Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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The Chinese Residents of Montreal.

NOWHERE in the city can you go without meeting a Chinaman, and a very mild and inoffensive-looking person that Chinaman is sure to be. He carries himself with an apologetic air, manifests but little curiosity in his surroundings, and, eschewing collision with his neighbours, makes way with alacrity before the sturdy Canadian. But when he gets into Lagauchetiere street, in the quarter between Bleury and the Main, he is a different creature. For this is Chinatown. Here something of the thoughts that beat against his yellow forehead show themselves in his outward mien, and he puts a cigar in his mouth (if he be that way inclined), throws back his shoulders, and walks with the air of a man of ambition and self-respect.

When you get used to the Oriental cast of countenance, you are bound to admit that there are some very fine-looking men among these Celestials. Some of them, indeed, have an imposing presence, and possess keen brains that will yet carry them far when they return to 'far Cathay,' as return they will.

Here, exiled from their womenfolk because of the prohibitive head tax, they work and save and bide their time. Meanwhile they are learning every day—learning the business methods of this western race, the methods of manufacture and the social and religious customs. And each of those who go back to their people will go back as a reformer—to stir their kindred to ambition, to establish manufactures, and to contribute their quota to great enterprises of progress and development.

Montreal's Chinatown is by no means



MODEL SCHOOL STUDENTS.
These fine boys were formerly students at the McGill Model School.

an imposing place. It is simply a portion of a long, straight street in one of the poorer portions of the city, and the houses are plain, even mean, of aspect. The only bit of ornamentation that is attempted is in the sign which juts out from nearly every house. This is a thin strip of wood, painted black, and inscribed with Chinese characters in gold. All notices of interest to Chinamen are posted in this quarter, and judging from the way in which one of the houses is plastered over with bits of paper covered with the brush-work hieroglyphics of the Chinese, there

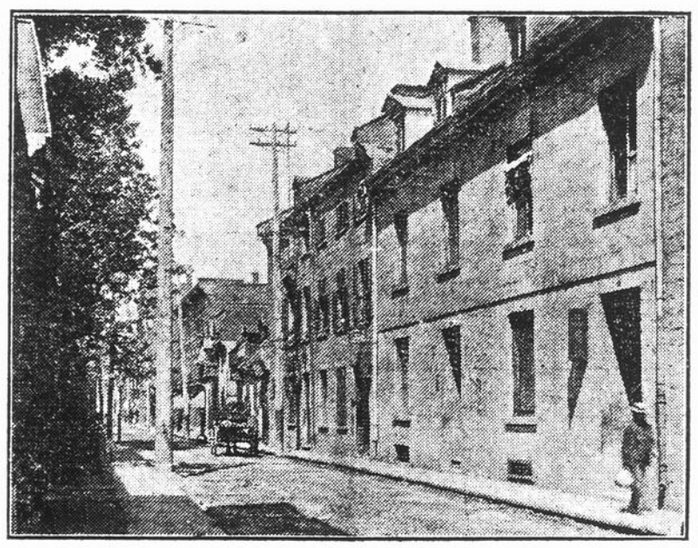


GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL CHINESE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

are quite a lot of things going on in Montreal to interest these wanderers from the Celestial Empire.

In all, the Chinese population of Montreal approaches 1,000 in number. They have upwards of 250 laundries throughout the city, eight stores, a dozen restaurants, and seven clan clubs and societies. Only eight among all these Chinamen have their wives with them, and the Chinese children of the city number seventeen. Since the head tax on Chinamen coming to this country was raised to $500, their numbers have decreased, for those who die, or who go back to China, are very seldom replaced by new immigrants; indeed, in the past two and a half years there has not been a single instance in which the $500 tax has been paid for a newcomer to Montreal.

The Chinese of Montreal are Cantonese without exception, and, as is always the case with southern people, they are smaller in stature than the northerners of their own kindred. It is the Cantonese who are the business men of their Empire, and their enterprise is far beyond that of the Chinese in any other province. Most of those in Montreal are the sons of farmers and tradesmen, and all have had a common school education, while some of them have been highly educated. The common school education consists largely of the teaching of the Confucian classics and reading and writing Chinese. Their religion, when they come here, is a union of Buddhism, which is the religion of the common people; Confucianism, which is a code of ethics that constitutes the



A SUNNY MORNING IN CHINATOWN.

official religion; and Taouism, the religion of reason. At the same time the heart of their religion is none of these, but ancestral worship. Images of their supposed ancestors form the idols that they worship, but there is very little idolatry in Montreal, because they are here brought under Christian influence. The Chinese secret society here has a little joss in its room, and in the club room of the Lee Hing clan, at the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Urbain streets there is an image of what is supposed to be the ancestor of the clan. On the first day of the Chinese New Year there are certain ceremonies before these images, but that is about all.

Very clannish are the local Chinese, and it is because of this clannishness that the Canton Club started last winter with a flourish of trumpets under Tammany patronage, is not succeeding so well as Tammany had hoped. The idea was to unite all the clans in one club, and incidentally to capture the votes of the Chinese.

The clans are divided into two divisions—the members of the China Empire Reform Association, and the Freemasons, or members of the Secret Society of Yee Hengs. The first named is a peaceful organization, whose object is primarily to support the present Emperor, Kwong Sui, and the movement for reform on western lines. This association numbers millions of followers, is extending with great rapidity, and is doing much to establish China-Anglo schools, as they call them, for the teaching of the English system of education. The members of the Secret Society seek to do away with the Emperor because he is a Manchu. 'China for the Chinese' is their motto, and to that end they are striving to oust the reigning Tartar dynasty.

One naturally associates gambling places and opium dens with Chinatown, but as a matter of fact, though there have been such places in the Chinese quarter, they have been abolished since the passing of the stringent by-law prohibiting them by the City Council in February last.

The occupations of the local Chinese are somewhat limited. That is a matter of necessity, not of choice. The Chinese would be only too glad to enter into all kinds of industries, but are prevented from doing so because of their stringent exclusion by the trades unions of the country. Thus the majority of them are engaged in laundry work, others keep restaurants, some are merchants, and some fifty or more are engaged in domestic service.

The industry of these people is marvellous. Long before most people are up they are at work, and far into the night they may be seen working away in their landries untiringly. But on Sundays they never work. That they are quite responsive to better influences is attested by the large attendance of them at the various Sunday-schools held for them in all the Presbyterian churches of the city, and in the Emmanuel Congregational, the Tabernacle Baptist, and the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist churches. A popular organization with the younger Chinese is the Christian Endeavor Society, joined by 150 of them since its commencement in June, 1899, and though there have been many removals, the past quarter shows an average attendance of 66. Some 85 of them have been led into connection with Knox Church, the centre of such activities of the Montreal Chinese Mission. Through this avenue their contributions have been generous to Christian work in China, especially the Macao Mission, which counts its four missionaries sent out from Montreal, four stations, three schools, some ten helpers in training, besides almost as many in active employ. In May last, as reported in the 'Witness' at that time, the society opened a Christian home, and the venture has proved so successful that they are now proposing an addition thereto. Recently the members, in conjunction with others in the city, sent some five hundred dollars to the San Francisco sufferers, and previously they sent a similar amount to our city hospitals.

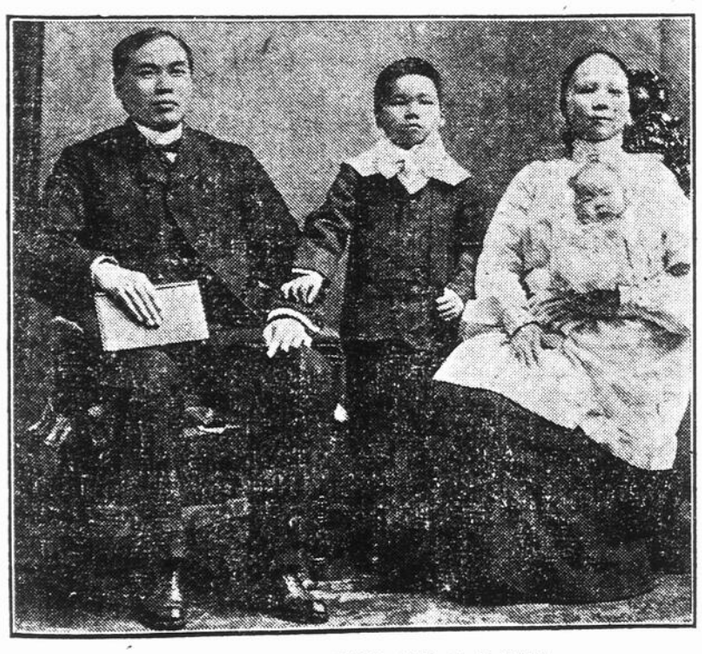
The Chinese have their own burial lot in the Mount Royal Cemetery. This lot, together with the handsome monument which they have erected there, cost them thirteen hundred dollars. There is room for sixty interments, and sixteen of these dead strangers already lie there.

No one can talk long with the Chinese without finding out that they feel very keenly the disabilities under which they suffer in Canada, and the indignities to which they are subjected. Lord Elgin, in his Dominion Day speech in London, referred to the French-Canadians as an example of the freedom enjoyed by British subjects. The Chinaman enjoys no such freedom. Even if they are naturalized British subjects, or the children of British subjects born on British soil, they are not allowed in this country to enjoy rights and immunities as such, and if they pass through this country on their way to and from China they are kept in bondage unless they pay the $500 head tax. 'China too weak,'



CHINESE MONUMENT.
Erected by local Chinese on their burying lot in Mount Royal Cemetery.

they will say, when discussing this subject, but in the same breath they will tell you, 'China no more China now.' A change is coming over their land. They see a time coming, not so very far in the future, when they will be able to compel other countries to treat them with justice. Of the Mongol triad, they will tell you they are the great coming people. The Japanese may possess the dash and brilliancy of the French, but it is the Chinese who have the capacity for plodding, and the dogged pertinacity which has made the Anglo-Saxon race so powerful.



CHAN SENG, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.
This is the Chinese missionary, who, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, carries on missionary work among the local Chinese. The new Mission House, on Lagauchetiere street, is his headquarters.

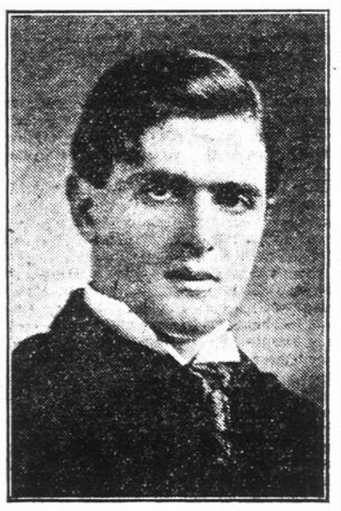


THE FIRST CHINESE CHILDREN BORN IN MONTREAL.

AT DOMINION PARK.

On Thursday of next week, Lincoln Beachey, the aerial navigator, commences an engagement at Dominion Park with his Knabenshue airship. This is one of the greatest and most expensive attractions which the park has to offer during the season, and already the people have begun to talk about it, for the machine is at the park being put in readiness for commission. This is what the Cleveland 'Plain Dealer' had to say of a recent ascension:

'The news that the airship was making a flight over their heads soon spread through that neighborhood and hundreds of men, women and children



LINCOLN BEACHEY,
Operator of the Airship at Dominion Park, July 12.

rushed from their homes and stood in their yards or in the streets gazing at the queer craft as it sailed through the air, as gracefully as a bird. After proceeding due north about three-fourths of a mile Beachey found that the damaged rudder would not permit him to continue his flight, so he turned the airship about and sailed back over Luna park. When almost directly over the airship tent the aeronaut, by stepping forward on the framework of the car, tipped its nose downward and slowly sailed toward the earth.'

Morin's band remains at the park for another week.

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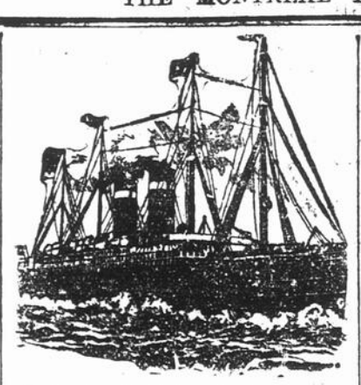
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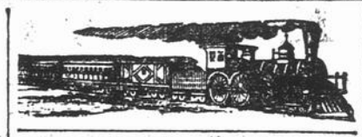
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(Place Viger) 9.15 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.30 p.m. Seven hours at Ste. Agathe

Fast Train for Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin, Mont. Tremblant, Labelle and Nominingue.

(Place Viger) 8.45 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrives Montreal Sundays at 10.30 p.m.

St. Rose, St. Therese and St. Jerome.

(Place Viger)—9.35 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.00 p.m.

St. Eustache.

(Place Viger) 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m., Sundays returning arrive Montreal 8.45 p.m.

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

IMPROVED
Motor Car Service
BETWEEN
MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL
and intermediate stations,

Leave Windsor Station—
8.10 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
Leave Vaudreuil—
10.20 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.10 p.m.

New Station at Pointe Claire.

A new stopping place has been established for all local trains and motor car at Pointe Claire, just opposite the golf links. The new station will be styled Pointe Claire, and the old station will be called Cedar Park.

OTTAWA TRAINS.
LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.

†8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m.
†4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.

LEAVE PLACE VIGER.

†8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR.

Sleeping car is attached to train leaving Windsor Station daily at 10.15 p.m. At Ottawa, passengers for Montreal may board car any time after 9.00 p.m., and remain in sleeper until 9.00 a.m.

CAFE PARLOR CAR
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

An Elegant Café-Parlor Car is attached to train leaving Place Viger at 8.55 a.m. daily except Sunday, for Quebec.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
MONTREAL
—TO—
BOSTON
and New England Points.

Lv. Windsor Station 9.00 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.
Arr. Boston .. .. .. 7.30 a.m. and 8.10 p.m.
Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service
Between
Montreal and Portland, Me.

A through Sleeping Car leaves Windsor Station daily at 7.45 p.m. for Portland, Me., and Old Orchard Beach. Parlor Car leaves daily, Sunday excepted, for the White Mountains, Portland, Me., and Old Orchard Beach, at 9 a.m.

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE—Through Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for St. Andrews, N.B. Returning, leave St. Andrews Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m. next day.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
JULY 3rd and 17th..... 1906
Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33.55
Mowbray, Man.	33.50	Moosomin, Sask	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	35.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36.00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, Man.	34.00	No. Battleford.	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb	41.50
Sheho, Sask.	35.50	Strathcona, Alb.	42.50

Proportionately low rates to other stations

City Ticket Office: 129 St. James st,
Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train. RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs.	$2.35
Alexandria	2.00
Belcil	.80
Cornwall	2.25
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Hawkesbury	2.10
Hemmingford	1.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Howick	1.10
Huntingdon	1.65
Lancaster	1.80
Massena Springs	2.80
Ormstown	1.35
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y	3.00
Quebec	4.50
Richmond	2.65
River Beaudette	1.45
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Remi	.80
St. Johns	1.10
Valleyfield	1.25
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	*2.60

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and To Montreal.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE and BEACONSFIELD—9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

PT. CLAIRE and LAKESIDE, VALOISVILLE, STRATHMORE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DORVAL — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DIXIE and LACHINE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and INT. STATIONS—9.45 a.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

ST. HYACINTHE and RICHMOND—8.00 a.m., 8.01 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m.

ST. JOHNS—9.01 a.m. Retg. arr. Montreal, 10.15 p.m.

MONTREAL—TORONTO.

Leave Montreal *9.00 a.m., †9.45 a.m., *8.00 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto *4.30 p.m., †9.20 p.m., *6.10 a.m., *7 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Parlor Car on 9 a.m. train. Pullman Sleeping Car on 8 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. trains.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal.
†8.00 a.m., *9.40 a.m., †4.10 p.m.
*7.30 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa.
†11.00 a.m., *12.40 p.m., †7.10 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Leave Ottawa.
*8.35 a.m., *3.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m.
Arrive Montreal.
*11.35 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †8.00 p.m., †10.15 p.m.

Pullman Buffet car on 8.00 a.m. from Montreal, and 5.00 p.m. trains from Ottawa.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

FAMOUS ALGONQUIN PARK.

Parry Sound (Rose Pt.), Georgian Bay Points.

Those desiring to visit above points can leave Montreal at 8.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday. Through Pullman buffet car on above train.

PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD.

Leave Montreal *8.01 a.m., *8.15 p.m. Arrive Portland *5.45 p.m., *6.40 a.m. Arrive Old Orchard *6.32 p.m., *7.35 a.m.

Sleeping and Parlor Car service between Montreal, Portland and to Old Orchard.

Elegant Café Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

MONTREAL-BOSTON
And points in
NEW ENGLAND STATES
TWO TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

LVE. MONTREAL 9.01 a.m., 8.40 p.m.
ARR. BOSTON 6.55 p.m., 8.05 a.m.

Cafe-Parlor cars and through coaches on day trains. Sleeping cars and through coaches on night trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

Arrive New York †8.00 p.m., †9.00 p.m., *8.10 a.m., *1.30 p.m.

MONTREAL—PLATTSBURG.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *6.45 p.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Arrive Plattsburg †9.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *10.15 p.m., *1.40 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. ‡Saturday only. oExcept Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warm

VOL. XLVII., No. 158 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906. — PRICE ONE CENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Lord's Day Bill Passed Third Reading at 3.30 This Morning.

AMENDMENTS BY MESSRS. BOURASSA AND MARTIN DEFEATED—RESOLUTION BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION ALSO VOTED DOWN

Ottawa, July 7.—The Lord's Day Act was given the third reading in the House of Commons at half-past three o'clock this morning. Before the measure passed several important amendments were rejected. The first of these was by Mr. Thomas Martin, and prohibited Sunday golf and similar games. This proposal met with considerable support. Mr. Bourassa delivered an able speech on the principle of the bill, and asked the House to accept an amendment keeping the law out of operation till it was approved by the provinces. This motion and a similar one met with defeat, and finally a resolution by the Opposition leader was voted down.

When the government's Sunday Observance Bill was called for third reading, Mr. Duncan Ross, of Yale-Cariboo, moved to refer it back to committee of the whole for the insertion of an amendment to permit of any unavoidable work on the Lord's Day to save property. Such a clause, he declared, was needed to enable lumbermen to protect their forests in British Columbia against fires.

Before this was disposed of Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, entered on a discussion of the general principles of the bill. He declared that the Liberal party was getting away from its own traditional policy. To-day it was attempting to ignore provincial rights. In his judgment nothing was more apt to disrupt the union than to have one province forcing its views on another. Let the government postpone its bill till next session and confer in the meantime with the provinces, so that, if necessary, an amendment may be secured to the British North America Act that will allow the provinces to deal with the Sunday observance questions each for itself.

The Minister of Justice admitted the difficulties in the way of federal legislation on this question. But while this was the case, he was not prepared to admit that these difficulties were insuperable, and some federal legislation on the Sunday question had, under the circumstances, become a practical necessity. He quite realized the imperfections of the present measure. There were some things in it he would personally like to see different. However, having put the amount of labor upon this bill that parliament had already exerted, he certainly thought that the measure should go on the statute books. Then if experience proves that amendments are needed in any respect, they can be enacted at the ensuing session.

Mr. Ross's amendment was adopted before the House rose for luncheon.

When the discussion was resumed at three o'clock, Mr. Duncan Ross's amendment relating to an eight-hour day was taken up. The proposal was to exempt persons who work only eight hours a day or less from the fourth clause of the act. That clause demanded the substitution of another holiday for Sunday in the cases when employees were obliged to work on the Sabbath.

M. R. L. Borden said that amendment would only encourage employers to give an eight-hour day.

That would be very desirable, thought Mr. Hugh Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie censured the Opposition for not doing its duty in trying to enact an effective bill. Instead of that they devoted all their ability to embarrass the Government by attacking the bill.

Mr. Borden answered that one of his amendments had been accepted by the minister of justice. He observed that it was an unusual thing to see a Government so divided on a measure—the Prime Minister voting against his Minister of Justice, and so on.

Mr. Aylesworth answered that there was no difference between the leader and himself. They had voted with opposite sides only upon the clause relating to the Jews, and that was a detail of the measure.

Mr. Fielding reminded Mr. Borden that the Opposition was broken up. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster had opposed each other on the clause which had just been alluded to. The Finance Minister argued that the Opposition had responsibility as well as the Government, though the latter initiated legislation. The Minister of Justice was the father of the Lord's Day Bill, but the leader of the Opposition was its grandfather. He was advertised as vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance. (Cheers).

'Is it anything to be ashamed of?' asked a member.

'No,' declared the Finance Minister, 'but why has he deserted the measure in the way he has done?'

Mr. Thomas Martin, Liberal, of North Wellington, moved to insert a prohibition on the club grounds of Sunday golf, ball, cricket and such games among members of a club where fees are charged.

Mr. Henri Bourassa created some astonishment by rising in support of the amendment. His position was that as the laboring man was denied his Sunday amusement, the wealthier class should be treated similarly.

Mr. George Taylor said he had moved a similar amendment, and it was rejected by the Prime Minister. He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier as saying that amusements would not be stopped on Sunday except where they were put on by paid performers.

Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Taylor engaged in a lively altercation. During the discussion, the Minister of Justice asserted that any games prohibited in Ontario at the present time would not be legalized by the Lord's Day Act.

In answer to Mr. E. Bristol, of Centre Toronto, Mr. Aylesworth said all provincial laws in force on July 1, 1867, were still in force.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Liberal, of Wellington, moved the insertion of an amendment that wherever any railway, incorporated by Federal charter, lies wholly within a single province, it shall be subject to any Sunday Observance Law that the province may enact. This was, however, rejected.

Mr. Galliher, of Kootenay, considered that the bill in its present form was calculated to work a serious injustice to the smelting plants of the Dominion. He proposed the insertion of three lines in the bill to allow of smelters making necessary repairs on Sunday when it is shown that they are necessary to the continuous operation of a plant during the other six days.

The Minister of Justice answered that the clause in its present form did substantial justice to the smelters, and the House upheld his opinion by 63 votes to 24.

Mr. Aylesworth thereupon moved to report the bill, but Mr. Bourassa interposed with still another amendment. His point was that although the provincial laws prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday, young men going on Sunday excursions frequently take a bottle with them. This, indeed, was the most objectionable thing about Sunday excursions.

Mr. Bourassa proposed accordingly an amendment to prevent the use on Sunday as a beverage of any alcohol on railways, tramways, or steamboats, or in railway stations, in the streets, or in any public places.

The Minister of Justice answered that there was as much need of preventing it on other days of the week as on Sundays, and the amendment was voted down.

Mr. Pringle, of Cornwall, declared that the bill as drawn was apt to kill a remuneration through trade that was done by the C.P.R. in the carriage of silks from the Pacific coast to Paterson, New Jersey. The bill, as it stands, permits the continuous running to their destination of trains in transit when the Lord's day begins. The C.P.R. was bound to carry this silk to Paterson, and to get it there without any delay, but the destination might be interpreted as meaning the first divisional point.

Mr. Pringle's amendment was rejected, and the bill reported from committee.

One of the most interesting features of the day's work had been the passage in the committee stage of an amendment proposed by Mr. Martin, Liberal, of Wellington, of an amendment declaring that members of clubs or associations could not be allowed to indulge in games of cricket, golf, tennis, or baseball upon their own premises on Sundays.

When the time was reached to concur in this amendment the Minister of Justice proposed instead that the bill be referred back to Committee with instructions to strike out this clause. It had been understood, he said, from the time the bill was introduced, that the prohibition of Sunday sports should only apply to games for prizes or for rewards. The passage of Mr. Martin's amendment was a departure from the principal. The regulation of other games than those for gain or reward was left to the provincial authorities.

Mr. Armand Lavergne opposed the government proposition, maintaining that there should be one law for rich and poor alike. He did not believe in shutting off the poor man's Sunday recreation and allowing the rich man to retain his golf. Dr. Barr, of Dufferin, and Mr. Principle, of Cornwall, supported Mr. Lavergne's views.

The Minister of Finance stoutly insisted that it was not a question of distinguishing between rich and poor, but of consistency.

The government motion referring the bill back passed by 74 votes to 42. The only Liberals voting against the motion were Messrs. Martin (North Wellington), Guthrie (South Wellington), Armand Lavergne, and Bourassa. On the other hand, Messrs. Monk and Perley, Conservatives, voted with the government.

Dr. Sproule protested against considering the clause again on the ground that the committee had already expressed approval of it.

Mr. George Taylor put up a vigorous fight in support of the clause. He contended that baseball clubs would not be affected, for most of them raised funds by collections.

Mr. William Galliher contended that clubs paid fees.

'You don't know anything about Ontario,' retorted Mr. Taylor.

'I lived in Ontario for nineteen years,' was the response from the Kootenay representative.

'Yes,' said Mr. Taylor, 'but that was forty or fifty years ago.'

Mr. Galliher was not born fifty years ago, and the sally created considerable merriment.

Mr. Borden made some caustic remarks about referring the bill back to committee on a clause that had been approved already. He criticised the reasoning of the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Aylesworth, in reply, asserted that the Opposition leader had intentionally misunderstood him.

This irritated Mr. Borden, and he answered that he was willing to be judged by his eleven years' record in parliament. He did not care for the Minister of Justice.

'I may tell him,' said Mr. Borden, 'that I am absolutely indifferent as to his opinion.'

'I beg to be allowed to reciprocate the compliment,' was Mr. Aylesworth's rejoinder.

The vote in committee on Mr. Martin's amendment was then taken. It was defeated by 80 to 38.

The bill was then reported again and the amendment concurred in.

When the third reading was proposed once more Mr. Henri Bourassa rose to speak on the principle of the bill. He condemned it as an arbitrary measure which did not fit in well with modern methods of government. The enactment would wipe out millions of dollars' worth of industries without providing a cent's worth of compensation. The law was an interference with provincial rights and was made on the pretext of a mistaken decision of the Privy Council upon the Hamilton Street Railway question. In the name of criminal law there could be many more invasions of the rights of citizens of the province. It would not be wise to rely upon the courts to protect the people from such hardships. Not even the able lawyers of the country could tell what the Privy Council would decide. It was significant that the Lord's Day Alliance was still of the opinion that the amendment to the second clause would not sully the bill very much. Mr. Bourassa read the interview with the Rev. Mr. Shearer, published in the 'Witness,' in support of this contention. He had every respect for the sincerity of the Lord's Day Alliance. He knew it had not worked arduously to have the bill enacted to let it remain a dead letter. Too frequently eh heard it said that the law would not be enforced. It was only too certain that the Alliance would send agents into Quebec as it had done before, to have the Sunday law applied. Mr. Bourassa held that the clause forbidding public meetings at which fees were charged, endangered Roman Catholic services.

Mr. E. B. Devlin asked if the mass was a public meeting or performance.

'Yes,' said Mr. Bourassa. 'There is an instance in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa. Practically there was an admission fee for the nine o'clock mass. I am not sure that the renting of pews would be illegal.

Mr. Bourassa contended it would be a national crime to impose the Lord's Day Act on the Province of Quebec, when it was possible to give each province what it wanted. That would be the solution of the problem. He cited the Ottawa 'Free Press' as favoring this method of settling the question, and declared that his voice was that of Ontario and Quebec. He moved an amendment that the act be not enforced till accepted by the individual provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said he could not accept the amendment. He refuted several of the legal contentions of the Labelle member. There was no voice from the country to confirm what Mr. Bourassa said about the injury to the industries by the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act. The delegation to the provinces of power to adopt the act was not conferring legislative power any more than if the power were give the Chief Justice of Canada to fix a date for the law coming into force.

On division fifteen members voted for Mr. Bourassa's amendment. They were Messrs. Bourassa, A. Lavergne, Boyer, Bergeron, Sam Hughes, Seagram, Monk, Morin, Leonard, Perley, Paquet, Beauparlant, Verville, Avery and Porter. There were 104 negative votes.

Mr. Monk moved that the whoe question of Sunday observance be left to the provinces. This was defeated by 15 to 102.

Mr. Borden moved the final amendment. He declared himself favorable to Sabbath observance, but thought the bill very defective. He was a member of the Lord's Day Alliance, but when he accepted office in it he stipulated that he might not always see eye to eye with a majority of its members. He believed the act was one for the benefit of the legal profession owing to the litigation it invited. His amendment had for its chief feature that Quebec might regulate the matter of Sunday amusement, and that a public meeting forbidden on Sunday did not include a meeting for divine service. This was defeated on a division of 77 to 39.

It was a straight party division, except that Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lavergne voted with the Opposition.

The motion for third reading was carried on this division reversed. The Commons was then through with the most laborious task it has had this session.

BRITISH GROCERS

CONGRESS TO PRESENT RESOLUTIONS AGAINST CANNED GOODS.

London, July 6.—A number of associations have forwarded resolutions for discussion at the Grocers' Association conference, which is to be held next week. A resolution from Middlesboro recommends members not to keep tinned goods goods in stock until there shall be a guarantee of their quality, and Lancaster urges that they be excluded from the grocers' stocks until the charges against the packers have been disproven.

NAME IS 'DORVAL.'

NEW SEAWANHAKA RACER WILL BE CHRISTENED THIS AFTERNOON.

An interesting ceremony will take place at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at Dorval, this afternoon, when the new racing yacht, recently built for a syndicate of the members for the Seawanhaka contest in 1907, will be christened.

The name chosen for the racer is the 'Dorval.'

This name was agreed upon after the club committee had suggested many others. As it was the intention to give the racer a Canadian appelation, the name selected is considered most appropriate and is sure to be very popular.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR

Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning a man was crushed in an elevator in a building on Grey Nun street, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the morgue.

The men fell five flats in the Montreal Examining Warehouses. He is called Dixon Ballance, nad resided at 24 Marlborough street.

'MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION.'

COURT DECIDES PRODUCTION OF SHAW'S PLAY WAS NOT A VIOLATION OF THE PENAL CODE.

New York, July 6.—The production of George Bernard Shaw's play, 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' in this city during the last theatrical season, was not a violation of the Penal Code, according to a decision handed down by the justices of the Court of Special Sessions to-day. The decision was given in the case of Arnold Daly and Samuel Gumpertz, who were arrested at the time the play was ordered discontinued by the police commissioner. The two defendants are acquitted by the decision announced today.

CORNWALL OLD BOYS.

Cornwall Old Boys reorganized last evening at an enthusiastic meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building, when Dr. H. L. Harrison was re-elected president, Mr. C. A. Roach secretary, and Mr. H. M. Watson treasurer. Other officers will be elected next Friday evening at a further meeting, and arrangements completed for a special excursion to Cornwall on Saturday, Aug. 11, for the reunion of the former sons and daughters of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. It is expected that over a thousand from this city will take advantage of the opportunity to revisit the scenes of their early days.

PROVINCIAL SURPLUS.

A special Quebec despatch to the 'Canada' says that the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, stated yesterday that his report would show a surplus of over $150,000.

GAMBLING RESORTS

Two Raids, and Twenty-Five Arrests Were Made Last Night

FREQUENTERS FINED, AND KEEPERS REMANDED FOR ENQUETE.

The police last night raided No. 244 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and No. 176 St. Dominique street, which places are alleged to have been conducted as gambling houses.

In the St. Dominique street resort, which is situated in the same building as the Standard Hall Dancing Academy, Wilfrid Larin, four attendants, and five visitors, were placed under arrest, and afterwards admitted to bail to appear before the magistrate. A crap table, a roulette table, and other gambling paraphernalia, were seized.

At No. 244 St. Lawrence Boulevard, situate in the premises formerly occupied by the German Club, John Simpson, the proprietor, and fourteen men, were arrested and then admitted to bail as in the other case. Gambling tables and other paraphernalia were also seized at this place and removed to police headquarters.

This morning the men arrested last night charged with being in gambling houses, pleaded guilty, and were each fined $20. Alfred Roussin and Peter Coleman, as proprietors of the houses, also pleaded guilty, and were remanded for enquete.

MR. MORRISON'S DEATH

WARRANT AGAINST THE MOTORMAN APPLIED FOR.

Application has been made before Mr. Lafontaine for a warrant for the arrest, on a charge of manslaughter, of Henri Sansregret, the motorman of the car that run down and killed Mr. John Morrison on St. Lawrence street, last Sunday week.

It was objected on behalf of the Street Railway Company that when a coroner's jury had decided that no crime had been committed a warrant could not be legally issued, and that only the Attorney-General or a judge could order an indictment to be presented to the Grand Jury.

Counsel for Mr. Morrison's family replied that the verdict of the coroner's jury did not affect the right of anyone to lay a complaint on which a warrant could be issued provided that the complain was legal and disclosed a criminal offence.

Counsel on both sides agreed to let the question stand over until Tuesday next.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. E. S. Clouston was in Toronto this week.

Mr. H. Markland Molson has left for a trip down the St. Lawrence Gulf.

Miss Maisie Boyd has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fuller, at Cowansville.

Dr. H. S. Birkett and Mrs. Birkett are expected shortly from their trip to England.

Mrs. Walter Kavanagh and family are are Magnolia, Mass., for the summer season.

Mr. F. W. Ashe is in the Montreal General Hospital, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Lady Laurier and Mrs. R. Dandurand went to Smith's Falls yesterday, returning to Ottawa last evening.

Mr. Wm. Beattie, the Canadian representative of the 'Scottish American,' is spending a few weeks in the city.

The Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Osborne, Montreal, were guests this week of the Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Brown, of Cowansville.

The Hon. Robert Mackay and Mrs. Mackay and family have left to spend the next two months at their summer residence, St. Andrew's, N.B.

Mrs. Andrew Allan, Mrs. H. B. Yates, the Misses Hazel and Doris Allan, and Miss Beatrice Caverhill, were in Quebec on Thursday, from Cacouna,

Mr. Henry Miles is at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, where he will spend some weeks. Mr. Miles and his family are occupying the Ostott Cottage for the season.

Mr. S. G. Archibald sailed from London yesterday for Montreal, on his way from Cairo, Egypt, to rejoin his family, who are passing the summer at Old Orchard Beach, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miles. He will return to Cairo in September.

His Excellency the Governor-General will, after the close of Parliament, leave on a yachting trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland. The trip will occupy five or six weeks, and His Excellency will later visit the new Provinces and British Columbia.

The marriage of Miss Nora Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Elliott, to Mr. Geo. H. Simpson, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Simpson, of Manchester, England, takes place at St. George's Church this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. The wedding will be a very quiet one. They will make their future home in Montreal.

On July 4th a pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride, Rose Bower, St. Charles, when Miss Harriett Hodgson was united in marriage to Mr. Charles V. Hodgson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Wyman. The house was prettily decorated with roses and ferns. The bride wore a gown of white silk, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Annie H. Hodgson, sister of the groom, and Mr. Edwin Hodgson, brother of the bride, was best man. After luncheon was served Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson left on the afternoon boat, the bride wearing a grey cloth Eton suit with hat to match. On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson will reside at Maplebee, St. Charles, Que.

SIR JOSEPH WARD

THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Oyster Bay, L.I., July 6.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon today Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier of New Zealand. His engagement with the President was arranged through Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador. He arrived on the 12.20 train from New York, and will return to that city later in the afternoon.

Before proceeding to Sagamore Hill in the President's carriage, Sir Joseph said he was most interested in discussing with the President the possibility of negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and New Zealand. The latter country, he said, had a surplus of wool and gum. New Zealand could negotiate such a treaty with the United States without reference to the British Government, and Sir Joseph said he was prepared and was anxious to take the official preliminary steps in the matter before he leaves this country.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS BEGINS TO-DAY IN LONDON.

London, July 6.—With a couple of receptions, the programme of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire Congress begins to-morrow. Altogether 250 representatives of the colonies are now here, Canad sending the largest quota. The business proceedings open on Tuesday morning. On Friday thirty delegates will be presented to the King, four to be chosen from the Canadians. The programme of business and entertainment occupies three weeks, including the provincial tour.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

RETURNS SHOW 175,000 NEW SETTLERS LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, July 7.—The total immigration into Canada during the fiscal year that closed last week totalled about 175,000, which is 20 percent in advance of the previous year, and far and away the best showing in the country's history. The largest increase was in the arrivals from Birtain and from the United States.

There was a decrease in the arrivals from continental Europe.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Czar's proposed yachting trip has been abandoned owing to the appearance of a mysterious looking craft and the subsequent finding of mines in the Gulf of Finland. There was rioting in St. Petersburg yesterday among the employees of the Government printing office.

Turkey is preparing a military expedition to uphold the authority of the Sultan in Central Arabia.

The British Government has refused permission to Sven Hodin, the Swedish explorer, to enter Thibet, and permission is refused to British subjects also.

Hailstones as big as oranges wrought havoc in Valencia, Spain, yesterday. Crops were destroyed, fifty persons injured, and a little child killed.

Birmingham has set apart to-day and Monday to celebrate with almost royal honors the seventieth birthday of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, his thirty years as its representative in Parliament, and his life-long services to the city.

Sir Joseph Ward, the new Premier of New Zealand, was yesterday the guest of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. He is anxious to secure reciprocity between the United States and New Zealand.

The Lord's Day Bill passed its third reading in the Dominion House of Commons, at 3.30 this morning.

A hundred and seventy-five thousand new settlers entered Canada last year, the largest number in any year in our history.

The Dominion Minister of Finance is calculating this year on a surplus of $12,500,000 over the ordinary expenditures, and if the capital expenditure be included in the calculations, a net increase of $800,000.

The Rev. Father Paradis, a government colonization missionary, expresses his firm belief that there is as much gold in the region from Temiscaming to Labrador as there is in the Transvaal.

The police raided two alleged gambling houses last night and arrested twenty-five men.

The Finance Committee has decided that it cannot increase the wages of the civic laborers this year.

There was a lively time at the meeting of the Civic Police Committee yesterday afternoon, and the city attorney had to be called in twice to adjudicate between Ald. Gallery and the chairman, Ald. Proulx.

The Westmount Council characterizes the report of the committee sent to examine filtration plants in the United States as biased and misleading.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

Ottawa, July 7.—The James Bay Railway Company has obtained the consent of the Governor-in-Council to change its name to the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, with authorized capital of five millions, and offices in Montreal, to manufacture and deal in all classes of rubber goods and to acquire other companies carrying on a similar business. The incorporators are Messrs. E. F. Surveyer, A. C. Casgrain, J. W. Weldon, E. M. McDougall, and S. H. Lehuray, all of Montreal.

