are daily receiving. If any persons take Psychine without being benefited they forget to write us the facts. We would take it as a favor if any one who has used Psychine, or who knows any one who has used it without benefit, would give us their names and addresses. We will reward any trouble or expense in furnishing us with this information. We know that forty-nine out of every fifty who use it are cured. For sale at all druggists or at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

CARRIAGES

LEDOUX CARRIAGE COMPANY

report a good demand for slightly used pleasure vehicles of the best makes, as well as for new work of their own construction. The fashionable Osborne street builders always have a full stock of first class second-hand jobs for those who want low priced carriages.

These the Ledoux people consider very much better—more stylish, comfortable, and durable—than anything new that could be bought for the same money.

STEAM USERS

Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.

Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.
Engines Indicated.
No charges made for services to insurers.
30 Years Experience.

OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.

N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents, 227 Board of Trade Building.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

LITERARY REVIEW.

OUR HERITAGE THE SEA.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen is favorably known as the author of several popular books descriptive of the sea and of those who go down thereto in ships. Readers have not forgotten 'Men of the Merchant Service,' of which a famous old salt, the late Captain S. T. S. Lecky, declared that 'he had searched it with the most jealous care, and had been unable to find the slightest error of technique or detail;' nor 'The Log of a Sea-Waif,' etc. These are the best introduction to his lately published book, 'Our Heritage the Sea.' (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited. Price $1.25 net). For all that it is a vade mecum of accurate information, puzzling scientific and technical terms are avoided; and pen pictures of astonishing phenomena, of great gales and tidal waves and tempestuous buffetings, or strange peoples and primitive sea-goings, add color and movement.

Covering as they do, three-quarters of the earth's surface, the oceans we have long since discovered are not the insurmountable barriers our forefathers thought them; in the scheme of nature they fill a most vital need, and have made familiar intercourse between the nations inevitable, establishing through the medium of ships, an interchange of commodities, and pouring into less fortunate countries the abundant luxuries of others. The ancients were not slow to recognize that journeys might be made freely by sea that by land would be impossible because of international boundaries, and of waring tribes ever ready to dispute passage or exact tolls. There was more forthrightness in voyaging, more adventure and utter freedom. Disputing the opinion of many authorities that the Phoenicians were our first ocean-carriers, Mr. Bullen argues that the Egyptians, a people some thousands of years older, first carried on an international trade over-seas. Be that as it may, we can still only picture to the imagination the first sailor. For in the dim twilight of time, we surmise that some man more adventurous than his fellows, balancing himself on a floating log, found that he was being carried along in some mysterious manner, and becoming aware of the increased distance between himself and the shore, endeavored to direct his course by paddling with his hands. Little less primitive to-day are the catamarans of the natives of the Coromandel coast, made of three logs bound together with cocoanut fibre, and propelled by a stick. Dugouts and canoes, long low galleys rowed by slaves assisted at times by rude sails, were a natural development, while the mariner's compass making longer voyages possible, made larger and stronger ships essential.

To the mediaeval philosopher, the ocean was the primum mobile, 'the source of all human health.' Science has proved his guess to be truth. The prevailing westerly wind in England blows free across three thousand miles of ocean, and is tempered by the Gulf Stream and the Arctic currents. Ozone, oxygen, hydrogen, the enemies of germs and disease, here are generated and collected, and blown in upon the lands whence the hot exhausted air rises to give place to new. From the sea also is distilled our fresh water, the sun and water spouts carrying it aloft, and the winds again shifting it in cloud form about the heavens, to fall upon us as hail, or snow, or rain.

Here we enter the very laboratory of nature, open to all eyes, yet so profoundly mysterious in its workings that the keenest and most patient observers disagree as to the method in which the bitter waters of the sea are momentarily converted into sweet, drinkable fluid and poised high in air, contained within intangible reservoirs of cloud, ready to be conveyed by the waiting winds to wherever it is most needed. It will suffice for us to see the work going on, and to follow in spirit those amazing argosies of the air, blessing-laden, holding on their stately way across the firmament of heaven towards the parched and barren lands lying gaspingly awaiting their coming.

What the land becomes when deprived of the direct influence of the sea is well illustrated by some of the countries bounding the Gulf of Mexico, which are shut in by the Antilles, and are pestilent with malaria; or by the Sahara desert, the borders of which, if the dreams of engineers were realized and the Atlantic let in, might teem with cities.

When Columbus steered across the Atlantic, driven along by the North-East Trade, his men feared that they should be unable to return, so persistently did it blow. They learned, to their great amazement, that north of the trade wind region there was a prevailing westerly wind which would blow them as surely home again. And out of this discovery arose that endless succession of vessels plying between the old and the new worlds. Little did these early navigators divine the reason of the trade winds; it was left to modern scientists to explain them. Heated by the equatorial sun, the air rises, and the cold, heavy air from the poles rushes in to replace it. Instead of moving down in a direct line, the northern air current is deflected in a westerly direction as it approaches the equator, for the earth, moving from west to east, and being of greater girth at the equator, moves there so quickly as to leave the wind behind. No less wonderful, as we have already indicated, is the ministry of the winds as cloud-bearers, for without them not only would there be an inadequate distribution of water, but our cloud formations would be sombre and dreadful in their unruffled density, and devoid of the changefulness and color so dear to the eye. This train of thought leads our author into an interesting speculation. Admitting that the Greeks had a consummate sense of form, he suggests that they left few traces of a sense of all the wondrous gradations of color, because 'looking upon the sky, they felt in their acutely logical minds the utter impossibility of ever doing justice to the heavenly coloring with the poor and limited pigments of earth.'

The question, what the ocean means to Great Britain, elicits the answer, 'Everything.' And the answer merits attention. Britons are prone to pride themselves upon their historic supremacy, and to forget that the dicta, 'Britain is the greatest maritime nation in the world,' or 'that if she loses the command of the sea Britain is doomed,' are in danger of becoming cant phrases. Mr. Bullen finds no fact more indicative of this than the neglect of the men of the merchant marine. Doctors, lawyers, brewers, financiers, are honored with titles and positions; but the greatest and most skilful shipmaster is unknown, and too often dies in obscurity. The policy of the German people is in sharp contrast. There the Navy League has aroused the enthusiasm of every German, in the navy and the mercantile marine, and is warmly endorsed by the Emperor. 'German school-teachers instruct their scholars to bring money for the purpose of building ships to beat the British navy; this is done by order, and is a lurid comment upon the German professions of amity.' If this statement be true, it is time the English public set itself to study, with something of the enthusiasm it displays for cricket and sensational diversions, the needs and condition of the men who still assert on every sea the supremacy so threatened.

A CANADIAN BAEDEKER AND OTHERS.

We are apt to associate the idea of the tourist and his red guide-book with the historic lands of Europe rather than with the new largeness of our own country, but we are reminded afresh of the growing importance of Canada in the eyes of the world by a substantial volume from the ubiquitous and ever valuable Baedeker. 'The Dominion of Canada, with Newfoundland, and an Excursion to Alaska, Handbook for Travellers,' by Karl Baedeker, (Leipzig, Karl Baedeker. Montreal; A. T. Chapman, agent, $1.80), is brought up to 1907 in a third, revised and enlarged, edition. How entirely 'up-to-date' it is, is shown by the detailed information about the famous towns of Cobalt, Haileybury, and New Liskeard. In addition to information for tourists there are several valuable introductory essays; one on the Canadian Constitution, by the late Sir John Bourinot; one on the 'Geological Structure of Canada,' by Dr. S. M. Dawson, and one on 'Sports and Pastimes,' by E. T. D. Chambers and W. H. Fuller. There is the usual brief, clear statement of travel conditions, railway and hotel accommodation, fares, tariffs and means of transport of passengers and luggage from point to point in the various cities, towns and villages mentioned. The chief resources, attractions and places of interest belonging to each neighborhood receive their due share of attention and the volume affords a fairly accurate idea of the Dominion as a whole. The maps and plans, including the two new provinces, help to give the stranger an adequate idea of direction and distance and show the best routes of travel. A series of specimen tours from Montreal, Toronto and Halifax as centres, show at a glance where and at what cost pleasant holiday trips, long or short, may be taken.