Incorporation has been granted under the Companies Act to the Para Docks Limited, with an authorized capital of seventeen millions, and head offices in Toronto, to construct docks, warehouses, etc., and to carry on a shipping business either inside or outside of Canada. The charter is taken out in the names of two solicitors, three solicitors' clerks, an accountant, and a bookkeeper, all of Toronto.

Other new companies are the Clark Automatic Nut Lock Company, with a capital of half a million, and Messrs. Berard and Major, with an authorized capital of $200,000, both with headquarters in Montreal.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN TARIFF WAR.

Vienna, July 6.—Servia having declined to make concessions in the matter of Austrian imports, the government of Austria-Hungary to-day closed the frontier against Servian cattle, and ordered the enforcement of the autonomous customs tariff on other imports from that country. As over 20,000 Servian cattle are now awaiting marketing in Austria, the outbreak of the tariff war is likely to be a serious blow to the Servian stock-raisers.

FINE AND WARM

Just a day beside the sea
Sent from God for you and me;
Ocean's blue beneath, o'erhead;
Sands of gold for us to tread!

Just a world of gold and blue
New to-day for me and you;
Just true love to make, we pray.
All the year a Summer Day!

—Mary Farrah.

Toronto, July 7.—Victoria, 78, 50; Kamloops 100, 70; Calgary, 86, 54; Edmonton, 88, 60; Prince Albert, 84, 60; Qu'Appelle, 84, 58; Winnipeg, 82, 58; Port Arthur, 68, 52; Parry Sound, 78, 60; Toronto, 74, 60; Ottawa, 76, 50; Montreal, 76, 54; Quebec, 76, 52; St. John, 70, 52; Halifax, 76, 46.

Light to moderate variable winds; fine and warm to-day and on Sunday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

DONNELLY — On June 26, 1906, at No. 11 Laurier avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Donnelly.

FLYNN — On July 1, 1906, at 40 Joachim street, Quebec, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flynn.

HAMILTON.—At 210 Elgin street, on June 29, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

MARRIED.

CROMBIE—ATKINS.—At Paris, Ont., on June 25, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Brown, of St. James' Church, Hilda Atkins, daughter of G. T. Atkins, to Edward R. Crombie, of Almonte, Ont.

McARTHUR — COONAN — In this city, on June 19, 1906, in St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Fr. Rioux, C.S.S.R., Thos. A., son of Jas. A. McArthur, to Mary Estelle (Daisy), daughter of Wm. Coonan.
American papers please copy.

M'KINNON—BLACK.—On July 4, 1906, at the residence of Mr. N. H. Black, Eramosa, Ont., brother of the bride, John P. McKinnon, M.D., of Glenallen, and Mary Alice, daughter of Mr. Hugh Black, Rockwood, the Rev. Amos Tovell, Guelph, officiating.

ROBERTON — PEARSON — At Glasgow, Scotland, on June 9, 1906, by the Rev. C. Whitaker, Harpenden, Lewis Alexander Roberton, chartered accountant, Montreal, third son of the late J. P. Roberton, to Mary, daughter of the late Captain Robert Pearson, Maryport, Cumberland, and of Mrs. Alexander Robertson, 31 Blythswood Drive, Glasgow.

VAN BRIDGER — LANGRELL — On July 3, 1906, at St. Peter's Church, Alfred, Ont., by the Rev. J. Arthur Shaw, Ella Langrell, of Alfred, to T. A. Van Bridger, of Plantagenet Springs, Ont.

DIED.

CHOINIERE.—At Joliette, Que., on June 9, 1906, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. S. Vessot, Augustin Choinière, formerly of Sabrevois, Que., aged 79 years and five months.

MACKAY — On June 16, 1906, at 'Dunkeld,' 27 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, England, Daniel James Mackay, aged 53 years.

McILROY — In Kingston, Ont., on July 4, 1906, the Rev. James McIlroy, aged sixty years.

SHARP — On July 5, 1906, at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Jane Venoble, daughter of the late Thos. Venoble, of Dundas, and widow of the late John Sharp, Ottawa.

SMITH — On June 22, 1906, at Rydens Grove, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, Walter, youngest son of the late Francis and Elizabeth Smith, of Harbledown, Canterbury, Kent, in his 87th year.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 3.

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.

You'll get a better piano, and it will cost you less if you deal with the reliable house of Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

TEES & CO'S
DESKS
ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT
TEES, 300 St. James St

MONUMENTS

MONEY VALUE
is important, yet no one buys a monument for investing

HONESTY
is a good policy, but not in itself sufficient protection against many disappointments

EFFICIENCY
when added to these, insures every customer entire

SATISFACTION.

—THE—
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO.
Monumental Experts,
Quarry owners and Manufacturers
Canadian Branch 290 BLEURY ST.

YOU ASSUME NO RISK . .

When you have THE LOCKER CO. set your TILES and MOSAICS, as they only do 1st Grade work. See them at

113 Notre Dame St. West.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Saturday, July 7.

This establishment closes at ONE o'clock on Saturday during July and August and on other days at 5.30 p.m.

TO THAT MAMMOTH SHIRTWAIST SALE WE ADD
4000 Exclusive Style Waists

It's the best Shirtwaist news of the summer, for to-day in addition to thousands of dainty warm weather creations, we have added a fresh lot of 4000 waists made by one of the best makers in the land.

COME AND SELECT YOUR SUMMER SUPPLY AT HALF PRICE.

$1.65 Lawn Waist 97c
Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waist, made in bolero effect, trimmed with fine Hamburg embroidery insertion and clusters of tucks, embroidery collar, back trimmed with hemstitched tucks and in clusters, sleeves tucked and trimmed with embroidery insertion. Regular, $3.00 Special July price 97c

$3.00 Lawn Waist $1.85
Ladies' White Lawn Waists, finished in front with clusters of fine pin tucks and three rows of embroidery insertion, buttoned at back and trimmed with two clusters of pin tucks, has the new short sleeves, collar finished with embroidery insertion. July Special Sale price $1.85

THE GREAT WASH FABRIC SALE
Offers Exceptional Values Monday

You could not duplicate the values at any other store, even at regular prices. This is positively the Wash Fabric Sale of the year. This morning the department is crowded with eager buyers, but so immense is the multitude of stupendous bargains that there will be ample for Monday Shoppers.

90 pieces Fancy Voiles, Muslins and Metalasse, all of superior quality, pretty neat designs, in all colors, on White grounds. Regular value, 15c to 25c. Special July Price 12c

89 pieces New Muslins, French Organdies, Sancoucie Batiste, Swiss Embroidered Muslins, Fancy Challies, Delaine and Pompadore Muslin, all fresh, new and crisp, worth from 25c to 35c in the regular way. Our Special July Sale Price 15c

GREAT JULY SALE OF DRESS GOODS
Breaks all Previous Records

You may never see such Dress Goods values again; they are certainly the best values offered in Montreal to-day; all the newest and most popular weaves, underpriced, and in many cases original low pricings cut in two. Read what's for Monday:—

Grenadines in Silk and Wool. Regular, 45c. July Sale Price 25c

Fancy Lustre, dark colors. Regular, 60c. July Sale Price 39c

Canvas Cloth, new colors. Regular, 65c. July Sale Price. 39c

Plain Jersey Cloth, Cream only. Regular, 95c. July Sale Price 45c

Black Crepoline, all wool, Regular, $1.25. July Sale Price 79c

French Suitings, Silk and Wool. Regular, $1.25. July Sale Price 79c

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

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

25 p.c. Off All Hammocks.

These are the days when everyone appreciates the comforts of a hammock.

Make your family happy by sending them one while they're in the country.

But don't delay, send it now—to-day.

A hammock is really a necessity during the warm summer months.

It can be attached almost anywhere—on your lawn, balcony, or verandah.

Our hammocks are strongly made in pretty Oriental colorings and patterns.

Fitted with a soft, well-padded, comfortable cushion which forms a support for your head.

Prices $2.50 to $6.25 less 25 p.c.

Then we have a hammock attached to a support and covered with an awning.

It can be placed anywhere, and can be used either as a chair or hammock.

Price complete with support and awning $21.25 less 25 p.c.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Sts.

Removing Stains

Don't ruin the face of your goods before sending them to an expert. Most stains, with careful handling, can be removed and goods cleaned like new, if color of goods is not destroyed. Some stains cannot be removed without injury to goods. If we say we can't, we will pay $50.00 to any one showing us how.

Dyeing and Cleaning of all kinds.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO

Offices and Agents throughout the city

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7.

THE SALISBURY DISASTER

CITIZENS OF ENGLISH TOWN INDIGNANT AT ALLEGATION THAT VICTIMS WERE ROBBED.

Salisbury, July 6.—The people of this city are very indignant over the allegation that victims of the railway disaster were robbed. Over $125,000 was turned over to the police, but only $12 was found on the body of Mr. Frank W. Koch. Special inquiries are being made concerning $2,000 supposed to be missing.

OBITUARY

CHARLES PAINE.

New York, July 6.—Charles Paine, who died in Tenafly, N.J., on Wednesday, had a long and successful career as an engineer and railway manager. For the seven years prior to his death he was general manager of the Panama Railroad. Before he occupied that position he was connected with the Vermont and Canada, the Erie, the New York, West Shore and Buffalo and other roads. Mr. Paine was born in New Hampshire in 1830.

MAJOR-GENERAL MECKEL.

Berlin, July 6.—Major-General Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan, died to-day. He went to Japan in 1885, stayed there three years, reorganized the Japanese army, and wrote a book on tactics. Field Marshal Oyama, after the battle of Mukden, telegraphed to Gen. Meckel, ascribing his success to Meckel's instructions.

The Leeds (England) police constable, E. T. Jones, who some time ago sent a picture to the Royal Academy, which was accepted but afterwards crowded out, has tempted fortune again, and another work from his brush—a landscape—has been accepted for the forthcoming exhibition.

THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

The new Lindsay building might fittingly be termed The Temple of Music, so generously has this magnificent structure been equipped for its purpose. All visitors are welcome, whether they are purchasers or not. Sole Agency for Chickering & Sons, Heintzman & Co., and Wormwith Pianos. C. W. Lindsay Limited, 512 St. Catherine street, west. East End Branch. 394 St. Catherine street, east. Ottawa Warerooms, 141 Sparks street.

THE WAR MEMORIAL FOR DOMINION SQUARE

Mr. G. W. Hill, the Well-Known Canadian Sculptor, is Just Completing the Work in Paris.

The pedestal for the memorial to the Canadians who fell in the South African war has stood completed in Dominion square ever since last autumn. 'Where is the monument itself?' many people have asked. The question is answered by a timely article written by Mr. William H. Ingram, in the current issue of 'Canada.' Mr. Hill, it will be remembered, found it impossible to secure a suitable 'atelier' in Montreal, or for that matter in any other city in Canada, for such a masterpiece as this Strathcona monument was designed to be, so he went to Paris, 'where,' says Mr. Ingram, 'almost within the shadow of the Pantheon, he pursues his labor of love.'



THE MONUMENT FOR DOMINION SQUARE.

Mr. George W. Hill, the Canadian sculptor, and the statue he is erecting in Paris.

—From 'Canada.'

Recently Mr. Ingram drove over to see him in that picturesque old part of Paris, the Quartier Latin.

'In his atelier,' he says, 'a quaint, rambling, old structure, I found him hard at work, notwithstanding that all the world was out of doors revelling in the 'Bois' or drinking on the boulevards. Clothed in the usual sculptor's smock, his hair curling riotously over his head, his hands whitened by the clay he was moulding, he stood the picture of a sturdy sculptor, his eyes twinkling merrily at seeing anyone who was interested in his work. It naturally needed only a passing remark that I was a compatriot to induce him to give me some details of the masterpiece which is rapidly nearing completion at his hands.

'The idea expressed by the monument is simple but effective. A Strathcona scout has just dismounted from his horse and is examining the spoor or trail of the Boers. While doing so a shell from a hidden battery comes his way. The statue shows his horse rearing up in fright, the young Canadian quickly checking it and at the same time gazing steadily off in the direction from which the shot emanated. The dominant characteristic of the statue is one of motion. The fear in the horse's eyes is very cleverly depicted, and the veins in the distended nostrils stand out in marked contrast to the cool self-possession of the scout, whose first thought is to ascertain the whereabouts of his enemy.

'Mr. Hill has already completed the statue of the scout, and is at present engaged in moulding out the final lines of the horse. The panels of the monument, by the way, have been completed long ago, and represent the battle scenes at Paardeberg and Komati River.'

A portrait of Lord Strathcona in bas-relief, is to be placed in the front of the pedestal to commemorate his splendid public spirit and patriotic loyalty in equipping, maintaining, and sending to the South African war a gallant body of troops, 650 strong.

Mr. Hill was born in 1862, at Shipton, Que., the son of Mr. G. J. Hill, a marble dealer of Richmond. He studied at the famous Academie Julien from about 1889 till 1894, then returned to Montreal and entered on his life's work in a studio in the Board of Trade building. He did a considerable amount of architectural sculpture, and in December, 1903, was successful in the competition for the monument on which he is now engaged.

BLACK DIKE BAND ON MONDAY.



The 'Black Dike Band' has at last arrived in this country, having landed in Quebec by the 'Empress of Ireland.' Conductor Gladney and the members of his band became very popular with the passengers, who enjoyed the band's playing during the voyage over. The 'Black Dike' opens a week's engagement at the Arena on Monday evening, when the following programme will be rendered:—

1. March, 'Stars and Stripes,' (Sousa.)
2. Overture, 'Olympia,' (Ka'liwa).
3. Selection, 'Isianthe,' (Sullivan).
4. Valse, 'Amorettentanze,' (Gung'l).
5. Selection from 'Tannhauser,' (Wagner).
6. Cornet solo, 'The fairies of the water,' (St. Jacome). Mr. Ceres Jackson.
7. Selection, 'The Spring Chicken,' (Monckton).
8. Selection, 'Semiramide,' (Rossini). Test piece at the competition held at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, when the first prize was awarded to the 'Black Dike Band.'

VEGETARIANS' OUTING.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Vegetarian Society of Canada was held last Thursday evening, at their hall, corner of Mountain and St. Catherine streets, at which it was decided to hold a picnic at Cartierville, on Saturday, July 21. Arrangements will be made for a trolley car, and a pleasant time is anticipated. Every lady attending will be given a vegetarian cook book.

J. PALMER & SON
Largest Hair Goods Establishment in Canada . .

Summer Hair Goods

made of naturally wavy hair, that will withstand mountain dew and seashore mist without losing its curl. Only the finest quality hair and best workmanship are represented. The following are a few of our original creations that have proven a great success:

Our Leader—
POMPADOURS, FEATHERWEIGHT TRANSFORMATIONS, WAVY BANGS.

Private Rooms for
SCALP TREATMENT, MARCEL WAVING, HAIR COLORING.

J. PALMER & SON
105 Notre Dame West.



TROY LAUNDRY,
Office and Factory, VERDUN.
Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—
Main 1893—Main 3818—
Up 1999.

BREAKING AN ARMY HORSE

(Samuel van Leer in 'Leslie's Weekly.')

In breaking the young horse you have a more difficult problem, as he must be handled with extreme care and kindness, and the least departure therefrom may ruin the horse. He should be broken with the snap bit, taught gradually, and made much of whenever he is required to do anything new. He is first given the bending lessons, to supple the neck and make him mannerwise, taught to lead and placed upon the longe, a rope or lariat being used for that purpose. He is made to go to the right and left in a circle, change his gait, thrown and taught to lie down at the signal or word of command, to move backward or forward, to passage, turn on the forehand, haunches, etc. In doing this a small whip is used in conjunction with the voice and the reins. It is necessary to be very patient and always kind; one must love him and make much of him whenever he responds to the aids. He soon learns what is required of him and only a few lessons are necessary. Whenever he has responded to the aids he should be relaxed, and he should be allowed to have his head. In order to make him carry himself well and keep the proper arch to his neck, side reins are fastened to the cinch rings on the saddle. These are excellent, and while they make the horse finds them irksome after a time, more or less, if you are kind to him he soon learns to arch his neck and prevent pain from pressure of the bit.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE

COMBINES AND REBATES.

Judgment of Missouri Court Whose Decision Establishes a Notable Precedent.

Particulars in connection with the judgment recently rendered by the Court of the Western District of Missouri in the case of certain packing companies and one railway company for combining in their own interests as against the public in the matter of freight rates, etc., are to hand. It can be safely said that no question has stirred the big corporations or interested the commercial world in recent years, as this investigation has. In its results the case has established a record. The fines have reached figures that were without precedent, and not anticipated by any of those who had watched and studied the proceedings.

Not only in the United States, where the principals in the cases were engaged in business, but in Canada and Great Britain, and other commercial countries the keenest interest has been taken in the trial; and the judgment rendered at its conclusion, which appears below, will contain much food for reflection apart from the excellent form and language in which the judge has expressed his decision, which is regarded somewhat in the light of precedent. The cases referred to were as follows:

United States vs. Swift & Company; United States vs. Cudahy Packing Co.; United States vs. Armour Packing Co.; United States vs. Nelson, Morris & Co.; United States vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Co.; United States vs. Geo. L. Thomas and L. B. Taggart.

The statement of the Court at the rendition of judgment was as follows:

'Verdicts of guilty have been returned by the juries in all these cases, and judgments are now to be entered.

'The cases against the four packing companies and the one against the railway company are in all material respects alike. They are on the same state of facts. The evidence is precisely the same with one exception, and there is a difference in form, and not in effect, as will shortly be made to appear. And as the cases against the five corporations are alike, I shall briefly state them at one time.

'The four packing companies slaughter animals at Kansas City, Kas., and ship the meat, lard and other products to other states and in part to Europe by through shipments on through bills of lading consigned to themselves at European ports.

'The Burlington Railway Company has a line of road from Kansas City to St. Louis. It also has a line from Kansas City to Chicago. And from East St. Louis to New York there is a line over which the Burlington has no control, and is made up of what is called the Clover Leaf, Lehigh Valley and other lines. The Clover Leaf and Burlington are competing lines from East St. Louis to the Indiana line, as the Clover Leaf crosses that line, and the Burlington almost reaches it. Packing house products and many other things are within the same classification as to shipments over the railway lines of the country.

'During the months of May, June and July, 1905, the rates as shown by the schedules and tariffs on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission for packing house products and provisions, in the classifications referred to, from the Mississippi River to New York was 23c. per hundred pounds. The rates from Kansas City to the river was 13 1-2c. The rates across the ocean vary from day to day. The packing houses on June 17th, 1905, made a contract with the Burlington company to continue in force until December 31, 1905 (six and one-half months), to carry the export shipments of the packing houses from the Mississippi River to New York at 23c, the then prevailing existing rate, open to all, and as shown by the tariffs and schedules then on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. The freight charges were to be, and were fully prepaid to the Burlington Company, and after that company took out its charges, the balance was to be, and was, divided proportionately and according to a table of percentages with the Clover Leaf, the Lehigh Valley, and other roads, and the steamship companies were paid a contract rate. As that contract of June 17th, with the Burlington Company was precisely what would have been done with such shipments by such route, the query arises, why was the contract made?

'Ordinarily a contract is not made to cover that which calls for no contract. But the answer to the query is easily made from the agreed statements of facts in the four packing house cases, and is easily made in the railway cases from the evidence.

A REVIEW OF THE FACTS.

'A Mr. Gamble, of Kansas City, under a salary from the Lehigh Valley Railway, but acting in name as an agent of a despatch company, was very solicitous to get the packing house shipments over the Clover Leaf, Lehigh Valley and other roads making a through line east of St. Louis. He had several interviews with the Kansas City agent of the Burlington Company. After seeing his superior officers at Chicago, he wired the Kansas City agent that such proposition could be put through. Then he suggested and obtained a conference at Omaha with the Kansas City agent of the Burlington Company. The first suggestions to the packers were for a shorter time than six and one half months, and the packers replied that it was not attractive, and the six and one-half month's contract did seem attractive to them, if it could be effective, because 23 cents east of the river was a low rate, and before the expiration of the six and one-half months the rate might be raised, not only to them, but to the entire public. Therein was the motive of the packers.

'Why did the Clover Leaf, the Lehigh Valley and connecting roads want in under the contract. They wanted tonnage. They wanted packing house products, and they were anxious to have them at 23 cents, for the obvious reason that without a contract most or all such shipments would go via Chicago, and the Clover Leaf would get none of the shipments, and the Lehigh Valley none, or but a small percent.

CONTRACT WAS SILLY.

'The contention that the Lehigh Valley was not back of this is not at all persuasive. If it were not back of this scheme, then the action of Gamble, and his telegram, and his Chicago and Omaha conferences were but idle pastimes. Stronger than that, his contract was silly. Representing the Despatch Company in name which operated over the Clover Leaf and Lehigh Valley, his salary paid by the Lehigh Valley, he was not only in the scheme, but after consulting with his superior officer, he brought it about. And it was his conception.

'Then why was the Burlington Railway Company in the scheme under the six and one-half months' contract of June 17, 1905?

'The established rate from Kansas City to Chicago was then, as it always is, higher than to the Mississippi river. And from the river east, for 300 miles the Burlington Company was and is a competitor of the Clover Leaf. And as the Burlington Company would want the long haul at the higher rate, it would only give it up for the shorter haul at the lesser rate in order to get all the business.

'Such were the motives of all the parties for entering into the scheme. Possibly it was lawful when entered into, and possibly continued lawful until Aug. 6, or, as sometimes said, Aug. 7. On that day, the Clover Leaf filed a new schedule or tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission, making the rate on goods covered by the classification in question 35 cents from the Mississippi river to New York, being an increase of 12 cents. The packing houses continued to send forward their products for export under the contract of June 17, 1905, prepaying all charges from Kansas City to European, and the Burlington road, the Clover Leaf, Lehigh Valley and other connecting lines carrying the product. For a time all went smoothly. After a time other officers of the Lehigh Valley complained of the 23-cent rate, insisting it should be 35 cents. Why this change of views is not made known. But it is enough to know that the Lehigh Valley complained, and the shipments at the 23 cents rate were at an end. Then came these indictments, and then the trial and verdict of guilty for carrying the products for export after Aug. 6, at the 23-cent rate.

'I state these facts in writing to try to correct the oft-repeated statement that these are rebate cases. It is not so. It is a case of unlawful concession after Aug. 6, at a rate twelve cents less than shown by a tariff then on file at Washington under a contract of June 16, of 23 cents, the then lawful and duly established rate. When the Clover Leaf increased the rate on Aug. 6 to 35 cents, the Lehigh Valley and other connecting lines in the east filed "concurrences," that is to say, the eastern lines agreed to such increase. And in the trial of the packing house cases the agreed statement of facts recited that the Burlington Company agreed to such increases. In the Burlington case, it refused to sign this statement.

TERMS OF THE ELKINS ACT.

'The statute of 1903 (Elkins Act) under which these prosecutions are carried out, recites that:

'It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporations to offer, grant or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination, in respect to the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier.'

'So that, like many other crimes, two must be engaged; or, to restate it, if one is guilty, the other is. If the carrier makes the concession it is guilty, and if the shipper accepts the concession, it is guilty. And the only difference in the evidence of the case is, the shippers agreed that the Burlington is a party to the increase of rates filed by the Clover Leaf on Aug. 6.

'The truth is that the Burlington did not file a concurrence with the Commission, increasing the rate over the Clover Leaf and eastern connections connecting with the Clover Leaf. And as to the contention the Burlington is right. But it is a contention of no possible importance. This is so because on the same or the following day the Burlington filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a tariff of 35 cents from the Mississippi River to New York. And on and after that date no one of the public could ship from that river to New York for less than 35 cents, and it was the same whether the shipments went east from St. Louis over the Clover Leaf or northeast over the Burlington, or east from Hannibal, Keokuk, Burlington or other points on the Burlington lines at the Mississippi river.

'And the contention that the Burlington did not file a "concurrence" to the new and increased tariff rate of the Clover Leaf is of no importance for another reason, namely, the Burlington after Aug. 6, did not turn the freight prepaid over to the Clover Leaf, and in the language of the Elkins Law, 'participates in any rates so filed or published.' So that, on and after Aug. 6, all shippers of like products, of like classification, were compelled to pay 35 cents, while the four packing houses got their goods through at 23 cents.

'Reasonableness of rates is one good thing, and it is important. What is a reasonable rate is often difficult to announce. It is dependent on so many facts that the wisest of honest men often differ. But the commerce laws also require equality of rates, and the public is as much, and possibly more, interested in that than the amount of rates. And if at a time when the established rate is low, a long time contract for carrying at that rate can be entered into, enforced and carried out in the face of any increase of rate to all others, then the law becomes a farce and mockery.

'In my opinion the contract of June 17, was of doubtful validity when made, and after Aug. 7 was a 'device' within the meaning of the law. Of so much of the case I am not in the slightest doubt. To me it does not admit of argument, and I have used these many words because of the insistent and oft-repeated statements by outsiders what the cases mean.

THE QUESTION OF EXPORT SHIPMENT.

'Whether the statutes cover export shipments is a more serious question. That question I discussed in my opinion of May 22, in deciding the demurrer in the Burlington case. The Interstate Commerce Commission has several times said that the statutes cover exports. Other men of great ability say they do not, and like many other questions there is no way of concluding the question except by decision of the highest court of the land.

'But in the meantime I must state my conclusions, I must make my rulings. But the conclusions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are embarrassing. After stating that the laws in question do cover exports, that tribunal said on the very day before these indictments were returned, that it was a mooted question, and then said the law as to the export features would not be enforced until Congress could act.

'But regardles of what the Commission said, these indictments have been returned and prosecuted to conviction. The constitution covers exports in the same clause that it covers commerce between the states. And the statutes in question do the same, and after a great deal of concern and thought I am unable to see the distinction that defendants' counsel seek to make. They argue that their clients have been tried for failure to file tariffs. This is a mistake. They did file tariffs for export. Possibly they could do that under the import case in 162 U. S., although I repeat that all that was decided in that case was that export goods can be lawfully carried from one seaboard port to another at a lesser rate than goods originating at such port for the other. We have no such case here. The railroads did file tariffs from the Mississippi river to New York, fixing 35 cents for the public. And in the face of that tariff by them filed they made a concession of 12 cents to these packing houses. The excuse or pretext, or device, for that was a contract in form, but utterly invalid after Aug. 6. The shippers and the railroads are in this together. They have been convicted on evidence differing in form, but of the same meaning.

'I am fully persuaded that the verdicts are right. Aside from minor rulings, which I do not recall, I am still satisfied that the rulings on the two important questions were correctly made. There could have been as many counts in each of the indictments against the packing houses as against the railway. But while there was but one count in the indictment against each of the packing concerns, they and the railway are all in this together, under the same pretext, and by reason of the same device, and were all in it for profit.

PENALTIES ARE HEAVY.

'Each of the defendant packing companies and the railway company will pay a fine of $15,000.

'I assess the fines against all the said corporations at the same sum. I do this on full consideration. These parties were all together in this scheme with like motive and purpose. The evidence is the same as against them all, and they are alike guilty. Not one word can be said for or against one that does not apply to all. The corporation that grants concession is neither more nor less guilty than they who receive such benefits, and the form of the indictment cannot change this any more than the case of one who steals and one who knowingly receives stolen goods. Railroads and shippers must be treated alike in case wherein they violate the Elkins law. This is so both under the law and any code of morals. Both shippers and the railroads must understand that, however artful the scheme, there is equal intelligence which will uncover and expose its nakedness. And if railroads and shippers doubt this, they will do well to remember that they are playing against stakes of large fines and judgment imprisonment. And in playing the game they take all the chances.

'I now place on record my views as to the defendants, Thomas and Taggart, in case No. 2533: They were indicted for the crime of conspiracy under section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, the penalty for which is a fine or imprisonment, or both. Formerly the statute required it should be both, but by amendment in 1879 it is left to the discretion of the court. The unlawful thing to be brought about by the conspiracy was to obtain rebates from railways into Kansas City doing an interstate business.

'As has already been seen, it is the same crime in enormity to receive rebates, as it is to pay them. Some people affect to believe that any and everything obtained from a railway is proper enough, while all honest people believe it to be as much of a crime to unlawfully obtain from a railway as from others. And that was what Congress said in the Elkins Act of 1903. And the words creating a crime for paying rebates, are in the same sentence as the words creating a crime for receiving rebates. And because of this, the indictment charged to the defendants with conspiring with George A. Barton, of Barton Brothers, wholesale shoe and leather dealers, to unlawfully receive rebates from divers railways. That George A. Barton, for his firm, did receive large sums of money from various railways through the defendants, was sustained by the evidence, and not a word of evidence to the contrary.

'Not only so, but the following named concerns received the sums stated from the railways, which evidence was allowed in order to show the character of the business defendants were engaged in.

'Barton Brothers received from defendants in the year 1904 $5,581.56, and in the year 1905, $2,639.04, making a total for the two years of $8,220.60.

'The Robert Keith Furniture and Carpet Company, of Kansas City, received rebates from defendants in less than one year of $1,372.57.

'The Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, of Kansas City, received rebates from defendants of $9,300 in four years. They were to receive $10,000.

'The Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, received rebates from defendants of $2,000 a year for four years, which Mr. Emery, the head of the concern, testified was satisfactory.

'The Burnham-Hann-Munger Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, received rebates from defendants for years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the large sum of $44,566.

'There were contracts with other Kansas City concerns, but the amounts of rebates were not uncovered, by reason of deaths and absences in Europe.

'The Hargadine-McKitterick Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, received rebates from defendants of $10,000 in four years.

'The F. P. Kirkendall Shoe Company, of Omaha, received as rebates from defendants of about $1,000, used to help educate a daughter of one of the proprietors.

'So that, as nearly as can be gathered from the evidence, the defendants, after deducting for their own service from money received from railways, paid to the concerns named within four years, as rebates, the enormous sum of $82,459.11. All the evidence fairly shows there were other rebates paid and by them.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS MAY BE TAKEN.

'I assume all these concerns will be proceeded against for receiving these unlawful rebates, which can be done either by indictment or information, as the last vestige of the plea of immunity for corporations has been wiped out by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of March 12, 1906, in the case of Hale vs. Henkle. All the concerns named, and no doubt many others, all over the country, employed defendant Thomas, who had a New York office, to route their shipments, obtain payments for classifications too high, for goods lost and damaged. That was legitimate, honorable and necessary, as any concern of magnitude must have a man to look after such matters, much of which requires knowledge of a technical character. To that extent there is and can be no criticism.

'But the evidence fairly shows that the contracts were a pretext and device to obtain rebates. The defendants either under contracts carrying salaries or contracts carrying commissions largely in excess of what they in person were to have for their own service for what routing they obtained from railways, were enabled to and did receive from the railways, large sums of money which they used to pay the concerns named as rebates. And these rebates were many times more than what the concerns paid the defendants for their services. The names of the railways are not disclosed by the evidence, but it shows there were a number of them.

'These concerns are said to be of high character in business circles, managed by men of high reputable standing, which makes the transactions the more to be condemned. I am strictly within the record, and have only mentioned concerns whose managing officers appeared as a witness, who, after persistent effort hesitatingly gave up evidence of receiving rebates through the agency of defendants, every one of whom received them in the way now to be questioned. They were paid them in currency. Not a dollar was paid by a credit on the books of another concern. Not a dollar was paid for a cheque, nor by a draft. Not a dollar was covered by a receipt or voucher. Pen and ink were never used, and to them the art of writing was a forgotten art. To all of which there was but one exception, and that was just as bad, viz.: a stranger in a fictitious name made a deposit to the credit of one of the concerns named in a New York bank.

HOW SCHEME WAS WORKED.

'But as stated, the rebates were invariably paid in currency, generally in large bills, and in one instance two bills of $1,000 each. The money was carried in envelopes, unmarked and not addressed, and delivered. They were carried by messenger boys, colored men, and in all cases by strangers. No questions were asked, but the money was paid by defendants, and it was railway money, and that money was rebates. And the defendants in paying it intended it as rebates, and the recipients in receiving it received it as rebates. And every man connected with paying it, and every man connected with receiving it, and his concern as well, committed a crime under the Elkins statute of 1903. And they knew it was a crime, because they attempted to conceal it. In every instance the transaction was kept from the books, or if put on the books, as a fictitious entry. And it was kept from the books or the fictitious entry made not by a clerk, who would have been instantly dismissed for doing such work, but it was done by a managing officer.

'In writing this I am only stating evidence, in no way controverted. In most instances Thomas was the principal and Taggart a clerk. But later on Thomas was sick and absent from the country and Taggart was doing the work. But they were together in the work, and together with the shippers were in the conspiracy.

'I am only dealing with the case before the court. I am not dealing with shippers, but I state my belief that discrimination and concessions and rebates will never be brought to an end until carriers and shippers alike are made to understand that all are guilty of a crime. By receiving unlawful rebates, the concerns in question are allowed to do business in competition with others who get no such rebates, and no doubt some of them are driven from business.

ALL FRAUD CAN BE DISCOVERED.

'The ingenuity of traffic managers, in devising rebates and concessions, is no greater than can be uncovered. A recent writer has said that there are more than fifty methods in use. But they are all stupid and silly. Whether they are given in the form of salaries or commissions, or for switching, or for private cars, or demurrage, or false claims for damages or false weights, or false classifications, or covered by illegal contracts, valid in form, make no difference.

'The judgment against Thomas and Taggart will be that of a fine against Thomas of $6,000, and against Taggart of $4,000, and Thomas imprisonment for four months, and Taggart for three months.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, July 6.—King Alfonso to-day sanctioned the appointment of the following ministry, to succeed the cabinet headed by Mor t y Prendergast, which resigned yesterday because the King refused to dissolve the Cortes, at Premier Moret's request, to allow the country to pronounce on his democratic programme:—Premier and Minister of War, Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bernabe Davila; Minister of Finance, Navarro Reverter; Minister of Public Works, Garcia Prieto; Minister of Marine, Alvarado; Minister of Instruction, Amalio Gimento; Minister of Justice, Count Romananones; Signor Gullon, Minister of the Intrior.

The new ministry represents the same general policy as the Moret Cabinet.

SPANISH REFORMS.

Madrid, July 5.—Senor Moret, the Prime Minister, has submitted to King Alfonso a remarkably radical democratic programme, including, among other important reforms, religious freedom and reform of the Senate.

Senor Moret asked the King to dissolve the Cortes to enable a national pronouncement on the programme. His Majesty consulted leading politicians and found that they opposed dissolution but were in favor of Senor Moret's retention in power. Their views will probably be adopted.

NORDHEIMER

PIANO & MUSIC CO., LIMITED

Established 1840.

589 St. Catherine Street West.

Manufacturers of the NORDHEIMER PIANO. Canadian representatives of the STEINWAY, and the only place in Montreal where the METROSTYLE PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO are on daily demonstration.

Full value allowed for old instruments taken in exchange, and the Nordheimer methods and one-price system applied to the purchase of every instrument.

Orders for tuning, repairing, moving and renting pianos will receive prompt attention.

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. They do not drug the nerves. They go to the root of the trouble, invigorate and strengthen the liver and increase the flow of bile into the bowels, which cure constipation. Act directly on the kidneys, heal all kidney irritation. Act on the skin, stimulate and open the pores.

With bowels, kidneys and skin all healthy and working in harmony, the blood is kept pure and rich and there can be no headaches.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are pure fruit juices—combined by a secret process with tonics and intestinal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

Closed Saturday at 1 p.m.

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

For years the public has been looking for a practical low-priced portable keyboard Typewriter, one to equal any of the high-priced in capacity and equality of work, and excels them all in convenience; such a Typewriter is the Blickensderfer No. 5 and 7; prices $40.00 and $55.00. Telephone Up 2651 and our agent will call with a sample.

Pocket Knives and Scissors.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS.

MEN'S POCKET KNIVES, in Pearl, Ivory and Stag.
LADIES' POCKET KNIVES, in Pearl and Ivory.
BOYS' POCKET KNIVES, in Stag, Ivory and Bone.
COMBINATION KNIVES, in Stag and Pearl.
SCISSORS, in all sizes, also CASES OF SCISSORS containing 2, 3 and 4 pairs.

H. BOKER & CO.'S.

SCISSORS, in Embroidery, Cutting Out, Manicuring, Buttonhole and Pocket.
CLAUSS SHEARS, in Nickel and Japan, Straight and Bent, all sizes.
DESK SETS, in Pearl, Gun Metal and Ivory.
MANICURE SETS at all prices.

VEILINGS.

AUTO. VEILS, WATERPROOF CHIFFON, in Navy Blue, Brown, Pale Blue, White, Champagne, Black and Grey.
CHIFFON DRIVING VEILS, in large assortment of colors.
BLACK AND WHITE NET VEILING.
FANCY NAVY AND WHITE VEILING.
LARGE NEW STOCK OF BLACK NETS.

JEWELLERY.

COMPLETE LINE of Souvenir Brooches, Belt Pins, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, Bells, Frames, Napkin Rings, Trays, Match Safes, Spoons, Forks, Paper Knives, Book Marks, and Pen Knives.
Special Line of SPOONS, "King Edward," regular $1.50, for $1.00.
Special Tray of SOUVENIRS at 20c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

WASH BELTS.

In large assortment of styles in Pique, Duck and Linen, at 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c.
The New FRITZE SHEFF BELTS, in White, Black, Pale Blue, Mauve, Brown, Tan, in Kid and Leather.

Bathing Caps.

In Navy, Black, White, Turkey Red, Pale Blue and Black and White Check.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar

Mountain Street Methodist, Calvary Congregational
CHURCHES.
UNITED SERVICES.
11 a.m.—Calvary Church (Guy Street).
7 p.m.—Mountain Street Church.
The Rev. E. H. TIPPETT will preach.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.
Mountain St. Class Meeting join with the Calvary Morning Meeting at 10 a.m. during Union Services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Rev. W. R. Young, B. A., D. D., Pastor.
Morning Subject. "DIVINE FRIENDSHIP"
Evening Subject. "THE ATTRACTION OF JESUS"
Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach at both services.
Visitors Heartily Welcomed.

Douglas Methodist Church.
Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
REV. PROF. ELLIOTT
Will preach in the Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.
VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

DOMINION PARK
EVER INCREASING IN POPULARITY.
MORIN'S MILITARY BAND
Remains For One More Week
COMING JULY 12th:
THE KNABENSHUE AIRSHIP,
Operated by the Inventor.
THE LAST TO TRY—THE FIRST TO FLY.
ADMISSION { ADULTS ..... 10 Cents / CHILDREN ..... 5 Cents
ALL CARS GOING EAST LEAD TO THE PARK.

ARENA OPENING
MONDAY NEXT JULY-9
FOR ONE WEEK, THE FAMOUS
BLACK DIKE BAND
THE FINEST BRASS BAND IN ALL ENGLAND — WINNERS OF THE GREAT $5,000.00 NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.
SIX EVENING CONCERTS AT POPULAR PRICES
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY
THE MEMBERS OF THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY WILL ATTEND MONDAY EVENING'S PERFORMANCE IN A BODY.
Prices: 2000 Seats, 10c. 1000 Reserved Seats, 25c.
Box Seats, 50c Each.
Reserved Seat Tickets on Sale at Star Branch Office, Cor. Peel & St. Catherine Sts

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION!
Three Hours Delightful Sail on the River by Moonlight
under the auspices of the EASTERN MEN'S OWN, an organization of Taylor Presbyterian Church.
MONDAY, JULY 16th.
R. & O. Company's fine steamer BEAUPRE leaves Island Wharf at 8 p.m., Longueuil Ferry Wharf, 8.15. Tickets, 25c. Proceeds in aid of New Organ Fund. Music and Refreshments. Come for a quiet and pleasant sail.

FORGET YOUR TROUBLES
and come to the
PRINTERS' PICNIC
to be held at
CHAMBLY CANTON,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1906.
Special train 1.15 p.m. Prizes for the children.
Fine programme of sports.

A SINGULAR CRIMINAL LAW.

A few days ago the murderer of Mr. Reid, the Paisley man who mysteriously disappeared from Heidelberg last July, having been arrested in Austria, was tried at Feldkirch, and was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The case illustrates a singularity of the Austrian criminal law, to which the Manchester 'Guardian' calls attention. Generally speaking, a premedited murder is punishable by death in Austria, but in cases where between the time of the murder and the arrest the prisoner has been punished for some other crime a sentence of capital punishment cannot be passed upon him. In this case the murderer had served a week's imprisonment for petty theft about January of this year, and to this circumstance alone he is indebted for his life.

HOW TO CURE INSOMNIA.

There are several common sense ways of obtaining sleep. One of these is the application of cold wet cloths to the back of the head and neck. This treatment will not be followed by a reaction if it is continued for a number of minutes, and it often works surprisingly well. Another way of solving the problem is to soak the feet in a hot bath until the veins become dilated with blood; or the whole body up to the hips may be given a hot soak. With some people a two or three minute hip bath is the most effective remedy. Others find help in a few slow exercises which do not jar or excite the system, but simply bring some fatigue to the big muscles of the trunk and limbs. Friction of the skin, especially of the lower part of the body, is another means.—'World's Work.'

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

ART ASSOCIATION
23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Bronzes, and Casts.
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except Sunday
Admission 25 cents

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.
SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.
The Young Men's Meeting this week will be conducted by Mr. C. W. SCRIMGEOUR, of Dundee, Scotland.
SUNDAY, 3 P. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE-CLASS.
Leader this week, Mr. J. STUART JAMIESON. Topic: 'First Rejection of Christ at Nazareth.'
TUESDAY, 7 P.M.
WEEK NIGHT BIBLE STUDY.
Topic: 'Conversion of Saul.'
All young men cordially invited to these meetings.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.



LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION
The Annual Church Parade under the auspices of the County Orange Lodge of Montreal will be held at Zion Congregational Church, corner of Mance and Milton street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July 8th. Brethren will assemble at the Hall at 3 p.m. Regalia.
ALEX. GEO. ELLIS, Secretary.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 8th July, 3 p.m.
Quarterly Presentation of Books.
Soloist—Miss JOSLIN.
Open day. Bring your lady friends with you. All welcome.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Sand & Gravel Co., Limited, will be held at Room 31, Alliance Building, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1906, at noon, for the election of Directors and other business.
W. B. TURNER,
July 5, 1906. Secretary-Treasurer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.



Lansdowne Lodge
No. 9, I.O.O.F.
The Regular Meeting of above Lodge will take place in Castle Hall, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, 1906, at 7.30 p.m., sharp, on account of the 13th Anniversary and Public Installation of Officers.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, &c.
CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

July.			Per SS.
6	9.00	a.m.	" Lucania, Cunard.
*6	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
9	9.00	a.m.	" K. Wilhelm der Grosse, N.G. Lloyd.
*9	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
10	9.00	a.m.	" Majestic, White Star.
*10	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
a12	6.00	p.m.	" Tunisian, Allan.
13	9.00	a.m.	" Umbria, Cunard.
*13	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
16	9.00	a.m.	" King Wilhelm II., N.G. Lloyd.
*16	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
17	9.00	a.m.	" Oceanic, White Star.
*17	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
18	6.15	p.m.	" K. Aug. , Victoria, H. Amer.
a19	6.00	p.m.	" Victorian, Allan.
20	9.00	a.m.	" Campania, Cunard.
*20	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
24	9.00	a.m.	" Teutonic, White Star.
*24	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
25	9.00	a.m.	" Deutschland, H. Amer.
a26	6.00	p.m.	" Ionian, Allan.
27	9.00	a.m.	" Etruria, Cunard.
*27	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
30	9.00	a.m.	" Kronprinz Wilhelm, N.G. Lloyd.
*30	6.15	p.m.	" " Supplementary.
31	9.00	a.m.	" White Star.

* Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.
a Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer, the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

A BLIND JUDGE.

The call of Mr. McWilliam, a gentleman afflicted with blindness, to the Bar at Sydney, will bring to recollection in the circumstance that Mr. Pennefather, who was one of the Barons of the Irish Court of Exchequer from 1821 till 1859, was for the last fifteen years of his judicial career wholly bereft of sight. He, however, was able to discharge his judicial duties with efficiency, and on one occasion only was his deprecitation of sight a matter of obvious embarrassment to him on the Bench. He was trying a case in which a man was charged with writing a threatening letter, and on a comparison of the writing of the threatening letter with the writing of a document admittedly in the prisoner's handwriting, the prisoner, who was defending himself, requested that his lordship would examine both the documents and form his own conclusion.—'Westminster Gazette,' London.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

GOLF—Charlie Murray, the Royal Montreal pro., wins the open championship of Canada.
BASEBALL.—The Royals took a game from Buffalo.—Eastern League games.
LACROSSE.—The presidential appointment of officials for to-day's match rendered necessary.
BOWLING.—Yesterday's games at the Westmount Bowling Club.
FOOTBALL.—Local Association met last night and suspended three players.

BASEBALL

ROYALS SCORE A VICTORY IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 6.—By a smart rally in the eighth, when the game appeared as good as lost, the Royals were able to turn the tables on Buffalo and win out by seven runs to six. Brockett did the twirling for the home team, and Leroy acted in a similar capacity for the visitors. Neither pitcher was remarkable for the excellence of his deliveries, although when there seemed to be a fighting chance of victory Leroy worked hard and puzzled the Buffalo batsmen completely.

Buffalo started the scoring in the first, when two runs were scored on a base on balls, two singles and a sacrifice.

In the second inning two errors by Hartman and a hit to right field by McConnell brought about another run.

Montreal tied in the fourth, three runs coming in as a result of four hits, a hit by pitcher and a passed ball. Buffalo scored again and broke the tie in the home team's half of the same inning. McConnell put one to the right field fence for two bases and travelled the rest of the circuit on the outs.

In the fifth Buffalo scored again through another hit by McConnell, a wild pitch by Leroy, and a clean hit by Milligan.

Montreal's half of the seventh was a time of trouble to the homesters. On no less than three occasions was a Montreal man on the third base waiting for the chance to get home. The desperate efforts of the Bisons, however, kept the runs down to one.

Buffalo again scored on hits by Nattress, Milligan and Murphy, the latter crossing the plate for a tally.

Montreal, however, to the surprise of everyone, scored up three runs in the eighth and gained a lead of one. Wagner initiated the movement with a hit to right. Connor followed by putting it to the other side of the field. After Bannon had been dismissed Weidensaul put a long one over the head of Milligan, scoring the two runners and getting round to third himself. There was a dispute on the umpire's decision at third when the umpire ordered Weidensaul to go on home because the ball touched him (the umpire) as it was being returned. After that Buffalo could do nothing and there was no further scoring.

The score—

BUFFALO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nattress, s.s.	4	2	1	2	1	0
Gettman, c.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Murray, r.f.	3	1	3	3	1	0
Milligan, l.f.	4	0	4	0	1	0
Smith, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Hill, 3b.	4	0	1	3	7	1
McConnell, 1b.	4	2	2	14	0	0
McAllister, c.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brockett, p.	4	0	1	0	4	1
Totals	36	6	13	27	17	2

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
J. Bannon, c.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	5	2	2	0	3	0
Connor, 1b.	4	2	2	15	0	0
Huelsman, r.f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
G. Bannon, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Weidensaul, 2b.	3	3	3	1	3	0
Hartman, s.s.	4	0	3	5	6	2
Raub, c.	3	0	0	3	4	0
Leroy, p.	4	0	0	0	5	1
Totals	36	7	10	27	19	3

Score by innings—
Buffalo .. .. 2 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—6
Montreal .. .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 3 0—7

Summary—Earned runs, Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 2. First base on balls, off Brockett, 1 (Weidensaul); off Leroy, 1 (Nattress). Struck out, by Brockett, 1; Leroy, 2. Three-base hits, Weidensaul, Brockett. Two-base hit, McConnell. Sacrifice hit, Murray. Bases on errors, by Buffalo, 5; Montreal, 3. Stolen base, Raub. Left on bases, Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 5. Double play, Hartman, Weidensaul to Connor. Hit by pitcher, by Brockett, 3. Wild pitch, Leroy, 2. Passed balls, by McAllister, 1. Umpires, Kerin and Finneran. Attendance, 1,705.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Rochester, July 6.—Not until the ninth inning were the home team able to get the run necessary to win their game against Toronto to-day. Moran put one behind Frick, when two men were on bases, scoring the winning run.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .. .. .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	0	
Toronto .. .. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1	

Batteries—Henley and Steelman; McGinley and Doran. Umpire, Conahan. Attendance, 1,500.

Jersey City, July 6.—The home team doubled the score on Baltimore to-day by hard hitting.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .. .. .. 0 3 2 0 2 1 0 0 x—8	12	2	
Baltimore .. .. 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4	5	2	

Batteries—Foxen, McCann and Butler; Burchell, McNeal and Hearne. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 1,500.

Providence, July 6.—The second game in the present series here against Newark was won to-day by the Grays.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .. .. .. 2 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—8	13	0	
Newark .. .. 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0—5	8	1	

Batteries—Hardy and Barton; Fertsch and McAuley. Umpire, Kelly.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jersey City	38	20	.655
Buffalo	35	25	.583
Baltimore	32	26	.552
Rochester	31	28	.526
Newark	28	29	.491
Montreal	27	35	.435
Providence	26	37	.413
Toronto	19	37	.339

LACROSSE.

THE NATIONALS' PRESIDENA WILL NOT REFEREE THE GAME THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. Mercier, of the Nationals, will not act as referee in the big lacrosse game to-day after all. A dispute arose between the two clubs over the choice of a judge of play, with the result that Mr. Mercier's appointment fell through. Mr. Foran, the president of the League, was communicated with, and last night word was received that he had appointed Mr. A. G. Pittaway and Mr. David Reynolds to act.

Rumors of all kinds as to the personnel of the teams were rife in lacrosse circles last night, but nothing definite could be gathered. Whether Angus or G. Finlayson would get the doubtful place on the Montreal team, it was said, would probably not be settled until the team came to line up on the field.

The Shamrocks seemed hopeful of getting Hoobin out for the game, and there was some talk of playing Kavanagh on the defence, and Kenny in goal.

BOWLING.

LAST EVENING'S GAMES AT WESTMOUNT.

An excellent lead was played in a rink game on the lawn of the Westmount Bowling Club last evening by Mr. J. H. Horsey, manager of the Dominion Bank of this city. The score was:—

W. W. Pope,	J. H. Horsey,
James Baillie,	G. Waters,
T. H. Christmas,	H. S. Mussen,
R. Thompson,	T. de G. Stewart,
Skip—15.	Skip—17.

In the 'doubles' competition the following game was played:—

J. W. Brown,	D. M. Wilson,
J. H. Louson,	A. Rutherford,
Total—12.	Total—21.

Another 'double' played was the following:—

Fred. Fowler,	S. Rutherford,
E. E. Vipond,	R. Henderson,
Total—14.	Total—21.

BRITISH BOWLERS WILL NO VISIT OTTAWA.

Toronto, July 6.—Owing to the change of the steamship line, the Old Country bowlers will reach Canada and will have to leave a day earlier than at first anticipated. This has meant a slight change in the programme. Owing to the fact that the Dominion Government has taken no steps to help the Association in connection with the visit, and also as the Ottawa Club reports that its finances are such that it cannot do anything towards entertaining the visitors, the programme committee of the O.B.A. has decided to cut out Ottawa entirely. The visitors, therefore, will leave Montreal by special train at midnight on Monday, July 30, arriving in Kingston on the morning of the 31st, and leave there at midnight, arriving at Peterborough on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 1. From there west the programme stands as originally mapped out.

FOOTBALL

SHARP SENTENCES BY THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

That misconduct on the field of play will not be tolerated was the concensus of opinion of the delegates to the meeting of the Montreal Football Association, held last night at the M.A.A.A. Three players had been reported for using abusive language to referees, and these were summarily dealt with, suspensions of from one to three weeks being meted out to the offenders.

A protest from the Point's Club that in their game with Westmount full time had not been played was thrown out.

DECREASE OF LYNCHINGS.
(Chicago 'Tribune.')

It is a hopeful sign of the ultimate suppression of lynching in the South, or at least of its virtual suppression, that many of the Southern Executives are manifesting extraordinary activity in the prosecution of lynchers. In Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, lynching has been almost entirely suppressed, owing to the strenuous efforts of the governors and law authorities, the absence of delays in the courts, the convening of special grand juries, speedy trials following indictments, and speedy penalties following convictions. In the five states, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, which in the past have been the worst offenders, largely owing to the congested black population in those states, which in some counties outnumbers the white population, the number of lynchings steadily decreases, and the courts are more and more called upon to administer justice in all cases of crime, whether committed by blacks or whites. The activity of the authorities in securing indictments of lynchers has been notable.

DISEASE IN WAR.
(London 'Pall-Mall Gazette.')

The Crimea, where two hundred and thirty men per thousand died of disease and only a hundred and fifty per thousand succumbed to wounds, is an old story. But South Africa is of yesterday. The deaths in every thousand men engaged in the Boer war were 63 from disease and 42 from wounds; 746 per 1,000 went into hospital sick, and only 34 wounded. Altogether, from first to last, 450,000 cases were passed through the hospitals owing to disease, or more than twenty times the number on whom injuries were inflicted in actual hostilities. These astonishing and little known figures throw a significant light upon the real economics of war.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN '60 AND NOW.
(Greenville 'News.')

The people of South Carolina are far better off to-day than in 1860. Then there was practically no diversification in industry. Agriculture consumed the energies of the people and formed almost the only basis of the state's wealth. To-day millions of dollars are invested in manufacturing enterprises. The cotton mills and oil mills are flourishing. The phosphate industry is prosperous, and our farms are being cultivated just as successfully and more extensively than in 1860. The energies of the people are well diversified and the distribution of wealth is more in accord with a democratic state.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At.	From
Pennsylvania ..	New York . . .	Hamburg
Indian	New York . . .	Genoa
Prinzess Alice ..	Bremen	New York
Manxman	Liverpool . . .	Montreal
Oscar II.	Copenhagen . .	New York
Gallia	Marseilles . . .	New York
Canopic	St. Michaels . .	Boston
Parthenia	Montreal . . .	Glasgow
Fremona	Montreal . . .	Newcastle
Hungarian	Montreal . . .	London
Inishowen Head	Montreal . . .	Swansea

THE SS. LAKE ERIE.

The C.P.R. SS. Lake Erie sailed at daybreak this morning for Liverpool with the following cabin passengers:—Mr. George T. Addis, Mr. Harry Baker, Mr. Harry W. Braddell, Mrs. A. Braddell, Mrs. M. J. Braddell, Master Edward Braddell, Miss Beatrice M. Bradford, Mr. E. Brown, Miss Frances O. Brown, Miss Rose Bunker, Mr. John Burns, Mr. George W. Campbell, Mr. T. Cattling, Mrs. M. Collins, Mr. Arthur Cox, Mr. Harry Cox, Mrs. H. J. Cox, Master Paul Cox, Mrs. Thomas Cullen, Miss Rose Cullen, Miss Catherine Cullen, Miss B. Cullen, Mr. Dairymple, Mr. Richard Delaney, Mr. J. Dendy, Mrs. Dendy, the Rev. Wingfield Digby, Mr. W. T. Dobson, Mrs. Dobson, Master Arthur Dobson, Mrs. M. J. Donaghy, Miss M. Donaghy, Mr. A. Dyrenforth, Mrs. Dyrenforth, Mrs. F. G. Erskine, Master Athol Erskine, Miss Thelma Erskine, Master Sidney Erskine, Mr. Harold Fisher, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mr. Wm. Flegg, Mrs. Flegg, Mrs. T. P. Foran, Miss Foran, Mr. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Miss Forrest, Mr. J. Foster, Mr. Fullerton, Miss Jessie Green, Mr. A. Gregory, the Hon. Mr. Justice Girouard, Mrs. Girouard, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. F. E. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Robert Hood, Miss Howard, Mr. E. W. Hylton, Mr. B. Ingram, Mrs. Ingram, Miss Lily Ingram, Miss Mary Ingram, Mr. R. Isham, Mrs. Isham, Miss M. Knechel, Miss B. E. Kruss, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mr. E. P. V. Luffman, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Miss R. McAuley, Mrs. W. J. Manson, Miss Dorothy Manson, Miss Winnie Manson, Master Bert Manson, Master Reli Manson, Miss Kate Manson, Mr. J. Munro, Mrs. J. Murphy, Mr. J. T. Murray, Miss Rose Murphy, Mr. James Norwell, Miss Peebles, Mr. W. C. Pochon, Mr. Wm. Roxburgh, Mrs. Roxburgh, Mr. H. Royce, Mr. W. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders, Mr. E. Sanderson, Miss M. Selby, Mrs. Smith and child, Miss Smith, Mr. J. R. Smith, Dr. R. G. C. Stewart, Mrs. Tier and child, Mrs. Treicher, Mr. W. M. Tweedie, Mr. R. E. Walker, Miss D. S. Watson, Miss Williams, Mrs. C. L. Williams, Mr. R. Wilson, Mrs. W. Winning, Mr. M. W. Wolff, Mr. E. J. Wormington, Mrs. Wormington, Master Albert T. Wormington, Master Frank E. Wormington, Miss Phyllis V. Wormington, Mrs. Yauch.

GASPESIEN STILL ASHORE.

The steamer Gaspesien, which was damaged in a collison with floating elevator No. 7, on Wednesday evening, was still aground off St. Helen's Island early this morning.

A RECORD WHEAT CARGO.

A record wheat cargo was brought into port yesterday afternoon by the arrival of the steamer Haddington from Fort William, with 75,200 bushels of grain. This is said to be the largest grain cargo by some hundreds of bushels ever brought to this port. The Haddington is at the Harbor Commissioners' elevator, and is discharging part of her cargo there. Last night she went alongside the SS. Montezuma, of the C.P.R., and unloaded a large quantity of wheat.

The Haddington has been here before this year, but never with such a cargo as this. Captain Delaney states he left Fort William on June 28, and has made a fast run down the lakes and river. The Haddington's grain cargo equalled 2,257 tons.

Following is the list of first class passengers by the Dominion line SS. Dominion, from Liverpool, for Quebec and Montreal:—Mr. John Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss E. E. Brown, Miss Brown, Dr. L. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Bowley Green, Miss J. B. King, Miss S. M. King, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Mrs. Macastell, Mrs. St. Onge, Mr. R. K. Puckle, Mr. G. M. Richardson, Mr. R. F. Rowlands, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss M. E. Rowlands, Mr. W. Tedd, Mr. Tooke, Mrs. Tooke, Mrs. J. A. Turner, Miss E. Turner, Miss Jeanne de Villers, Mr. G. W. Yates.

THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

The C.P.R. new SS. Empress of Ireland reached Quebec early this morning. Following is a list of her saloon passengers:—Mr. W. A. Allan, Mr. H. V. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. C. F. C. Bilbrough, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Mrs. Birkett, Miss Birkett, Miss M. Blanchard, Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. A. A. Brown, Mrs. Bull, Miss Bull, Mr. John Burns, Mr. F. F. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. J. Cholwell, Mrs. Cholwell, Mr. St. John A. Davies, Mr. W. G. Dean, Mr. R. M. Dennistoun, Mrs. Dennistoun, Miss Dennistoun, Miss G. Dennistoun, Mrs. Dennistoun, Miss Drury, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Master Dunsmuir, Mr. M. P. Durack, Mr. W. Eccleston, Mr. G. B. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss M. Edwards, Lady Augusta Fane and maid, Mr. W. Scott, Fell, Miss Fenton, Mrs. G. T. Fulford, Master G. T. Fulford and governess, Mr. J. T. Gnadhiker, Mr. William Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. William Gracie, Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. C. Gregory and infant, Mrs. Gripenwald, Mrs. Haines, Miss Halliday, Mr. E. B. Harford, Mrs. Harford, Mr. W. H. Heald, Mr. Henshaw, Mrs. Henshaw, the Hon. John Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. E. Jarvis, Miss Jarvis, Miss B. Jarvis, Mr. N. Jones, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. L. H. Kirby, Mr. F. J. Langmuir, Miss F. Lisser, Miss M. Macnamara, Mr. F. X. Mathew, Mr. R. McAlpine, Prof. E. W. McBride, Miss A. McDonugh, Mr. B. McEvery, Mrs. McEvery, Mr. F. D. Mercer, Mr. J. P. Nesbitt, Mr. A. Park, Mr. Arthur Piers, Mr. H. R. Pigeon, Mr. E. R. Ricketts, Mr. B. Robinson, Mr. K. H. Rogers, Mr. W. Rogerson, Mr. G. Rublee, Mrs. Rublee, Mr. A. W. Samson, Mrs. H. A. Sanford, Mr. W. J. Shaughnessy, Mrs. G. A. Shirley and maid, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. Stiell, Mrs. Stiell, Mrs. C. Sweeney, Miss D. C. Sweeney, Mr. W. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. J. W. Torrance, Dr. G. Villeneuve, Mrs. Villeneuve, Mr. A. Walker, Mrs. M. Walker, Mrs. W. W. Walton, Miss Walton, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. D. Inglis, Mr. W. D. G. Wright, Mrs. Wrothon and maid.

Many of the young children in Jerusalem saw snow and ice for the first time in their life last February. One child came in with a piece of ice and said: 'I have found a piece of glass, but it is very cold.'

Insanity is infrequent in India, according to a blue book. In Bengal in 1904 the ratio of insane was 2.93 per 1,000 population, against 3.71 in England.

ROAD COMMITTEE

TOLD BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE THERE IS NO MONEY FOR SIDEWALKS.

The Montreal Street Railway Company made a request yesterday afternoon to the Road Committee that they be allowed to construct a siding on Fortification Lane, which shall run off Place d'Armes Hill, the siding to be the length of the frontage of their general office on the lane. The request was referred to the city attorney in order to see if a by-law will have to be passed in order to legalize the privilege.

The committee then took up the question of sidewalks, and the conclusion was reached that $2,000 was needed immediately to repair the wooden sidewalks throughout the city. Ald. Lecours was deputed to appear before the Finance Committee, which was also in session at the same time. Returning after his mission, he reported that the Finance Committee informed him that they had no funds on hand. The sidewalks surrounding the City Hall will, however, be repaired, the Finance Committee having voted $1,900 for that purpose.

Mr. Epstein, of the Canada Newspaper Syndicate, Limited, complained of the manner in which the Riverside-Annex cars were run. The conductors, he said, did not appear to know, themselves, the direction in which the cars should be run or the destination at which they should stop. Mr. Barlow was authorized to look into the matter.

STORMS IN FRANCE

PEOPLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING, AND A HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

Paris, July 6.—Severe storms have occurred in southern France. Half a dozen persons were killed by lightning. The hospital at Hyeres was struck by lightning and destroyed, and a number of other buildings were set on fire. The telegraph lines between Nice and Toulon were blown down. Several small wrecks occurred on the coast.

SUING A PRINCESS

THEY AIDED HER TO ESCAPE FOR A PROMISED REWARD.

Berlin, July 6.—A clerk named Thormann and an innkeeper, Weitzer, will sue the Princess Louise of Belgium for $10,000 and $9,000 respectively, for their services in aiding her to escape from the Palace at Elster, where she was confined after her elopement with Count Mattacpich. They say that Count Mattacpich promised them a big reward, and that the Princess subsequently renewed this promise.

BINDER TWINE SEIZED.

Kingston, Ont., July 6.—Joseph L. Haycock, binder twine inspector, made a valuable seizure near Ottawa of some 5,000 pounds of twine under measurement. The act makes confiscation the penalty.

PARTISAN WAR SCHOOL.

Berlin, July 6.—The executive committee of the Socialistic party has announced its intention to establish a 'partisan war school' in the autumn, with the object of preparing socialistic youths for public life by lectures on national economy, socialism, law, history, science, literature, the natural sciences and debating exercises.

DECLARE FOR THE OPEN SHOP.

Winnipeg, July 6.—As a result of the strike of the union plumbers, employing firms, at a conference to-day, decided to declare for the open shop.

THREE YEARS FOR FORGERY.

Medicine Hat, July 6.—Chief Justice Sifton presided at the Supreme Court sessions here to-day. Charles Rosylese was convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

CALL ANEW FOR TENDERS

FIRE COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN AGAIN WITH NO. 5 STATION.

At the meeting of the Fire and Light Committee yesterday afternoon the question of the contracts yet remaining to be awarded in connection with the new No. 5 fire station came up for settlement. The committee, after deliberation, finally resolved to advertise anew for tenders, in view of the high quotations in those tenders already received. It was also decided to ask the Finance Committee for an additional supplementary appropriation of $10,000, this being the amount which it is estimated will be required in addition to that already appropriated to enable the committee to give all the work out to contractors. The request was, however, held over at the Finance Committee's meeting.

An announcement having been made that the architect, Mr. Dunlop, who had prepared the original plans and specifications for the new station intended to make some alterations in the original plans, Mr. Ferns, superintendent of fire alarms, drew the attention of the committee to the fact that the original plans provide for the accommodation of the new fire alarm department, and expressed the hope that any alterations which might be made would not interfere with the original arrangement in this respect.

The committee decided to ask the Finance Committee for an emergency vote of $1,800 to enable them to effect the necessary repairs to the Collerette ladder, which was damaged at the Coté street fire on Thursday night. This request was not considered by the Finance Committee, but the latter voted an additional $600 to the Fire Department repair account in consideration of the accident.

On the representation of Chief Benoit, the committee sanctioned the purchase of a vehicle for the use of Sub-chief Tremblay, to cost $175.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company to lay gas mains in St. James street and other streets in Ste. Cunegonde, in compliance with the request of the inhabitants, as expressed by petitions to the City Council.

A NEW TOAD STORY

THIS ONE WAS ENTOMBED IN A STONE TOWER FOR 16 YEARS.

Hespeler, Ont., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon as some workmen were repairing the stone tower on the Evangelical Church, which had been leaking, a toad was found buried in the mortar between two stones, with just enough room to move, and was still alive and quite lively. The tower, which is 40 fet high, was built sxteen years ago, and the toad must have been put in its close confinement when the tower was first built. Mr. Walker, who did the repairing, has the toad, which is the color of the mortar, on exhibition at his residence.

ITALIAN RAILWAY

PURCHASE OF THOSE IN THE SOUTH APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT.

Rome, July 6.—Parliament has approved the purchase by the government of the railways in Southern Italy, it paying six million dollars annually for 60 years for the lines. The main railways of the country are now owned by the state.

EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. Saml. Tarrante, the well-known St. Catherine street hair dresser, has decided to close his establishment at eight o'clock p.m. during July and August, Saturdays excepted, thus giving the clerks an opportunity to enjoy the summer evenings. He hopes that others will follow his example.

At the July meeting of the British Army and Navy Veterans' Association five new members were admitted and two applications received. It was decided to hold a trolley drive to Cartierville on July 26. In the absence of the president, Captain Maxwell presided.

EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

The first annual picnic organized by the employees of Messrs. J. C. Duhamel & Co., merchant tailors, was held on Dominion Day at Isle Gros Bois. The party was conveyed to the picnic grounds in Mr. Duhamel's speedy auto-yacht the 'Edna,' which was prettily decorated (or dressed) for the occasion with flags of different nations, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme of sports carried out were attended with the following results:—Ladies' race, 100 yards, first prize, manicure set, won by Miss M. Lalonde; second prize, pair of kid gloves, won by Miss A. Nault; third prize, umbrella, won by Miss L. Plamondon. Gentlemen employees' race, 200 yards, first prize, a cigar case, won by Mr. George Duhamel; second prize, shaving set, won by O. Thomas; third prize, cigar holder, won by M. Desnoyers. High jump, first prize, travelling case, won by A. Gouin. Wild flower bouquet competition, prize a sterling booch, won by Miss L. Leger. Tug of war between employees and guests; prize, a box of cigars, won by the employees. Ladies' open race, prize jewel case, won by Miss B. Duhamel. The entertainment committee was composed as follows:—President, Mrs. J. C. Duhamel; starters, Messrs. A. Hayden and A. Duhamel. Judges, Messrs. A. Lamoureux and J. C. Duhamel.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, report the following list of patents recently obtained through their office:—Canada—H. H. Pitts, acetylene gas generators; W. T. Watson, amusement devices; Z. M. Leger, detachable buttons; W. Hoggard, feeding mechanisms for bottle capping machines; H. H. Pitts, incandescent burners for acetylene and other gases; C. McLeod, disk harrows, H. O. Little, veneer bending machines; J. F. E. Rose, refrigerating milk cans; E. T. Dunas, railway crossing; L. E. Cote, pattern grading machines.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the month of June:—Henry McIntosh, Leslie Dowker, Charles M. Hart, and Edgar Hird, $110 each; the Misses McLennan and the Hon. James Ross, $30 each; the American Tobaco Company and D. K. McLaren, $20 each; Bartlett McLennan, $15; the Bell Telephone Co., $10.79; Charles Gurd, Wm. McNally, P. McLagan, Lovell & Christmas, T. A. Emmans, Mark Workman, F. Fowler, James Simpson, Mrs. C. McArthur, Wilson, Paterson & Co., Geo. H. Mathewson, the Hon. G. A. Drummond, George Boulter, F. J. Hackett, M.D., F. N. Southam, the Can. Rubber Company, C. T. Hare, A. C. Leslie & Co., F. Paul, the Bank of Toronto, $10 each; D. F. Gurd, M.D., W. V. Dawson, Chaleyer & Orkin, L. H. Packard & Co., M. Hicks & Co., the Canada Paper Company, Brodie & Harvie, Miss Margaret McArthur, Fitzgibbon & Schafheitlin, W. Herbert Evans, Hutcheson & Wood, the Wingate Chemical Co., the Toilet Laundry, Dorken Brothers, C. B. Carter, Robert Allan, R. C. Jamieson & Co., C. & J. Esplin, Chaput, Fils & Cie., F. H. Hopkins, R. J. Inglis, Andrew Baillie, Leeming, Miles & Co., $5 each; W. L. Haldiman & Sons, $3 each; H. Jonas & Co., W. L. Chipchase, Mrs. Jas. Morley, Darling Bros., $2 each.

THE CZAR'S TRIP

REPORT THAT MINES WERE DISCOVERED IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

London, July 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the 'Morning Leader' says that the reason for the abandonment of the Czar's yachting trip was the discovery that mines had been placed in the Gulf of Finland, obviously with the intention of blowing up the Imperial yacht. The appearance of a suspicious looking craft in the Gulf led the authorities to employ divers, who found several mines.

DISASTROUS HAILSTORM.

Valencia, Spain, July 6.—A hailstorm to-day killed a child and wounded fifty persons. Hailstones as big as oranges smashed the roofs of houses, causing the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars. The crops in many districts were destroyed, and great distress prevails. Relief is urgently requested.

Sense and Dollars

Go hand-in-hand. The affluent of to-day are those who used good common sense yesterday and the day before. They made a point of saving something each week, and their wealth and independence grew and grew.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS
THE BANK THAT PAYS INTEREST
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TIMES A YEAR
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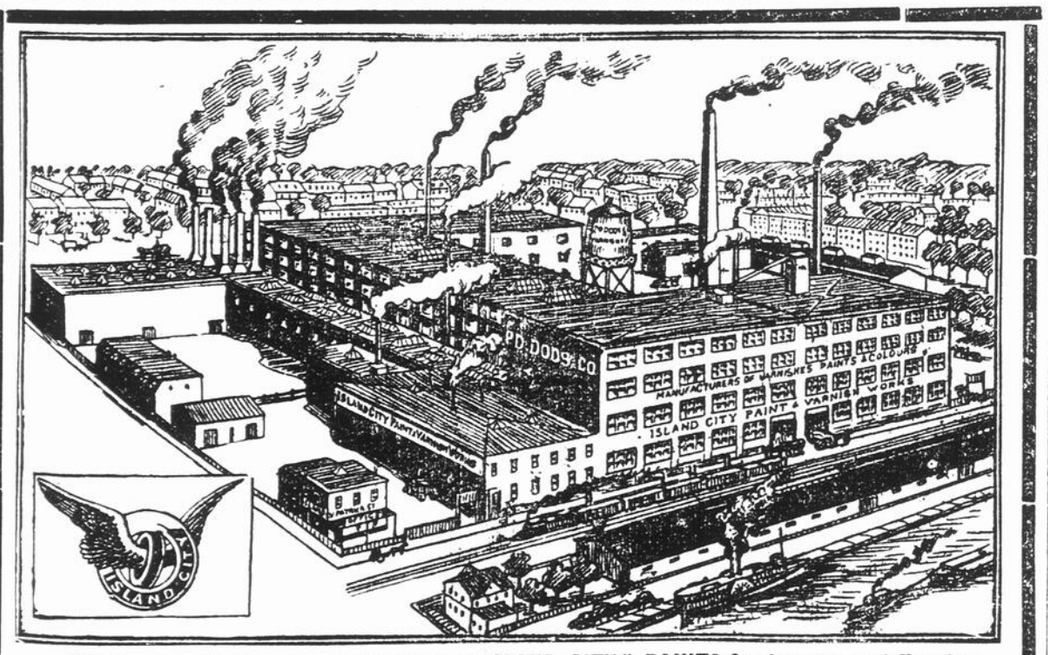
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The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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.'

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JULY

F.M. 5 L.Q. 13 N.M. 21 F.Q. 28

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The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

Toronto is to be congratulated upon the healthy character of her commercial and financial growth during the past three or four years. While she has many natural advantages to aid in the development of her resources, the very best use has been made of them. In striving for the useful dollar, the business houses have opened up markets both in eastern and western Canada that are proving of much value to the city. The province of Ontario has still a wealth of mineral and forest areas which will require Toronto capital for development. Like Quebec and the more eastern provinces, Ontario is suffering from a lack of population, and development must, as a consequence, be comparatively slow. Pioneering work has been, however, much more in evidence in Ontario than in this province, probably because of greater railway facilities, which make it easier for prospectors and woodsmen to delve into the mysteries of the forests. Toronto is the living centre of all these developments, and as new land is broken and new discoveries made, the city will benefit indefinitely. As new territories loom into commercial sight, Toronto will benefit as a distributor of manufactured articles, which will in turn create further production and a perpetual wheel of business activity. The Toronto Street Railway has already had an excess of earnings over those of Montreal, comparing the last fiscal year of both companies. This is not a sign, of course, that Toronto is the greater city, financially or numerically, but it certainly shows to what remarkable extent the city has developed when our all-round expansion is properly taken into consideration. Toronto clearings are still a long way short of those of Montreal, and perhaps will never approach those of this city. The enormous dairy production of Ontario is, to a large extent, reflected in the clearing house returns of this city, although Toronto receives much of the cash benefit derived by farmers on the sale of their produce. The same applies to grain shipments from Ontario and other distant points.

The latest combination or 'trust,' which hails from New York, is called the 'American Farm Products Company,' a name which will readily suggest the purport of the company. The capital stock will be seventeen million dollars, with an issue of debenture bonds of two million dollars. The intention of the promoters is to purchase all farm products direct from the farmer and thus compel the middleman to retire from the field. The corporation has followed the usual combine methods and has bought up and obtained control of butter-making plants and milk supplying concerns that are already in operation. Furthermore, the promoters anticipate that every individual company now handling dairy produce in the country will come under the control of the new corporation. The company is evidently not a 'wild-cat' venture, as there are some of the best known financial and commercial men in New York on the board of directors. A combine such as this recently formed will have at least one sure result, and that is the 'cornering' of the several products that come under its sphere of influence, and it would be well, perhaps, if legislative restrictions could be placed upon the concern to prevent too much of the 'trust' methods being introduced into such a vital domestic market as that of dairy products. Farmers, providers of milk, and the independent butter and cheese makers will sooner or later come under the hammer, and there will be no resultant benefits derived by the country at large. Take away much more of the spending powers of rural America and the era of internal prosperity will pass. Profits will go to the few, and both consumer and producer will pay the piper, while another corporation grows fat and arrogant.

A MONTREAL CELEBRATION.

Our correspondent 'Patricia,' looking on Montreal as the Mother City of more than half the continent,—indeed counting by square miles, of more than nine-tenths of it—thinks that it is time, in these days of old boys' reunions, to go back to the beginnings of things and call together her children of earlier centuries and glory with them in the vast development that has followed the enterprise of our early voyageurs and pioneers. This is an idea heartily to be approved of for more reasons than one. Montreal is greatly in need of some stimulus to her civic pride. We have heard old residents ask: When did a great man ever come out of Montreal? The spirit of the hero is not nursed in a sordid atmosphere, but expands in one of heroic memories. Montreal long had the reputation all over the continent of belonging to a past race and a past age. That notion is passing away as she gets to be better known. It would still, however, do her no harm if she were to assert herself a little and call people together to see what she actually is. The form proposed for this celebration is one for many reasons peculiarly adapted to making it a success. It is not a universal exhibition that could not be carried out without the sacrifice of untold millions. Its region is largely in the realms of the imagination, and, after all, the chief service rendered by a world show is that which it exercises through the imagination. Being independent of vast expenditure, it can know no such word as fail. Be it great or be it small it must be a success. It appeals to both races. And here is the great glory of the idea; we can imagine no enterprise better calculated to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and of the children to the fathers—to draw the older race to the younger, and still more, the younger to the older—and to draw the heart of the older empire to the younger, and still more, that of the younger empire to the older, and, by reviving common memories, to reveal to them that in all that is essential these two are one.