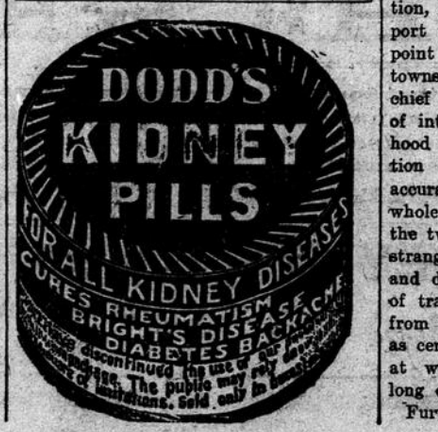
Further contributions to the present day problems in which Canada is interested are found in two small pamphlets, one by a Canadian, the other by an English naval lieutenant. 'Canada's Century, a Review of Labor Conditions To-day,' by Major Robert Larmour, (Wm. Brigge, 25 cents), utters a word of warning as to the danger threatening the development of our country in a threatened general railway strike in Canada —'a contingency involving consequences too disastrous and deplorable to be thought of without concern and alarm.' The major takes as his text Sir Wilfrid Laurier's famous sentence, 'The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada.' This he holds to be true if Canada fulfils the obligations imposed on her by her wealth of field and forest, mine and stream. But these obligations can be fulfilled only if free development be permitted not merely of the natural resources of the land but of the highest powers of its people. These powers, the author holds, are grossly impaired by the tyrannical action of trades unions and strike bosses. They have done much to ruin work and workers in the neighboring republic; as demonstrated especially in the disastrous Chicago Railway strike and the present conditions prevailing in San Francisco, where a more arbitrary tyrant than any Sultan is hindering the rebuilding of the ruined city. Now, from a foreign country, these 'bosses' seek to control and cripple Canadian industries through the labor unions. Nothing but perfect freedom of labor and encouragement of all worthy immigration will satisfy the rapidly growing demand for workers of the best class. The major continues the plea begun in 'Canada's Opportunity,' for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws and the admission of Chinese and Japanese labor as the best antidote to the evils arising from scarcity of workers and the consequent exorbitant demands of labor unions.

'The Beginnings of an Imperial Partnership,' by Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N., (Wm. Clowes & Sons, 6d.), differs from much that is being written on the subject of the relations between Britain and her colonies, in that it contains a definitely conceived and worked out 'suggestion' as to one means of arriving at sound and harmonious principles of action. The suggestion is to found an 'Imperial Office,' which may become the home of a regular 'Imperial Conference,' growing out of the Colonial Conference at present being held in London. In this office there shall be representatives of each colonial government, to collect information concerning the country he represents and arrange it in convenient form to serve as a bureau of information to the executive of the Empire. A government thoroughly posted as to the views of all the outlying 'sister states' would be likely to avoid any more such unsatisfactory decisions as the Alaskan Boundary settlement or the recent New Hebrides arrangement. While without executive power, the possibility of conference between the various representatives when difficult questions, arise, would render the advisory value of such an office very great.

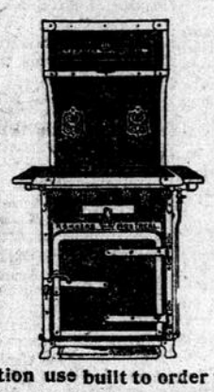
The pen and ink artist, the etcher and the painter have another grievance against the photographer. It appears that the use of the photograph for book and newspaper illustration has reached enormous proportions because of improved and rapid processes and the greater public appetite for pictures of this character, as distinct from those which formerly had the monopoly. A striking proof of this in Canada is the popularity of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' The public at least finds that there is a good deal to be admired in photographic illustration of high character, and prefers it in many cases even to skilful brush and pencil work. Especially does this apply to scenes where verisimilitude is desirable, to subjects and incidents of everyday life which are interesting in proportion to their accuracy. Such pictures produced by the mechanical processes of photography are certainly nearer to nature than brush or pencil work, and they may be as pleasingly artistic as the eye of the operator recognizes composition and the beautiful. As a recent writer on this subject remarks in the 'Westminster Gazette,' too often a photograph combines good technical qualities with evidence of a profound ignorance of what a picture is, and in consequence photography has come in for a large measure of abuse at the hands of certain critics, especially those with leanings towards the older arts. It has been well said that (leaving out color) photography is only a quicker and more true to nature method of picture-making than the older methods, after the point of view which decides the make-up of the picture has been decided. That make-up, however, is all important, because the operator that has no eye or feeling for a picture will, artistically speaking, only spoil his plates. Photography to-day in the hands of its masters has reached a very high plane of art, and more and more is increasing its attractions as the art of the present and the future. The successful in it must have brains, however.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Christianity and the Social Crisis,' by Walter Rauschenbusch. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.) 'Studies in Practical Theology,' by Allan Pollock, D.D., LL.D. (Halifax, N.S.: T. C. Allen & Co.) 'Songs of a Sourdough,' by Robert W. Service. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Dr. Gordon,' by Mary E. Wilkins. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'Pearson's Magazine,' 'McClure's Magazine.'



R. & W. KERR LT'D.
WEST 326 ST CATHERINE ST.



REGAL RANGE FOR GAS.

The REGAL is an economical stove to use, because it gives fullest return for gas used, and also prepares food in a manner that ensures proper cooking.

Built as durably as our Regal Coal Range.

Standard family sizes in many styles and specials for Hotel or Institution use built to order for any requirement.

R. & W. KERR LIMITED.

VERY POPULAR at the ARENA

'HIAWATHA'

The purest, most sparkling, the richest in mineral properties, the most bracing of all Table Waters, as well as the most popular of them all will be found at the

Food Products Exhibition

FROM APRIL 18 TO 27,
At the ARENA, Montreal.
Welcome to all at the Special Exhibit of
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. Limited,
MONTREAL,
General Purveyors to the Canadian Trade of the celebrated Table Water
"HIAWATHA."

RENNIE'S SEEDS

"The finest in the land"

There can be only one best—only one "Finest in the land" and Rennie's Seeds have been proven worthy of this position by thousands of satisfied Canadian planters, and a thirty-seven year time-test.

MONTREAL STORE:
190 McGILL STREET.

Seeds a specialty—not a side line.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

LITERARY NOTES.

LOVE IN MANY MOODS.

The small urchin of twelve, his eyes dancing and his heart full of intoxication over the adventures of 'Cowboy Dick,' is not the only one to respond to the story of life in the open, the pleasures of hours in the saddle, and the call of the herded cattle. The West, although no longer 'wild and woolly' gives still a convenient background for a stirring tale and 'Langford of the Three Bars' (A. C. McClurg & Co.), a story of South Dakota, by Kate and Virgil D. Boyles, is just such a one with the softening interest of love in addition.

Of a very different type is 'The Other Pawn' (Methuen). Miss Mary Dean tells in this a pretty story of the old city of Bath in the early Victorian period, but as there were two girls in the former story to complicate matters, in this also there are two with varying capabilities of troubling the hearts of susceptible swains. This tale, however, lives on the interest of the love stories and how young dreams were affected by the ways of a dead and gone society.

Love flourishing and triumphant among the most modern of surroundings is given due place in 'The Cave Man' (Appleton), Mr. John Corbin's first novel. The young hero is a Harvard man and the college atmosphere envelops the opening pages of the book, but he is drawn into the fascination of the financial whirlpool where some of the uncomfortable corners of his primitive honesty are sadly rubbed. The ideal suffers somewhat from the wear and tear, and the hero is a little tarnished, but the tale is well-told and the love interest prominent.

READABLE.

Ornithology garnished with a good deal of fun and offered in a true literary style is Douglass Dewar's 'Bombay Ducks' (John Lane Co.). The birds about which the author chats in such a pleasing manner are largely known only by name to the ordinary reader on this side of the globe, but among them are some nearer relatives of the more familiar birds. The Indian sparrow, however, has acquired a distinct character of its own. So far from reverencing the ancient civilization of the East it has grown considerably more impudent under its influence, and in general the customs and habits of India have had a bad effect on the more familiar birds. The 'Ducks' of the title it may be noticed are not feathered bipeds, as the name is simply local for the European residents of the Western presidency.