As the year 1892 was approaching, the 'Witness' was somewhat urgent that that year, which was by a happy coincidence the fourth centenary of the discovery of America and the fifth jubilee of the founding of Montreal, should be celebrated here in some way. The proposal of the late Mr. J. X. Perreault, ever fertile in schemes of local patriotism, was the holding of a world wide exhibition. He pointed out what splendid space we had for it between our then exhibition grounds and Sault au Recollet. That scheme was no doubt over ambitious, and as we were discussing modifications of it we lost it. The Columbian idea was too tempting, and many cities immediately went into competition for it, with the result that the prize was carried off by the strongest, namely, Chicago. It was no doubt a good thing for Montreal that she did not attempt what Chicago did at so great a cost to her. The world show idea has grown more and more expensive. It is necessary for every succeeding attempt to outdo the last, so that that form of entertaining the world appeals to fewer and fewer cities. What 'Patricia' has proposed, however, need not be at all beyond our powers. It can take almost any form we choose, and the less expensive, perhaps, the better. There is a certain vulgarity in the display of wealth, quite out of keeping with the nobility of the idea, and an unnecessary waste of powers in trying to make ends meet. As to the manner in which the motherhood of Montreal can best be celebrated, it is a matter that can well be left to the fertile minds of our antiquarian and historic enthusiasts. We only bespeak that the management shall be equally in the hands of both races and religions.

THE BOURASSA PARTY.

It is a very wholesome thing for a Parliament to have men in it who are independent of party, and reckless of party interests as such. Indeed, these men, and these alone, fulfil the true ideal of representative government. Those who bind themselves to a party and vote with it through thick and thin are little else than voting machines to register the strength of the government, or of the opposition to it, in the country, and might largely be replaced by automata. It is the pride of the British parliamentary system that a measure of personal independence remains in it, while under the United States system independence of party is unknown. We therefore hail Mr. Bourassa as a man who has the full courage of his personal convictions and who follows them though all men should be his enemies. We should hail him more if his aims seemed to be patriotic. They no doubt are so from his sectionalist point of view. But his appeal is to sectionalism, and he is not altogether above partyism. In opposing the Sunday laws he thought he saw the opportunity to become personally a leader of those who could be united under the banner of resistance to clerical domination and Ontario domination. This party, according to his own account, was pledged to support him in a singularly preposterous demand, and when its members failed to do so he denounced them in the House as traitors to an agreement he had with them. They, in return, said some things in 'right out meeting' about Mr. Bourassa's being misled by his own unbounded egotism and morbid craving for prominence. The resolution that Mr. Bourassa declares they had bound themselves to support him in was not limited to a demand that the individual provinces should be free from national control in a matter which the constitution made parliament responsible for. That would be undesirable enough from a Canadian point of view. The true Canadian wants as many things to be national as possible, and as few as possible provincial. But, in view of the wide divergence of view between the provinces on the Sunday question, and the close relations between that question and religion, we could excuse an effort in that direction. But Mr. Bourassa did not stop there. He says he had pledged these men to a resolution that the act of parliament should not come into force until every one of the provinces had agreed to it—a resolution which would have made any one province a despot over the whole. It is hardly to be believed that more than one man could have committed himself to so preposterous a proposition as this. At all events the Bourassa party has, in the presence of the House, burst, like a rocket, into brilliant sparks of mutual disdain.

THE OLD PROBLEM.

The letter of 'Presbyterian' on the difference between Arminianism and Calvinism is a good specimen of the sort of disputes over insoluble problems which have for centuries wasted the energies of the church. We do not begin to deplore the amount of keen thought and reason spent in such enquiry. No theme is more noble or worthy of thought. But it is deplorable that it should have so long kept the church apart. There was a time indeed when the view that a man took on one side or other of the points with which 'Presbyterian' so ably deals was regarded as a matter of life or death. A man was accounted a believer or a heretic according as he agreed or disagreed with the view held by the man who judged him. That has happily passed away, and left nothing but the trace of odium theologicum, which even reveals itself in the tone of this letter at its beginning and at its end, and which is still painfully manifest in the terms in which some denominational theologians still set forth the belief of those who hold the opposite view to themselves. All the time, it is obvious that both are right and both are wrong. No one has ever been able to solve the problem how God can be sovereign and the will of man can be free; how God can be almighty and holy and not prevent sin. We know, however, that God is almighty and sovereign over all events, and we know also that man exercises free choice and is responsible for his acts. The antinomy is the same in the matter of salvation; we have to accept both facts as they are many times in Scripture placed side by side. 'No man can come unto me except the Father draw him'; and 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.' There is absolute sovereignty in the one clause and absolute human choice and volition in the other. It is well to print such arguments as those we have given space to, as they enable people to see the truth from each other's point of view, if they only will. The whole trouble is of a piece with the difference that caused a battle between two knights, one of whom maintained that a certain shield was gold and the other that it was silver. After they had done each other great harm and themselves no good, each found himself on the opposite side of the shield to that at which he had entered the lists, and each saw that the other was right as well as himself. It would be better if the contestants of to-day could follow the old rules of knightly courtesy rather than using harsh speech against each other. The whole discussion is interesting enough, but no ground at all for Christians to excommunicate each other or to decline to be members of the same church. There are churches where both views are held indiscriminately, and where they distress no one. Indeed, 'Presbyterian' tells us that there are Methodists who preach essential Calvinism and Presbyterians who preach essential Arminianism. We presume that, for the most part, the preachers do not know which they are preaching, and are little the worse soul winners for the lack of that knowledge.

JOY IN ISRAEL.

Our feet shall stand within Thy walls, O Jerusalem! A change of policy by the Sultan of Turkey, which will have an important influence on the European situation, was announced at the Zionist conference in Toronto this week by Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, president of the Federation of Zionist societies of Canada. All restrictions on the settlement of Jews in Palestine have been removed, and they are now welcome to enter the country, purchase land, form settlements and pursue their industries under the protection of the Sultan's government. It is impossible to over-estimate the effect of this change in the attitude of the Sultan towards the Jewish people. No wonder the assembled delegates to the Toronto conference became wildly enthusiastic when they heard the announcement. To them it seemed as though at last the God of Israel had taken pity on His suffering people, and opened the way for their return to their ancient home. There are between five and six million Jews in Russia, eleven million in all the world. Many thousands are yearly fleeing from persecution and massacre in that empire, creating by emigration serious economical and social problems in Europe and America. To find a land of refuge where they would be allowed freedom and enjoy protection was the great question to which their leaders addressed themselves. Zionism and, more recently, the Jewish Colonization Organization, grew out of the necessity for finding an answer. Palestine, a land without people, was the first choice for a people without land, as well as being the home towards which their hearts and hopes have turned for two thousand years. But it was closed against them. Now the barriers have been removed, they are free to enter in and possess the land, and to many it will appear as the first step in the fulfillment of prophecy.

Apart from mystical associations, the action of the Sultan is a stroke of obvious wisdom, placing Russia, an alleged Christian and civilized nation, in a position of inferiority to Turkey in its treatment of a people by no means lacking in influence over the affairs of nations. Even under the restrictions heretofore existing, many wealthy individual Jews and Jewish colonizing societies established colonies in Palestine. Though these have not been uniformly successful, they have proved that the country can be redeemed from its age-long desolation and that the colonists are an industrious, law-abiding people. These facts and the oft-repeated assertion of Russian government officials that the Jews are too intelligent, thrifty and every way capable for the Russians to compete with them, probably had due weight with the Sultan in deciding on giving them leave to settle in Palestine. No doubt having squeezed everything that could be squeezed out of his existing subjects, he sees in the thrifty population that may possibly crowd into Palestine a fruitful field for the tax-gatherers of the future. His realm is, however, in too precarious a condition to make it much worth his while or that of his proposed new subjects to consider what may happen a generation hence. In the meantime the astute monarch of Turkey is no doubt seeking the good will of a powerful ally. If a great migration should take place to the hills of Judah, to the slope of Sharon, and to the valley of Esdraelon, there will be an opportunity to test the fitness of the Jewish race for self-contained nationhood. There is no doubt that the thousands of dollars which have been poured annually into Russia to relieve distress and temper persecution will now be applied as far as possible, and with much greater hopefulness, to peopling and building up the industries, the commerce and the financial prosperity of Turkey. The Holy Land, even if stretched to the extent attributed to the realm of Solomon, 'from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth,' would hardly hold, except in great commercial cities, all the Jewish people who are now in distress. But who knows the possibilities of coming centuries? Those who place their hopes in the future nationhood of that people, with their capital at the Holy city, are full of high hope. 'We will not say,' exclaimed Mr. De Sola, 'as we and our 'fathers have said in the past—next year 'we will meet in Jerusalem—but now, 'this year, we will meet there and begin 'the work of restoration.'

NEWSPAPER SCAVENGERS.

Not very long ago, the front pages of the newspapers of the United States, of the type of the New York 'World' and the New York 'Journal,' and even of respectable dailies and weeklies, were flooded with pictures and writings concerning a girl named Terranova, who had murdered her uncle and aunt, with whom she had lived before her marriage, and who had foully abused her. The girl was interviewed by men and women reporters; she was sketched and photographed in a hundred different poses; she was examined by alienists, whose conclusions or supposed conclusions were reported at length; special writers, including clergymen, were engaged to discuss the life from every point of view; the newspapers acquitted her long before she was brought to trial, as having obeyed 'the higher law' in avenging her outraged honor; every detail of the evidence brought out at her trial, no matter the depth of degradation, no matter how foul, how awful, was printed and commented upon; finally, the girl was acquitted by an emotional jury, and walked out of prison into life again among her fellows.

To-day, the same newspapers are according the same sort of publicity to another case of sex degeneration and perversion followed by murder. As the Wall Street 'Journal' puts it 'The 'newspaper world is agog over the pros-'pect of the most salacious and dis-'gusting murder trial to which that 'world has been treated for many a 'day. Each morning and afternoon 'many highly "respectable home pa-'pers," purveyors of news to our wives 'and daughters, emphasize the proba-'bility that the revelations of the com-'ing trial will be the most shocking and 'dreadful on record.' The 'Journal' goes on to describe how these newspapers await the opening of the doors of a sovereign court, a court of justice, confident that when those doors are opened there will come from them a flood of the offal that the scavengers love, the mouthings of degenerates, vile details of the dirtiest, lowest, most putrid practices known to the race of men and other animals; and all this stinking mess the 'family' newspapers of the United States are waiting to lay upon the breakfast tables of a great country, to place in the hands of the wives, sons and daughters of the men of 'free America.'

It is suggested that if any editor were to send into a home a copy, a single copy, of some depraved French novel, or if he were to place in a daughter's hands the degenerate drivel of a Wilde, a father would almost be justified in taking the law in his own hands; yet an editor may send his reporters to a court of the United States (or Canada), and he may gather under the broad freedom of the country all the vice, rottenness, putridity of any fearful story, and may tell it freely, openly, glorying in the completeness of his tale. The United States, as all readers know, is not unique in this respect. On some occasions, when the putridity of the 'hangman's organs' is more rank than ordinary, we hear them denounced from the pulpit; but, a few weeks afterwards, it is not unusual to hear the same newspapers applauded from the same source. The 'Journal' concludes:—

The laws of the United States make it a misdemeanor to bring into this country certain literature. Again, the postal laws make it a crime to send through the mails salacious postal cards, and many other writings which carry with them corruption. Yet these same laws will protect and assist the distribution of these newspapers, worse, a hundred times, than any mere novel, or any mere picture. To thousands of young girls and boys throughout the United States there is coming in the next few months their first glimpse, their first knowledge of the practices and vices that wrecked the Roman Empire. Two agents will conspire to teach to these young men and women this, their first lesson in vice. The court of the United States is the first. The press of the United States is the second.

This matter would seem eminently one for the consideration of our new Postmaster-General, Mr. Lemieux. Let him take a glance at some of the newspapers of the United States that are now passing through our mails and decide whether or no it is not his duty to stop them because of their immorality. That the murder of 'White' was, there can hardly be a doubt, 'suggested' by the Terranova murder and its vile publicity, and who can tell what crimes the Thaw murder and its newspaper treatment may 'suggest'? Is it not time that respectable heads of families banned and barred these newspaper scavengers from their homes—whether they be of domestic production or imported?

AT MARATHON.

[In the spring of 1906, William Sherring, of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, won the Great Road Race—in the revived Grecian Games—from Marathon to Athens, 26 miles, among more than thirty competitors, from all nations.]

The Persians are at Marathon, to march to
Athens' gate;
The Greek, with a handful behind him,
speaks bitterly of his fate:—
'The Sea, and their ships behind them, to
cover their retreat;
Our wives and children behind us, to share
in our defeat!'
To the boy who said, 'My sword is short!'
the mother curt replied,
'You can cure the shortness of your sword,
by adding to it a stride!'
And the Greeks they 'charged' a mile,
though the Persians thought them mad:
Till victory crowned their standard; while
all Attica was glad!
But one would carry the tidings home—to
old Athena's towers!
He reck'd not of the battle-stain, nor of
the waning hours:—
Tightened his girdle for the task—'tween
the Mountains and the Sea—
And swooned in death within the gates, as
he faltered, 'Victory!'
The centuries have come and gone—Greece
once more in a stir!
Hermetus and Pentilicus stand where they
always were—
And Marathon is a memory to stir to noble
deeds:
And still the 'Road to Athens' is the Road
that Glory leads!
And one brave youth from far away beyond Atlantis' Isle,
Tightened his belt, and took the road, in
old Athenian style:—
He did not bring the news of a victory
others won—
He brought the victory with him, in that
glorious classic run!
They tell us that Canadian suns shone but
on lakes and trees:—
But our youths have shown the world, we
have something more than these!
We taught the world, on Southern veldt,
our boys 'could shoot and ride'!—
And now Canadian triumph swells in fields
before untried!
For who excels in one grand line, may
well excel in more!
And who is the conqueror at home, may
shine on foreign shore!
And though the ancient heroes into shadows all are gone—
We hail once more the Runner, WITH
NEWS FROM MARATHON!

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

St. Catharines, Ont.

MORE COLD STORAGE

LARGE NEW ESTABLISHMENT BEING PLANNED BY LOCAL PRODUCE MERCHANT.

The construction of a commodious and modern cold storage plant, costing several hundred thousand dollars is under contemplation by Mr. James Alexander, wholesale commission merchant, No. 600 St. Paul street.

Speaking of the project, Mr. Alexander said today that he has the question of a large plant in view, but he could only say that when it was built it would be one of the finest plants of its kind on the continent. The plant will be for the exclusive use of Mr. Alexander and his numerous customers, as it is not his intention to make it a public warehouse.

Negotiations are now under way for the purchase of a suitable site.

A German periodical, 'Stahl und Eisen,' figures out that Germany has coal (two hundred and eighty billion tons) to last it two thousand years. England, with a hundred and seventy billion tons, and double the annual consumption, has enough for only four hundred years.

The John Murphy Company Limited

We Close to day at 1 p.m. Saturday, July 7th, 1906.



NEW THINGS IN JULY.

The mere fact that it is July is neither going to keep us from getting in new goods nor you from buying them. The services of this store are all the more valuable to many a lady because she can get a dress novelty any time she wants it, no matter whether it is July or December.

Just now we are showing
—A new line of dresses from New York.
—New midsummer hats.
—New top coats for travelling.
—New Lisle thread armlets with gloves to match.
—New Irish lace from Dublin.

Just the same we are still conducting our
MIDSUMMER STOCKTAKING SALE,
and judging from the character of the offerings, Monday is going to be one of the biggest days of this sale.

REMNANTS OF SILKS Monday .29
Our regular Prices, .50, .65, .75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25

We shall take advantage of the opportunities presented by this stock taking sale of ours to clear out our Silk Remnants on Monday.

525 ends of Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Tamalines, Broches, Louisines, Japs, Surahs, Bengalines, Satins, Herca Remnants, etc., in a very large variety of plain colorings, fancy weaves, and blacks. Our regular selling prices, .50, .65, .75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard. 8 o'clock Monday, .29 per yard.

(No mail or 'phone orders filled.)

LUSTRE SHIRTWAIST SUITS, This Season's Styles, Worth $12.50 to 18.00 Monday, 7.90

We cleared a wholesaler of his entire stock of lustre shirtwaist waist suits. The price we paid was a most remarkable one, considering that they are all of the most fashionable summer styles. They are the very suits for which others will have to pay all the way from $12.50 to $18.00.

Eton coat suits as well as shirtwaist suits. Some trimmed with silk, others with velvet; some have sun pleated skirts, others knife pleated; some have short sleeves.

Monday, $7.90

2000 YARDS OF FANCY MUSLINS .15 to .25 Qualities Monday .10

We are so close to stock taking time that we are almost forced to do things we wouldn't ordinarily think of.

For instance in the muslins we are going to clear out on Monday you'll find lots of .25 qualities that are in effect and design really reproductions of goods far more expensive.

Monday per yard .10

FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS Regular Prices .60, .65, 75 and 85 Monday .58

80 yards of fancy and plain ribbon in Dresden, plaids, fancy stripes, embroidered in silk or fine taffeta, and plain Duchesse with beautiful soft finish, 5 to 6 inches wide in a great many different colors. Regular prices .60, .65, 75 and .85.

Monday .58

18 MODISH SUMMER HATS Regular Prices $15.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00 to $35.00. Monday $9.75

Original Parisian productions, many of them, others our own models. Beautiful hats they are, but no matter, now that the stock taking sale is upon us, they too must be subjected to the indignity of a reduced price.

The regular prices are $15.00, $20.00 $22.50 $25.00 and $35.00

Monday, $9.75

The John Murphy Company Limited



The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole can never be a mouse of any soul.—POPE.

YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS

to go off for **YOUR TIME** every year **doing the same old things in the same old way,** and really if you asked yourself the question you would be compelled to admit in all honesty that pleasures oft indulged in pall.

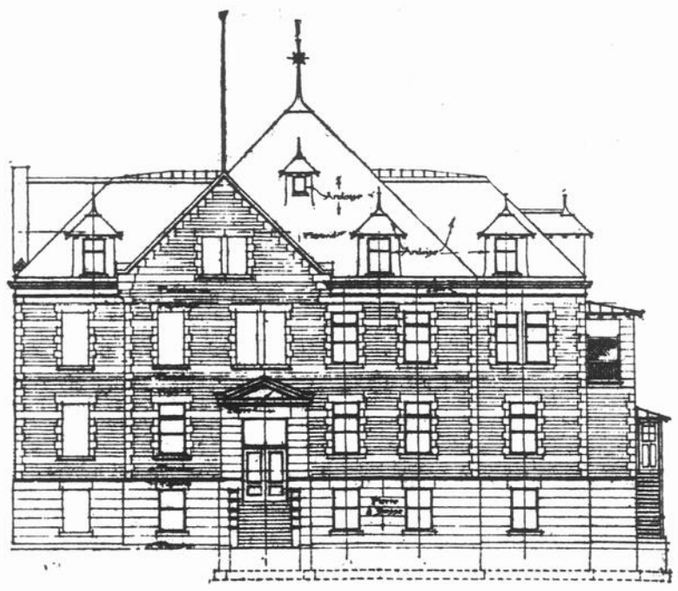
SOMETHING NEW.

A KODAK with you
MEANS A HOLIDAY
enjoyed to the full.

TRY A NEW LINE.

GEO. BARRAT & SON,
146 Peel Street - - Montreal.
Phone Uptown 964.

NEW PRESBYTERY OF ST. LOUIS DE FRANCE



The accompanying design shows the front elevation of the proposed enlarged and remodelled presbytery of St. Louis de France parish, on Laval avenue, just north of Roy street. The cost of the reconstructed building will be over twenty thousand dollars. It will be of specially prepared stone and pressed brick. The contracts for the work were awarded on Thursday as follows:—Stone and brickwork, Messrs. Manny and Rondeau; carpenter and wood work, Messrs. U. Pauzé & Sons; plastering, Messrs. Pelletier and O'Brien; painting, Mr. O. M. Lavoie; electric fixtures, Mr. J. A. Valois; plumbing, steamfitting and roofing, Messrs. Blouin, Desforges and Latourelle. The work of construction will be commenced at once, as the contract must be completed by September next. Messrs. Huot and Payette are the architects. This firm is also preparing plans for a new marble front and steps at the church of St. Louis de France to cost about ten thousand dollars.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SEVENTY YEARS OLD

HIS BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED LAVISHLY IN BIRMINGHAM YESTERDAY.

London, July 6. — Birmingham and the neighborhood will observe July 7 and July 9 as fete days, celebrating the seventieth birthday of Joseph Chamberlain, his thirty years' representation in Parliament, and his life-long municipal services. The city is decorated with flags as though it were a royal reception. There will be fetes, receptions, parades, treats for the schoolchildren and fireworks. The proceedings tomorrow will be non-political, in recognition of Mr. Chamberlain's municipal services. Medals in commemoration of the occasion have been struck, and thousands of them have been distributed. The demonstration on Monday will be political, and be intended largely for the purpose of booming tariff reform, regarding which Mr. Chamberlain sends a message through the press saying: 'Treat foreigners as they treat us; treat your kinsmen better than you treat foreigners.'' Mrs. Endicott, mother of Mrs. Chamberlain, will attend the fetes with the Chamberlain family.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

National Financial Methods Exposed in the Douma

THE ESTIMATES PADDED FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF WAR EXPENSES.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—While the action of the Lower House of Parliament to-day, in appropriating $7,500,000, to be dispensed by the administration for famine relief, was epochal, as the first recognition of the Cabinet by Parliament, and the first step in joint work, its importance was far overshadowed by the revelation of alleged admissions made by M. Kokedsoff, the Finance Minister, in the budget commission, about the padding of estimates for the liquidation of war expenses, in order to be able to extract a larger loan from the foreign markets. The developments made an immense sensation, and were eagerly discussed in the corridors of the chamber, where it was declared that if the statements of the commission members were true, it placed Russian financial methods on a par with those of mushroom South American republics, and would undermine the confidence of foreign financiers in the old guard now managing Russian finances, and immensely complicate future credit operations. All this is fish for the net of the Constitutional Democrats, who see in the revelations the brightest prospect for transferring the administrative power to a responsible cabinet. All of to-day's moves of the Constitutional Democrats point to a realization of the expectation that they may soon be entrusted with the full responsibility of government, unhampered by a bureaucratic ministry.

RIOTING IN THE CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—Rioting occurred to-day among the employees of the government printing office, where the plates for the paper currency are engraved and printed. The men left their work and went into the courtyard of the building, singing the 'Marseillaise.' Gendarmes and Cossacks were summoned and drove back the demonstrators into the building, where, after some parleying, they returned to work. M. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, has removed General Kourloff, the Governor of Minsk.

PREPARE FOR UPRISING.

Helsingfors, July 6.—An important meeting of Russian revolutionary elements was held here yesterday. It included a congress representing the peasants' unions of 24 governments, delegates of the social revolutionary party and the labor group and the Finnish 'Red Guard.' It was decided to call for a general rising in the event of the dissolution of the Douma. Provision was also made for committees, whose duty it will be to keep the peasant informed of the situation, and the government's conduct, and to take steps to prevent a premature outbreak of revolution. It was agreed that the signal for a rising should come from St. Petersburg, and that meanwhile arrangements for it should be made.

PRINCE KILLED COMMANDER.

London, July 6.—A despatch to the 'Telegram' from Copenhagen says that Prince Mikel-Doz, chief of the gendarmerie, quarrelled with Gen. Tshonoff, the commandant of the fortress at Libau, and shot and killed him with a revolver. The affair has caused great excitement.

THE RAVAGES OF WAR

OVER 21,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The general staff issued to-day final statistics respecting the losses of the Russian armies during the war with Japan.

They show that 21,187 men were killed and 115,885 wounded or contusioned. The number of missing is 37,497, and of prisoners of war, 53,897.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH
Cook's Friend
Baking Powder
Purity, Strength, Perfection.
Sold Everywhere.



MY OFFICE HOURS FOR
EYE TESTING
Are Strictly 9 to 1, 2 to 5.
APPOINTMENTS, TEL. UP 1332.
PROF. GRANT, B.O.A.,
Hon. Member Brit. Opt. Asso.
294 West (Old No. 2172) St. Catherine St.
(Opposite Bible House.)

Travel with a
'SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN'
and enjoy your holidays.
PRICE $2.00 TO $5.00
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West,
MONTREAL

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.

THE MAGOG STRIKE

COMPLETE TIE UP AT THE COTTON MILL.

Sherbrooke, July 6. — The strike at the Magog cotton mills is complete. While the other part of the plant, the printing works, and the department dependent thereon, are being operated as usual, nothing whatever is being done in the cotton mill, not a man being at work there yesterday. The strikers still hold out for a general advance of 20 percent in wages, and demand that the company recognize the union. A 10 percent advance in wages had already been voluntarily granted by the company. The company declines to treat with the union, but express themselves as being quite willing to discuss with the employees any differences that there may be between the company and their men.

There has been no disturbances of any kind, the strikers having been very quiet and orderly. Several meetings, all of which have been largely attended, have been held at Fair View Hall, which has been made the headquarters of the strikers.

The strike is being conducted under the guidance of a man named Paquette, from Montreal.

The last strike at Magog was about three years ago, and the result of it was that the men had to go back to work on the company's terms. The results were disastrous alike to the employees and to the town, and recovery from the effects had just about been accomplished.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

PROCEEDINGS IN WINDSOR CASE CEASE SUDDENLY BY ORDER OF ONTARIO ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Windsor, Ont., July 6.—Positive orders addressed to Magistrate Bartlett from Attorney-General Foy, in Toronto, put a sudden quietus to-day upon the legal proceedings against six Windsor bookmakers, arrested ten days ago. Constable Garner, of Fort Erie, was on the stand when the telegram arrived. Attorney Bartlett, who appeared for the prosecution, objected to postponement, asserting the attorney-general had no right to interfere with an action already begun, but Magistrate Bartlett decided to suspend action. Crown-Attorney Rodd has washed his hands of the whole matter, declaring that he cannot accept a case while a test case of the same nature is under appeal. This is believed to be the attorney-general's reason for stopping the proceedings. Garner, in his testimony, practically admits that the trouble arises out of personal enmity begun at a race meeting at Fort Erie. His evidence went to show that he had placed bets with the bookmakers at the track here.



LIGHT WEIGHT JERSEYS AND SWEATERS

We have a full variety of the best makes at very low prices.

Men's Sleeveless or Quarter Sleeve Gauze Boating Jerseys, in white or black, all sizes, at 35c and 50c each.

Men's Lightweight Mesh Wool Sweaters, in white or navy, with turn-down collar, only .. $1.00 each.

Men's Fine Cashmere Jerseys, white or black, with or without sleeves .. .. .. $1.00 to $2.00 each.

Men's one or two-piece Bathing Suits, 75c. $1.00. $1.25 and upwards.

BATHING PANTS, in great variety .. .. 10c, 15c and 25c.
A few Men's UNLINED TWEED COATS, sizes 32 to 38, worth $4.00 to $6.00 each, to be cleared out at .. .. $1.90 each.
A lot of FINE STRAW HATS, worth $1.50 to $2.00 each, for .. .. $1.00 each.
KNOCK-ABOUT HATS, in Linen, Crash and Felt, clearing at .. .. 25c each.
OUTING SHIRTS, LEATHER BELTS, LIGHT WEIGHT SUSPENDERS, in all the best makes, at prices that please.

OPEN EVENINGS

JOHN W. REID & CO., 223 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
One door from Bleury.

Special Machinery for Special purposes, irrespective of cost, has built up the
TOILET LAUNDRY,
"The Laundry That Knows How,"
until now it is easily the leading house in its line in the city.
290 GUY ST. Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

Turkish Rugs.



Now on View at our Temporary Wareroome,
Nos. 450-452 St. James Street,
[NEAR INSPECTOR]
an excellent assortment of
Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners
which must be cleared regardless of cost before removing to our new premises.

We are also offering for Private Sale at very low prices the balance of our
Belfast Linens, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles, Toilet and Honeycomb Quilts, Artist Proof Engravings, etc., etc.

M. HICKS & CO.,
450-452 St. James Street.

SARCASM AT WESTMOUNT

Committee's Report Said to be Inspired by Sellers of Inferior Filters

JEERING REFERENCES TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The solution of the water question at Westmount has been by no means simplified by the presentation of the report of the itinerant committee which had been sent out to examine a number of filtration plants in the United States, with a view to securing information before deciding what system should be adopted for that town.

A reply to this report was yesterday made public by the special sub-committee of the Westmount Water Committee, and the charges and jeering comments made in that reply are such as to promise a bitter controversy.

THE ALBANY SYSTEM.

First of all the sub-committee, which was composed of Messrs. Scott and McGoun, deal with the big system for purifying the water at Albany, remarking:—

'This slow sand filter at Albany belongs to the class that has been recommended for adoption by the city of Montreal, and that would have the support of this committee in any scheme in which Westmount might join with Montreal in a large, permanent and well-considered scheme. The committee are aware that such a scheme is in contemplation by the city of Montreal in connection with a new intake pipe from the pure water of the St. Lawrence river, upon a basis which is expected to diminish rather than increase the cost of supplying water to Montreal; inasmuch as the interest and sinking fund upon the capital cost of constructing the new system will be more than offset by the saving in cost of operation through the adoption of hydraulic power instead of steam for pumping the water into the reservoir. A very slight modification of this scheme would enable Westmount to participate in its advantages, and this committee believe that it could be effected for the town of Westmount at a sum very much less than the annual charge sought to be imposed upon the citizens by the advance in rates to the Water Company now proposed, while temporary relief can, it is believed, be obtained much more simply, cheaply and speedily than by the method of filtration proposed. This Albany system is not what is proposed for us.'

GUIDED BY AN INTERESTED EXPERT.

Proceeding, the committee states that the special itinerant committee placed itself under the guidance of an expert, Mr. Hazen, who, as a member of the firm of Hazen & Whipple, was specially interested in the manufacture and sale of coagulant filters to small towns, which were unable to stand the expense of a really effective filtration, such as the gravity sand system. They further criticize the coagulant system as objectionable, because, to be at all efficient they must be run with great care by highly trained experts, while most of those now in operation had only been used a short time, and yet had failed to demonstrate their permanent value. Further, the use of alum was in itself a dangerous feature of these coagulant systems, as, if the chemical escaped into the water, it would have deleterious results, and would leave the water probably more dangerous than the natural waters of the St. Lawrence, when unpolluted, are now. As to the proposed guarantee of the coagulant system, by empowering the Westmount authorities to, at any time, examine the plant and apply such remedies to defects as might appear necessary, the committee consider this as contrary to law, and impossible of execution.

VISIONARY REMEDIES.

In this connection the reply proceeds: 'Our own lawyers may, of course, suggest guarantees apparently more effective, such as giving ratepayers the right to withhold their rates from the company, and to pay them to the town, in cases of default. But even this is largely visionary. It will require more nerve than councillors or ratepayers have shown in the past to enforce such a remedy, if the company should threaten in the future, as it has threatened in the past, to cut off the water if the rates or hydrant rentals are not paid. The council was intimidated by this threat, and there is no likelihood of the ratepayers risking having their water turned off, simply to correct a deficiency in the guaranteed filtration, when they have submitted to pay when supplied with water known to be contaminated by the outflow of the Verdun sewer.'

FACTS WITHHELD, RECOMMENDATIONS BIASED.

After dealing with a number of other technical points in the report, the reply concluded:—

'The report is misleading in grouping together plain sand filters with coagulant filters, and in attributing to the latter the merits that belong to the former.

'The report is, moreover, inspired by the designers and contractors specially interested in pushing the sale and procuring the establishment of inferior coagulant filters in small towns unwilling to incur the expense of really effective filtration.

'The adoption of coagulant filters by the Water & Power Company, instead of being a step in the direction of a combined system with the city of Montreal, would simply create an additional obstacle to be removed, or a greatly increased expense to be incurred, when the time comes for the adoption of such a combined system.

'The report states that the superintendent at Little Falls explained fully the working of the plant, giving facts and figures for every detail as to cost, efficiency, etc.

'None of these facts and figures have been appended to the report or furnished to the council of Westmount.

'The analysis appended thereto relates to the physical and chemical conditions of the water, and conveys no information on the effect of filtration. The delegates have not given a bacteriological analysis either of our own water or of the water of Little Falls.

SARCASM FOR MR. MURPHY.

'In conclusion, this committee would point out that the delegation was not composed of properly qualified experts. Mr. Ross, no doubt the best informed of the three, is well-known to have arrived at his conclusions mainly on the work of Mr. Hazen above referred to. Dr. Elder appeared before your committee a short time before his appointment and supported the same recommendation as that now contained in the report, but admitted that he had never seen a coagulant filter, and based his practical judgment on the plain sand filtration system at Philadelphia. The only member of the delegation apparently qualified by virtue of his official position is Mr. Murphy, the chairman of this committee, whose extensive experience and wide knowledge of the subject, acquired during the interval between his election to this council and his conversion to the views now embodied in this report, must be patent to all the inhabitants of this town!

'It may further be noted that Dr. Hutchinson, the health officer of this town, was not invited to accompany the deputation.

'The question of cost, the folly of cancelling all claims against the Montreal Water and Power Company for accumulated breaches of contract; the effect on ultimate municipal ownership, and various other features of the proposal, will be dealt with at the public meeting, or in some other manner, by members of this committee, before the vote on the by-law takes place.'

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

PRODUCT WHOLESOME AND FIT FOR CONSUMPTION.

Chicago, July 6.—The report of the joint committee of the Chicago Commercial and the Illinois Manufacturers' Associations, appointed to investigate the meat packing industries of Chicago, together with the report of the experts who accompanied the committee, was made public to-day. The committee says:—

'That a board of experts of the character employed (with professional ideals and guided and influenced by an aesthetic sense, which embodies somethinrg of necessity and something more of luxury), should find the product "wholesome," the "yards generally clean," and the inspection "efficient," seems to cover the situation.

'As a result of this investigation, we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the meat products of the stockyards are wholesome and proper for consumption. We find that the companies have been improving the conditions, that improvements are constantly being made and that the conditions and surroundings at the plants carefully protect the quality of the products.

'The experts say that most of the plants are up-to-date, yet in each there are some sections that are indifferently good. They assert that much of the adverse criticism has had its origin at old buildings which have been added to and adapted to expanding business. Yet when the committee comes to analyze that criticism they find it in part based on principles that are known and part of it on unasthetic sense and a popular demand that food products shall be produced in places conforming to certain somewhat vague ideas. The aesthetic sense embodies something of necessity and something more than luxury, in regard to the latter of which there may be a good deal of misunderstanding.

'Nowhere is there greater vagueness and less definite information than in regard to preservatives. Even scientists differ on this subject. Your committee have investigated by enquiry, by search and by analysis, to determine where preservatives were used, but does not discuss the question of harmfulness from preservatives employed for the supposedy increased dangers resuting from the use of unpreserved products or products differently preserved. It especially commends these questions for further scientific enquiry.

'As regards tuberculosis, we consider that all responsible demands are met by the condemnation of the carcasses effected with extensive active tuberculosis and with generalized tuberculosis. The demands solely of public health would doubtless be met by less strenuous regulations.'

CONVICTED OF REBATING.

Chicago, July 6.—The Chicago & Alton Railroad and John Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, to-day were convicted in the United States District Court of illegally granting rebates to the Schwarchild & Silzberger Packing Company. No sentence was imposed to-day by Judge Landis, pending the arguments for a new trial for the defendants, which will be heard to-morrow.

MUST NOT ENTER THIBET.

London, July 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, stated that the government had refused Svon Hodin, the Swedish explorer, permission to enter Thibet. The government had decided to refuse such permission to British subjects, and what was refused them could not be granted to foreigners.

A LIVELY MEETING

Ald. Gallery Fights Against Immediate Appointment of Quartermaster

ALDERMAN MARIN ENTERS A COMPLAINT AGAINST CAPTAIN BAIGNET.

The meeting of the Police Committee yesterday afternoon was characterized by two very heated discussions. The first arose out of a request signed by a number of citizens of Hochelaga ward, and introduced by Alderman Marin, that Captain Baignet be transferred from No. 11 police station; the second debate was of more interest and importance, and necessitated the calling in of Mr. Ethier on two occasions, to settle points of order disputed by Alderman Gallery, who had several pointed conflicts with the president, Ald. Proulx.

The subject of discussion was the resignation of Mr. J. Kehoe, as quarter-master of the police force, and the question of the appointment of his successor. It had been understood that the resignation would not come into effect until October next, and that the position would not therefore be filled until that date. Mr. Kehoe's letter of resignation, however, was entered on the orders of yesterday, and was duly read.

Alderman Gallery immediately called 'next meeting.'

The chairman said the matter could not be deferred in that way, inasmuch as it was on the orders of the day.

Alderman Gallery begged leave to differ. He said the orders of the day for that committee were not binding in the sense of those of the City Council as ruled by the chairman. 'I object to this matter being 'rail-roaded,' he added, 'through the committee, and I must insist on my privilege—on the privilege of every individual alderman to call next meeting.'

The chairman still ruled against Ald. Gallery, who appealed against the decision and Mr. Ethier was called in to settle the point.

The city attorney expressed the opinion that Alderman Gallery was within his rights, and Mr. Kehoe's resignation was accordingly adjourned until the next meeting.

The next item on the orders of the day was, 'Applications of Captain Fennell and Lieutenant Holland to replace Quartermaster Kehoe.'

The chairman called for the letters to be read.

'No, you don't,' said Alderman Gallery. 'This is a matter that has direct relation to the one that has been postponed until next meeting, and therefore cannot be considered.'

'You can again call next meeting,' said the chairman, sarcastically.

'Of course I can,' retorted Alderman Gallery, 'but I don't intend to. I say these letters cannot be read. It would not be legal. No position is vacant, and so how can you receive applications for that which does not exist.'

'But we don't know what the letters contain!' said the chairman.

'I know,' affirmed Alderman Gallery, 'and so do you know, and so does every member of the committee, and what is the use of pretending otherwise?'

The chairman reiterated his intention to have the letters read and he had the support of the whole committee except Alderman Gallery, who again appealed against the ruling.

Mr. Ethier was accordingly called in for advice a second time. On this occasion his opinion was against Alderman Gallery. The latter, although he agreed to accept the city attorney's ruling, maintained that it was a wrong one, and offered to back his own opinion against Mr. Ethier's to the extent of a bet of fifty dollars.