Yarns spun of an unbridled imagination are those given by W. J. Henderson, in 'Sea Yarns for Boys, Spun by and Old Salt.' Small and credulous indeed, would be the boy who gave them belief, but queer and captious is the man who will not find amusement in the gorgeous impossibilities.

A good English tale of the eighteenth century is told in 'Fanshawe of the Fifth. Being Memoirs of a Person of Quality,' by Ashton Hilliers. It is written in the autobiographical form.

'Memoirs,' of Major-General Sir Owen Tda Burne, are no less entertaining and have the further virtue of truth. The many little incidents of famous people here recorded contain among them only kindly memoirs and the whole tone of the book leaves the impression of geniality.

ON DEEPER MATTERS.

'Science and Religion' (Hodder and Stoughton), is a wholesale attack by the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil against the first, on behalf of the second. But the whole hearted support of the latter is somewhat discounted by the contempt expressed for the former. The valuable aid of science in clearing the clouds of superstition from the paths of religion merits a little more kindly excuse of its too officious advances.

Sir Oliver Lodge, says the New York 'Times,' it seems was forced into writing his now conspicious book, 'The Substance of Faith, Allied with Science.' An outline of his work, printed for private use in his university lectures, was appropriated by some press, and in order to cover the unauthorized edition by a full and correct expression of his ideas he wrote the book as it now stands.

'Joy is not in things, it is in us,' says the prophet of 'The Simple Life'; it is the message given by many a seer, and again given by Lyman Abbott in 'Christ's Secret of Happiness' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). This series of talks on the Beatitudes, shows no lack of the author's well-known and attractive style. It is a true tonic for these times, when to all appearances a man's life so surely consists in the abundance of things which he possesses.

LIFE OUT AT ELBOWS.

Something about the life of the other half is told by M. Loane in 'The Next Street but One' (Longmans, Green & Co.). The writer is a nurse who has taken the short step that is necessary to bring one into close contact with the people on whom the burden of life rests the heaviest. They live, frequently, only around the corner from the familiar ways of more fortunate humanity, but the distance is scantily bridged by ill-managed societies for their relief. These poor, well-meaning efforts to assist without too great an inconvenience to their promoters come in for much shrewd comment. Indeed, the whole book is written with a quick sense for the comical as well as the shameful side.

A rather larger treatment of much the same subject from an English view-point is 'At the Works,' by Lady Bell (Mrs. Hugh Bell). The firt part of the book deals with the rapid growth of an industrial centre, and the author has evidently lived among the conditions of which she writes. Much of it bears evidence of a genuine horror of the sights and sounds of such a centre as she describes, and the latter part of the book, dealing with the workers themselves, is written with the greatest sympathy. The women in their struggle and ignorance have particularly awakened her pity. Yet the book is by no means only a wail for poor humanity; there is much of pride in the vast industrial growth that pushes out into somewhat ragged edges, and the whole story is well and spiritedly told.

ABOUT THE EMPIRE.

A composite picture of British colonial life is developed by Colonel A. in 'The Ultramarines' (Smith, Elder & Co.), with an eye to the humorous side of it. The author is evidently familiar with the life he describes, and has set in these surroundings a very good story.

The 'Native Races of the Empire' series, published by A. Constable & Co., has two recent additions in 'The Natives of British North America: the Salish and Déné,' by C. Hill-Tout, and 'Natives of Northern India,' by W. Crooke, B.A. The former has a small and definite field to cover, but it is one of large interest. The native tribes of British Columbia, with their queer relics and strange traditions, have afforded the author an opportunity which he has not been slow to take, and the account, while exact, is yet written in a popular style. 'The Natives of Northern India' offered a much more extended subject, for these tribes are both numerous and closely inter-related, while presenting each their special characteristics. The languages and dialects are many, and the tribal customs jealously maintained. Among the peoples are some of a high intellectual type, and Mr. Crooke has produced a very interesting account for more than mere ethnologists.

The early growth of the British empire is treated in 'Lectures on British Colonization and Empire, 1600-1673' (John Murray), by F. A. Kirkpatrick, M.A. The study is warmly imperial, and covers important ground both in the history of America and India. Professor Egerton, who holds the chair of Colonial History at Oxford, supplies an introduction in which he classes these lectures, with a similar set on 'Empire Builders,' as 'the literary firstfruits of the League of the Empire.'

MAY NUMBERS.

Of all the articles in the May 'Century' the most timely is probably George M. Stratton's discussion of 'Railway Disasters at Night.' The writer is professor of experimental psychology and director of the psychological laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University, and his suggestions have the advantage of science and common sense combined. David Homer Bates's reminiscences of 'Lincoln in the Telegraph Office' begin in this number and promise considerable interest, and among other articles are 'Stories of Whistler,' by Otto Bacher, and 'William Sharp and Fiona MacLeod,' by Ernest Rhys.

The opening article in 'Pearson's Magazine' for May is a fantastic and withal ingenious imagination of the disastrous war which is the result, ten years hence, of the too great aggressiveness of the little Jap. 'Our War with Japan,' by Atherton Brownell, is supplied with appropriate illustrations, cartoons, etc., of the humiliating position in which the United States had been placed by a too tardy resentment of its impudent neighbor's acts. The completed Panama canal has proved a deathtrap, the whole navy of the United States, by one means or another, has been destroyed, Hawaii, and consequently, the Pacific, lies in the hands of Japan, when the article closes. England is fond of tickling herself by such imaginings, 'Blackwood's' for April contained such another in 'An Eddy of War,' but it is rather novel for the United States. Among other articles in this number, 'The Mystery of Mr. Taft,' a healthy-minded, honest politician, receives a full discussion by James Creelman. There is the usual quota of stories.

IN BRIEF.

The genial American naturalist, John Burroughs, has during this month passed his seventieth birthday, and his many friends cordially wish him years of continued life and usefulness.

The London 'Academy' has been sold to Sir Edward Tennant, and Lord Alfred Douglas is now the editor.

The bicentenary of the birth of Henry Fielding, April 22, was the date chosen by Harper Bros. for the issue of a new and complete edition of his works.

The new dictionary of 'Surnames of the United Kingdom' gives the meaning, etymology, and old forms of twenty thousand names. The comments give the book an added interest.

'The Review of the Far East,' published monthly in Hongkong, has now been running successfully for some time, and the numbers which reach us show a sustained value. It is a review of all important far eastern questions and its contributors come from among those best suited to speak on the subjects they handle.

SURGERY'S DEBT TO LISTER.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

I have seen—or rather felt—a student tremble and almost collapse with shame at the rebuke offered him before many spectators because, at the end of an operation, he handed an unsterilized safety-pin to the surgeon. When Lord Lister began his pioneer antiseptic operations in that same theatre, it was actually the unquestioned custom to use one and the same sponge in dressing the wounds of all the patients in a ward. That, of course, would now be regarded as tantamount to deliberate murder in the very first degree. Directly a case of pyaemia—a disease which I have actually never seen—appeared, it was immediately conveyed to every patient within striking distance. Surgery was, of course, under these conditions, a desperate remedy for only desperate diseases. Similar conditions prevailed in maternity hospitals, which were statistically more deadly than the battlefield.

Anaesthetics had been introduced at the end of the fifties and had taken away the immediate horror from surgical operation, but they had no appreciable effect upon the mortality rate, nor was there any reason why they should. Lister's first results, of course, were only a very little better than those to which surgeons were accustomed. In course of time he established his claims, and after Listerism was accepted in Paris and other Continental capitals it was actually given a hearing, in London. A quarter of a century does great things in these days.

If the reader obtains permission to visit the theatres at St. Thomas's Hospital opened by Lord Lister a few years ago, and if he puts on the boots and caps and overalls which are kept for the purpose, he may get some hint of what Lister has done. If he is specially fortunate, and, not having come from the dissecting or post-mortem rooms, be permitted actually to watch an operation, he will learn many things. The warm and filtered air is driven into these theatres in such a fashion as to reach the patient first and the spectators after. All surfaces, of course, are smooth and rounded. I do not think you will find a beard in the body of the theatre. You will look long and far before you find a sponge in those theatres.

CASPAR THE COACHMAN.

(From Aurbacher's 'Volksbuchlein.')

Caspar, the coachman, came one morning to his master, the peer, and said, 'I should like to ask your lordship to give me a year's leave of absence,' and when his master made inquiries as to the why and wherefore, Caspar replied, 'Let me explain to your lordship that I have come into £5,000, and that I have made up my mind to play for a while at being a gentleman at large. So now I am going to buy a carriage and pair, engage a coachman to wait on me and my horses, drive straight to Vienna, in Austria, and there live like a lord as long as the money holds out. And when it is all gone I hope to come back and ask your lordship kindly to let me enter your service again.' The master shook his head, and tried to talk the man out of his folly. 'Invest your capital,' he said, 'and live more comfortably, and provide for your old age.' But Caspar would not listen to reason, and only said he had been sitting long enough on the box; now he meant to see what it felt like to be seated in the carriage, and he hoped his lordship would not take it amiss. The master, seeing that it was no use reasoning, gave him leave to go, and, knowing him to be an honest fellow, he added kindly, 'And when you return in a year's time, I shall be glad to take you back.'

After a day or two Caspar the coachman drove off to Vienna in his own carriage. He put up, on his arrival, at one of the best inns, where only lords and barons and rich city men put up. And there it was always, 'How is your lordship?' 'What can I do for your lordship?' 'What was your lordship pleased to order?' So that Caspar soon got into the way of thinking himself a very grand and elegant personage, and he ate and drank and lived like a fine gentleman. The servants at the inn, however, soon found out what sort of a man he was, and played their game accordingly. Your lordship should keep company, they said, and give parties and entertainments, and live in grand style. Caspar, flattered by their attention, did everything they proposed, and soon twenty people were eating and drinking and living in lordly fashion at his expense. Before six months were past half of the money that had come to him had been wasted in riotous living.

Even without taking this into consideration, he was getting tired of living like a lord, and began to think about his position, till he decided to live rather more quietly, so that at the end of the year a little sum might still be left for his old age. But his loose companions had him so closely in their grip that it was not easy to escape from them, and when he refused to spend any more money they plotted how they might obtain it from him in a different manner.

One day his lordship was asked to assist a man in great distress by lending him a sum, and in the goodness of his simple heart his lordship could not refuse. Another day money was stolen from his lordship, and when his lordship became very angry and accused a servant of being the thief, then he was threatened with legal proceedings and only the gift of a considerable sum prevented such proceedings from being taken. His bills, moreover, grew larger in the same degree as his appetite for food and drink diminished.

At the end of the eleventh month, finding that he was coming to the end of his means, he decided to leave Vienna, take what remained of his fortune, and go home gradually and in a roundabout way. On the day of his departure his coachman, who was a rogue like the rest of his boon companions, presented a number of bills for dinners and suppers which he said his lordship owed to various restaurant-keepers, together with forged accounts of harnessmakers, blacksmiths, tailors, boot-makers, and other tradespeople. In order to meet these expenses, our hero had to sell his horses and carriage. He sold them so badly that, after paying his debts, he had barely £5 left of the £5,000. Therefore he had to make the return journey on foot.

The very next day after arriving in the town where his master lived, Caspar gaily presented himself. 'Here I am, your lordship,' he said, as he entered the room. 'I, Caspar, the coachman; and now I would ask your lordship to let me serve you again. His master, who was a kindly man, said smilingly, 'Well, Caspar, since you have kept your word I shall have to keep mine. But first of all tell me how you have fared, and whether you enjoyed living like a lord.'

Caspar replied promptly, 'Your lordship, living like a lord is not a lordly life. I have tried it, and I do not regret having done so; but I should not like to try it again, for in the end you are left with a wrinkled face, a poor digestion, and a heart full of bitterness. But once I settle down on the box, and with my horses, I shall soon be all right again.'

The master laughed and told him to get to his work and let things be as they were before. And this he did, and remained Caspar the coachman to the end.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

(New York 'Globe.')

Her private life remains solitary, uneventful, and a little sad and cold. Western civilization has not yet been able to penetrate beyond the state rooms of the great palace. In the private apartments of the Emperor and Empress all the old Japanese influence is intact. Its daintiness and beauty are happily here untouched by extraneous conceptions. The Empress, discarding the ugly European robes of public occasions, slips back into the subtle grace of Japanese costume, with its faint, delicate colorings, it fluttering sleeves, its incomparable reserve even in its richness. But along with this artistic charm go the restrictions of old Japanese life, and with all her quick, receptive intelligence the Empress has to obey the rules that leave her private existence a rather empty and cheerless one.

Unfortunately, the Empress does not speak any foreign languages. In consequence her intercourse with the ladies of the different legations is limited to purely formal receptions. Her own ladies-in-waiting have little establishments built for them in the grounds of the palace, which communicate with it by sinuous covered ways. They are brought to the palace to be trained when little girls of nine or ten, and attached to the service of the different ladies in waiting, who teach them their future duties. In due course the novice succeeds some retiring lady-in-waiting and is set up in her own little establishment, passing to the palace for the hours or the days in which she is on duty. Permission to leave the royal precincts is very seldom granted, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the woman who has scarcely breathed any other atmosphere since childhood than the heavy air of an Eastern palace should have small capacity in the end for anything but the old ways, the petty routine, the small pleasures and excitements made normal by the habitation of a lifetime.

What Does It Mean?

Dr. Hamilton Gives a Full and Satisfactory Explanation.

Look at your tongue!

Sometimes it's heavily coated, sometimes it's clear and red.

Study this out, and you'll find some interference with the functional activity of the body.

This means the bowels are not regular, the liver is sluggish and the blood is contaminated.

Strong cathartic pills act so destructively on the intestines as to provoke deathly sickness; this often frightens people from taking medicine when they badly need it.

To the multitude of dangerous purgatives now on the market, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a notable exception; they neither gripe, cause sickly feeling or headache, yet they cleanse and purify the entire system in one night. No other laxative acts with such mildness and certainty. Giving proper stimulus to the liver and kidneys, strengthening the stomach and lending valuable aid to digestion, it's small wonder that such marvellous results accompany Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Mr. George O'Hogarty, of Amherst, N.S., writes: 'Last winter I worked in a lumber camp and neglected my health. I was dreadfully constipated, and had a headache that fairly made me reel at times. I was sick and miserable, and hadn't the slightest ambition to work or stir around. I felt heavy and dull and had a bad taste in my mouth. I sent into the city for Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which I knew were good for my condition. They fixed me up very quickly, and have kept me in good condition ever since. There are other men in the camp that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills also. They say they wouldn't be without the pills for ten times their price.'

Every dealer in the land sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills—25c per box or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

Agonizing Eczema

Body Covered From Head to Feet.

5 Months in Bed—Burning, Itching—Blind at Times.

Another Great Cure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A medicine that will cure the worst cases of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis and other blood diseases, is sure to be successful with all similar troubles.

Mrs. Wynne's wonderful cure should convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take.

"I had a very bad attack of eczema, that terrible skin disease. No one can imagine the agony I endured.

"For five long months I lay in bed, tossing this way and that for bodily comfort.

"I had two doctors and was on a bread and milk diet for more than five months. No meat, potatoes, cereal or fish. I was white as a ghost from bread and milk.

"I did not have the eczema in one place only, but from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all fell out, and I was blind at times.

"I had 32 boils and 4 carbuncles at one time, was a mass of scabs and pus.

Oh, the Burning and Itching

and the treatment with all kinds of salves and oils! I did not have water on my face or any part of me for over five months. Instead, I was washed from head to foot in sweet oil, with a little carbolic acid. My house was like a drug store. Then I had a specialist, who said that in all his experience he **Never Saw Such a Sight** as I was. He wanted to take me to a clinic in New York, but I said no.

"About that time a friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. My husband got me a bottle, and from the first I began to improve, but it took a number of bottles to relieve me of that terrible affliction.