'Order!' called the chairman.

Alderman Gallery said one objection he had against this question being taken up at present was that there were some ugly rumors going about. They were of a character that he did not care to state publicly, and that might call for a searching investigation.

The two applications for the quartermastership were then read. Captain Fennell wrote in English and Lieutenant Holland applied in English and in French.

The letters were formally referred to the next meeting, and Chief Campeau and the three sub-chiefs were authorized to hold an examination for all those who desired to become candidates for the vacant quartermastership, and report at the next meeting of the committee on Wednesday next.

ATTACK ON CAPTAIN BAIGNET.

A petition was read from a number of residents of Hochelaga Ward asking that Captain Baignet, of No. 11 police station, be transferred to another district because of his alleged unbecoming conduct, and on account of the fact that he is said to have taken an active part in the last municipal election.

Alderman Marin appeared before the committee to support the petition in person. He spoke with much warmth against Captain Baignet, who had, he alleged, openly supported one candidate at the last civic election, and had since ridiculed Ald. Marin. The officer's conduct was very discourteous, and he never saluted Alderman Marin when he met him in the street.

Mr. Duval, who also supported the petition, alleged that at the municipal election one of the captain's men marched at the head of a procession organized in favor of a certain candidate, and he afterwards entered a saloon, where 'paid the treat,' and was afterwards seen under the influence of drink.

Ald. Bumbray said if there was anything in these allegations, a very strict investigation should be held.

Ald. Martin moved that Chief Campeau be instructed to transfer Captain Baignet to another district.

Chief Campeau said Captain Baignet was a competent officer, and he did not think it would be just to proceed against the man before he was heard.

Ald. Gallery wanted to know why this man, if he was competent, should be removed from his post merely because he laughed or smiled. Were the Police Committee going to run its meetings on the model of the Water Committee? A certain city employee had cost him, Ald. Gallery, thousands of dollars in his contested election case, but he had never moved to get him off his place.

It was finally agreed that Captain Baignet should be asked to appear before the next meeting of the committee and reply to the allegations made against him.

OUTSIDE ARRESTS.

A letter was read from the City Attorney, in reply to the requisition from the authorities of Dominion Park and Cote des Neiges, that persons arrested by them might be locked up in the city police stations. Mr. Ethier pointed out that if the requests were granted the city could be held responsible for prisoners detained on illegal arrest.

After some discussion it was decided to reply to the applicants to the effect that the committee would be prepared to meet the requests if the municipalities of Longue Pointe and Cote des Neiges would assume all responsibility, and guarantee the city from loss.

A letter was read from the Hygiene Committee regarding the insanitary condition of the basement of the City Hall, a condition which is believed to arise out of the fact that there is not sufficient accommodation adjoining the Recorder's Court and prisoners' cells.

The Chief of Police was requested to report on the matter.

The Barbers' Association wrote complaining that Chief Campeau had not proceeded in accordance with by-law against those barbers who conduct their business on Sunday.

The chief promised to give attention to the matter.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

When questioned after the meeting regarding the remark about certain rumors that are abroad, Ald. Gallery is reported to have said that these were to the effect that certain officers of the police force had approached members of the committee and offered bribes to secure promotion.

CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL REMOVE DR. CRICHTON'S NAME FROM REGISTER.

Toronto, July 6. — Dr. Alexander Crichton, of Castleton, was found guilty by the Ontario Medical Council this afternoon on the charge of 'Infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional sense,' and the council decided by a vote of 25 to 1, to remove his name from the register as a practising physician. The 'Infamous and disgraceful conduct' consisted in the doctor's advertising that he would cure grip and kindred diseases in a few hours at a stated sum, and the further fact that the cure in question was kept secret. The accused physician was on hand in his own defence, and he was also assisted by counsel. He argued his case in a very able manner, but he did not succeed in saving himself from the council's displeasure. His counsel, Mr. Kerr, of Cobourg, intimated that the decision of the council would be appealed against, and in order that the appeal might be heard before the council's decision could go into effect, the date for the latter was fixed for October 15.

RED CROSS CONVENTION

REPRESENTATIVES OF POWERS SIGN REVISED PROTOCOL.

Geneva, July 6. — The revised Red Cross convention and protocol were signed by the plentipotentiaries of the powers to-night at the final sitting of the International Red Cross Association. One of the articles provides for the pacific settlement by means of arbitration of international conflicts where diplomacy fails to reach an understanding. The delegates of all the powers represented except Great Britain, Japan and Korea, who dissented, voted for a resolution under which such circumstances permit that differences arising in time of peace relative to an interpretation of the convention may be submitted to the permanent tribunal of The Hague.

SERMON TO ORANGEMEN.

The Rev. Charles A. Doudiet, deputy-grand chaplain of British America, who is to preach the anniversary sermon to the Orangemen in Zion Congregational Church, corner of Mance and Milton streets, to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, is the minister who preached the anniversary sermon to the Orangemen on the memorial twelfth of July, 1877, when the late Thomas Lett Hackett was killed in Victoria square while returning from the service in Stanley street Presbyterian Church.

GROVER CLEVELAND ILL.

Princeton, N.J., July 6.—Former President Grover Cleveland, who is ill at his home here, sent down word from his room this morning to a reporter for the Associated Press to the effect that he had been slightly ill, but is feeling better and will be out in a day or two.

SUNK BY A MINE.

London, July 5. — The correspondent at Tokio of the 'Daily Telegraph' reports that the Russian volunteer steamer 'Kitia,' laden with military stores, struck a mine in Possiet Bay and sank.

ATE ICE CREAM AND DIED

MONTREALER PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY IN OTTAWA LAST NIGHT.

Mr. W. J. McEwan, traveller for E. A. Mallette, wholesale liquor merchant, 49 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal, dropped dead at Britannia near Ottawa, last night. He was a heart man, suffering from heart trouble, it is said, and had been warned by physicians against eating ice-cream. He failed to heed this warning, however, and shortly after eating the dessert he became weak while strolling about with some friends in the park, and died in a few minutes. He was about forty-six years of age, and a former Ottawa man. He leaves a wife and family at present Clark street, in the town of St. Lambert.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, July 6.—In recommending the quay extension in the Newcastle City Council, Ald. Richardson said Mr. Burtt, the traffic manager of the Northern Railway, was in communication with Earl Grey, who, showing his love for his old city, was trying to establish a regular steamer service between the St. Lawrence and Newcastle. Canada is the greatest timber country in the world.

Reference was made at the Bristol City Council to the reported condition of Bristol emigrants landing in Canada. Ald. Sheppard said that of the letters received some were satisfactory and some unsatisfactory. He denied that they had failed to point out the difficulties to the emigrants. He said there was need of the Canadian Government appointing an agent to see that emigrants were comfortably housed, pending the finding of employment. Ald. Whitwill said the committee should get the Canadian Government to co-operate in supplying emigrants with funds on the other side.

London, uly 6.—Mr. W. L. Grant, son of Principal Grant, has been appointed to an assistant lectureship in colonial history at Oxford, at a salary of £300 sterling.

London, July 6.—For the Gaspé Railway scheme, the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway will next week issue £750,000 five percent mortgage bonds at £95 for a £100 bond.

VISIT TO EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An excursion of farmers from the counties of Vaudreuil and Soulanges has been organized for Monday next to visit the experimental farm at Ottawa.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Cor. Logan and Papineau avenue.)
Sunday at 3 p.m.
Speaker—MR. BUTLER.
Soloist—MRS. HEGGIE.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FOR SALE.
Little Metis, P. Q.
One of the most complete properties in this delightful neighborhood, including
Large, Roomy Cottage Furnished.
The furniture is very complete, including beds, bedding, and specially designed Dining and Drawing-room Furniture. Hot and cold water throughout the house.
The property also includes well-built barn, ice house, storehouse, etc.
Price $3,000 to Prompt Buyer.
A. E. ABBOTT
151 St. James St.
Tel. Main 2524.

CRESCENT STREET
Superior House for Sale,
Possession September 1st.
Apply—
The Ross Realty Co., Ltd.,
30 ST. JOHN ST.
Phone—Main 5261, Night: East 3743.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY at 42 Victoria street.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO LET NEAR the corner of Sherbrooke and [illegible]. Apply THE SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury street.

WANTED—A TEACHER WITH ELEMENTARY diploma, for a nine months' [illegible] beginning on Sept. 17th, salary $[illegible]. Apply to J. HORACE LORD, Secretary, Grande Ligne, Que.

VISIT WILDER'S
GREAT JULY SALE
10% to 50% Discount on all FURNITURE.
Do not miss this Chance to Secure HIGH-CLASS GOODS at One Half Regular Cost.
H. A. WILDER & CO.,
258 ST. JAMES STREET.
521 ST. CATHERINE STREET, near Peel.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Have Opened Up for Colonization the First Block of 110,000 Acres of

IRRIGATED **FARMS**

Sunny **ALBERTA,**

Calgary District.

CONVENIENT to Railway and Post Office, Market and Schools.

CLIMATE the finest in Canada. Cattle graze out all winter and fatten on prairie hay. The richest soil in the North West.

WILL GROW Winter Wheat, Oats, Barley, Sugar Beets, and almost anything that grows in other parts of Canada.

ONE ACRE will raise as much as any two to four acres in any part of Eastern Canada.

With Irrigation a Crop Never Fails.

The first crop should pay for the land and increase its value four fold. These lands are so cheap and are being taken up so rapidly that not one lot will be left for sale December 31st, 1906.

Special Excursion leaves 17th July.

TELFER & OSGOOD, Selling Agents,
216 Coristine Building, St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Ask for our Special Reduced Rates and Terms.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The committee of the Children's Memorial Hospital, 500 Guy street, beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations received during the month of June, 1906:—

The Misses Atkinson, Ste. Agathe	$ 4.00
Proceeds of bazaar by five small girls	1.51
Children of Berthelet School	Marbles
Mrs. H. Berwick, Robinson,	Scrap Books
Mr. Charles Christie	1.50
Mrs. A. J. Doull	5.00
Miss Latimer's class, Dufferin School	1.00
Mrs. James Emsley, 'The Sherbrooke'	1.00
A Friend, C. M. H.	1.00
A Friend	Underclothing
Mrs. Hart, 109 St. Matthew street	Books
Mrs. Huntman, Summerhill ave.,	Clothing
Miss Carrol Kingman, 75 Redpath street	5.00
W. C. T. U. Mission	Flowers
Lawrence Society W. C. T. U.	Flowers
Mrs. McLaughlin, Windsor Hotel	Coat and Books
Mrs. McCall, 25 Lincoln avenue,	Eggs
The Misses McLennan, 50 Ontario avenue	50.00
Mrs. E. W. Mudge, 22 Chomedy street	5.00
Miss Daisy MacAlpine, Josephine ave.	Scrap Book
Miss McGivern, Protestant Orphan Asylum	Flowers
Master Notman, 22 Summerhill ave.	Clothing
Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, 'Rosemount'	Empty Bottles
Miss Oughtred, 28 Lincoln avenue	Clothing
Mr. A. Ramsay, paint, value	3.68
The Misses Lilias and Jean Reyner	Toys
A Sunday-school Teacher	2.00
St. Alban's School, Brockville	6.00
Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Sherbrooke street	Clothing
The Stoddard Bedding Co.	10.00
Fourth Class, Victoria School.	Flowers
The Misses K. and N. Wylde, Mackay street	Toys

Received by Mrs. Wetherman:—

Mr. W. Armstrong, Victoria square	1.00
The Auer Incandescent Light Co.	2.00
Miss Budden, 1058 Dorchester street	1.00
Mr. J. W. Ashe, Union Bank	2.00
Lady Allan, 'Ravenscrag'	5.00
The Anglo-Canadian Leather Co.	5.00
Sir Montagu Allan	10.00
Bacon Bros., St. Paul street	2.00
Mr. R. H. Bryson, Peel and St. Catherine streets	2.00
Mr. J. P. Black, Vitre street	5.00
Mr. Andrew Baile, 69 McGill street	5.00
Mrs. Charles Cassils, 209 University street	1.00
Mr. C. H. Chouillon, 14 Place Royale	2.00
The Canadian Bag Co., William street	10.00
Mr. Huntley Drummond, Alliance Building	1.00
Dorkin Bros., 140 McGill street,	2.00
Mr. R. J. Dale, Coristine Building	5.00
The Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co.,	5.00
Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co.	5.00
Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, Board of Trade	2.00
Mr. W. Herbert Evans, 250 St. James street	5.00
Mr. G. A. Farmer, Bank of Montreal	2.00
Messrs. Greenshields, Limited	10.00
The Gault Bros. Co., Limited	10.00
Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Mountain street	2.00
Messrs. Hanson Bros.	2.00
Mrs. J. E. Hodgson, Simpson street	1.00
Mr. G. H. Harrower, Beaver Hall Hill	5.00
The Ames-Holden Co., Victoria square	5.00
The H. R. Ives Co., William street	5.00
Mrs. Jack, 270 University street	2.00
Mr. Wm. Jackson, London, Liverpool & Globe	1.00
Mr. R. H. Jamieson, 28 Nazareth street	1.00
Miss Learmont, 793 Sherbrooke street	2.00
Miss Lunn, 4 Park ave	2.00
Mr. Wm. McNally, McGill st	1.00
Mrs. Moyse, 802 Sherbrooke	2.00
John McDougall & Co., William street	2.00
The John Murphy Co., Ltd.	5.00
Mr. Colin McCuaig, Board of Trade	5.00
Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co.	5.00
Messrs. McIntyre, Son & Co.	5.00
Mr. J. W. Molson	5.00
Mr. A. McNider, Bank of Montreal	5.00
Miss E. McCulloch, 8 Phillips Place	5.00
Mr. Robert Munro, Canada Paint Co.	5.00
Montreal Rolling Mills	5.00
Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co.	10.00
Mrs. Colin Morgan, Maisonneuve	10.00
Mrs. J. H. R. Molson	10.00
Sir William Macdonald	50.00
Messrs. W. Notman & Son	2.00
Mr. John O'Flaherty, 10 St. Sacrament	5.00
Messrs. Jas. A. Ogilvy & Co.	5.00
The Ogilvie Milling Co.	10.00
Mr. J. R. Prowse, McGill st.	5.00
Messrs. Jas. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	2.00
Messrs. W. Rutherford & Sons	2.00
The Wells, Richardson Co., Ltd.	2.00
Mr. Farquhar Robertson, St. James street	5.00
The Smart Bag Co., Board of Trade	2.00
Elliot & Margorie Sutherland	2.00
Mr. Cradock Simpson	2.00
Dr. J. A. Stevenson, Peel st.	2.00
Messrs. W. Scott & Sons	5.00
Mr. A. Skaife, Molson's Brewery	5.00
Mr. Chas. J. Smith, the McCready Co.	5.00
Mr. H. E. Stearns, Dominion Wadding Co.	5.00
Mr. C. A. Smart, Board of Trade	10.00
Mr. R. J. Tooke, St. James street	5.00
Mrs. H. H. Vachell-Koelle, Alliance Building	5.00
Mr. Smeaton White, 'Gazette' Office	2.00
Mr. Hugh Watson, Watson, Foster Co.	10.00

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.'

'As dear familiar fragrant flowers,
That in old gardens bloom,
In these new times and moods of ours
To foreign plants give room;
So the sweet faiths of former days,
Deep rooted in the heart,
Be seen no more our fickle ways,
And with old flowers depart.'

A walk in the garden the first week of July finds many favorites gone from among the flower procession. The roses are withering with the heat, and we begin to count and cherish the last unopened buds. Crimson Ramblers are in the height of their scentless profusion, and the Peonies are dropping their leaves over the grass, tempered by their wealth of foliage. Among the shrubs the Syringeas are in full bloom, best hated and best loved of flowers. Those who love it break off sprigs to wear as they pass the bush, while others will go another way to avoid passing it. So even in perfumes there is a degree of preference for which we cannot account.

The Columbines linger still, waving their fairy bells, seeming always fresh and cheerful, and constant through changes of temperature. But where, oh, where are the American Beauty roses—the fragrant Jacqueminot, the shy moss buds? And Holmes in one of his inimitable couplets replies:

'Dead as the bulrushes round little Moses
on the banks of the Nile.'

The charm of early summer has departed and the garden remains practical and gay, but bereft of its fresh sweet loveliness. If they would only stay awhile we said, as the picture was spread in beauty before us, but the garden favorites form a part of the inevitable law of change.

AFTER THE ROSES, WHAT?

Those who wish to keep up a succession of flowers to give the garden continued interest are often dismayed when a dearth of bloom comes over it in July before the annuals are ready to give their gay tints and shadings. After the roses, what? And it is well if the perennials are ready to supply the need. Foxgloves and Campanulas are interesting, and of the latter, the Canterbury Bell with frilled cups is a general favorite. Higher than any other plant the blue Larkspurs are a constant delight, and they make a fine background, and if plants are not allowed to go to seed, will continue a long time in bloom.

Gaillardias are very showy with flowers that range in color from palest yellow to intense crimson and scarlet. It is sometimes called the Blanket flower, and blossoms from June till October. Lychnis Chalcedonica is one of the old-fashioned plants, having a good deal more merit than most of the new ones being that rare color, a brilliant scarlet.

For blue there is the Platycodon, a very effective perennial producing large saucer shaped flowers of a clear blue throughout the greater part of the summer. Then there are the Oriental poppies that are of a dazzling scarlet crimson and very large while the Iceland Poppies are constantly in bloom and range from red and yellow to white.

For color and beauty these perennials are rich and varied, filling the garden with color supplemented later by the yellow of the Rudbeckia, and the many colors of the Phlox, which is the finest of all border plants having no equal in solid color effects. Flowers in large panicles are often so freely produced that the upper part of the plant is a perfect mass of color, ranging from pure white to rose, crimson, violet and mauve. A border of Perennial Phlox is a passing sight with a background of green, and if plants are selected from early to late flowering, they will brighten the garden for a long while, care must be taken, however to keep the purple shades away from the crimson. The wild Aster has been domesticated, and by careful cultivation makes a fine group for late autumn in various shades of purple, pink and white.

But after the roses we still have some of the Peonies that are simply magnificent in coloring, and beautiful in form. The white and the pink vary into many shades from creamy yellow to deep crimson. If the roots are left undisturbed, and the soil kept rich, the Peony goes on increasing in size from year to year, and the different sorts, early and late, keep up a succession for several weeks, giving a magnificent show of bloom.

Just now the St. John's Wort, and the Valerian are border flowers, and several of the turncap lillies are in evidence, while the blue and white of the Japanese Iris give a bit of color in front of the Syringas. But with all the color scheme they do not compensate for one spray of June roses.

FERN TO NAME.

R.B.—The frond of fern enclosed is Osmunda Regalis, or Royal Fern. It grows in clumps and is well adapted for open moist places. It grows in North America, Japan, and some parts of Europe. It is often called King fern and was named from Osmunder, a name of a Saxon god. It reaches perfection only in rich wet swamps in thin shade where it sometimes attains a height of eight feet.

As a garden fern it is highly ornamental though the large fronds are coarse.

LATE ASTERS.

P.M.—It will be best to sow seed in late August, in small pots, or in a cold frame from which they can be picked out. They must be kept in a moist atmosphere until well started, and later transferred to a larger pot. It will then be best to keep them in a cool situation; yet they will need sunshine. If you have a glass-house for plants they are as easily grown as anything else, otherwise asters require a little care to keep growing and save them from destruction.

PLANTS IN ALKALINE SOIL.

Minnie.—It always gives me a feeling of regret when a flower lover writes of fruitless attempts to grow the beloved home plants in an alkaline soil.

The plants having best chance to exist are Poppies and Pinks, Canterbury Bell, Larkspur, Marigolds and Marguerites. It is a pity that some soil is so filled with alkali that it is not safe to grow any kind of plant life.

ROOTING ROSE CUTTINGS.

Mrs. M.—The best wood for cuttings is that which has borne a flower, or is in bud, the wood being then in proper condition.

An easy method is to put the slip of the choice rose you wish to cultivate in a bottle of water and leave it there for six weeks until it is calloused, then pot it. Another way is to bury it in mellow ground, and sometimes the best results are obtained by placing the slip in a pot of sand, with a tumbler inverted over it. In any case the cutting should not be more than five inches long. Make a slanting cut just below an eye, trim off the lower leaves, but leave the upper pair. For the everblooming or tea roses sound wood of the summer's growth will root easily. Sometimes layering is successful, but for garden work the old-fashioned methods mentioned are successful if care is taken in watering, and the slip not allowed at any time to become dry.

PETUNIA.

R.S.G.—The Petunia is a South American production and its name is said to be aboriginal and originally applied to tobacco.

Some varieties grow in Mexico and they require an open sunny situation. They are rather weedy in habit, but the profusion of bloom of even the ordinary soil make them very useful.

They can be lifted in autumn, cut back and make a good window plant only requiring cool treatment and a temperature of about 50 degrees.

DIVIDING NARCISSUS.

Mrs. A. Mc. writes that a cure for Narcissi going blind when budded, is the need of division. This may be the case in some instances, but the highest authorities state that 'no variety should be disturbed till the bulbs are so crowded that they force themselves to the surface.' Something depends upon the variety, as there are those who struggle in vain against some unfavorable seasons of our climate.

One important point is allowing the foliage to die naturally before cutting off, as if cut off green the bulbs do not ripen.

THE REV. DR. KENT TO PREACH.

The Rev. Robert Kent, D.D., who will occupy the pulpit of the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow, is the pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N.Y. Dr. Kent was born in New York city about fifty years ago. He is a graduate of Williams College, Mass., and of the Union Theological Seminary. His church in Brooklyn was organized by him twenty-five years ago, and he is the only pastor it has had. Under his guiding hand it has demonstrated the possibility of building a church property costing over $100,000, paying for it and conducting worship in it during a quarter of a century, without the collection of one dollar of pew rent. The pews are assigned annually by lot, irrespective of the contribution of the occupant. Dr. Kent will doubtless attract not only the church-going people of Montreal, but also many strangers sojourning here at this time. He will be the guest of Mr. George Hannah, of Mansfield street, while in the city.



ALL READING ABOUT FAIRMOUNT

YOU have no doubt READ about it, but you must SEE it to APPRECIATE it.

$10

invested in a Fairmount Lot will bring unheard of results.

The Ideal Savings Loan & Land Co.
258 St. James Street.

PROPERTY OFFICE:
Tel. East 11, 1693 Papineau Ave.

Building Lots For Sale.

ONLY 3 LOTS LEFT

on the East Side of Mount Stephen Ave.,

ABOVE **WESTMOUNT PARK**

These *must be sold AT ONCE.*

There is still a **good choice** among the Lots on the West Side of the street.

Apply at once to

S. H. McDOWELL.

Tel. Main 1430. **20 St. Alexis street.**

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TWO LADY TEACHERS FOR Indian Mission Schools at Oka; salary, $250. Kindly write for particulars, sending testimonials to MELVIN TAYLOR, 159 Mansfield street, Montreal.

WANTED — TEACHERS WANTED FOR Municipality of Thorne, County Pontiac. Diplomas preferred; state experience, age and lowest figure of salary expected for the scholastic year. Address S. M. LOGAN, Thorne Centre.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT TEACHers for the St. Laurent Dissentient Schools, No. 1 and 3; salaries $25.00 per month; board $8.00. Apply to C. S. TASSE, Sec.-Treas., St. Laurent, near Montreal.

PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY WANTED

Owing to the unexpected resignation of Miss Hinds as Principal of The Inverness Academy, applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 16th July instant, for that position. Applicants will state age, experience and salary expected, and send testimonials.

W. H. LAMBLY,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Inverness, Que., 3rd July, 1906.

Bargains.

FIVE CENTS WILL BRING YOU A sample of Clane's Chemical Hair Food, for eczema of the scalp, rashes, pimples and scales, or cleansing shampoo. ALLISON'S DRUG STORE, Port Perry, Ont., or P. HUTCHINGS, 1065 St. James st., Montreal, City Agent.

FOR SALE — SUIT LENGTHS OF THE very best imported goods, in Black and Blue Worsteds, Serges, Vicunas, etc. Come and see them, and we will save you from 15 to 20 percent on your suits. Open evenings, 7 to 8; Saturday, 2 to 5. Room 27, Y.M.C.A., Dominion square

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.

FOR SALE. KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, JULY 3rd, A GENTLEMAN'S GOLD Chain, with rose guinea, George III., attached. Reward P.O. Box 2381.

To Let.

ROOM TO LET—A NICE AIRY ROOM IN a nice locality. Apply at 664 St. Joseph Boulevard.

OFFICE TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, Light, airy and attractive, in 'Witness' Block. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office.

WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine st.

Self-contained Tenements, 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.

Mansfield st., near Sherbrooke st.

Heated Flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.

All above newly tinted and painted for three years' lease. Apply 319 St. James street.

Property.

FOR SALE, MOST SALUBRIOUS LOCAtion for desirable country homes SALISBURY PARK, St. Rose West; 137 acres; an acre for $500; easy terms. D. HATTON & CO., Wholesale Receivers of Fish, 18 Bonsecours street.

FOR SALE, 3 LOTS ON UPPER HUTCHIson street. Must be sold at a sacrifice of $500 for cash buyer. For particulars apply 1653A St. Urbain street, Annex.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — A SUMMER cottage, situated on an island, and other property at St. Agathe. Apply V. B., 29 McGill College avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis, Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear, and entrance on St. James street. Apply to **THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO.**

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, a short distance from town. Apply Monday between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 31 McGill College avenue.

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.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of Butter Box Factory; also Man to run Grist Mill. Apply WILLIAMSON & CROMBIE, Kingsbury, P.Q.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GENeral Blacksmith, to do wood and iron-work. Apply, H. J. GORDON, East Clifton, Que.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN About 18, for work in Press Room. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY as apprentice to the jewellery business. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st., opposite 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SMART BOY FOR OFFICE. Apply, with references, to Post-Office Box 268, city.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN TO Assist on Press. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR Junior position in mercantile office. Apply, stating age, to MANAGER, Box 2234, City.

WANTED

A School Boy to deliver a route of the "Witness" after school hours. Apply at this office.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, position as Organist in either City or Suburban Church; highest credentials as to character and ability. Address O.C., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian Protestant person, washing, ironing or housecleaning, in Protestant family; reference given. Address M.T., 17, 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

STABLE WANTED FOR 8 OR 10 Horses with yard and small dwelling attached; old dwellings might be done over to suit; should be within three-quarters of a mile of Victoria square. Would rent or purchase. Address GENERAL MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver; best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders are asked for the erection of the Town Hall at St. Lambert. Plans and specifications will be on view at the office of Mr. A. Venne, Architect, 15 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal. Tenders will be received up to 7 p.m., July 21st. Address J. R. BEATTY, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Lambert.

Miscellaneous.

A BRIGHT, HEALTHY, PRETTY BOY of eight months will be given for adoption at the Protestant Infants' Home, No. 509 Guy street. Apply at above address.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET at '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.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, SUMMER COTTAGES at Proute Neck, Maine, fully furnished; rent $75 to $125 for balance of season; fine situation, close to bathing beach and pine woods. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON bathroom flat. Apply 25 Mayor street.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine St.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.
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.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A RECEPTION FOR FORESTERS.

A large deputation, headed by Mr Morin, of the Independent Order of Foresters, waited on the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon and asked that an official reception be accorded them on the occasion of the forthcoming congress of fraternal societies to be held in Montreal on Aug. 15 next. Mr. Morin explained that the congress would be the largest of its kind ever held in the history of benefit benevolent societies, that there would be over sixty societies represented, with a membership of over five millions.

Alderman Payette promised that the request of the delegation should be referred to the special reception sub-committee.

A letter was read from the Union of Canadian Municipalities stating that arrangements had been completed for the sixth annual convention, which would be held in Halifax on Aug. 14, 15, and 16, and extending to the Mayor, the City Council, and the chief civic officials a cordial invitation to attend.

The committee decided to recommend to council that the Montreal delegation to the convention consist of Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Ald. Lavallée (the two representatives of Quebec in the Union), and the Mayor, with any other members whom the last-named might think proper to appoint, the expenses of the delegation to be paid by the city.

THE COST OF A BUNGLE.

Mr. Ethier, chief city attorney, reported that judgment had been rendered against the city for $1,143 on a claim brought for $1,706, for damages through the flooding of the cellar of one Guilbault, on St. Denis street. The judgment held that there had been damage done through a defective service pipe, the work having been badly done, and the city was condemned.

Ald. Payette—Oh, yes. 'Work badly done.' We have the money.

The committee agreed to authorize payment of the amount of the judgment.

The sub-committee on printing forwarded the offer of the 'Canadian Municipal Journal' to print in that paper the information now printed in the 'Municipal Gazette,' with the comment that they did not recommend the acceptance of the offer in view of the fact that the city had already a contract for the printing of the 'Municipal Gazette.'

The committee decided accordingly, and the offer was filed.

A request from the Parks and Ferries Committee for $1,800 for repairs to the asphalt and railings of Place d'Armes square, was granted, as was also another from the Roads Department for $781, being the city's share of the cost of a sewer for draining the Linton apartments.

The Hygiene Committee submitted a report with the Roads Committee, the former urging that a sewer be constructed on St. Mary street, from St. Remi street to Cote St. Paul, in the interests of the public health, and the Roads Committee reporting that the estimate cost of such a sewer would be $3,000, of which amount the proprietors would have to pay $2,860, and the city $140 for corner lots. Consideration of this report was deferred, pending the receipt of advice from the civic law department with reference to the ownership of the street in question.

A request from the Fire and Light Committee for $10,000, the additional amount required for the completion of the new No. 5 fire station, was held over until some more money comes into the city cashbox. The same sad fate befel a request from the Water Department for the trifling sum of $2,200 for the purpose of installing an electric lighting plant in the low level pumping station.

NO ADVANCE IN WAGES.

When the report from the special committee appointed to consider the question of increasing the wages of civic laborers and carters came up, the chairman, Alderman Payette, suggested that it had better wait until the end of the year, as the amount mentioned in the report might then prove to be insufficient.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe suggested that the city comptroller should be asked to prepare a statement showing what extra amount would be required to put the recommendation of the special committee into operation.

Ald. Sadler, after a careful calculation, came to the conclusion that it would be an increase of about one-tenth in cost.

The matter was eventually left over until the voting of the annual appropriations in December next.

Three claims for damages of $500 each were made by Alphonse Robitaille, Mary Lamay dit Dalorme, and Raoul Cherrier. It appears that during some expropriation work on Hotel de Ville avenue the city took away the front of the properties of the three claimants, and also so altered the sidewalk that they had to connect with other sidewalks in the same street, and in order to do so they are obliged to go up and then down again.

The committee on claims recommend that the matter be settled by the payment of $50 to Robitaille and $200 each to the other claimants. This was endorsed by the Finance Committe, with the further recommendation that no change in the levels of sidewalks be made in future without previous examination by the city surveyor to ensure that the city shall not suffer any damages.

A TURKISH CAMPAIGN

Expedition to be Sent Agains the Pretender of Nedjd

IMPENDING CAMPAIGN IN REALITY A STRUGGLE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 6.—Turkey is preparing a military expedition on a large scale to be despatched to Central-Arabia, where for a long time the government has maintained an appearance of authority only by playing off one tribe against another. The feud between Iben Ben Reshid, Emir of Nedjd, and Mubarek, Emir of Koweit, became so serious that Turkey interposed in 1901, favoring Iben Ben Reshid, whereupon Mubarek, invoking Britain's protection, proclaimed his independence. Turkey despatched troops to occupy Koweit and Katif. Britain compelled the cruiser conveying the troops to return, intimating that such occupation by a power would not be tolerated. As a consequence, Iben Ben Reshid was defeated. There was further tribal fighting in 1903 and 1904, owing to Turkey's dilatoriness in sending promised aid, and eventually a strong alliance was formed by the Wahabit tribe and the Sheiks of Koweit and Wahabit, under Britain's protection. Iben Ben Reshi started a new campaign in June, 1905, and was killed. Then Turkey announced her intention to send a strong expedition to Nedjd in order to secure the succession of Iben Ben Reshid's rightful heir, Mubarek claiming to be the rightful heir. In other words, Mubarek claims Nedjd, which would thus be lost to Turkey. Hence the impending campaign is really a struggle between Turkey and Britain. Mubarek's success, which is hardly doubtful, means the expansion of British influence over all of Arabia, except the west borderland, at little expense.

BRITISH BAND COMING

THAT OF THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS TO PLAY AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Toronto, July 6.—The King has given his consent to the band of the Second Life Guards, the most gorgeously uniformed band in the British service, to visit the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. Dr. J. O. Orr, manager, received a cablegram to this effect today from the colonel commanding. The matter has been hanging fire for a long time.

CONCERT AT CARTIERVILLE.

A moonlight night; an ideal spot; youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm. Such were the elements of the success of the concert and dance at the Cartierville Boating Club last night. The musical programme was light but satisfactory to the large attendance. Mr. Pickard, recalled twice, added to his laurels as a comedian of no mean order. Miss Hilda Sonne reproduced Dr. Drummond and the Habitant with abundant acceptance. Messrs. Brown and Bennet did what were described as 'stunts' on the mandolin and guitar, with piano accompaniments, for which they were deservedly encored. The dance followed. To the club came visitors from the city, from Ottawa, and one of the most enjoyable reunions in the history of progressive Cartierville was terminated after midnight.

FROM JOURNALISM TO LAW.

Among the candidates recently admitted to the practice of the legal profession is Mr. Arthur Berthiaume, son of the Hon. Mr. Treffle Berthiaume, and former secretary of the 'Presse.' Mr. Fernand Dansereau, son of Mr. Arthur Dansereau, also an ex-member of the editorial staff of the 'Presse,' is on the list of those just admitted to the study of the law.

FREIGHT AGENTS' CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD AT THE THOUSANDS ISLANDS NEXT WEEK.

The Canadian Association of General Freight Agents will hold their annual summer meeting this year at the Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands, on Thursday, July 12, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. The standing committees will meet on the previous day, when important business will be discussed. A large attendance is expected at the convention.

The boat service to and from the convention will be as follws:—Going, on Tuesday, July 10, delegates will leave Toronto by R. & O. steamer at 2.15 p.m.; arriving at Frontenac at 2.50 p.m. the following day. Leave Toronto at 3.30 p.m.; arrive Frontenac, 7.25 a.m. following day. Leave Kingston at 6 a.m., arrive Frontenac 7.25 a.m., the same day. Leave Gananoque, D. N. steamer, 7.30 a.m., arrive Frontenac 9.55 a.m., the same day, etc.

Returning, delegates leave Frontenac by R. and O. steamer at 7.25 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 6.30 p.m. the same day. Leave Frontenac 2.50 p.m., arrive Toronto 6.45 a.m., the following day. Leave Frontenac 2.50 p.m., arrive Kingston 4.30 p.m. the same day. Leave Frontenac by D. N. steamer, at 8.55 a.m., arrive Gananoque at 11.15 a.m. the same day, etc.

The following executive is in charge of the convention:—

Mr. F. J. Watson, president; Mr. T. Marshall, secretary-treasurer; advisory committee, Messrs. Jno. W. Loud, W. R. MacInnes and Carl Howe; executive committee, Messrs. W. B. Bulling, John Pullen and Carl Howe; classification committee, Messrs. W. B. Bulling, S. P. Howard, F. J. Watson, C. E. Dewey, R. N. Collyer, M. H. Brown, W. Phillips, J. E. Dalrymple, F. F. Backus and E. R. Bremner; freight inspection committee, Messrs. G. Collins, F. Conway, F. F. Backus, M. H. Brown, S. P. Howard, Guy Tombs, L. Macdonald, John Paul and J. F. Chapman.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Judge Grantham's Decisions Discussed in the House

MOTION OF MR. J. G. MACNEILL AT LENGTH WITHDRAWN.

London, July 6. — In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Gordon Macneill, member from Donegal, moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the conduct of Judge Grantham in connection with the election contest at Yarmouth and the complaints of political partisanship made against him in connection with it, a motion unprecedented in the House of Commons within the last 35 years. Mr. Macneill directly charged partisanship and quoted observations made by the judge on various occasions, but the Speaker limited him to the judge's conduct on the bench during the hearing of the petition against the seating of the successful candidate. Among the quotations made was Grantham's ruling that the meeting held at Yarmouth in October, on which a bribery charge was based, was not within the election period, while the meeting at Bodmin in September, in another election case in which the judge rendered a different decision was. Sir Geo. Kehewich, who seconded Mr. Macneill's motion, said, in doing so, that Judge Grantham had been appointed to the bench for his politics and not for his law. The attorney-general, Thos. Lawson Walton, expressed regret that Judge Grantham's observations had been characterized throughout by favor for the sitting member and against the petitioner. He regretted that the judge had attended the dinner given by the mayor of Yarmouth during the pendency of the petition, and had made a speech there, but there was no cause for enquiry and censure. The judge's conduct was open to reprobation, but the penalty of deprivation of office, which was the only one open to the House, was reserved for greater errors than Judge Grantham had committed. Mr. Balfour agreed with the attorney-general, regretting somewhat that the day allowed discussion of a motion that involved a severe blow to the administration of English justice. Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman pointed out that 347 members had asked for the discussion. While he condemned Judge Grantham, he did not think the motion should be carried, as that would mean the judge's removal from the bench. Several members advocated withdrawal of the motion, and accordingly Mr. Macneill withdrew it.

Judge Grantham heard a petition for the unseating of a candidate who had been elected on the face of the returns at Bodmin, the ground of the petition being bribery, the candidate having given a garden party to his constituents. Grantham held this to be bribery and unseated the member. At Yarmouth, where an almost precisely similar state of things had given rise to the petition, Judge Grantham refused to unseat the member accused. In Yarmouth the man in the seat belonged to the judge's own political party. In Bodmin it was the other way.

THE KAISER'S DANGER

ARREST OF ROSENBERG PROBABLY SAVED HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE.

Berlin, July 6.—The 'New Hamburg Zeitung' says that the chief of police of Altona and Privy Councillor Rosehagen are enquiring into the case of August Rosenberg, recently arrested at Altona, who is strongly suspected of having planned an attempt on the Emperor William's life. It is added that there are numerous overwhelming causes for suspicion, and it is believed that only the man's arrest prevented the attempt. No bombs or explosives were found on Rosenberg, who denies having participated in any plot.

Cable messages are being exchanged between the Altona and New York police authorities.

"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."