"Now I am quite well, and feel **I Owe My Life to Hood's Sarsaparilla.** My testimony can be fully verified by the leading doctors of this city." MRS. FRED WYNNE, 817 So. 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J.

Keeps All in Health.

"For years we have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a valuable spring medicine. We would not be without it in the house. It has worked wonders in our family, keeping us all in perfect health." LULU SCHNEUKER 93 Perry St., Woodstock, Ont.

'ISLAND CITY WORKS.'

Floor Paints

DRY IN 8 HOURS.

Inside and Outside Paints all ready mixed in 60 tints.

Aluminum Paints

Enamelled Paints

P. D. DODS & CO., Props.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

CASH OR CREDIT

Owing to the fact that Spring is a very expensive Season, on account of moving and one thing and another, we are prepared to sell and fit up Gas and Electric Fixtures (provided order is placed early) on a Credit basis, that will appeal most satisfactory to all that wish to take advantage of it.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. R. RICHEY CO., LIMITED

101 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.

TELEPHONE MAIN 3887.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC

A CALL TO PRAYER.

The burden of our national share in the degradation of China by continuance of the opium traffic lies heavily upon the hearts of all who recognize the obligation in which our Christian profession involves us, not only toward God but also toward those 'for whom Christ died.' It has been suggested, therefore, that all such should join in a concert of prayer that God will move the hearts of those in authority to carry forward with all boldness, and with as little delay as possible, the necessary steps to secure the entire abolition of the traffic; and we invite Christians everywhere to observe Thursday, May 30, as a day of intercession to this end.

On the corresponding day of last year the following resolution was moved in the British House of Commons and carried unanimously:—

'That this House reaffirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese Opium Trade is morally indefensible, and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close.'

In the difficult and evidently slow work of giving practical effect to a righteous policy, we can best strengthen the hands and quicken the energies of our statesmen by earnest prayer, and we therefore feel that it is time to betake us to the Throne of Grace, there to intercede with him to whom all power is given and who judgeth righteously.

The fact that the Chinese government has resolved to suppress opium-smoking within ten years, and that those who are best qualified to judge are unanimous in their regard for the bona fides of the Chinese authorities in this matter, is surely in itself a fresh call to England to facilitate, at however great cost to herself, the liberation of the vast Empire from what is admittedly its degrading thraldom. The edict in which the resolution of the Chinese government is expressed is but a pathetic variation of the Macedonian appeal—'Come over and help us!'—and, as a professedly Christian nation, we cannot righteously withhold what is in our power, and in our power alone, to afford them.

Let us therefore with one consent of heart 'desire mercies of the God of Heaven,' setting apart May 30 for special united as well as personal supplications on this behalf, remembering that 'prayer moves the hand that moves the world.'

Handley Dunelm, Bishop of Durham; F. J. Liverpool, Bishop of Liverpool; Annaird. Overtoun, Polwarth, A. R. Buckland, M.A.; Charles Bullock, B.D.; George Cadbury, John Clifford, D.D.; J. Munro Gibson, D.D.; Marshall Hartley, ... P. Hartley, J. Stuart Holden, M.A.; R. F. Horton, D.D.; D. Irving, M.A., D.C.L.; J. H. Jowett, M.A.; S B. Lane, Alex. McLaren, D.D.; J. Scott Lidgett, M.A.; F. B. Meyer, B.A.; C. G. Moore, G. Campbell Morgan, D.D.; R. C. Morgan, Henry Stanley Newman, Arthur S. Peake, M.A., B.D.; W. Hind Smith, Thomas Spurgeon, Eugene Stock, H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A.; Alex. Whyte, D.D.; F. Marcus Wood.

LIGHTING THE DARKENED LIVES

HOW TWO KIND-HEARTED WOMEN BEGAN A GREAT WORK AMONG THE HOPELESSLY BLIND.

('Christian Herald.')

When the blind poet, John Milton, gave voice to his immortal protest—

'O loss of sight, of thee I most complain!
. . . . . O worse than chains,
Dungeons or beggary, or decrepit age!'

he expressed the sentiment of the sightless of every generation. But, although since Milton's day civilization has taken gigantic strides in the direction of responding intelligently to 'earth's sorrowing cry,' only in the living present has it been recognized that the duty of society towards the indigent blind is not all performed when charity is regarded as the only means of subsistence open to them.

There are sixty-five thousand blind persons in the United States, and of these a pathetically large proportion are poor. Over six thousand of these who sit in darkness are found within the boundaries of New York State; twenty-three hundred within the city limits. Since the state makes no provision for their instruction after school age, more than three-quarters of those thousands are left alone in their darkness to begin life anew. It has been proven by experiment that they may be trained to proficiency in many industries, and it has remained for two noble young women in New York City to set the wheels in motion, which shall insure an equipment for self-support to these victims of a blighting infirmity.

The New York Association for the Blind made its first bow as an organization to a sympathetic public but one short year ago. Such prominent men as the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, President Butler of Columbia University, and others are to be found upon its advisory board and among the contributors to its work. But the moving springs of the association are to be found at 44 East Seventy-eighth street, in the persons of the Misses Winifred and Editn Holt, daughters of Mr. Henry Holt, the well-known publisher.

That 'great oaks from little acorns grow' is exemplified in the apparently trivial circumstance to which the present active organization may trace its origin. The Misses Holt, while travelling through Europe some years since, observed a blind lad at an Italian concert. His intense enjoyment of the music which required no aid from the one sense he lacked to add to his delight, inspired a great desire in the hearts of the sisters to bring such pleasure into the lives of others who dwell in a land where it is always night. Returning to America, they wrote to every concert and lecture manager in New York City, requesting that unsold tickets for all entertainments might be sent to their home, from whence they would be distributed among the city's blind poor. The success of the venture has led to the founding of seven similar Ticket Distributing Bureaus, including one in London and another in Geneva, Switzerland.

But in thus striving to brighten the sombre lives of the blind sufferers, the Misses Holt became more and more alive to the necessity for something definite in the way of helping the poor blind to help themselves. A legislative investigation resulted in the appropriation by the state of five thousand dollars, and the appointment of Miss Edith Holt as chief of a commission for collecting all data concerning the blind, without which nothing systematic could be attempted. This feature of the work demands a story by itself. The two sisters have practically given over their home to the furtherance of the larger work for the blind. The room devoted to Miss Edith's bureau of statistics holds within its orderly files the record of every blind man, woman and child in New York State, so indexed that a moment suffices to find an individual, his name, age, residence, condition in life, previous occupation, cause and period of blindness.

The avowed purpose of the association is 'to establish perfected methods for reaching, teaching and making useful every blind person in the state, that it may serve as a model for every other state in the Union.' Its chief activities consist of a workshop situated at 147 East Forty-second street, New York city, where blind men are instructed in broom-making, chair-caning and other useful trades; and in the home teaching which is given to blind women by six skilled blind and two 'sighted' teachers. They give instruction in reading, writing, typewriting, telephone switchboard operating, sewing by hand and machine, knitting, crocheting, basket and lace-making and bead-work. For the finished product of industrious hand and brain, the association finds ready market.

The aptitude with which many of the blind students acquire proficiency in their chosen industry is truly wonderful. A Columbia student, totally blind, writes upon his typewriter at the rate of sixty words a minute, taking notes of the lectures he attends upon his 'Braille' pocket-slate as rapidly as any of his sighted fellow-students, transcribing them with equal speed by means of the sensitive 'eyes' as his finger-tips. One young woman, a short time ago helpless in her affliction, is to-day in sole charge of a telephone switchboard in a down-town commission house where a hundred and fifty employees are on the pay-roll. She has written her own list of addresses in 'Braille,' adding each as given her, and 'feeling' the one called for without hesitation; she takes all messages accurately and promptly upon an ordinary Remington typewriter. A blind man, similarly taught, manipulates the switchboard of a Brooklyn hospital.

The young organization is over-burdened by the magnitude of its responsibilities, and worried for lack of funds. The workshop is the salvation of the uneducated blind adult, and it is an unspeakably pathetic thing to scan the face of an applicant turned away because of lack of room. The market for brooms, etc., is an open one; the work would be self-supporting if funds for an enlarged plant were available. One stalwart old veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, a pauper in his infirmity, is an embodiment of self-respecting industry since his initiation into the mysteries of broom-making. What has been done for the few must be done for the many, if the distressing conditions which prevail among the blind are to be ameliorated. No appeal in behalf of this great work can be so strong as that framed by her who stands before the world as its chief exponent of what can be done by the sightless if we will help them. Helen Keller, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the association, makes this stirring plea:

The men and women for whom I speak are poor and weak in that they lack the chief weapon with which the human being fights his battle. . . . . I appeal to you, give the blind man the assistance that shall procure for him at least partial independence. Go a little more than half-way to meet him. Remember, however brave and self-reliant, he will always need a guiding hand in his.

Further information concerning this admirable work may be obtained from Miss Winifred Holt, 44 East Seventy-eighth street, New York city.

HOW TO TEST YOUR KIDNEYS.

If any of your family have been troubled with kidney disease make a test of the urine and satisfy yourself whether you need a good remedy before the disease has caused serious complications.

To-morrow morning put some urine in a glass or bottle and let it stand for twenty-four hours.

If it shows particles or germs floating about, is milky or cloudy, or contains a reddish sediment, then your kidneys are diseased.

Commence at once to take Ferrozone to arrest these unnatural conditions.

Ferrozone is especially intended for the immediate relief and cure of kidney and bladder troubles and its health-giving properties will be felt at once in new blood, healthy circulation, and general strengthening of the system.

Ferrozone quickly corrects urinal disorders, headache, and pain in the back. It improves the appetite, digests the food, makes it nourish the nerves, makes them strong and enduring, and fits one for lots of hard work.

Don't be misled by cheap, so-called kidney cures offered by dealers for the sake of extra profits. There is only one safe and reliable specific for Kidney, Bladder, Liver and urinal troubles, and its name is Ferrozone.

Refuse point blank to accept a substitute, and insist on your druggist supplying 'Ferrozone'; price 50c per box at all dealers.

A LETTER FROM MISS MAYOU, OUR HARRINGTON NURSE.

Deep Sea Mission Hospital,
St. Anthony, Nfld.,
Dec. 10, 1906.

I had hoped, until the end of October, to be able to tell you of the work and life at Harrington. But, as you know, we could not open the hospital there this year on account of the incompletion of the hospital, and the non-arrival of supplies, for every single thing from a pin to an ounce of coal, and from a piece of wood to a pound of flour, has to be brought from 500 to 700 miles by sailing vessel from St. John's, Halifax, or Quebec, and as letters are received only every six weeks, it is difficult, during the short open season from June to October, to make known and to have satisfied, all the various needs and necessities of a large new institution needing everything in the way of building, equipment, fuel and food.

There is no steamer communication with Harrington, so Dr. Grenfell took me there in the 'Strathcona,' but when he found that it would be impossible for the hospital to be opened this winter he decided that I had better come here until next June, where I could be of some real use, and find out the best methods of managing a Labrador Mission Hospital. I was very glad to have the trip in the 'Strathcona,' because I gained such a thorough insight into Dr. Grenfell's work and learned what an immense amount of good he has done and what a benefactor he has been to all the coast. We called at the various outports, as the settlements are called, and where Dr. Grenfell acted in his capacity as justice of the peace, lay reader, and medical attendant. It was splendid to see the implicit faith and trust the people had in him, and grand to see the way he treated them. Nothing was too small to engage his attention. His whole interest is centred in the mission work, and to it he devotes all his time, money, health and brains. His object is, not to pauperise the people, but to teach them how to help themselves and others and to raise them from the mire of ignorance and poverty.

He is making St. Anthony quite an industrial centre and the people appreciate their opportunities; they are ignorant but anxious to learn. Very few of the men and women can write or read, for only within the last ten or twelve years have school teachers been provided, and even now they come at long intervals; the pay is very poor, not more than enough to pay for their passage and board; so we are devoting all our spare time to educational work and have started classes for Bible study, sewing for women, sewing for children, carpentering, singing, weaving, basket-making, spinning in the daytime, and night school three times a week, so that with the orphanage and the hospital we are kept busy.

As soon as navigation is open, Dr. Grenfell will bring the 'Strathcona' from her winter quarters at St. John's and will take me to Harrington, when we have to get everything into working order.

I hope you will take a great interest in your hospital on the Labrador, and help nobly to maintain and equip it. It is marvellous how many things are needed for furnishing a new house, and when a hospital is added the necessary equipment is almost doubled. Nothing comes amiss in the way of furniture, linen of all kinds, clothing for patients in bed and out, bedding, ward utensils, kitchen appliances, surgical and medical supplies, material made into garments and in the piece, and, in fact, anything. Not a thing can be bought at Harrington, not even a pin, a nail, or an ounce of flour. The people get all their supplies from the traders in exchange for their fish.

The clothing donated by kind friends is of inestimable value in many respects. It is much prized and eagerly sought after by the people on account of being so well made and of such a good quality, far better than anything they could afford to buy. The articles are not given to the people except in the case of a widow, orphans, extreme poverty or illness, for Dr. Grenfell does not believe in pauperizing the people; they have to earn, or bring something in exchange, for everything they get. Nothing is refused, and funny collections of articles we get, which the poor creatures bring, hoping that they may get in exchange some much needed article of clothing, and they are never disappointed. A puppy, a cod, a trout, a stuffed bird, a little rabbit skin, a duck, a bowl of native berries, a bottle of goat's milk, a rag mat, some wood for the engine, some tree trunks, barrel of capelin, one of seal blubber, and one of whale meat, a black lamb skin were among the miscellaneous articles brought to the 'Strathcona.' People are also paid in clothing for the work they do, washing, sewing, cleaning, domestic service, carpentering, road making, wood chopping and hauling, house-building, making skin boots and mitts for the orphans, etc. The work is far-reaching and the benefits far-spreading. I could write pages about its different phases.

Dr. and Mrs. Hare were very much disappointed that the hospital could not be opened this winter. He had several people whom he had wanted to bring in for operation.

I hope things for Christmas trees will not be left out of the bales and barrels for Harrington. We hope to introduce Christmas joys into many of the neighboring settlements where such are unknown.

St. Anthony is giving joy to 600 children this Christmas by furnishing eighteen Christmas trees within a radius of forty miles. The things will go by komatik, and the doctor will follow as Santa Claus. The boys like marbles, tops, knives, pencils, slates, trains, whistles, books of adventure and travels, Bibles, boxes of stationery, and pens, pocket handkerchiefs, in fact, what all boys like. Girls like dolls, ribbons, work boxes, work materials, and appliances, slates, books, pens, pencils, knives, skipping ropes, tea sets, sleighs, in fact anything that will not be too easily broken, for nothing can be replaced. The poor things' lives are so empty of play and so full of work, it should be a privilege and joy to introduce a little pleasure into their existences.

EDITH MAYOU.

Miss Mayou is the Victorian Order nurse, sent out by the Ottawa Committee.

All parcels for Harrington should be sent at once and should be addressed to The Labrador Mission, care Miss Roddick, 80 Union avenue, Montreal, or, if from the Maritime Provinces, may be sent direct to Dr. Hare, care of Mr. Jas. T. Thomson, Wood's Wharf, Halifax.

Contributions in money should be addressed to the 'Witness' Labrador Fund, care John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:

E. A. M. Coleman	$1.25
Anonymous	1.00
A Friend, Kingston, Ont.	2.00
James Moffat, Carleton Place	5.00
A. L. B., Broadview	1.00
Lone Watch, Danville, Que.	2.50
S. Douglas	1.00
Friends, S. Whycocomagh, N.S.	2.00
Received for the cots:	
Myra A. Reid, Northville, N.S.	.25
Previously acknowledged for the launch	291.77
Previously acknowledged for the cots	11.25
Total received up to April 23	$319.02

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

(James L. Barton, D.D., in the 'Missionary Herald.')