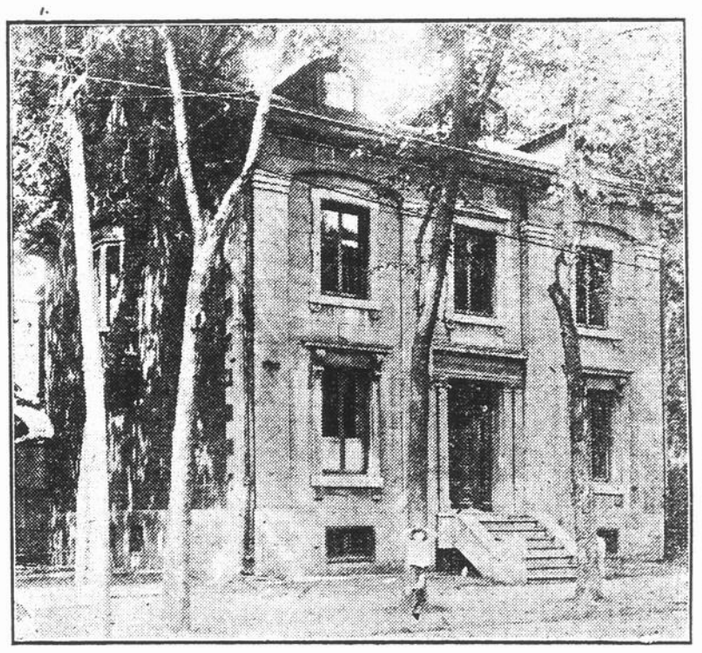
Many stories are told about Mr. Seddon. On one occasion an admiral of the fleet visiting New Zealand waters was being entertained by the late Mr. Ballance, an Ulsterman, who was premier at the time, and in whose Government Mr. Seddon had a portfolio. After dinner the late Sir Patrick Buckley, who sat to the left of the admiral, asked Mr. Seddon to sing a song, whereupon the response came in a fine rendering of the 'Wearing of the Green.' The admiral became alarmed, and asked his neighbor, Sir Patrick, if the song 'was not treason.' 'I scarcely think so,' replied the Celtic knight, 'because Mr. Seddon is a minister of Her Majesty's Government, and the leading Orangeman of this assembly.' 'Oh, then, it is all right, I suppose,' added the relieved Colonel.—'Westminster Gazette.'

PROTESTANT ITALIAN MISSION

Established in Montreal Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

HAS PURCHASED DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON ST. DENIS STREET.

The Protestant Italian Mission, which was established in Montreal nearly thirty years ago, is about to take possession of new premises which have been purchased for its use at the corner of St. Denis and Lagauchetiere streets. A portion of the large house on the property has been made into a



PROTESTANT ITALIAN MISSION.

meeting hall and the first service will be held there to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. The formal opening, however, will not take place until September.

In 1878 the Rev. A. Internoscia, a converted priest, and uncle of Mr. Jerome Internoscia, advocate, of this city,



THE REV. G. B. CASTELLINI.

came from Italy to Montreal. Soon after he engaged in mission work among his fellow-countrymen. After a session spent in the Montreal Presbyterian College he was received by the Presbytery of Montreal, and put in charge of the mission, in which he labored faithfully for twenty years.

Mr. Internoscia was succeeded by the



MRS. CASTELLINI AND FAMILY.

Rev. C. A. Buffa, a Waldensian, a man of Christian zeal and marked ability. After about a year he was called back to Italy, to take charge of an important church there.

The Rev. V. di Genova was the next missionary. He was a fruit of the mission, and was educated at the Pointe-aux-Trembles schools and the Montreal Presbyterian College. He labored earnestly for about four years, and great expectations were formed for the mission which, however, were cut short by his death.

For several months Mr. A. Giovannith, a young student, carried on the work with acceptance until in 1903 the Rev. G. B. Castellini was appointed.

Mr. Castellini is a native of Genoa, and was born a Roman Catholic. After his conversion he studied at the Waldensian College, in Florence, Italy, from which he graduated in 1897. He labored for some time in Italy in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, having charge of the churches in Pisa and Milan. He was brought to the United States by Bishop Waldon, and placed in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Cincinnati. Here he found his wife and was married by the same bishop.

Mrs. Castellini is of Italian birth, but was educated in America. She is an accomplished musician, and, like her husband, is filled with missionary zeal.

During all these years the Italian mission has been more or less indebted to the St. John's French Presbyterian Church for shelter; at first, in the old Russell Hall, and later in the basement of their present church. Notwithstanding the unsuitableness of the building and the hour of service (4 p.m. on Sunday) the mission has continually progressed. A great missionary work has been done, the results of which are to be found in Italy and in the United States, as well as in Canada.

Owing to the fluctuation of the people, the number of families at any time connected with the mission has not been large, but the seed sown has brought forth fruit. The Italians have all along manifested a desire to have a meeting place of their own.

The success attending Mr. Castellini's work has warranted the Montreal Presbytery in authorizing the purchase of



MR. F. APPUGLIESSE, Secretary.

the residence of the late J. X. Perrault, at the corner of St. Denis and Lagauchetiere streets. This building is admirably suited for the purpose; it is large enough to furnish a chapel, a school room, a reading room, and a residence for the missionary and the janitor. A day and evening school will be carried on, and a room for correspondence will always be open to the Italian people, especially to young men.

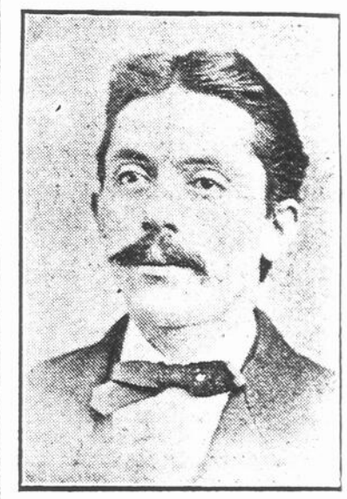
The people have shown their deep interest by their work, and have raised some $450 towards the building fund. They are paying all the running expenses of the mission and $5 a month towards the minister's salary. In view of the fact that almost all the people belonging to the mission are laborers, and some of them very poor, their showing must be considered very good. People who try to help themselves deserve to be helped in their efforts to uplift themselves and their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Castellini is a man of prayer and unbounded faith in the Lord and his people. He looks, therefore, with confidence to evangelical Christians for their sympathy and co-operation in this effort to give the Gospel to his fellow-countrymen, most of whom are and will be Canadian citizens. Mr. Castellini is greatly helped in his work by a number of young men who compose his board of managers, viz.: Mr. W. Mandarino, Mr. F. Apughese, Mr. L. Brunini, Mr. M. Calnori, Mr. F. Calnori, Mr. Di Genova, and by others equally interested, as Miss Margaret Lawson, of St. Giles Church, and Messrs. Tiberio, father and son.

The mission is regularly organized, and the church session at present consists of Mr. James Lowden, of Erskine Church, and Mr. W. Darling, of St.



MR. M. CALNORI, Treasurer.



MR. L. BRUNINI, Member of the Board.

Gabriel. All who feel disposed to help pay for the new property are requested to send their contributions to Mr. Castellini, 80 St. Denis street, or to the Rev. S. J. Taylor, Y. M. C. A. building.

THE SULTAN AT A CIRCUS.

My next visit to Yildiz was more intimate and amusing. A circus then showing in Constantinople was commanded to the palace to give a performance especially for the benefit of the ladies of the harem and their children; and because I believe he wished to see him on other matters, His Majesty sent for my chief. As it happened, I was the only member of his staff, besides the dragoman, available to accompany him. The performance began at about six o'clock in the afternoon in the court yard of one of the older buildings—a courtyard surrounded by galleries covered in with the usual Turkish lattice work. We men sat on the ground floor, on a sort of raised platform; but all around above us we could hear the titters of women's voices and the shouts of children. I never saw the Sultan in such a good humor as he was that day; he laughed and made jokes, and seemed to have not much of the sad, preoccupied air usual upon him. He laughed, too, at the German clown's jokes in very good French, for all the world as if he understood them. I remember one little incident connected with this visit. At some time during the performance a baby began to cry above us and had to be taken out. The Sultan turned to my chief and asked him, as a man with a family, what was the best thing to be done for a crying baby. His own rest for several nights had been much disturbed by one of the younger royal children, and that every known thing had been done to stop it with no success. My chief, who had been in America during the infancy of his children, heartily recommended some American medicine called soothing syrup, and we heard next day that an official cable had been sent to the Turkish minister in Washington to forward a case of the preparation.—M. A. P.

MR. BALFOUR'S HANDWRITING.

In my youth I used, when I [illegible] a word which seemed to me to present considerable difficulty or [illegible] to manage my handwriting [illegible] benevolent reader could give [illegible] pretation most suited to [illegible]

Extract from recent speech [illegible] Premier.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is published and published at the 'Witness' [illegible] at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Lyman [illegible] 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.'

SUMMER SNAPS.

Good Snap Shots of 'Happy or Un happy Situations,' taken on summer outings, may be entered for the July or August series of the 'Illustrated Witness Summer Snaps Competition.' The best photograph received during each month will be awarded a gold sovereign (or $4.86), and will be published in the 'Illustrated Witness,' the publishers reserving the right to reproduce any others that may be submitted in connection with the competition without remuneration. Photos entered for the competition must be distinctly marked for 'Summer Snaps Competition, Illustrated Witness,' Montreal. The 'Illustrated Witness' cheerfully pays for suitable photos of good, live subjects, that are sent in apart from competitions.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

THE BLOODHOUND AS HE IS

A SHATTERING OF FALSE IDEAS ABOUT HIM.

And though the villain 'scape a while,
he feels
Some vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels.

Poetically dramatic as this quotation ... misrepresents the true character ... bloodhound, a dog singularly free ... any sinister quality, for between ... bloodhound of fiction and the blood... of fact there is the usual differ... of observation. It is important ... emphasize this matter, because to ... entire world, almost, the blood... is a ferocious animal—blood... wolfish, ready to tear a man ... from limb.

Dr. Louis H. Knox, whose Imperial ... hound Kennels, at Danbury, Conn., ... supplied the police officials of ... state in the union, undertook to ... a day to convincing me that ... man-trailing monsters are the ... of their race.

Since the days of William the Conqueror the bloodhound has been a man-trailer, but continuous inbreeding has so weakened his stability and resistibility to disease that in 1894 the English Bloodhound Club of America was organized to improve and encourage the breed in America, and to assist in establishing its more general use in connection with the detective service of the country.

Of course, these facts are known to breeders, like Dr. Knox, or T. L. Winchell, or Lewis B. Strang, and one or two others, but to the general public the bloodhound is a monster who will kill any man he is sent to trail. This is the impression of the good people who live in Danbury, and Dr. Knox, being a man who would rather agree than disagree, has painted on the outside of the kennels a bloodhound, of fierce and threatening mien, under which is printed in large letters, 'Bloodhound—Danger—Beware.' But, then, people in Danbury have become so used to the unexpected from the doctor that, compared to previous thrills he has given them, the bloodhounds are tame meat. Only a year or so ago Dr. Knox used to lead a lion around the streets of Danbury on a leash, till the town authorities, more timid of themselves than the doctor's fate, objected. For a long while his favorite pet in his consultation office was a leopard, and it was a common thing for him to let a lion swing him to sleep in a hammock.

'Any creature that raises its young at the breast can be educated,' says the doctor, and he was the first man to effect a public reconciliation between the lion and the lamb. About one man in a million is a natural 'animal man,' and this exceptional thing is Dr. Knox; but he is no showman, so he sold his wild animals, that he had himself trained, and went in for bloodhounds.

'In that book you will find the addresses of men who have bought my dogs,' he said, and as I skimmed over the pages I read the august roster of the marshals and constables of all the Western and Southern States.

'You see, the law in the Western and Southern States compels a man who is appointed a marsinal or a constable to own two bloodhounds for police service,' said the doctor, 'and as a three-months-old pup costs about a hundred dollars, if I can keep the pups alive long enough to sell 'em, the business is pretty good.'

'Are they so difficult to raise?'

'If a man could raise every puppy he breeds he couldn't carry the money he would make; but there is no dog so sensitive, so susceptible to distemper, so tender, as a bloodhound.'

'And yet he can tear a man limb from limb?'

'That's what you'd think from reading books like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and other highly-colored fiction. Why, the bloodhound has a friendship for man so intense that the victim he quarries or tracks to earth is fondled with caresses and never molested, unless the dog is specially trained to do him injury. His only duty is to investigate, not to execute. When I take you out to the kennels they'll make more fuss over you than they will over me. They'll leap all over you, if you'll let them, because they'll be so tickled to see you. They're the cleverest dogs you ever saw.'

'But can they be trained to kill a man?'

'You might spoil the temper of an angel if you began before its wings were out. You can take a bloodhound and treat him so that he will hate the sight of a man. You can make an unnatural man, by worrying him. I'll show you how it's done when we get to the kennels. The bloodhound is only used as a man trailer, and the constable who goes with him does the rest.'

'The dogs are not let loose upon the trail?'

'No; there is a little body harness that is put on a bloodhound before he takes the trail, and the marshal or constable has a leash attached to it, and goes with the dog every step of the way. You see, if they were allowed to run loose the fugitive might throw him a piece of poisoned meat, and a bloodhound is a very valuable dog.'

It seemed incredible. A bloodhound sensitive, tender, affectionate, gentle!

'You mustn't forget, however, that he does the work,' said the doctor, dryly, reading my surprise with a twinkle of amusement in his eyes; 'he is the only reliable man-trailer known. A foxhound will follow a scent, so long as it is not crossed by any other fox, in which case he goes after the last, not the first, scent; but a bloodhound will dig his nose to the ground, and if he becomes confused or at all uncertain he will trot right back to the starting point and begin over again, if it takes a lifetime. They never fail, and they never tire of the chase.'

'How do you make him start?'

'Just say, "Go find him," and he's off, not with a rush, but at a slow, even, loping gait, with that deep-throated, thunderous bark, that booms through the woods and hills like the warning cry of a lost soul. Of course, the escaping criminal knows nothing of the true nature of the dog on his trail, and the tenor of his bark is something that frightens any one. Then, when the bloodhound reaches the end of his chase, he gets almost hysterical, he foams at the mouth, and his eyes are red and bloodshot, and he fairly leaps into your arms—with joy.'

'There is really nothing of the wolf in a bloodhound?'

'No, sir.'

'But every dog, we are told, was originally a wolf!'

'I don't believe it, and yet I know something about animals, wild and civilized, and I believe in Darwin's theory so far as humans are concerned; but as between the ape and the man, so between the bloodhound and the wolf—there is a missing link. Can you explain the reasons that stamp their impress of blood upon an aristocrat, for instance, and a common breed of man?

'This dog derives his name from the earliest understanding of man's respect for ancestral blood. He was called the bloodhound to distinguish him from the foxhound and other hounds that the hunting of wild boars inspired, meaning the hound of pure blood, as we now speak of a blooded horse.'

'But the bloodhounds that hunted negroes in the South used to pull their men down?'

'The hounds that were used for this purpose for a long while in the Southern States were trained to do this, but they were not pure bloodhounds, but outcrosses of the bloodhound. Those were trained slave-hunting hounds. It would be absolutely impossible to train a bloodhound to do this. It is entirely against his nature. It is the custom to trail a bloodhound on a perfect stranger to the dog, but when he has overtaken him, and ascertained that the man was the object of pursuit, he manifests no further interest in him.'

In a three-acre field of thick grass, enclosed by a high wire fence, with an additional second fencing about five feet beyond the first, running parallel with the road, we found the man-trailers. This latter fence was there to prevent the intrusion or approach of other dogs that might introduce distemper or other dangerous diseases to which bloodhounds are specially susceptible. When I say that a bloodhound weighs about 100 pounds, and stands about three feet high, you can realize what a full pack of these animals in full cry after you would mean to the uninitiated. The doctor handed me a whip, taking one himself, as he unlatched a gate in the fence.

'If you don't have something like that in your hand they'll paw your clothes off,' he said.

The whip may have been necessary, for the bloodhound makes your acquaintance unceremoniously, effusively, but with a violent lashing of his big tail and a friendliness in his enthusiasm that no one can mistake. After the first excitement of 'nosing a new scent' is over they trot away in all directions, quite oblivious of the presence of any one.

After we had walked once around the field, 'Magician,' the prize bloodhound of the world, took up the trail, and, with his deep-throated voice, followed our scent eagerly back to the barns.

'There isn't any dog as suitable for a pet as a bloodhound,' said Dr. Knox. 'The only thing that's made them unpopular is the people who read and write fiction.'

'The negro of the South believes the fiction?'

'Of course, and almost every one else is afraid of these dogs.'

'How do you train them to trail a man?'

'A thoroughbred bloodhound is born trained. All the breeder does is to encourage the pup. He will hide himself and let the dog find him, rewarding him with a piece of meat at the end of the trail. A dog two years old is ready for business.'

It would be well if the constables and marshals of the United States who use bloodhounds in their police service could see the regal care that is given them at their home kennels. Each dog has his own box stall. He is housed and provided for and groomed like a blooded horse.

A rare brood of ducks is kept for the sole purpose of giving him fresh duck eggs, and the very choicest of meat is served to him separately in his own stall, that there may be no confusion of manners over the food. In winter the temperature is kept at a fixed degree in the kennels themselves, although a bloodhound is not more sensitive to climatic changes than other dogs; but Dr. Knox allows all animals he has human comfort.—New York 'World.'

THE WORD 'DUMA.'

Mr. A. L. Mayhew, in 'Notes and Queries,' has an interesting note on this word. It is, it seems, one of those interesting culture-terms which Russia has borrowed from her Scandinavian neighbors. Vigfusson tells us in his dictionary that domr was an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of judgment, the body of judges, the court of law. It was in this sense that the word was introduced, with other Swedish words, into Russia, and hence the present political meaning of the Russian Duma — namely, an assembly of councillors, met to pronounce their doom or judgment — a far finer term, in Mr. Mayhew's opinion, than our word 'Parliament,' a talking-shop.

Bombay had about a thousand deaths a week from cholera in May

THE BLACK WATCH

(The 42nd Royal Highlanders).

Rev. John J. Munro in 'Scottish American.'

No Scottish historian, in describing the splendid achievements won for the British Empire in almost every part of the world, can well afford to leave out of consideration the heroism and conspicuous bravery of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. Although the early history of the 'Black Watch' is somewhat fragmentary and chaotic, it is very clear that it came into being through the timely suggestion of Duncan Forbes of Culloden.

After the defeat of the young Pretender of the Stuart dynasty in 1715-6, the Scottish Highlands were in a state of unrest and sullen rebellion. Armed mobs marched from mountain to glen in search of plunder, and for a time sheep and cattle-stealing became a profitable industry among the Highlanders. To use a Yankee phrase, Christian ethics did not 'cut much ice' with the clans in those days. Rob Roy's doctrine seemed to have a peculiar fascination for them—'He who hath the power let him keep who can.' In the northern fastnesses of Inverness-shire every man seemed to be a law to himself.

Since the Union of Scotland and England in 1707 the Highlanders had little or no love for the house of Hanover, nor the doings of the British Government at home or abroad. George II. and his advisers were in a dilemma. The one man in Scotland who knew the situation thoroughly at this time was President Forbes of Culloden. When his advice was sought he recommended that a constabulary or national guard be organized for the protection of life and property in the Highlands When this was submitted to the leading clansmen they approved of it. Although the exact date is unknown, somewhere in the year 1729-30, three companies of citizen-soldiers were organized at Inverness and called the 'Black Watch' on account of their dark-colored clothing, to keep the peace of the Highlands. The first company was formed by Colonel Fraser of Lovat, the second by Colonel Grant of Strathspey, and the third by George Munro, the laird of Ross, but the real organizer was his brother, Colonel Sir Robert Munro of Fowlis, a soldier of great experience, who had seen service under Marlborough on the Continent.

The Black Watch soon put the thieving clansmen out of business, and won for itself a name all over Scotland. In 1740 three more companies were added, making them twelve hundred strong. As soon as George II. heard of their valor and the work they had done in stamping out disorder in the Highlands, he invited them to London, where he could see them for himself. After they had given several exhibitions of agility and prowess the King fell in love with them, and then had them organized into a regular British regiment of the line. When they were ordered to Flanders, where they would see real service, about two hundred rebelled and started for Scotland on foot, but were brought back by a company of English Dragoons, court-martialed and two of the leaders shot and the others pardoned.

On May 9th, 1745, the Black Watch took a leading part at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were commanded by Sir Robert Munro of Fowlis, whose singular tactics commanded the respect of Marshall Saxe, the French commander. Colonel Sir Robert Munro, who stood six feet six in his stocking soles, was a giant soldier. While the battle was in progress he left his horse and went into the midst of his men to give personal direction to the fighting. The tactics used on this occasion were those of Sythian warriors in the days of Alexander the Great. The Highlanders would fall on the ground, then fly at their enemies like a cyclone. All through the battle Sir Robert kept calling to his men, 'Up at them again, Highlanders,' till one of the best of the French legions was almost decimated.

In 1758 the Highlanders were sent to America to take part in the French Indian war. The Black Watch were present in full force at the battle of Ticonderoga, which lasted from July 5th to 8th. Through the jealousy and stupidity of the English commander the Highlanders were sent into the woods to fight the Indians, instead of being kept in the open, where they could have met them with cold steel. As a result, during those three days one half of the regiment was slaughtered. The remains of Lord Howe, who was killed at this time, were found in the village of Ticonderoga, and identified about fifteen years ago. At that time I went over the battlefield, where so many of the brave Highlanders were killed nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, and wondered how any of them ever escaped alive.

In 1808 the Black Watch were with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and would have conquered had their allies, the Spanish, been of the same vigorous spirit, but the Highlanders had to do most of the fighting as usual. They fought the French six to one, but their commander, General Moore, a native of Glasgow, was killed, whom 'they buried at the dead of night, the sods with their bayonets turning.' From Fontenoy to South Africa the Black Watch fought over a hundred bloody battles, in which they brought glory to the British arms in every part of the world. And the monument which was unveiled at Ticonderoga to their memory on July 4 is a worthy tribute to the brave body of Highland soldiers.

About forty years ago the late Mr. Robert Munro published a small book, entitled 'Recollections of Inverness, by an Invernessian,' in which the following lines are found, recounting some of the doeds of the now famous 42nd Royal Highlanders since they were first organized.

When old Demosthenes essayed,
To praise the might of Attic Greece,
By magnitude of them dismayed
In mute despair he held his peace.
But had he lived to know the feats
Our Scottish-kilted heroes do,
His best 'Philippic' had broken down
In praise of Regiment 'Forty-two.'

When at Corunna's grand retreat,
When far outnumbered by the foe,
The patriot Moore made glorious bolt
Like setting sun in fiery glow.
Before them foamed the rolling sea
Behind the carrion eagle flew,
But Scotland's 'Watch' proved Gallia's match,
And won the game by 'Forty-two.'

When Bonaparte tried to win
Possession of the 'Eastern Key'
'The Watch' was at the Frenchman's heels,
And in the heart of the melee.
The brave Sir Ralph took soldier's rest
When he had given the deil his due;
Gaul's eagle vanished all at once,
A captive of the 'Forty-two.'

THE WEEK-END COTTAGE CRAZE.

THE LONDONERS' LATEST SOCIAL FAD.

(English Correspondence of 'Town and Country.')

The week-end cottage craze has become so widespread that the question is now really serious in the matter of housing of agricultural laborers. Cottage after cottage in all sorts and conditions of decay has been taken away from the farm hand to be turned over to the tender mercies of the professional decorator with his brown wall paper, his chintz curtains and his newly manufactured antique furniture. A radius of 50 miles round London has become so much the prey of the week-ender that in some villages laborers' families are forced to live in barns because of their inability to secure proper houses. There is not enterprise enough on the part of landlords and farmers to erect new dwellings, and even if this were the case it is doubtful if the week-ender would care to live in them. What the week-ender requires above all things is a spider-haunted cottage with a thatched roof and all the drafts that it is possible to secure. He wants a rose-covered cottage by preference and a hedge full of snails and slugs. Without these accessories there is no country tone about the place, and for all of this the rent is something like $1 a week. That is the usual four-roomed country cottage away from the main line. But week-end houses now range to a higher plane.

A man asked me to go down recently to his week-end cottage in Bedford, and I drove over on a Saturday morning fully prepared to encounter the usual stereotyped, thing-thatched roof, slugs, snails, moles and roses, while his wife, who would disdain menial work in town, was expected to be seen slaving away hard in the kitchen. Instead of this I was surprised to find a large country mansion quite up to all the Elizabethan traditions, and in fact stated to have been one of the 10,000 or more houses in which Queen Elizabeth spent a week. Elizabeth, you must know, was the most ubiquitous sleeper that ever inhabited country houses. This particular 'cottage' which was actually furnished with Jacobean beds, bureaus and chairs, was large enough to accommodate a party of 40 or 50 people, but it is used merely as a week-end resort, and is locked up without attendance from Monday to Friday, while in the winter, with the exception of Christmas week, it is closed entirely.

POGROM.

('Westminster Gazette.')

The strange word 'pogrom' has appeared frequently during the last few days in the daily press in telegraphic despatches from Vilna and Bielostok and other places in West Russia in connection with the massacres of the Jews in that unhappy portion of the Czar's dominions. It may be of interest to note the meaning and the etymology of this word of terrible import. The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastation.' The word is related to the Russian words grom, thunder, the thunder clash, and to gromit, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity, utterly overthrow. The po in pogrom is the prefix occurring in a great number of Russian words. The Russian grom, thunder, is a word of Indogermanic respectability, having relations in Greek and in the Germanic languages. The primary idea of the root is a crashing noise, which is the meaning of the equivalent Greek word chromos.

WORLD'S DEEPEST GOLD MINE.

Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. Within the last few weeks the shafts at the New Chum Railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to a depth of over 4,300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been sampled and crushed, with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained. The operations in the mine has been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile. —Melbourne Special to London 'Chronicle.'

In France it is a penal offence to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old, unless it be prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man.

LARGEST LEAF IN THE WORLD.

The plant which has this most remarkable leaf is named after Queen Victoria. It was the tribute of a British traveller in a faraway land when he discovered the unusual growth. The leaf was more than five feet in diameter, and around it extended a rim about three to five inches high. When it first opens the flower is white, with pink in the middle, which spreads over the whole flower the more it advances in age, and it is generally found the next day of a pink color. As if to enhance its beauty it is sweet scented; like others of the tribe, it possesses a fleshy disk, and petals and stamens pass gradually into each other, and many petaloid leaves may be observed. 'We met them afterwards frequently,' says an explorer, 'and the higher we advanced the more gigantic they became; we measured a leaf, which was six feet five inches in diameter, its rim five and a half inches high, and its flower across fifteen inches.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, writing in 'The Morning Leader' on the announcement published last week that he was dead, says the matter has not been a pleasant one to him, and he would have preferred to let it pass unnoticed. Hosts of obituary notices were sent to him, but he has not read one of them and does not intend to do so. The first notice he had that he was 'dead' was from the local postmaster, who sent him a copy of a newspaper containing the 'news.' A shower of telegrams had fallen upon Mrs. Baring-Gould, full of condolences. When the error was corrected, Mr. Baring-Gould received an offer of £10 from a London paper for a critique on the obituary notices. This he declined. A benevolent society suggested that he should send a contribution to its funds as a thank-offering for not being dead. A tradesman forwarded his congratulations that Mr. Baring-Gould still lived, inclosing a patent razor which he wished to push. A number of firms pointed out to Mrs. Baring-Gould the advantage of buying her black dresses from them. And it was a surprise to the novelist to find how many clergymen desired to succeed him in the living he now holds.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

POPULARITY OF DUTCH RABBITS.

Meredith Fradd contributes an article to 'Helping Words' on rabbits as home pets. He states that, 'taking the average, there is an exhibition of rabbits held in the United Kingdom every day of the week (with a large surplus), and that at many of these rabbit shows between three hundred and six hundred of these little animals come upon the judging table, while an entry of a thousand is heard of every year, and hundreds of pounds worth of rabbits are on show during these exhibitions. Undoubtedly the most popular breed of fancy rabbit in Engand to-day in the Dutch, a popularity gained, no doubt, by their hardihood, unique style of markings and devotion to their young, the latter characteristic causing them to be in great demand as foster-mothers for the larger and more careless breeds. A woman once said to me when watching one of mine that was standing up on his hind legs: "Oh, he looks just like a man when he is in his shirt and trousers," and that is really a most happy description.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

A FRENCH POLITICIAN.

(W. T. Stead, in the 'Review of Reviews.')

The new French Minister of the Interior, who has set the whole world talking about him for his part in the recent labor troubles in France, is—to talk in terms of British politics—a compound of John Morley, John Burns and Sidney Webb.

M. Clemenceau is a man of the world, but he leans more toward Anglo-Saxon qualities than in any other direction from his own French character. He has lived in America. He married an American woman (Miss Mary Plummer). He speaks an almost idiomatic English. He is one of the most brilliant of journalists, and one of the most witty and intelligent of companions. There is also in him, despite a certain cynical flippancy of speech which leads his critics sometimes to declare that he is at heart a mere gamin de Paris, a trace of the strain of a hero. He is as intrepid as he is dexterous. He is the Ulysses rather than the Nestor of the French Republic. He is only 64, but he has been so long a leading actor in the drama of republican politics that he seems always to date back to remote antiquity.

In his appearance, he has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, bony head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-set, twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at the face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of something which might be politely qualified as skepticism. When he speaks, his voice is sharp and his words short, his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm. In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affection of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of the most rigid precision — an appearance with which he deceives himself and others.

COLONIZING THE CONGO.

Colonization is only a benefit to the people if the colonizers are at the same time civilizers. Now, in the Belgian Congo the European element does not civilize. It does not even colonize. Its exploits. And it is an intolerable situation to which the reforms announced has put an end.

RUSKIN COLLEGE

GRATIFYING SUCCESS OF OXFORD'S INSTITUTION FOR ARTISANS.

(From the 'Westminster Review.')

Curiously enough, we owe the idea of a college in Oxford for the education of the artisan class to American visitors. From the first the college has aimed at being a residential one, but the order of living is, of course, quite different from that of other and richer colleges. Those who, for instance, are unable to devote the time or money to residence can study the subjects taught at the college by becoming members of the correspondence school. For the trifling sum of one shilling as entrance fee and one shilling a month any one desirous of studying the subjects dealt with by the faculty can do so by home reading in leisure time, and so follow them in detail. Some idea may be gained of the extent and influence of the correspondence school when we mention that 5,000 students have already availed themselves of this privilege.

The students of the correspondence school have the following choice of subjects: English constitution and political history, English industrial history, the industrial revolution, the history of our own times, the labor movement, trades unionism, the co-operative movement, local government (England and Wales), political economy, the tariff problem, ethics, sociology, the principles of politics, English literature and psychology.

The students in residence are taught the following subjects, which are wholly and personally dealt with by members of the faculty: Sociology, evolution, logic, psychology, English grammar and analysis, political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, political and social problems, class for speaking and public work, constitutional history, practical phonetics, and local government.

It must not be supposed that students are confined to any class or any country, and as proving the universal character of the scheme, we have only to mention that already students from every part of Great Britain, Norway, Denmark and Germany have been in residence, while the correspondence school numbers its students in South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. They have all been eager to take advantage of the courses of study, and thus have direct contact with scholars of mark in the great city of learning. All the essays sent in by members of the correspondence school are read and corrected by one member of the faculty. That the students have been generously appreciative may be judged by the letters received from the mechanics, postmen, miners, shopmen, farm laborers and others who have benefited by the courses of study.

The visitor, however, who enters Ruskin College will perhaps be more interested in the students and the conditions of life there. The methods of life and study are of a communal character. There are the fewest possible restrictions, and the entire domestic arrangements are in the hands of the students themselves. Each student takes his share of responsibility in household management. Every week a house meeting is held, and the students appoint their own officers, and each takes his turn in sharing the various posts for household duty. No female servants are kept except a cook, and in the work of washing up, scrubbing floors, making beds and cleaning rooms the student learns that household duties are an important part of education. All the students heartily enter into the spirit of the domestic training, and from personal knowledge the present writer can vouch that everything goes as merry as a marriage bell.

The second week in January begins the first term, but students who cannot find it convenient to enter at this time can arrange to come at any time for a period of not less than a month. Most of the students have stayed not less than three months, and several have been for a year and longer. Since 1899 there have been 194 students in residence. Before a student can enter he must send two testimonials of good character as well as a medical certificate stating that he suffers from no serious physical defect. Besides, there are no examinations or creed tests, whether religious or political, the desire to study the subjects prescribed being the chief qualification for entrance. When a student has been duly entered he is expected to work at least two hours a day at cleaning or household duty, and when appointed by the committee of students to take his turn as a delegate to see that the prescribed duties are all carefully carried out. It must not be supposed that married men are excluded; several have been in residence, but, of course, they have been as a rule comparatively young men. Any person unable to reside at the college may take lodgings and attend the classes on special terms. When a student enters the college he is expected to fix the period of his residence and to give a month's notice before leaving.

The cost of residence, which covers board, lodging and education, is only a sovereign per week.

FRENCH OPIUM INVASION.

(Paris 'Eclair.')

Opium is slowly invading us. It had planted itself at Toulon and along all the littoral. At Toulon it was becoming a danger. Men who have the responsibility of the sea are in the habit of taking this cursed preparation, and a girl acting as a spy secured the secret of the submarine from a sailor drunk with opium. All the known opium dens at Toulon are now closed.

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

OFF TO THE SEASIDE

The following have been ticketed eastward via the 'Ocean Limited,' of the Intercolonial Railway, this week:—Mr. G. T. Bonsson and family, to Murray Bay, Que.; Mrs. E. P. Morgan, Lenox, Mass., to Murray Bay; E. Bowditch, Albany, N.Y., to Murray Bay; Mrs. S. Van Dusen, New York City, to Murray Bay; Mrs. John W. McBurney, New York City, to Murray Bay; A. H. Campbell, jr., to Murray Bay; Mrs. J. Wilkinshaw, Toronto, to Murray Bay; Miss E. Lyons, Boston, to Murray Bay; Miss C. Ross, Boston, to Murray Bay; Mrs. C. Archer and family, to Murray Bay; W. H. Blake and family, to Murray Bay; Geo. B. Hall, to Murray Bay; the Rev. R. E. Thorne and family, to Little Metis, Que.; J. T. McCall and family, to Little Metis; J. E. Birks and family, to Little Metis, Que.; Mrs. T. E. Peck and family, to Little Metis; Mrs. P. and Miss Reid, to Little Metis; Mr. Duncan Campbell, to Little Metis, Que.; Mr. Chas. H. Blackader and family, to Little Metis; Dr. J. G. Gardner and family, to Little Metis; Mr. J. Wright and family, to Little Metis; Mr. T. C. Bradshaw and family, to Little Metis; the Rev. Geo. W. Woolcombe, Ottawa, to Little Metis; A. G. McCormick and family, Ottawa, to Little Metis; Mrs. Travers Lewis, Ottawa, to Little Metis; Col. R. W. Rutherford, Ottawa, to Little Metis; Mrs. C. Dawson, Little Metis; Mrs. C. A. Wilson and family, to Little Metis; Mrs. G. Bissonnette and family, to Little Metis; Mrs. Allan Cassils, Toronto, to Little Metis; Joseph Pope, Ottawa, to Little Metis; F. McGee, Ottawa, to Little Metis; J. McMaster, Toronto, to Little Metis; Mrs. C. Pangman and family, to Little Metis; the Rev. J. Young and family, to Little Metis; Mrs. A. Lewis, to Little Metis; Sir Wm. Meredith, Toronto, to Matepedia; Mr. Jas. Ross, to Matepedia; G. W. McDougall, to Matepedia; C. C. Pigeon, Toronto, to Matepedia; D. J. Angus, to Matepedia; R. E. McDougall, to Matepedia; Mrs. and Miss E. LeGrand, New York City, to Matapedia; R. E. Thorne and family, to Bic; Mr. T. Chase Casgarin and family, to Riviere du Loup; W. K. Nowers and family, to Riviere du Loup; Mr. A. E. Patterson, to Riviere du Loup; Hector Prevost, to Riviere du Loup; Mrs. W. E. Warner and family, to Ste. Irenée; Miss E. Forsyth, to Ste. Irenée; Mrs. J. Dakers, Cap a l'Aigle; J. W. Hickson, to Cacouna; Mr. B. O'Reilly, Cacouna; W. J. Scullion and family, to Cacouna; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hale, to Ste. Flavie; Miss J. P. Cook, Little Metis; R. W. Reford and family, to Little Metis; Mr. Randolph MacDonald, to Little Metis; Mr. C. W. Amory, Boston, to Matapedia; C. J. Brown and family, Cap a l'Aigle; Mrs. W. F. Torrance and family, to Bic; Hon. Senator N. Perodeau and family, to Ste. Irenée; Miss E. Law, to Kent Junction, N.B.; Miss E. Jones, to Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Dr. L. J. Lemieux, to Gaspé, Que.; Mr. G. W. Phillips, to Gaspé; Mr. J. Forget, to Gaspé; H. W. Brainard, to Matapedia; Mrs. Hector Mackenzie and family, to Cacouna; Mr. Allan Mackenzie and family, to Cacouna; Mrs. C. Godwin and family, to Bic; Miss E. McKim, Toronto, to St. John; Mr. H. A. McLean and family, Ottawa, to Halifax; Mrs. L. Buchan, to Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Murray, to Halifax; Mr. C. Boak, Toronto, to Halifax; Mrs. J. Cory and family, to Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. James Croil, to Halifax; the Rev. L. Barthwick and wife, Brookfield, N.S.; Miss C. Archer, Toronto, to St. John, N.B.; Senator Robinson, to St. John, N.B.; Mr. J. Bridgen, Toronto, to St. John; Mr. A. J. Nesbitt, Toronto, to St. John; Mr. M. C. Roach, New York city, to Bathurst; Mr. W. H. Evans and family, to Bathurst; Miss M. Lambe, Ottawa, to Bathurst; Mrs. M. G. Ferguson, New York city, to Bathurst; N. B. Potter, to Moncton; E. P. Burch, Port Huron, to Moncton; Mr. W. A. Wheaton, Moncton, N.B.; E. P. Shaw, to Moncton; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanway, to St. John's, Nfld.; J. Sommerville, Toronto, to Halifax; Mrs. A. Wentworth, Boston, to Halifax; C. N. Fleming and family, Toronto, to Halifax; Theodore Roosevelt, jr., to Gaspé; John W. Cutler, Boston, to Gaspé; Mrs. P. T. Ahearn and family, to Gaspé.