There is no doubt that an intellectual revolution is already in progress here. The decree that abolished the old Confucian civil service examinations, substituting therefore examinations in modern learning, is in itself a revolution of vast proportions and far-reaching importance. This occurred only about one year ago, but the effect of the decree is already apparent in many directions. Count Okuma told me in Japan that there were probably seventeen thousand Chinese students in that country. They have for the most part cut off their queues, and all of them wear the student's uniform. At the same time other students have gone to the United States and to Europe, where they will be thrown under the influence of Western ideas. Hitherto progress in China has met everywhere the keen opposition of the literati; in this action we see a great movement in operation that cannot fail to swing this class to the side of progress.

In China itself the effect of this movement appears in the greatly increased number of Chinese youths applying for entrance to mission colleges and in the plans promulgated by the officials to open new schools and colleges. St. John's University at Shanghai, an American Episcopal institution of great interest, has just closed a school year. Some 240 men applied for entrance next year, from whom only eighty can be taken owing to lack of equipment. An official examination for degrees was recently held in Pekin, in which the candidates were asked questions based upon modern education, and they were permitted to use any language they pleased in their replies. None use Chinese, English being the most popular. Several of the successful candidates were Christians. The significance of this change can be understood only by those who know how completely the old principles and methods of examination dominated the educational system (if it could be called a system) of China.

It is but natural to expect that any and every intellectual awakening will demand new literature. The publishing houses at Shanghai are taxed to their utmost to keep up with their business, while at the same time, for lack of sufficient funds, works of great value, and that are in constant demand, are waiting in manuscript. The Chinese officials and leaders are asking questions which can be answered only by general works upon history, law, science, geography, and religion. The time to answer these inquiries is when the people are asking them. For the first time in the history of this race it is beginning to take cognizance of the fact that other powerful nations exist and that other people know that of which China is ignorant and which might be of value.

Dr. Timothy Richard at an official dinner was asked by a man of highest rank in regard to wireless telegraphy. After the process had been explained, so far as was possible, with reference to the fact of the surrounding ether and the presence of particles or atoms that fill all space and pervade all matter, one of the chief Mandarins exclaimed: 'Wonderful!' Is that God?' Dr. Richard's translation of MacKenzie's 'Nineteenth Century' has had a sale of more than one million copies. Many Chinese firms have reprinted the work entire. The Chinese are ready to purchase the books that will answer their inquiries. The Christian Literature Society has some twenty manuscripts now in hand, ready to be put on the press as soon as funds are secured for the purpose. These include 'The Story of Geographical Discovery,' 'The Story of the New Testament,' 'World Politics,' 'The Expansion of England,' 'The Essence of Christianity,' 'Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism,' etc. The Chinese are now in a frame of mind to read and profit by such books. The most open door in China to-day is the one for literature. A thousand will read where ten will listen.

China is also passing through great changes religiously. The omcials are learning to distinguish between the true and the false in religion. A Chinese editor said not long since: 'The recognized doctrines of China were anciently those of Confucius and Mo-tzu. But Mo-tzu's teaching soon came to naught, and Confucianism only survived in name. Taking China as a whole, it is without a religion, in the modern sense of the word. All that we do find is a mere conglomerate of ancient customs and traditions.' Another leading Chinese editor says: 'Our fathers have inherited naught but lies, even vanity and things wherein is no profit. Shall a man make unto himself gods, which yet are no gods?' In a recent article in a Chinese paper the author pleads for more intelligent knowledge of Christian teaching on the part of the literati in view of the frequent misunderstandings and riots. He also makes request that the Christian Scriptures be translated into the finest classic Chinese style, to command the intelligent study of the best educated Chinese, 'so they may abandon their enmity to that religion.'

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

MISSIONARIES HOMELESS.

(By Miss Emily C. Wheeler.)

An earthquake has left homeless the people and missionaries of Bitlis, Turkey. The poor people had not recovered from the massacre, and now, oppressed by the Turk, laden with unjust taxation, suffering famine through prices four times higher than usual, they are encamped in the snow. Immediate assistance is urgently requested by cable from Mr. W. W. Peet, of Constantinople, treasurer of the American Mission.

Those who have known of the heroic missionary and relief work of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cole, Miss Nellie Cole, and the Misses Charlotte and Mary Ely, will need no urging to lend a helping hand. Mr. Cole, a partial invalid from a fall received last year while on a tour to succor the refugees in the Moush region, has bravely remained at his post waiting for reinforcements before leaving for America.

The Misses Ely, graduates of Mt. Holyoke, have built a Mt. Holyoke in Bitlis, amid the mountains of Kurdistan, often touring in the winter on snow sleds among the villages where their pupils are working as teachers, Bible readers and pastors' wives. With their buildings and industries destroyed, what shall these missionaries do with their pupils and orphans whom they have sheltered and trained How shall they meet the refugees crowding around them?'

Funds may be sent to Brown Bros., 59 Wall street, New York, treasurers of the National Armenia and Indian Relief Association, and will be cabled.

PRESBYTERIAN WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(By Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D., in New York 'Observer.')

The shortest chapter in the history of our Church's missionary work in Asia is that which tells the story of our labors in the Philippines; but the record is one scarcely equaled in the history of any other field in the same short period of time. On the sixth day of May next it will be eight years since Dr. Rogers preached his first sermon in Manilla. I do not know Korea's record for the first eight years, but its best days are being repeated in these islands, with the prospect of a greater record in the first twenty years. When Dr. Rogers had told me that he had taken Korea as his model, I thought I understood in great measure the secret of the rapid and substantial progress of our work here under his splendid leadership. The record is indeed, an inspiration.

The work is intended to reach all classes and colors of people, for only as this is done, can the life of the islands be purified and strengthened. The situation here is different from every other American mission field in Asia, for American themselves, are everywhere in evidence, and having much to do with hindering or helping the work of establishing evangelical Christianity among these people. The Gospel must do its work among all classes. An American civil officer in charge of Filipino soldiers is reported by Dr. Rogers as saying concerning a subordinate Filipino officer:

'I have watched with interest the influence of Lieutenant E—, on the people of the town. He has gathered many about him, and has taught them to sing the Gospel hymns and to read the Scriptures. His devotion to the Christian ideals has quite shamed me, for since coming to the islands I have neglected my religious duties.' Here we have the pathetic contrast, which is so often repeated, of American professing Christians betraying their Lord in selfish and cowardly neglect, and of splendid conversions among the people who prove their lives to be changed by the genuine and thorough work of the Holy Spirit.

At every point where our work is established the missionaries endeavor to enlist the American or other foreign residents, and with considerable success. In the city of Manilla our American Presbyterian Church is steadily developing a commanding influence. The senior pastor is Stanley B. Rossiter, D.D., long known and loved as one of the able preachers to American congregations in the New York city. His superior ability in the pulpit has placed him at the head of the preachers to American congregations in the city. The junior pastor, the Rev. Lewis B. Hillis, is very efficient in his work among young men and his Bible class leadership. Mrs. Rossiter and Mrs. Hillis are busily engaged in the various duties of the organizations of women, the Sunday school and visitation is very important because so many find their way to the hospitals, and opportunities are offered to give special help.

This last statement suggests a fact which needs special emphasis in connection with the residence of our missionaries in these tropical islands. Leaving Manilla on the same ship with us was a young man who had come home for a three years' contract as the representative of a large business interest. After eighteen months he was being sent away by the physicians a nervous wreck from overwork. He had not been addicted to bad habits, but had an idea that this talk of the inability of people to work in the tropics as in America was largely imagination. He thinks differently now. Every week the papers announce that some one is sent home on a day's notice because some insidious tropical disease has suddenly developed. To remain will mean almost certain death, while to hurry away may mean a cure.

At Cebu, Dr. and Mrs. James A. Graham are in charge of the medical work. The people are planning to build a hospital themeselves. They will ask for its equipment. It will be a great and needed blessing.

Further south in Oriental Negros at Dumaguete, we have a work that rejoices the heart. The Silliman Industrial Institute, is here with two hundred and forty boys, under the successful leadership of Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Hibbard and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Glunz. Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Langheim have the hospital and medical work and the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. McIntyre have charge of the work of evangelization. The plant is a splendid one.