ST. LAMBERT

Ex-Mayor Rosevear left this week on an extended tour.

Mr. J. Edgar Buchannan and Mrs. Buchanan have returned from a week's visit to Lac Ouimet, where they were visiting their son, Mr. E. L. Buchannan.

Mr. James Rosevear's children are visiting here, the guests at their grandfather's.

Mrs. Potter, Riverside, entertained a large party of young people on Wednesday. Among those invited were the Misses La Badie, Johnston, Bender, Morris, Smith, Sudbury, Eliott, Wickham, Terroux, Warren, and Messrs. Jacques, Dix, Bender and Smith.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO FAST

Of course you have indigestion, perhaps cramps, or in any case the system is overloaded with matter that should be eliminated. Breath gets bad, eyes look dull, headaches are frequent.

Why not cleanse and purify the whole system, why not strengthen the stomach, enrich the blood, and assist your overtaxed digestive organs?

Easy as rolling off a log to do this with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; their action is most gratifying. In every case they give the exact assistance that the ailing organs require.

You'll feel fit and fine, eat with a relish, sleep like a top, have a clear color and restful sleep, if you regulate your system with this great cure. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c per box, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Mrs. McKee was visiting friends on Lorne avenue this week.

Mr. Donnelly, of Hamilton, was a recent guest here, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Geo. Dawson.

The Misses White spent a few days here this week, guests of Mrs. M. Grant, Riverside.

There is to be a friendly match on the polo grounds this afternoon between the bachelor and the benedict members of the club.

Messrs. Grant and MacLean are summering at Smith's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Warden Lowden will occupy Mr. Carter's cottage until their new residence is completed.

Miss Daisy Doherty has returned from a visit to Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Winter and family moved out this week to occupy Mr. Little's residence for the summer.

Miss Lillian Jaques returned home from Cobourg this week after a month's absence.

Mrs. Joseph Horsefall has left on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Rolland, in Cincinnati, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival and family Westmount, moved out on Monday to spend July and August here, occupying Mr. Harry Horsefall's house, Victoria avenue.

Messrs. Jack and Will Wickham entertained a number of their college friends at a tennis party on Monday.

Mrs. Harry Horsefall and family left this week for Kennebunk Beach, where they will spend the next two months.

Miss Muriel Gillilean returned this week from Beaconsfield, where she was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Caldwell.

Mr. Potter, Riverside, who has been visiting his family, left on Wednesday for Halifax.

Master Stanford Negus, of New Mexico, spent last week with his aunt Mrs. Lorne Gillilean, Argyle avenue.

Mrs. Blake Stanstead, accompanied by Miss Irene Harvey, is visiting here at present. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey.

Mrs. Walter Donnelly and children, of Ottawa, are visiting here, guests of Mrs. Donnelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival.

Miss Maude Horsefall left this week to spend a couple of weeks at the seaside.

Mr. John Dixon, of New York, has been among the week's visitors here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Tucker.

The Misses Caldwell, of Beaconsfield, spent a few days here this week, guests of their aunt, Mrs. Gillilean.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Reinhardt, of Westmount, were among the visitors who drove out on Dominion Day, guests of the Misses Norris.

Miss Annie Mattinson, Westmount, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Y. Rosevear.

The local regatta on Saturday attracted a large number of enthusiastic admirers of aquatic sports, the club grounds and river banks being lined with spectators all the afternoon. A hop in the evening terminated the day's sports.

The social given by the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church this week was a great success both socially and financially, attracting a large number of patrons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols entertained a large number of young people at an out-door fete on Dominion Day.

The fortnightly hop at the boat-house on Friday evening was, as usual, largely attended and greatly enjoyed by both members and visitors. Among the many were seen Mr. and Mrs. Gross and the Misses Gross, Miss Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Morris, the Misses Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dart, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Goodchild, Mrs. and Miss Bramble, Mrs. and the Misses Ridgedale, Mr. and Miss Elliott, the Misses Christy, Miss Amy Finch, the Misses Andrews, Miss Locke, the Misses Johnston, the Misses Robertson, Mr. and the Misses Moncel, Mr. and the Misses Hooper, the Misses Wheatley, the Misses Dawson, and Messrs. Alloway, St. Clair, MacRae, Bourne, Kircaldie, Johnston, Campbell, Smith, McLean, Sudbury, Symington, Woodworth, Jaques, Horsefall, Hooper, Gordon, Whitehead, Fisher, Smith, Grant, Powell and others.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Dominion Day was the occasion of a number of boating and driving parties, and in the evening the ball room was a gay scene. Mr. William E. Norman, of Montreal, delighted the assemblage with an exhibition of fancy dancing in costume.

Mr. William P. Kearney and family, of Montreal, spent the week end at Abenakis Springs.

Mr. John Wighton, of Montreal, spent a few days at the Springs last week. He brought in the biggest catch of fish for the week.

Mr. A. J. Leslie, of Montreal, who has not missed coming to the Springs for twenty-one years, spent the week end here.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Lovejoy, of Montreal, spent Dominion Day at Abenakis Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Anthony, of Montreal, spent a few days at the Springs last week.

Abenakis Hotel was the scene of a very large progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Hughes, second ladies' prize by Mrs. Adams. The gentleman's prizes were won by Mr. R. F. Derrick and Mr. C. W. Kimpton.

Among the recent arrival registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel are the following:—W. P. Kearney, wife and child, Montreal; Miss E. M. Carroll, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Lovejoy, Montreal; Mrs. Petrie, Montreal; John Wighton, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Anthony, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wilson, Ottawa; Mr. Strange, Kingston, Ont.; W. Carron, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Montreal; Mrs. J. Allen, Montreal W. Roberts, Granby; A. J. Leslie, Montreal; Mrs. B. J. Hughes, Montreal; Master Hughes, Montreal; Miss Hughes, Montreal; C. W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. C. W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Drummond Wighton, Montreal; Selkirk Cross, Montreal; A. H. Derrick, Clarenceville; Charles Rodier, Montreal; George S. Caldwell, Auburn, N.Y.; Miss L. Calhoun, Syracuse, N.Y.; George E. Beauvais, Montreal; John Smith, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; H. W. Burnham, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. A. Gomes, Casseres, Jamaica; Miss E. Gomes, Casseres, Jamaica; Mrs. E. H. Thurston, Montreal; Miss L. P. Thurston, Montreal; Mr. McBurney, Sawyerville; Mr. Frank Strong, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Hulse, Montreal; John F. Lambie, Northampton, Mass.; R. F. Derrick, Noyan, Que.; J. De St. Laon, and family, France; W. C. Norman, Montreal; J. A. Hardisty and family, Montreal; Miss Lena Campbell, Montreal; the Rev. A. French, Phillipsburg, Que.; B. French, Philipsburg, Que.

BEACONSFIELD

The Fancy Fair in behalf of the Brehmer Rest, Ste. Agathe, held on Tuesday, was most successful. The booths were tasterulily decorated, the candy booth, which consisted of trellis work covered with hundreds of pink roses, being especially pretty. All the young ladies who served looked charming in their different costumes representing flowers, Kate Greenaway, Dolly Vardon, nurses, and Dutch girls. A large number of people came from town and neighboring places, and added greatly to the brightness and success of the fair.

Mr. Alex. Ramsay has taken No. 4 cottage for the summer season.

Miss Elsie Macfarlane spent the week-end with her brother, Mr. C. Macfarlane.

Miss Evelyn Holland has registered at the Grove.

Miss Tremaine spent the week in Beaconsfield.

Miss Lilian Bender, Dorval, was the guest of Miss Ruth Macfarlane this week.

Miss Mildred Hagar, Beaurepaire visited Beaconsfield on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Short, and their little son are staying at the Grove.

Mr. Sovereign is spending his holidays in Hamilton.

Miss Trotter is spending a week in town.

Mr. J. M. Robertson has gone to Toronto for a few days.

Messrs. Watkins, Orr, and Stuart visited the Grove on Sunday.

Miss Dealse is the guest of her cousins, the Misses Covernton, in the Grove.

Mrs. Blair is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clare Macfarlane.

Miss Violet Johnson is spending a week with Miss Benedita Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ramsay, and Miss Leda Ramsay, spent Dominion Day at the Grove.

Several yachting parties spent the holidays on a cruise to Hudson Heights. Amongst those who went were Mr. and Mrs. Peiler, Misses Connie Shaw, F. Brown, M. Draper, Edith and Florence Russell, and Messrs. Desbarats, C. Shaw, Furlong, W. Whittaker.

Mr. H. Macdonald went to Toronto for Dominion Day.

A very enjoyable concert was held in the boat house on Sunday evening. Miss Feleshe, Miss Hazel Robertson, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Watkins took the leading part in the entertainment.

Several ladies from Beaconsfield attended a luncheon given by Mrs. Lucas in Beaurepaire on Thursday.

The Misses Martin, Miss Wood, Mrs. Napier, Miss Freddie Brown, and Miss Taylor, were at the golf links on Thursday.

STRATHMORE

Mr. Will Kingstone, of London, Ont., was the guest of his brother, Mr. Geo. Kingstone, at the Killarney House over Dominion Day.

Ald. Robinson, with his daughter Lilian, has gone to Toronto and Niagara Falls on a trip.

Mr. M. L. Hersey and wife, with their children, Ethel, Andrew and Eric, have arrived to spend the summer at the Killarney House.

Miss Hilda Baylis, of Montreal, is enjoying a visit with her friend, Miss Eleanor Coates, at Rossland Cottage.

AHUNTSIC

On Thursday was held the opening hop of the season given under the auspices of the Sault au Recollet Athletic Association. It was a largely attended and successful affair in every respect, many being present from Montreal and vicinity. Refreshments were served during the evening; dancing was again resumed, and kept up until a late hour. The hall was beautifull decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Carson, Miss Fannie McConnell, Miss Annie McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Lillie Taylor, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. William Holmes, Mr. William Henderson, Mr. Harry Henderson, Mr. Tolhurst, Miss Bromby, Mr. St. Pierre.

A largely attended and very successful excursion and picnic was given by the Aberdeen Lodge, I. O. S. B., on July 1 at Electric Park, Ahuntsic. This park, which has become quite popular with holiday-seekers, is large and shady, and is at night illuminated by thousands of electric lights.

A dance has been organized by Mrs. J. N. Primeau in aid of the Children's Fresh Air Fund, and will be held in 'Latendresses' Hall on Thursday evening next, July 12, 1906. It is hoped our residents will attend in a body.

Miss Michaud has Mrs. Quevillon, St. Denis street, Montreal, as her guest this week.

LITTLE METIS

The Rev. Mr. Williams, Quebec, arrived on Monday morning to join his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Botterell, Montreal, arrived on Saturday, and are the guests of Prof. Cappon.

Mr. D. Cream and family, Montreal, have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. C. Laurie is registered at 'Seaside' Hotel.

Mrs. A. McInnes and family, Montreal, are at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grier and family arrived at 'Summerholme' on Saturday.

Mr. A. F. G. Ross has arrived for a week or so.

Mr. J. McCormick and family, Montreal, have arrived at their cottage at the Point.

Lieut.-Col. Burland and Mrs. Burland have arrived at their cottage.

Mrs. K. Thornton is a guest at 'Summerholme.'

Mrs. J. Hall and family, of London, Ont., are again occupying Mr. Pangman's cottage.

Mrs. G. A. McIntosh and sons, of Marbleton, are visiting Mrs. R. Turiff here.

Mr. C. B. Esdaile and Master Blair arrived on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kerr, New York, are registered at 'Seaside' House.

Mr. A. H. Harris, who spent a few days here at 'Cascade,' returned to the city on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Anderson, Montreal, are at 'Seaside' House.

The Misses Gwilt, Montreal, are at their cottage, 'Crow's Nest,' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Filer, Montreal, are registered at 'Kilwinning.'

The guests at the 'Seaside' House include the following:—Chas. A. Laurie, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. W. Scott, Norman Scott, Jack Scott and Edith Scott, Ottawa; S. F. Robertson, Mrs. A. J. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. M. Anderson, Mrs. Rubidge, Mrs. E. Hurtubise, Mrs. E. Varin, Montreal; Mrs. and Mr. W. A. Kerr, New York.

Mr. F. Botterell returned to the city on Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Woolcombe and family, Ottawa, arrived on Wednesday, and are occupying Mrs. W. Dawson's cottage.

Professor and Mrs. Henry F. Armstrong and family, Montreal, are again occupying their cottage at Lighthouse Point.

TERREBONNE

Mrs. Tylee, of Rosemere, was in town one day last week.

Mr. Millet, Montreal, was Mr. Leo Mason's guest on Sunday.

Miss Blanche Parent spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kimpton and Master Douglas spent Dominion Day at Rosemere.

Master Fred Troop has returned home, after spending two weeks with Master Gordon Wallace.

The King's Daughters of Terrebonne held their annual ice-cream social on Tuesday evening. The school grounds were prettily decorated for the occasion, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Edson, of Lachute, is visiting relatives in Terrebonne.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhoderic, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. John Mason for a few days this week.

Messrs. I. Bowman and H. Millar, Ste. Therese, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Douglas Saunders, of Bedford, is a guest at 'Sunnyside.'

Miss Maude Fulton 'The Pines,' Mascouche, is visiting Mrs. Rathe for a few days.

Miss Ella Scott spent Dominion Day in Terrebonne.

Mr. H. Moody, of 'Elmhurst,' was in Ste. Therese for the week-end.

Others who spent Dominion Day here were: Messrs. Pretty, Troop, Parent, Slaughter, Forget and Scott, all of Montreal.

Messrs. Rowe, Moody, Slaughter, Pretty and Mason had a successful day's fishing at the Basin on Dominion Day.

Miss Muriel Harris, Montreal, is visiting Miss Merle Wallace.

Miss Ernestine Moody has returned home from the Ladies' College, Ottawa, for the summer months.

MILLS ILLES AND CAMBRIA

Miss Ida Scott, of Montreal, who spent the week end here, returned on Tuesday morning.

WHATEVER YOU DO // Beware of the Substitution "Pirate."

Any Responsible Dealer Will Gladly Give

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea "When You Ask For It."

Others Will Substitute at Every Opportunity.

Black, Mixed or Uncolored Green | Sealed Packets Only 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.

Japan Tea Drinkers Should Use "Salada" Green Tea. It's Pure and Delicious.

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SHREDDED WHEAT

It is a natural food, clean, wholesome and pure, the whole wheat with nothing added and nothing taken away, thoroughly cooked and ready to eat.

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Choose for yourself

For price BASED on QUALITY come to us. If its price WITHOUT QUALITY we are not in it.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Montreal.

Miss J. Ryan is home from Montreal for the summer holidays.

Miss Wight, of Montreal, spent the national holiday with Mrs. M. J. Strong, and returned home on Tuesday morning.

Mr. H. Reeves, of Point St. Charles, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Westgate, and returned home on Tuesday.

Miss E. L. Strong has gone to Chautauqua, N.Y., accompanied by Miss E. Fraser, of Lachute.

Mr. Morton King, also the Misses King, are the guests of Mrs. T. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ryan, also Mr. Ed. Ryan, of Montreal, were the guests of their parents on Dominion Day.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Huxtable are stopping at Mr. Scott's for the holidays.

The Misses Lowe, of Montreal, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. T. Woods.

Mrs. Tomalty and Miss Warwick, of Chatham, also spent the week end with her.

Mrs. J. W. Reid and family, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. Reid's mother, Mrs. J. Ryan.

Miss May Patterson, also Mr. Horace and Randolph Strong, of Lachute Academy, are spending their vacation at their respective homes.

Among those who are boarding in Mille Isles are Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow and child.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rogers, of Lachute, spent the week-end here visiting their many friends.

Miss A. Strong has returned from visiting friends in Montreal and Abbotsford.

CARTIERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Painchaud and family arrived at their summer residence on Wednesday.

Mrs. Carey, of Quebec, and Miss Daisy Hughes were visiting Mrs. Charles Berry on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thompson entertained friends on Dominion Day.

Mr. Ed. Gohier was in Cartierville on Tuesday.

Mr. William Martin was in Cartierville on Dominion Day.

Mr. Louis Boyer was out in his launch on Dominion Day.

The service at the Boating Club on Sunday was taken by Mr. Charles Berry.

There were a great many people in Cartierville on Dominion Day. The park was crowded with picnickers, among whom were noticed Miss Bickerdike and her little sister, Winnie, Mr. and Mrs. B. Jamieson and party, and Miss Laura Evans.

The Misses Muriel and Maud Sonne have returned from school in Ottawa.

The lawn social at St. Andrew's Anglican Church was held on Saturday. The programme was good. Refreshments were served.

A lawn social is to be held at Mr. Tolhurst's on July 10, given by the Excelsior Society.

STE. AGATHE

All the rooms were taken at the hotels and boarding houses on Dominion Day.

The opening of the club took place last Saturday with a dance.

Mr. Charles St. Pierre, of Rimouski, was a guest at the Castle last week.

Miss Gertrude Rolland has arrived for the summer.

Mr. Parades and family are occupying the Laforest island.

Mr. Guillaume Courture and family are here for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hebert, Mr. and Mrs. Versailles, and Miss Versailles are visiting Mrs. Prendergast.

Mr. Edmund Hurtubese spent a few days here.

Mrs. and the Misses Lajoie are spending the summer here.

Mr. Robson was among the week-end visitors.

FRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE

Zion Church Sunday School, Montreal, held their annual picnic at Fraser's Point on Tuesday, July 3. The weather was ideal, and a happy day was spent. Mr. David Vass, of Cazaville, Que., kindly placed his large naptha launch at the school's disposal for the day.

Mr. Wm. Wheeler and family, of Malone, N. Y., are staying at the 'Idle Hour' cottage this week.

Mr. Wm. Senecal, of 'Black Band' cottage, spent three days at Cornwall, Ont., last week.

Mr. Chas. Mainville, Isle of Skye, Que., and Mr. Joseph Lesha, of Beaver, Que., spent July 4 here.

Mr. John J. Fraser, who has been visiting friends in Brooklet, Que., returned to the Point on Tuesday.

Mr. Alguire, of Cornwall, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Samuel Miller at Elmwood Cottage, Dundee Centre.

Mr. Richard Garrett, formerly of London, Eng., now of Dundee, and Mr. John J. Fraser, of Santa Anna, Cal., visited Dundee and Port Covington on Wednesday.

Just for the Thrify Housekeepers of Quebec and Ontario.

We have established a certain assortment of "MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE," of "CONDOR" teas and extra choice groceries to delect every one who gives them a fair trial. They are all pure products of a high degree. The price is practically equal to that of common goods sold per lb.—but what a difference in the seasoning of the meals. Try, please, you'll come again. We will send them all to you, free of cost, on receipt of $2.80, if your dealer does not keep them in stock. Our booklet: "The Art of Preparing Good Tea and Coffee," FREE on request.

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, 40c
1 lb.	"Condor" Ceylon Black Tea	at your choice 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

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The E. D. MARCEAU CO. Ltd., Wholesale Teas, Coffees, Spices, Vinegars, 281-285 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada.

A Bad Stomach

lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

Mr. J. F. Scriver, Dominion Fruit Inspector of Montreal, spent the week end at the Point.

Mr. Jas. Grant, of Burnside Place, Montreal, returned home on Monday after a week's outing.

Miss Kate McPhee, of Isle of Skye, Que., was the guest of the Burke Good Time Club here on Tuesday.

The Burke Good Time Club, made up of twenty young people, spent last week here. They were chaperoned by Mrs. Wallace Hill.

Mrs. Wm. J. Steven, of 'Itane Dyke,' Isle of Skye, and her neice, Mrs. Steven, of Finch, Ont., visited here on Thursday.

Mr. R. S. Spencer, Malone, N. Y.; Miss Eloa Sawyer, Malone, N. Y.; Mr. Howard Sawyer, Bangor, Me., and Miss Leila Anderson, Tay, N. Y., were at the Point on the Fourth.

The choir of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Fort Covington, N. Y., are spending a week in the rooms over Mr. W. H. Fraser's boathouse, the guests of their rector, the Rev. Fred. Swindlehurst.

A party of Westville Centre people, including the Misses Long, Cushman and Agen, and Messrs. Wright, Cushman and Miles Agen, spent the Fourth here.

Mr. Geo. Deming, of Malone, and Messrs. Harlan and Ralph Spencer, of Burke, N. Y., are occupying a cottage at the Point for a few days.

Mr. H. Smallman, Fort Covington, N. Y., and Percy Dow, of Montreal, were guests at 'Tarry-a-while' cottage on Tuesday.

Mr. C. J. Stuart and Miss Ella Fraser visited the Point on Friday of last week.

The Rev. Wm. Fraser has returned to his home in Champlain, N. Y., for a few days.

TADOUSAC

Celebrations of Dominion Day were held here on Monday, and took the form of several large bon-fires on the beach, and fireworks sent up from the hotel grounds. The first daily concert was held in the new ballroom of the hotel, and an excellent programme was given by the 'Brahms Trio,' of Boston—Miss Laura Tolman, 'cellist, Miss Zella Cole, pianist, and Mr. Harry Wells, violinist.

Mrs. Rice, of Boston, is staying at Bouilliam's Hotel for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Currie, of Montreal, and Miss Williams, of Toronto, spent a week at Bouilliam's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Loring Bailey, of Fredericton, N.B., arrived last week, and are the guests of Mr. S. Piddington.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bagg, of Watertown, N.Y., spent a week at the hotel.

Count D'Alte, of Washington, is spending the summer at the hotel.

The yacht 'Pirate,' belonging to Dr. Gale, of Quebec, arrived last week with Dr. Withall Gale, and Mr. Harrower, of Quebec, on board.

The following guests registered at the hotel this week: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Ross Steeves, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Balcock, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Cummins, Lenora; Mrs. H. W. Tuttle, Germantown, Phil.; Miss Finckel, Germantown, Phil.; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dill, Toronto; Rev. and Mrs. O. Bennett, Almonte, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Chester F. Schutte, Rochester; Mr. George H. Huricus, Rochester; Mr. F. M. Michelsen, Rochester; Mr. F. Lynch, Elgin, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. Bevan Hodges, Planefield, N.Y.; Mr. F. F. Fruit, Sharon, Pa.; Mrs. J. S. Fruit, Sharon, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bagg, Watertown, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Nicholls, Toronto; Mr. D. Merriman, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Otterheime, Louisville, Ky.; Captain and Mrs. J. R. Gobson, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Robinson, Montreal; Mrs. S. R. Tuttle, Binghampton, N.Y.; Mr. John M. Davey, Rochester; Mr. J. D. Carrier, Montreal; Mr. J. D. Lachapelle, Sorel; Mrs. Fitzgibbon Black, and Miss Fitzgibbon Black, Montreal; Mrs. Phillips Gossler, Mary Gossley, Katherine Gossler, Philip Gossler, jr., N.Y.; Dr. Mason, Montreal.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

List of arrivals at the Caledonia Springs Hotel for the week ending July 7:—Mrs. J. M. Elder, Mr. L. W. Fresco, Mr. G. A. Green, Miss Malloch, Mr. A. Rudolph Miss Mary Hickson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Haldimand, Mrs. N. Friedman, Mr. H. Samuel, Mr. S. Clay, Mr. Frances T. Peacock, Mr. F. H. Seidall, Mr. R. H. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Turgeon, Miss K. R. Campbell, Miss Juliette Lalonde, Miss G. Kerr, Miss V. Kerr, Mr. J. B. Newton, Mr. J. R. Shaw, Mr. W. H. Carle, M.P., Mr. S. W. W. Pickup, M.P., Mr. D. Finlayson, M.P., Mr. J. W. D. Grant, M.P., Mrs. F. R. Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Doyle, Mr. John Bandon, Mr. F. Ramsperger, Mrs. E. K. Green, Mr. J. W. Orkin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvie, the Misses Dow and maid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lichtenhein, Mr. C. L. Friedman, Miss E. Samuel, Mr. E. Jacobs, Mr. F. E. Peacock, Mr. Henry J. Chard, Mr. Fred E. Mussen, Mr. T. Blumenthal, Mr. P. A. Stevenson, Miss Campbell, Mrs. A. Lalonde, Mrs. Robt. Kerr, Mr. C. H. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. D. McMartin, Mr. M. Kavanagh, Mr. R. F. King, the Hon. P. W. Watson, Mr. William Chisholm, M.P., Mr. Ed. Proulx, M.P., Mr. H. J. Hogan, M.P., Mrs. A. H. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. Markell, Miss Leoline Markell.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR

Deafness, because usually due to Catarrh, is quite curable. In a thousand cases this is proved absolutely true, success invariably attends the use of Catarrhozone, which has cured catarrhal deafness of twenty-five years standing. Penetrating through the passages of the ear, the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone relieves the inflammation, destroys the germs of Catarrh, and thereby allows nature to re-assist herself. Try Catarrhozone yourself. 25 cents and $1.00 sizes sold by all dealers.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Arrivals at the Bellevue Hotel this week:—Mr. and Mrs. John Barry, Quebec; Adolph Hetu, Montreal, Dr. Vaux, Miss Vaux, Toronto; H. M. Brodeur, Mrs. H. M. Brodeur, Miss Bella Brodeur, Miss Alice Brodeur, Adrien, Camille and Roland Brodeur, Lowell, Mass.; J. Lebel, Fraserville Archdeacon and wife, Kingston, Ont.; E. M. Daly, New York; H. Wood and wife, Pierre and Philippe Chartis, Montreal; P. Chasse, Ste. Marie; Mrs. M. Campbell, Quebec; J. A. and Mrs. Morency, Alice Morency, Ste. Marie; Jas. Gitu, St. Rose; D. D. Leger, Moncton, N.B.; J. McGiven, E. Beaudette, Ottawa; L. Evans, Quebec; H. R. McLuve, Philadelphia; H. H. Birks, Wm. Rutherford, Mrs. Rutherford, J. Savard, M. Harth, J. E. Budden, Montreal; R. Stuart Lemesseurer, Montreal; G. P. Hibbard, Quebec; E. C. Girouard, Ottawa; Mme. C. La Violette, Mlle. C. La Violette, Mlle. Bijouette L. La Violette and maid, Montreal; Miss G. Rainville, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bedard, Quebec; H. Prefontaine, St. Hilaire de Rouville; Joseph Goora, Montreal; Miss A. Breden, Kirshville, Mo.

Ideal warm and summerlike days prevail here. We have had a perfect week as far as temperature goes. Our guests are all thronging back to the old Point to enjoy another summer season.

Mrs. Weir arrived here for the season and is staying at the Maison Blanche.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lorne, Miss Larue and Messrs. Paul and Real Larue are expected to open their cottage on Saturday.

Mrs. Chevalier and Miss Jeanne Chevalier are occupying their quaint cottage by the beach.

Mrs. Gerin Lajoie and family, Montreal, came down last Saturday for the season.

Mrs. Charles Beaubien and family have also arrived at the Maison Blanche.

Mrs. Pendleton and the Misses Pendleton, Montreal, are down here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hudson and family, from Montreal, are expected at the Bellevue.

Mrs. A. R. Angers, Montreal, is a guest at the Maison Blanche since last Monday.

Mrs. Leblanc and the Misses Juliette and Gabrielle Leblanc are expected in a day or so.

Miss Ada Morris, Montreal, is expected in a few days at the Bellevue for a month or so.

Mrs. Scott and family, Quebec, will be down at the end of the week.

Judge and Mrs. Sicotte, Montreal, are guests at the Maison Blanche.

Mr. Joachim Tessier and Mr. Jules Frémont are to spend August at the Bellevue.

Mr. and the Misses Dansereau have opened their villa for the season.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Nora Smith are occupying their quaint cottage by the beach.

Messrs. Armand and Pierre Chevalier spent Dominion Day with their mother and went back to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. George Hiam, Montreal, is spending the summer season here.

Mrs. Sewell and Miss Sewell are to be here within a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Quebec, came down last week for the season.

Mr. H. T. Painchaud and family have also arrived for the summer months.

CUSHING

Miss B. Hasley, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Grace Hartley.

Miss Carmichael, of Bryson, is spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. J. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Keatley and Miss Mary Watson, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Jas. Watson, ot Fairview Cottage.

Capt. Thas. Weir, of Angers, spent the week-end with his family here.

A number of young people from this vicinity attended the Chute-au-Bioudeau picnic last Friday and report having had a very good time.

Mr. J. Ostrom, of Bryson, Que., is visiting his cousin, Mr. John Ostrom.

Miss B. Nichols visited friends in Carrillon, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Cushing have returned from their wedding trip, and are spending a few days with Mrs. W. Y. King, at Ingleside.

Dr. Davis, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mr. Francis Cushing.

Mr. Leonard Gasion is spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Ada Dewer is visiting friends in Stonefield.

LAKE ST. JOHN

Recent arrivals at Hotel Roberval are: Col. A. L. Bayley, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Mrs. Gagnon and daughter, Chicoutimi; G. Perrault, Arthabaska; A. C. Young, Montreal; R. Aumont, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Bowan D. Hager, Plainfield, N.J.; Col. D. A. Lyle, U. S. Army; Mrs. D. A. Lisle, Augustus, G.; Misses Bendel, Sharon, Pa.; Mme. Cinq-Mars and Melle. Cinq-Mars, Quebec; Henry A. North, Chicago; Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley, Phila.; Mrs. J. S. Fruit, Sharon, Pa.; Fred. T. Fruit, Sharon, Pa.; G. P. Kenoway and Wife, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. Carreau and wife, Thedford Mines; C. W. Springtor and wife, T. I. Park, N.Y.; F. D. Henderson, Montreal; Warren Coleman, New York; R. A. Witthans, New York; A. W. Hooper, Boston; C. R. Hooker, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. V. R. Proust, Paris; Dr. S. Dubois, Amiot, Paris; Dr. L. Triboulet, Paris; Dr. A. Loir, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Flyn and Miss Flyn, New York; Mrs. E. Ewart, New York; Dr. E. Beardsley, Phila.; Henry A. North, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Masters, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Lyman Clark, Cambridge, Mass.; L. H. Gaudry and wife, Quebec; Robert Shelby, Darbyshire, Shelby City; S. F. Hallock, New York; Arthur Safford and wife, Reading, Pa.; J. E. A. Dubuc, Chicoutimi; Wm. H. St. John, Hartford, Conn.; E. M. Dewavin, Paris; Joseph Samson, Levis; Herbert P. Brumder, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Aug. Stuety and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, Quebec; Master G. Scott, Quebec; Miss Buckorall, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Martin, Boston; N. A. Lindsey and wife, Boston; E. W. Daly, New York City; Jacob Griffith, Quebec; J. A. Remillard, wife and child, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Miles, Boston, Mass.; James Clark, Quebec; Edmond Beaudette, Montreal; T. E. Savard, Chicoutimi; Mr. Broet, Honfleur; J. Couston Le Maitre, Honfleur; Vte. et Vtesse de Lachapelle Honfleur; H. Napran, Chicoutimi; G. Delisle, Chicoutimi; E. T. D. Chamberg, Quebec; Thos. Hilliard, Halifax; J. E. Saucier, Matant; Theo. Saucier, Matane; E. Roumillard, Quebec; Ed. Dery, Quebec; Hector, Caron, Quebec; Frank Errel, Quebec; Francois Faure, Quebec; Mrs. J. I. Armand, Montreal; Mrs. H. Gayne, Alma; B. G. Mackenzie, Richmond; Baron Haymerle, Vienna, Austria; Joseph Hartigon, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hewett, Indianapolis; C. De Puy and wife and F. C. DePuy, Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Babson, New York; A. S. Phillips, Brooklyn, N.Y.; K. V. Coulon, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Witthel, Phila., Pa.; L. R. Roy, Quebec; Aug. Choquette, Que.; Mds. M. Choquette, Quebec; R. Donovan, Quebc; A. Godbout, Beauce; Jos. E. Duhamel, Assomption; G. Socoth, Quebec; Jos. E. Vincent, Quebec; W. C. Kaine, Quebec; C. Tessier, Quebec; G. Lemoine, Quebec; E. Beaudet, Quebec; A. Cinq-Mars, Quebec; H. Jolicoeur, Quebec; D. Caron, St. Octave de Metis; Paul Tanguay, Victonava; J. D. Pay, Chicoutimi; Geo. Tanguay, Quebec; A. A. Soueyrt;, Matane; Mrs. C. L. Muir, New York; Paul A. Normand, Peribonka; J. Donbrewski, Quebec; Henri Gagne, St. Joseph d'Alma.

LACHUTE

Mr. A. G. Kennedy spent a couple of days in Montreal last week.

Mrs. Paul Jousse and little daughter, of Vankleek Hill, are guests of Mr. T. Jousse this week.

Miss Alice Lawson, of Montreal, spent the week-end the guest of Miss Jessie Boa.

Mrs. W. F. McLaren, of Montreal, is the guest this week of Mrs. Holland at 'Frau Bower.'

Miss Giles has returned from Stanstead College.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod returned last week to visit his mother at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mr. Jas. D. Campbell has returned from Labelle.

Miss E. Vessot, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. F. Calder.

Miss C. Shepherd is the guest of the Misses Gain at Dunany, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Staniforth are spending a week with friends in Arundel.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Curry have left to spend the summer with their daughter, Mrs. E. Ladd, of Chazy, N.Y.

Miss Ida Murray, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Verda Joss.

Mr. D. Dewar and family have left to spend the summer months on their farm at Cushing, Que.

Miss Jordan, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of Mrs. A. Morrison, for a short time.

Mrs. Davidson, and daughter, of New York, who have been guests at the 'Uainter House' for some time, returned home last week.

Miss Forrester, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lister.

Miss Jarvis, of Westmount, is the guest of Miss Alma Fraser.

Mrs. Archie Middleton and child spent last week the guests of Mr. J. P. Pendleton, Morin Flats.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burwash and family, of Ottawa, spent Dominion Day halidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Budge, of Montreal, spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wilson.

Mrs. Heavysege, of Lachine, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Joss, for a fortnight.

Carpenter brothers and families left last Saturday to spend the summer months at their cottage, at Pine Hills.

Lieut. Leslie M. Hooker, of Lachute road, returned from a twelve days' camp at Sherbrooke last Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Garretsee and little daughter Leona, spent the week-end with his parents, at Consecon, Ont.

Mr. Albert Giles, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his parents here.

The Rev. E. Thomas is attending camp, at Three Rivers, Que., the services for the Methodist Church being conducted by Mr. A. E. Budd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lucas and family, of Montreal, arrived last Saturday, and will spend the summer months at their cottage in the west end.

Miss Catton, of Ottawa, who has spent the past three weeks visiting friends in town and vicinity, returned home last Saturday.

KNOWLTON

Mr. Orrin Rexford and family, of Montreal, are occupying Mr. Martin Hunt's cottage this summer.

Mrs. Henry Knowlton was in Montreal last week for the wedding of her nicce, Miss Brenda Knowlton, with Dr. Richard A. Duggan, in St. Martin's Church. Dr. Duggan is a McGill graduate.

Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, of Louisville, N.Y., and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McDowell, of Woodstock, Ill., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McDowell, of this place.

Mr. H. S. Williams, of Montreal, was among the Dominion Day visitors in Knowlton.

Mr. J. Martin made a short business trip to Montreal recently.

Miss Dot Weir, of Montreal, is spending the summer in Knowlton.

Mr. Percy Stevens, of Montreal, who spent the week-end in Knowlton, returned on Monday last.

The Hon. E. F. de Varennes, of Waterloo, was in Knowlton recently.

Mrs. J. E. Taylor, of Montreal, is a guest at 'Lordelle' for a few weeks.

The Boating Clubhouse was opened for the season on July 1.

Miss Dorothy Bancroft left a short time ago to visit her aunt, Miss Mary Bancroft, and the Rev. Henry Bancroft at Hudson.

Dr. Thomas A. Ralston and Mrs. Ralston, of Southington, Conn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ralston.

Mr. Fitz Buchanan, of Montreal, who was visiting at 'Darley Place,' recently, returned last Saturday.

Mr. Leonard Fay left for Old Orchard Beach on Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. J. Pettes over Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last, returning to Montreal on Tuesday night.

Mrs. J. Nelson, of North Bay, and family, arrived in Knowlton the latter part of this week. They will spend the summer at Lake Cottage with Mrs. S. J. Carter, of Montreal.

Mr. W. A. Kneeland, Principal of the Riverside School, Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Kneeland and family, arrived in Knowlton last night to take possession of Bonnie View Cottage for the summer.

Mr. Maurice Burke, of Montreal, spent Sunday last in Knowlton.

Miss Hazel Belknap left on Wednesday morning for Montreal on the way to Montebello, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

Judge Foster spent Wednesday last at Windsor Mills.

Messrs. Leslie and Cyril Davignon, who have been attending the Sherbrooke College during the past year, are home for the summer vacation.

Mr. George Robinson and Mrs. Robinson have left for Calgary, where they will remain until winter.

Dr. Cleveland, of Montreal, returned to the city on Wednesday night, after having spent a short time in Knowlton.

Miss Beatrice McGowan, of South Orange, N.J., is spending the summer at 'Edgehill.'

Miss Molly Knowlton, of Montreal, has been spending a few days at Coldbrooke Farm.

Miss Katie Knight, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. England over the Dominion Day holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gale, of Montreal, are guests at 'Brome Lawn,' the home of Mrs. Gale's mother.

Among the summer visitors at the Lake View House are Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ives, also Miss Elsie Ives, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Messrs. C. R. Hosmer, E. B. Hosmer, of Montreal, passed through Knowlton early in the week in a beautiful automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lambkin, and family, of Montreal, are in Knowlton this summer.

Mrs. Fraser and Miss A. Fraser, of Montreal, are visiting at 'Darley Place.'

Miss Hattie Crowhurst, of Boston, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Hall, this week.

Mrs. Kennedy and family, of Ottawa, also Mrs. C. W. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Morton, of Montreal, are among the season's visitors at 'Lordelle.'

Mrs. S. W. Foster leaves shortly for Caledonia Springs, where she will remain for several weeks.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stanton were guests of Mrs. S. Lichtenhein last week.

Mr. and Miss Simpson were the guests of Mrs. Nash on Dominion Day.

Mrs. George Tooke and Mrs. Clarence Smith were guests of Mrs. R. J. Tooke on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Bell, made a tour around Ile Perrot in their yacht 'Dorothy,' calling on Mrs. Ambrosse for dinner on Dominion Day.

Mrs. J. M. Wilson leaves next week for the seaside, where she will spend a few weeks.

The Misses McFarlane are the guests of Mrs. Broadbead.