Another faithful worker is the Rev. Charles E. Rath, who is laboring alone at Tacloban in the island of Leyte. As a result of all this faithful work in eight years, and much less in some places, there were over five thousand church members, more than one-third of the Protestants in the islands. Several strong pastors have been ordained and more than fifty evengelists and Bible women are showing zeal and ability in extending the work. The next decade will witness a wonderful spread of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ in the Philippines. Who will help?

WOMAN'S TRIALS

Can be Banished by the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

The health and happiness of growing girls and women of mature years depends upon the blood supply. There is a crisis in the life of every woman when there are distressing headaches and backaches; when life seems a burden, and when some women seem threatened with even the loss of their reason. It is at this period that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove a blessing to women. Every dose increases the richness and the redness of the blood supply, and this new blood strengthens the organs, enables them to throw off disease and banishes the headaches and backaches and dizziness and secret pains that have made life a burden. There are thousands and thousands of growing girls and women in Canada who owe their health and happiness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. James McDonald, of Sugar Camp, Ont., is one of these. She says: 'I was badly run down, felt very weak, and had no appetite. I suffered from headaches and backaches and a feeling of weakness. I could scarcely drag myself about, and felt that my condition was growing worse. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and got a dozen boxes, but before they were all used I had fully regained my health, and was able to do my housework without the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a great blessing to me.'

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People from any medicine dealer or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. If you are weak or ailing give these pills a fair trial—they will not disappoint you.

Look out for Baby.

Remember that a few applications of poor soap may cause serious skin trouble to a delicate skin. Don't take chances, don't accept any "just as good" Soaps for the baby, but buy

Baby's Own Soap

Specially recommended for nursery use by the National Council of Women in Montreal.

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mfrs. - Montreal.

CARRIAGES

LEDOUX CARRIAGE HOUSE

has the reputation of catering to those who understand and appreciate the value of Fine Vehicles. These far-famed builders, whose name stands high and important in the trade, thoroughly understands the art of providing Carriages of up-to-date design, combined with wearing and riding qualities, at a moderate cost to the user.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

Financial.

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James street.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London & Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Bell Tel. Building.
SOVEREIGN BANK, Sovereign Bank Building.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

CITY AND DISTRICT :—
HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.
BRANCHES: 504 St. Catherine street, East. 750 Notre Dame street, West. Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets. 1238 Notre Dame street, East. 946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel. 321 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave. Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts. 952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907.
HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. M. 950.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonia Fire Ins. Co., 112 St. James st. M. 676.
COM. UNION ASS. CO., 91 Notre Dame W. M. 748.
Insur. Co. of N. Amer., 89 St. Sacrament. M. 3730 and 3731.
Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., 112 St. James. M. 3312.
London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., 180 St. James st. M. 568.
Northern Assurance Co., 88 Notre Dame W. M. 1539
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, 39 St. Sacrament st. M. 3730-1.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 151 St. James st. M. 2566.
MUDGE, N. R. & SON, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2046.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. M. 3886.
London & Lancashire Life, 164 St. James st. M. 132.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 679.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Hampson, R. & Son, 30 St. Sacrament. M. 3730 and 3731.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO. Coristine Building. Main 4811.
Riley & Co., Marine Underwriters & Brokers, Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1127.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street West. M. 4374.
D. LAZARUS, 223 Notre Dame street East. Main 2932.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James st., Room 26. M. 2360.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg. M. 2061.
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549. Up 2974.
OGILVIE, W. D., & Co., Inc., 11 St. Sacrament street. M. 3113.
PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.

WESTMOUNT PLATEAU BUILDING LOTS.

MARCIL, GEO., & CO., 180 St. James st. M. 4465.

STOCK BROKERS.

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
EDGAR, E. MACKAY & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Montreal Trust & Deposit Co, 1707 N. Dame. M. 1872.
National Trust Co. National Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER & DUCLOS, 160 St. James st. M. 3330.
Beique, Turgeon, Robertson & Beique, 17 P. d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. M. 1427.
Campbell, Meredith, Macpherson & Hague, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal. M. 27.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 2194.
Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, 112 St. James, M. 2635.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 87 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Temple Bldg. M. 2054
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, 97 St James. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & GERARD, N.Y. Life. Bldg. M. 2127.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
Brown, Sharpe & McMichael, 164 St. James st. M. 42.
HIBBARD & GOSSELIN, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg. M. 2118.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, 180 St. James st. M. 2382.
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 4703
P. J. COYLE, K.C., Street Railway Bldg. M. 2784.
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Temple Bldg. M. 1121.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
MORRISON & O'SULLIVVAN, 709 Merchants Bank Building. M. 3114.
PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Bldg. M. 3960.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

PELESSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James. M. 2173.
RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
St. Julien & Theberge, 60 Notre Dame E. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHARTRAND & TURGEON, 55 St. Francois-Xavier street. M. 5141.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe st. Tel. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W.M., 32 University street. Up 3809.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 3017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTORS.

BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 20 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 3209.
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. Ph. Main 2614.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 St. Catherine W. M. 309
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Building. Up 4227.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI, No. 14 'La Presse' Bldg. Main 4834.

ELOCUTION.

STEPHEN, J. P., 9 University. Up 2474.

ENGINEERS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street. M. 1271.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 4125.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2351.

NOTARIES.

FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 330.

VALUATORS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS DEALER.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 329 Craig st. East. M. 3940

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4095.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

The Ames Holden Co., of Montreal, Ltd., 45 Victoria square. Main 428.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 134 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323-4.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4985.

EGGS.—(Wholesale.)

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4323.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 962.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 30 St. Peter street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. 2535.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3656.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue, West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 309-11 Craig st. West. M. 4964-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2180.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D. HATTON & CO. Established 1874.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M 962.

Retail.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 88 McGill street. M. 541.

BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

THE WARE CO'Y, Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve st. Up 116.

BIRD DEALERS.

Montreal Bird Co'y, 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

MACDONALD, J. K., 518 Craig st. West. M. 2591.
CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. W. Up 1342.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St Catherine st. W. Up. 922.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., Renouf Bldg. M. 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine street West. Up 2604.
HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 5061.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. West. Up 3085.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st., West. Up 917
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. (Murray, Last & Co.), 530 St. Antoine st. Phone Up 2529.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street West. Up 716.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
McGALE, B. E., 2123 Notre Dame street. M. 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 2562 St. Catherine street. Up 1881, and Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 30.
Spearman's Pharmacy, 4120 St. Catherine street, Mount 427.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 86 Prince street. M. 881.
EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St. James street.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue, West 609.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 2239.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 151 St. Lawrence Main. E. 2625.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cathrn East. E. 251.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.
ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

O'LEARY, W. J., 238 Craig st. W. M. 4589
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd., 10 Bleury street. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St. Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO. Ltd., 101 Bleury street. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO. Ltd., 101 Bleury street. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 119;
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 150 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone Up 3142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. F. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 825 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THS J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 181
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4183-3-4

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 441 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine street, corner Tower. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 605
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 113 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
ELLIOTT, F., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4356.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 553.

Retail.

GROCERS—(Retail).

MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine st. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street, Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere. West. M. 6337.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2286 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, Propr., 571 St. James street. M. 6133.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

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. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 18 St. Peter st. Tel. M. 5423
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll. & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine West. Up 2283.
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter st. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGO, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1892.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2633.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Fra. Xav. M. 2157.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 368 McGill st. M. 364.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Craig st. West. M. 968.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 778

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main, 413, 1902 Notre Dame st., Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

Retail.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2854
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS, 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 128 St. Peter st. M. 3832.c.fa

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 556 St. Catherine W. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1928

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. Mt. 106.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 155 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 88 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't, 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1499.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co'y, Brewster ave. Mt. 106.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert st. M. 3909.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st., West. M. 777.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099

EMPLOYEES TIME CLOCKS.

HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, No. 14 'La Presse' Building. M. 4824.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, GEO. & SON, Dorchester st. East E. 419.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380.

RAINCOATS—(Ladies' and Gentlemen's).

DAVIS, H. E. & CO., 119-121 St. Henry st. M. 5445

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MacFarlane, R. & Co., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond st. Up 2288
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig street W. M. 1124.