Dr. A. Brodeur and Master Brodeur, of Montreal, were visiting in Vaudreuil this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Laporte returned from Quebec last week.

Colonel F. S. McKay spent a few days at Three Rivers at the Military Camp.

Mrs. Desrivieres is the guest of Mrs. Napoleon Hamilton.

Mr. Phillips was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. D. Molson on Dominion Day.

Mr. R. J. Tooke sailed on Tuesday for Europe. He expects to be back the beginning of August.

Mrs. W. B. Torrance entertained a number of guests on Dominion Day.

The residents of Vaudreuil are indebted to Mr. Lichtenhein for a magnificent display of fireworks on Dominion night, which took place on the 'Tapis Vert.'

Ald. DeSerres had a party of friends out on his yacht on Dominion Day.

Mrs. T. O. Lyall had a number of guests for Dominion Day.

Miss Delorme was the geust of Mrs. H. Mongenais.

Mr. L. Prince had a very successful catch of fish on Dominion Day.

Mr. A. Geoffrion, K.C., spent a few days in Vaudreuil this week, the guest of his mother, Mrs. C. H. Geoffrion.

Mr. Walter Corrigan gave a very enjoyable driving party on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Berard and family have arrived for the summer.

Mr. Wise, C.E., of Ottawa, spent a few days in Vaudreuil last week.

Mr. F. de Salles Bastien and family have left for Labelle, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. Charest, N.P., was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Lefebvre, on Saturday.

Sir Wm. Hingston spent Saturday in Vaudreuil, the guest of Dr. L. de L. Harwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton, jr., are the guests of Mr. H. Hamilton, sr.

Dr. Lalonde was among the week-end visitors.

Miss M. Renaud was the guest of Miss Dufresne last week.

Mr. Gus. Labelle is spending a few weeks in Vaudreuil.

Miss Lovejoy was the guest of Mrs. Ambrosse on Saturday.

Miss McNiece and Miss Brengleman have gone for a trip by water up the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beique are visiting their parents, Senator and Mrs. Beique.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Karley and little son and daughter were the guests of Dr. Giles recently.

Mr. Henry Carmichael has been staying at the Chateau.

Mr. and Miss Boddy and Mr. Benny, of Ramsey, were the guests of Miss A. H. Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoy are the guests of Mrs. Hoy's sister for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Gilpin and little son, of Ottawa, are the guests of her mother.

Mrs. Ogilvie, of Ottawa, has returned home.

Mrs. Slack and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are visiting Mrs. Kirkpatrick's daughter, Mrs. Paddon.

Mr. Fuller Greenleese was the guest of Mr. J. J. Hodgson.

Miss May Halcro spent a few days with friends here.

Miss Lunn and Miss Waters were the guests this week of Miss A. H. Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been visiting Mrs. Thompson's father, Mr. Lancey.

Messrs. Kenneth Ayer, W. Thompson, Bethune and Putnam were entertained over the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. Schneider.

Mrs. McCaw was the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Hodgson.

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Mrs. George D. Reid is spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Potter.

Mr. and Mrs. Swood and little daughter are spending a week with Mrs. Swood's sister, Mrs. Elliott.

Mr. James Elliott is spending a short holiday with his son.

The school children of St. Thomas d'Aquin held a very successful entertainment on Dominion night in McNaughten Hall.

Mr. James Ashcroft and family have moved out to their beautiful villa for the summer.

Mr. John Hurley spent Dominion Day here.

Messrs. Cameron and Maxwell Farquharson spent Dominion Day with Mr. John Farquharson.

Among the visitors noticed here on Dominion Day were the Rev. Father Reed, and Messrs. G. and T. Hodge, Potter, Mathews, Edwards, G. D. Reid, Holland, Gardner, Binning and Burdon.

Miss Galbraith is the guest of her friend, Miss Eunice Hodgson.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Copping, of Joliette; Mr. and Miss Johnson, of Montford, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Point Fortune, were Mrs. Dalpé's guests last Sunday.

Miss Smart is at 'Jordan Hill Cottage' for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roux and baby came a week ago, and are occupying Mrs. Cunningham's cottage.

The guests at 'Granby Cottage' over Sunday were the Misses Grace and Jessie McBean, Messrs. Willie Robertson and Hugh Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cook are in their cottage again this summer.

Mr. H. W. Lawlor, of Hawkesbury, is at 'Montmere' this week.

Mrs. L. Cushing and Miss Cushing have opened 'Inchrachie' for the season, and entertained Mr. Harold Cribb and Mr. R. Barron last Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Simister, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Warren and her son, Mr. Warren Simister, have arrived for the summer, and are occupying their cottage at the head of the lake.

The Misses Brown are here, and have rented Miss Alice Rodgers's cottage, 'Rowan Lodge.'

Mr. Vipond and family are in the summer home on the east shore.

Miss Catherine Barron and Miss McDougall are with friends at 'Inchrachie.'

'The Lady of the Lake' camp was opened for a few days last week, where Mr. A. J. Corner, the Misses B. and M. Corner, Masters Frank and Raymond Corner, enjoyed a few days' outing.

Master Allan McGarry and Master Harold McGarry are visiting at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Among the many who spent a pleasant holiday here, visiting at the different cottages were Messrs. F. G. Gnaedinger, H. W. Wadsworth, R. J. Wadsworth, E. Kerr, Peter Henderson, G. L. LeBeau, K. Thom, Harry Brown, F. G. Tester, W. E. Cushing and T. Ludington.

Mr. Sam. Hutchinson is staying with his sister, Mrs. A. E. Cook.

Miss Corner is visiting friends at the lake.

The Misses Wadsworth are entertaining Mrs. Hugman and Miss Paterson this week.

'Laurentide Camp' is occupied this summer by Mrs. James Ross and Master G. Ross, Miss Lawlor and Miss Hersey, of Hawkesbury.

Messrs. J. Forbes, A. Donovan, H. Drennan, E. Martin, A. H. Thorpe and S. Batten, of the Y.M.C.A. Camp, Lake St. Joseph, visited the lake last week, and were entertained for the day by Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger at 'The Bungalow.'

Mrs. G. L. Le Beau and family are occupying 'Glen Cove' again this year.

Mr. R. Hutchings spent last Saturday in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Rondeau and Master Martin and Miss Kathleen Rondeau were at 'L'Allegro' for a few days last week.

'Lakeholme' is open for a few weeks by Miss Roger and Mr. and Mrs. Barrie and Mr. Willie Barrie.

Mrs. Kenneth Thom was at 'Liberty Hall' this week.

'Wonish Lake' Hotel registered during the past week the following guests:—Mr. C. Ewan, Mrs. Ewan, Mr. Arthur Tomby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haley, Mr. C. Ward, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. M. Moffat, Mr. John Mines, Mr. Norman Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomas, Mr. J. Well, Master O. Darling, Mr. J. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee and Master Walter Lee.

'Mountain Rest' guests for the past few days: Messrs. A. M. McDonald, Sherwood Wishart, H. Cammy, A. Jacnubs, C. H. Marston, J. Dilly, of Montreal; A. S. Ferguson, London, Ont.; Henry Carter, F. R. Cole, H. Reeves, J Schofield, Erie Schofield, Robert Herron, sr., Miss Herron, J. A. James, Montreal; T. B. Daniel, England, and A. J. Wood, Montreal.

Mr. C. C. Denoon spent Dominion Day at 'Edgewater,' the guest of Mr. and Mrs John Greig.

POINTE CLAIRE

The bazaar held by the ladies of Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield, in the Beaconsfield club house, was both socially and financially an undoubted success. As far as can be learned for the present it is thought that when expenses are paid, the sum of four hundred dollars will be realized, and will be applied towards the expenses of the Brehmer Rest at Ste. Agathe. Mrs. George Chillas, of Pointe Claire, and Miss Clark, of Beaconsfield, deserve special praise for their untiring efforts towards making the bazaar the success it was. Mrs. Robert Meredith, with Miss Tellier and Miss Margaret Haskell as assistants, had charge of the housewife's table. Miss Brenda Chillas and Miss Lorna Lomer presided at the Japanese table. A special feature of the evening was the club swinging exhibition given by

(Continued on Page 19).

What Our Subscribers Say

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E. F. HEBDEN,
Acting General Manager, Merchants Bank of Canada.

Fernandina, Fla.

I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for thirty years and to 'World Wide' since the first issue. I like them the best of any periodicals I take

Yours sincerely,

JAMES J. FREEMAN.

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We regard the 'Northern Messenger' as a first-class publication in all respects, and the price brings it within reach of all schools. Yours very truly,

E. DAWSON.

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Yours sincerely,

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Please Read Letters on the Other Side

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway,, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and Lady Medway's second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her Uncle Stephen to send for Leonora. After a year spent with him, her Uncle Gilbert and his daughter Georgina wish to take her to their home, but at his desire she consents to remain with her uncle Stephen. Arthur Nixon, returning home, falls in love with his cousin, but marries Lady Trebleton. His arrest for debt, after six years' extravagance, gives his father a paralytic stroke.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Mr. Nixon was silent, and seldom spoke of her afterwards. He soon recovered sufficiently to be able to get up and be moved down stairs, where the dining-room was converted into a sleeping-apartment, and he could be rolled into the study in a chair; but months passed over without the slightest further change in his state becoming apparent, and he grew captious at last, and impatient, and greatly worried poor Nora, now his constant companion. Eagerly she daily watched the return of Arthur from the city, his presence alone having the power of restoring her uncle's equanimity, and gladly she left them after dinner to discuss their complicated affairs, Mr. Nixon requiring the most accurate information on every subject. Arthur, wholly bent on satisfying his father, devoted himself completely to business, and so successfully, that he already began to rival his uncle Gilbert in fortunate speculations. The exultation of Mr. Nixon on these occasions was unbounded, he shook his son's hand every ten minutes, drank his health in champagne, and encouraged him to go on while fortune favored him. And he did go on; but while doing so undermined his health completely. The sedentary work at his office, the constant mental excitement, and the climate of London, proved in the end too much for one who had hitherto led a life so different. He caught cold, neglected it, became hectic, and after having refused to consult the family physician or use any of Anne Ducker's remedies, quietly told Nora one evening as they sat alone together, that he believed he was—dying.

At first she thought him jesting, but when he told her that his mother and all his maternal uncles and aunts had been the victims of consumption before the age of thirty, and that he had already in early youth been threatened with the treacherous disease, she entreated of him to see some eminent physician and not treat so serious a matter lightly.

'I have already been to Dr. X—, who gives me just one winter if I remain here; but promises me a tolerable lease of life in a warmer climate.'

'Then, Arthur, you must leave England this year—at once.'

'Impossible, Nora; my presence just now is of the greatest importance.'

'I have no doubt of that; but if my uncle for a moment suspected that it was attended with danger to your life, he would urge—insist on your leaving him.'

'He would be incredulous, Nora—would doubt the danger, and think I was merely tired of work. My proposal that we should close accounts with Plumpton, and retire altogether, was evidently most offensive to him, and I shall never renew it.'

'And for what purpose is he accumulating all this money?' asked Nora, impatiently.

'He says it is for me,' answered Arthur; 'and had I a family I could, perhaps, understand him. For my own part, my only wish is to replace what I squandered on Morris Court, and that once accomplished I am ready to—die; for in good truth, Nora, I have little left to make life desirable.'

'Arthur, how can you say so!'

'It is a melancholy fact,' he continued, drawing his chair close to hers, 'and now for once in my life I wish to speak to you without reserve. My life, Nora, has been a failure. I will not blame my father—he meant well; but my education was a mistake from beginning to end; yet when it was supposed to be completed, I had still time to redeem the past had I been so inclined, instead of which I plunged into a life of folly, idleness, and dissipation, and so frittered away my best years in the pursuit of pleasure and novelty—making acquaintances, valued solely by me for their names, and by whom I was merely tolerated for my wealth.'

'Arthur, I cannot believe this either of you or your acquaintances.'

'You may,' he said, dejectedly, 'for the exceptions were few, though I gloried at one time in knowing 'every one' in London! Yet I was not without intellect, Nora; you may remember how I scorned and condemned the life I was leading, when we first met.'

Nora remembered that he had done so in words, but not in acts, and could not give the ready assent he perhaps expected; he observed her silence, and answered it.

'Yes, Nora, I saw and understood my position perfectly, and think—in fact I am sure—that a marriage with you then might have saved me from myself.'

'Arthur!'

'We are talking of what happened or might have happened ages ago,' he continued quietly. 'I don't say that you were in love with me, Nora; but you liked me, and would have married me.'

'Not without your father's consent, Arthur; and having confessed so much, let us end this useless retrospection.'

'It is not useless,' he rejoined, gazing gloomily into the fire. 'I loved you as I believe a man seldom loves more than once in his life, and had my father consented to our marriage—'

'Arthur,' said Nora, rising, 'I cannot listen to you, if you talk in this way.'

'I have done,' he answered; 'my father refused his consent; without it we should have been poor; and I was an egotist—unworthy of you—incapable of making a sacrifice even for—well—well—I know—you would not have accepted me. Be it so, and let me tell you, that was my last chance of becoming a useful member of society—my life since then has been a troubled dream.'

'Not so,' said Nora, compassionately; 'you were of use to your country when in parliament, and—'

'Merely served to fill the House,' he said, interrupting her. 'I did the work that any paid official could have done as well, gave my vote to those whose political opinions coincided with mine, and from whom I hoped, in time, to obtain place or power; and when I was disappointed, I retired to Morris Court, to lead a still more worthless and selfish life.'

'You judge yourself too severely,' interposed Nora.

'Scarcely,' said Arthur, without looking up. 'Of the thousands lavished on the house and furniture intended for my own enjoyment, not one guinea was spent on the improvement of my tenantry. I knew nothing about them or their wants or wishes, understood nothing of agriculture—what business had I with landed property? Could I but spend my life over again—or—part of it; could I, with my present experience, but return to the time when we first met, what a different life I should lead!' He paused, and then added, 'I believe it is now seven years, Nora—seven years and some months—since we first sat together, as we are doing now?'

'Seven years,' she repeated thoughtfully; 'how long they were—how short they now appear!'

'I remember our meeting on the stairs,' he continued, 'and that first evening, as if it were but yesterday. You were dressed in black velvet and point lace—an odd dress for a girl of sixteen; but it made you look like one of those charming pictures by the old masters on which one can gaze forever.'

'The dear old dress!' said Nora, pensively; 'it would certainly appear less unsuitable to me now!'

'Yet you are wonderfully little changed,' said Arthur; 'and every perceptible alteration is for the better.'

Nora smiled. 'A great internal change has, I hope, taken place,' she said, quietly; 'I should be sorry to think that seven or eight years' uninterrupted reading and meditation have been quite lost upon me.'

'That they have not been lost, I am sure,' observed Arthur. 'With such a foundation as you had to build upon, I have no doubt that by this time your information and learning far exceed those of most women.'

'I make no pretension whatever to learning,' answered Nora; 'and have, I assure you, only arrived at a consciousness of my profound ignorance on the subjects I understand best, and at not at all doubting it on all others.'

'And this is the result of eight years' steady reading in the three most literary modern languages!' said Arthur.

'Not quite; I have learned the meaning of the words, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."'

'So have I,' said Arthur, with a sigh; 'but my knowledge has been obtained by painful personal experience.'

'Some experience I have had, too,' observed Nora; 'without it, the words of the Preacher would have made less impression on me; he says: "Of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh."'

'Go on,' said Arthur.

She continued: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter—"Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man."'

At this moment the door opened, and Mr. Nixon, in his chair, was slowly rolled towards the tea-table.

When Nora, the next day, was alone with her uncle, she spoke to him very seriously of Arthur's state of health; but found it extremely difficult to make him believe that anything could be the matter with a man so full of energy and activty as his son. 'His cough? that was constitutional.' No one was exempt from colds and coughs during a London winter; and she might remember what he had himself suffered from the influenza the preceding year, though he had never allowed it to detain him one day from his office.'

Mr. Nixon was most unwilling to lose either his son's services or society; in the end, however, Nora's influence prevailed, and Arthur left them to meet his wife at Strasburg, and spend the winter and spring at Meran.

When taking leave, he spoke so long and so warmly in praise of Nora to his father, that Mr. Nixon at length said, 'I understand you, Arthur; you think I ought to make some small addition to her fortune?'

'Some great addition,' replied Arthur, earnestly; 'she has devoted the best years of her life to you—has been to you a daughter; never think of her hereafter in any other light.'

From Nora he parted early in the morning, before his father was up. She had made breakfast for him in the study and prepared to follow him into the hall, when he stopped suddenly, turned round, and said, 'You told me you had a commission for me, Nora, in case I should go up the Rhine, and, I think, even said I could confer a great favor on you by undertaking it; that your saying this has been an inducement to me to choose that route, I need scarcely assure you; yet in the pain of parting I had nearly forgotten all about it.'

'I—have changed my mind,' said Nora, with evident embarrasment, 'and prefer asking you to undertake this commission for me when you are on your way home.'

(To be continued.)

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

'MISS SARAH JONES.'

(By Alice Turner Curtis.)

'Sarah Jones' was the name of Dorothy's big Maltese cat, and when Dorothy was kept indoors by a cold, and had only Sarah Jones for company, she dressed her up in grandma's little plaid shawl and called her 'Miss Sarah Jones.' Then Dorothy's mother made a beautiful bonnet for Sarah to wear. It was trimmed with bunches of violets, and had a fine bow of scarlet ribbon, and wide white ribbon strings. Sarah Jones wore it with a white dotted veil.

'Can't I take dear Miss Sarah Jones to call on Bridget?' asked Dorothy, after the Maltese cat was dressed up. Mama consented, so off went Sarah Jones in Dorothy's arms. But halfway downstairs, frightened by her strange garments, she struggled away from Dorothy, and fled through the dining-room and out of an open window. The little plaid shawl caught on the blind-fastening, and swung in the breeze. The beautiful bonnet sagged over her right ear, but the white veil and satin strings kept it in place.

That was early in the morning, and Sarah Jones did not appear again that day. In the afternoon mama found the lovely scarlet ribbon bow in the currant bushes, and Bridget found a bunch of violets on the fence.

'O, dear!' said Dorothy, looking anxiously out of the window. 'I am afraid dear Sarah Jones does not like being dressed up for company.'

When Bridget opened the kitchen door the next morning, there sat the poor cat, her soft fur all rough and the bonnet swinging under her chin. Bridget. 'See the smooth gray fur gown ah a nice breakfast of warm milk, and when Dorothy came down-stairs Sarah-Jones seemed to loo kat her reproachfully, and did not come rubbing up against the little girls as usual.

'O Bridget,' said Dorothy, 'Sarah Jones didn't like the clothes we dressed her up in, did she?'

'Sure, her own fit her better,' said Bridget. 'See the smooth gray fur she has; she's no need of shawls.'

Sarah could hardly be persuaded to leave the kitchen that day, and whenever mama or Dorothy came near her she would run to Bridget as if for protection. But at last she forgave them for putting other people's clothes on her, and both Dorothy and mama promised that Sarah Jones should never again be made so uncomfortable.—'Youth's Companion.'

DAILY TEXT.

July 7.

But they that deal truly are his delight. . . .The lip of truth shall be established.—Prov. xii., 19, 22.

We see what we are in the light of his perfection. We were tolerably contented with our character once, but when Christ comes we are never that again. Like the sheep that look clean enough among the summer grass, but against the background of the virgin snow look foul; so you and I never know how vile we are until the background of our life is Christ.—G. H. Morrison.

Send down Thy likeness from above,
And let this my adorning be:
Clothe me with wisdom, patience, love,
With lowliness and purity.
—Joachim Lange.

June's Sovereign Photo-Contest

The 'Illustrated Witness' next Thursday will be of special interest, as in it will be announced the result of the Sovereign Photographic Contest for June. The winning picture and a dozen of the 'next best' will be reproduced. Entries came from Nova Scotia to Wisconsin. Most of the 'situations' are decidedly 'happy,' and, seeing these, kodakers who did not compete last month will be encouraged to try the July and August competitions.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR RAILWAY TIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope 'Tender for Ties,' 1906,' will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock noon, on the 12th day of July, 1906, for five hundred and thirty-five thousand (535,000) Railway Ties, in accordance with the specifications of the Commissioners.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope 'Tender for Ties, 1907,' will also be received as above until twelve o'clock noon, of the 4th day of September, 1906, for one million and ten thousand (1,010,000) Railway Ties, in accordance with the specifications of Commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the Commissioners which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., to A. E. Doucet, District Engineer, Quebec, P.Q., or to A. E. Hodgins, District Engineer, Kenora, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries required is given on form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed.

The successful tenderers will be required to sign a contract in form satisfactory to the Commissioners, and to furnish an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for a sum equal to ten percent (10 percent) of the amount of the tender, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

No tender for less than five thousand ties will be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By Order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary.
The Commissioners of the Trancontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, June 26th, 1906.

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DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

A HAPPY EXPERIENCE.

Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners and no others. The story in Luke vii., 37-50, illustrates this. It is one of the most touching stories in the gospels, where they are not few (Matt. ix., 13; I. Tim. i., 15). First. This woman knew her sinfulness; she came with tears, throwing herself at Christ's feet. So must we come to be saved. Next. She knew Jesus as her Saviour, a personal Saviour, 'who,' as Paul said, 'loved me and gave Himself for me.' I am the sinner, whom Jesus came to save. Lastly, she knew the joy of forgiveness, and so shall every trusting penitent. Her faith saved her. She had peace, expressed gratitude, and loved much, because greatly forgiven. She served by washing her Saviour's feet; she honored by anointing Him with costly perfume. All this she did before men. She was too much occupied with grateful homage to her Lord to notice what others thought or said about her. Like the man in the next chapter, the demons cast out, she knelt at her Lord's feet, clothed in pure garments, in her right mind, a forgiven, cleansed, pure soul. Oh, this forgiving love of God, it surpasses thought. In living union with Christ by faith, the soul is clean, even as He is, righteous as He is righteous (John xv., 3; Rom. v., 19-21). This is indeed a happy experience. Whoever wishes to have it has only to trust in Jesus. His blood trusted in cleanses from all sin, and the peace of God, which passes all understanding, enters in.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'WEAL PIE.'

Dickens wrote 'Pickwick Papers' in 1836. He must have had some premonition of the Neill-Reynolds investigation even then when he made Same Weller say:

'I lodged in the same house with a pieman once, sir. "What a number of cats you keep, Mr. Brooks," says I, when I'd got intimate with him. "Ah," says he, "I do—a good many," says he. "You must be fond o' cats," says I. "Other people is," says he, a-winkin' at me; "they ain't in season till the winter, though," says he. "Not in season," says I. "No," says he, "fruits is in, cats is out." "Why, what do you mean?" says I. "Mean?" says he, "that I'll never be a party to the combination of the butchers to keep up the price o' meat," says he. "Mr. Weller," says he, squeezing my hand very hard and whispering in my ear, "don't mention this 'ere again, but it's the seasonin' as does it. They're all made o' them noble animals," says he, a-pointin' to a very nice little tabby kitten, "and I seasons 'em for beefsteak, veal, or kidney, 'cording to the demand: and more than that," says he, "I can make a veal a beefsteak, or a beefsteak a kidney, or any one on 'em a mutton, at a minute's notice, just as the market changes and appetites vary.'"—Salt Lake 'Herald.'

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00, guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

'Do you cultivate the tragic muse?' 'No; but my neighbors' cats on my back fence do.'—Baltimore 'American.'

'I am not quite satisfied with your references,' said the lady of the house to the cook applying for work. 'Nayther am I, mum; but they're the best I could get.'—Milwaukee 'Sentinel.'

City Man (carpingly) — 'Whew, but it's hot! I am told that the mercury frequently stands at 110 in the shade here.' Farmer Summerboard (cheeringly) — 'Well, you don't hafter stay in the shade, ye know.'—'Puck.'

Mrs. Farmer—'Wouldn't you like to hoe the cabbage patch? Why not take example from the little busy bees and——' Weary Willie—'I'm willin 'ter, mum. Jest ez soon ez I see a bee grab a hoe an' hike it to de cabbage patch I'll do de same t'ing.'—'Judge.'

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He Giveth Sleep.

He sees when their footsteps falter, when their hearts grow weak and faint;
He marks when their strength is failing, though there be no word of complaint;
He bids them rest for a season, for the pathway has grown too steep;
And, folded in fair green pastures, He giveth his loved ones sleep.

Like weary and worn-out children, that sigh for the daylight's close,
He knows that they oft are longing for home and its sweet repose;
So He calls them in from their labors ere the shadows around them creep.
And silently watching o'er them, He giveth his loved ones sleep.

He giveth it, oh, so gently, as a mother will hush to rest
The babe that she softly pillows so tenderly on her breast;
Forgotten now are the trials and sorrows that made them weep,
For with many a soothing promise, He giveth his loved ones sleep.

He giveth it. Friends the dearest can never this boon bestow;
But He touches the drooping eyelids, and placid the features grow.
Foes may gather about them, and storms may round them sweep,—
But, guarding them safe from danger, He giveth his loved ones sleep.

All dread of the distant future, all griefs that oppressed the day—
Like mists that clear in the sunlight, have noiselessly passed away;
Nor call, nor clamor can rouse them from slumbers so pure and deep;
For only his voice can reach them, Who giveth his loved ones sleep.

Weep not that their toils are over, weep not that their race is run,
God grant we may rest as calmly when our work, like theirs, is done.
Till then we would yield with gladness our treasures to him to keep,
And rejoice in the sweet assurance—He giveth his loved ones sleep.
—Unknown.

Jade---A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.()

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

However, Chon-Poa, who was generally the first to recover his wits and rapid to devise schemes and plans, on account of the daring venturesome life he had once lived with the pirates, was not behind now, when black danger threatened his young friend, the beloved daughter of that Christian English lady who had saved his life and led him to the feet of Jesus. He advised Vo-Ling to take Kyma back to the 'Ho-Sun-Man' to take refreshment and rest and for Vo-Ling to join him again afterwards. His advice was followed and after the two had left him, he went all around the outside of the house. It was getting dark and a drizzling rain was falling. He clambered over the big wooden gate and made his way to a small hut close by where the gate-keeper and watchman lived, who was friendly to Chon-Poa whom he had on several occasions heard speaking about the new Jesus religion on the landing place. He was very much frightened seeing Chon-Poa at first. However, the gate-keeper's news about Jade being still in the house of Wong greatly raised Cron-Poa's spirits. This man told him that he always remembered all who came and went both day and night. So when Vo-Ling returned from the boat to join him again, he was made glad to hear that Jade had not been taken out of the way from the house.

CHAPTER VI.

Just as soon as Jade entered his house, Wong Ching Foo stepped out of one of the side rooms, led her in and instantly locked the door, putting the key into his breast pocket. To say that this sinister action startled the young heroine was mild in comparison with the fearful alarm which filled her heart. But thanks to the admirable training she had received, and her own brave nature, she was able to control herself, and turned a cool front to the man, looking straight into his shifty eyes. When she demanded to be let out of the room to attend the sick old lady, the man was indeed astounded. He had fully expected to see her frightened and cringing in the position he had brought her to, and had thought that she would have been only too glad to yield to his wishes, seeing her helplessness. And now, instead, she was more collected than himself, bearing herself so proudly before him that she made him—the greatest man for miles around—feel quite small. All the more now, he was determined to have her, and then afterwards humble her to the dust. She was no better than the rest of womankind. Instead of feeling happy and highly honored to be chosen by him, she was treating him with contempt.

Wong had taken a particular fancy to our Jade. He had often watched her unseen when she came to visit his mother, wives and children. He found her so different to the other women about him. Her foreign learning and bright, fearless manner had a new charm which he had never found in the females of his country before, though he still clung to his nation's opinion of the inferiority of women, and that they should always conduct themselves with deep humility.

Instead of complying with her demand to unlock the door, he turned his back on her, laughed sneeringly, and said that she had better be sensible and give in. Then she would be treated as a favorite wife, and have everything beautiful; clothes, jewels, fine food and a slave to wait upon her; otherwise, she could be forced in a way which would make her glad to die.

Poor little Jade. How could she help shuddering. To be placed in this awful position in the power of this monster. Must this be her end, she mentally asked herself. She, a Christian, with a heart filled with love for her Saviour, and a longing to do so much for his glory. Oh, no, surely. At this moment Wong looked at her and saw that she was still calm, with no appearance of fear or yielding to his wishes. So, he again told her to give up hope of freedom, but to submit herself to him. Jade then told him that her religion forbade any one having more than one wife at a time, and that she would die sooner than live a degraded life with him. Also, that she was an English subject, and if harm came to her, her friends would soon inform the English consul, who would see to his punishment for his wickedness. He again laughed at her, and then abruptly left her in the room alone, taking care to lock the door.

Left alone, poor Jade burst into tears, which were balm to relieve the fearful strain that had oppressed her mind, while Wong Ching Foo was in the room. Then she threw herself on her knees and prayed for guidance and protection from her Heavenly Father. In her childlike and simple faith, she felt that he who had watched over her since infancy, would not forsake her in the hour of her greatest peril. He who delivered Daniel out of the lion's den would open a way for her too. With these blessed comforting reflections she rose up strengthened and sat down to take a little refreshment which she always carried with her. She opened her satchel, and as she was absently fingering among its contents, she suddenly became aware of the bottle of chloroform for dental purposes. A ray of inspiration entered her mind showing her a way opened for her to escape from the power of this man. It was the chloroform. Perfectly understanding what was the right quantity to give for the purpose she had in view, she lost no time preparing for the momentous opportunity which was to give her freedom from a terrible peril. It seemed a desperate resolve, but also the only chance to save herself from a fate worse than death, and she did not intend to harm Wong Ching Foo seriously, but just give him enough chloroform to render him helpless for a couple of hours, so that she might be able to join her dear companions and escape to safety.

It was quite dark and rain was falling already, but Jade was now feeling more hopeful. When Wong Ching Foo came back, this time bringing a lamp on a small tray; and a basin of rice and some other food, he ordered her to eat, and afterwards to prepare becoming his wife without further delay. From Jade's quiet attitude, and at her trying to swallow a few morsels of rice (she would not touch fowl or fish, fearing drugs in them), he felt gratified, thinking that she had made up her mind to give in to him, and to show that he was pleased with her, as a piece of great consideration, he tried to urge her to partake of some of the chicken, telling her she should be his favorite wife, and promising her all sorts of lovely jewels and gorgeous garments. Finally, he put his hand under her chin. That was enough for Jade. She suddenly placed a folded napkin, which she had saturated with the chloroform right under his nose, and over his mouth, and in a few minutes he was rendered unconscious. Satisfied that he was helpless to injure her for two or three hours, and that no harm to him would result from the means she had taken to procure her deliverance from his power, Jade took the key out of the man's pocket, unlocked the door, and walked quietly and quickly out of the house, no one being about at that time. At the gate of the compound, the watchman (a secret convert of Chin Poa's), quickly unbolted the great doors, and poor Jade almost rushed out, so anxious was she to get away from the place where she had spent the most miserable hours of her life. Before she had taken a dozen steps she ran into the arms of her two dear faithful friends who had been prayerfully and patiently watching and waiting for the child they had almost given up hopes of seeing again. Without a word, for their hearts were full, and there was no time to be lost, they carried her along to the 'Ho Sun Man,' which within five seconds was pushed from the shore, and they were fleeing from a wicked enemy who they knew would leave no stone unturned to hurt them. The joy of her friends, particularly that of Kyma, at her restoration to them unharmed, was shown in their most fervent thanksgiving, and prayers to their great Deliverer.

Though it was considered unsafe to travel in the night time, in consequence of the very grave need for our band to get away from their late neighborhood as fast and as far as they could, the houseboat had been started that very night. This boat was propelled by means of an immense rudder at the back, which was moved backwards and forwards by two men at a time, and when they were tired, two others would take their turn. Sometimes they were aided by a strong water ox, one man and an ox taking the place of two men. Chon-Poa knew almost every inch of the river, and it was he who was guiding them to a place of safety which he had discovered years before, when a pirate, so our friends were not as uneasy as they might have been.

After about five or six hours hard pushing, propelling and pulling, the party arrived, thoroughly worn out in mind and body, at a bamboo grove in the centre of which stood an old grey Confusian temple. Chon-Poa led the friends into the building, where, after a fire was made on the middle of the stone floor of the large front room, they rested and refreshed themselves. The two women-folk were indeed worn out; Jade, with the fearful strain of mind she had undergone, and Kyma, with the great uneasiness she had suffered on account of the late peril to her beloved child. There were five men in the little band, for two converted friends of Fong-Wing had offered their help when they heard of Jade's trouble, and none of these would rest until they had brought up everything in the way of bedding, clothes, trunks, food, all they could move to the Temple, so as to make the place as comfortable as it could be, for sake of Jade, more than any one else, for they remembered that she had been accustomed to different surroundings than those her countrymen and women had known. When all was done that was possible, they threw their tired bodies down for a couple of hours' rest; but before doing so, they managed to fix up the best room for Jade and Kyma to rest in.

When Jade rose from her bed, made up of several thick padded quilts on a raised platform, she found all her friends in another room looking quite cheerful. They welcomed her to a savory breakfast of rice cooked, as only a native of China could understand how to cook rice, and fried fish which Chon-Poa had caught from a sparkling brook beside the Temple, also some delicious water nuts he had pulled up from the bank before any one else was up.

After their morning meal, the friends spent an hour or more in thanking their Heavenly Father for protecting them so far, and delivering his handmaid from her extremity. They had planned what was best to be done in their present situation, and they agreed not to stir out of the dense wooded grove surrounding the Temple until the excitement of their flight had died away, for on account of Wong Ching Foo's tremendous influence, his great possessions, and a very large clan of relations, and also because he was sure to offer a big reward for the capture of Jade; it would be extremely dangerous for any one of them to be seen for some time to come.

The venerable grey temple to which Chon Poa had led the missionary band was a beautiful, peaceful spot, surrounded by graceful bamboos, mulberry, and many other fruit and flowering trees and bushes, and a large pond in which exquisite fragrant Chinese lilies bloomed in front. There were also brooks filled with fish, and wild fowls, snipe and partridge abounded in their respective coverts, so that the party knew that they would not suffer for want of provisions.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

FORGIVENESS.

(By John Greenleaf Whittier.)

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been
Abused, its kindness answered by foul wrong;
So, turning gloomily from my fellowmen,
One summer Sabbath day I strolled among
The green mounds of the village burial place;
Where, pondering how all human love and hate
Find one sad level; and how, soon or late,
Wronged and wrongdoer, each with meekened face
And cold hands folded over a still heart,
Pass the green threshold of our common grave,
Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,
Awed for my self, and pitying my race,
Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave,
Swept all my pride away, and trembling I forgave!

Little self denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over temptations—these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.—F. W. Farrar, D.D.

THE TRAINED EYE.

(By Bertha Gerneaux Woods.)

'The poem hangs on the berry-bush
When comes the poet's eye,
The street begins to masquerade,
When Shakespeare passes by.'

So sings William C. Gannett, and the truth embodied in the exquisite little lyric is one that finds continual verification.

A bird lover and student called the other day, and had not been seated on the vine-heltered verandah a minute before he called attention to a humming bird dipping its needle-like beak into the white tubes of the honeysuckle. A red-eyed virero the next moment made its appearance in an oak tree a few yards off, and several members of the warbler family seemed suddenly to find attractive nooks in nearby trees. Doubtless they had been making just such visits for days before, but the trained and observant eye had been lacking.

We are all alert to see that which our special training or study has made interesting to us. The plant pathologist detects signs of disease in the superficially fair and perfect flower. The painter's eye sees charm and picturesqueness in what the careless, half observer passes by with scant attention.

How many of us see first of all the unattractive traits in our acquaintances. The unlovely qualities seem to stand out aggressively, but are they really so pronounced and overshadowing of the better traits as they seem to us? The eye trained to watch for what is lovely, and of good report, somehow finds a surprising number of things to admire in the average human being.

In her charming little book, 'Miladi,' Miss Laughlin speaks these suggestive words: 'The supreme evidence of a cultured heart and mind is in the number of things one can see in other persons to admire.' It is a kind of culture within reach of all of us. Would it not add greatly to the sum of human happiness if we would all set about the task of acquiring it?—New York 'Observer.'

Dry Things.

'Somebody sent me "Sesame and Lilies" for a birthday present,' a bright young girl told me. 'I supposed that I should hate Ruskin, but really,' with surprise, 'he is delightful!'

A week later she overtook me on the street. 'You like morning walks. May I go with you to-morrow—early—before breakfast?' 'Yes,' I replied, smiling at her earnest crescendo and rosy cheeks, 'I shall be delighted; but what restless spirit has been pricking you? Did you ever in your life see the sun rise?'

'That is just it. Do not for the world let the girls know, but I have been reading Browning a little. Why do people talk so about his hidden meanings? That description of the sunrise, who could not understand that? Understand—why, it is as easy as Longfellow, and—now I want to see it!'

The next morning she was waiting for me at the gate. 'It is well that Browning rang the bell. I should have taken another nap for all anybody else. Just see the dew on the grass! Why it is like rain. And hear those birds sing! I should like to run. Everybody is asleep, can't we have a race? What fun this is! And I have always thought that if one thing were worse than another, it was getting up in the morning. See those clouds breaking; now I must say it:

"'Day!
Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day boils at last;
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's brim
Where spurting and suppressed it lay;
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away.
But forth one wavelet, then another curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then overflowed the world."'

There was a mist over the child's eyes. Ruskin is right, I said to myself, when he wonders, not at what men suffer, but at what they lose.

My companion as silent while we walked down the hill. As we turned towards her home she said suddenly: 'I shall never dare say again that I dislike history, or that I cannot endure Thackeray, or that the oil paintings in the galleries are hideous. I shall be discreetly silent about things I cannot appreciate; for I believe now that dry things are just things we do not know enough about to care for.'—From 'If I Were a Girl Again.'

Health Hints.

COLD BATHS.

Should young girls take cold baths? This is a question many physicians are asked, and it is variably answered, though the majority of doctors are agreed that the benefit derived from them depends entirely upon the constitution of the individuals.

One physician who endorses cold baths declares that they cannot be taken indiscriminately, and should never be attempted by a girl who is not strong physically and whose nerves are not capable of standing the shock and quickly reacting.

'A cold bath taken in the morning just after rising is an excellent tonic,' she said, 'for a girl in robust health. And if she is used to them there is no reason why she should not continue them throughout the entire year, even on the coldest days in winter. Of course, I would not advise any one to stay in cold water longer than is necessary to wet the body all over, for to become chilled through is neither comfortable nor conducive to strength. In a shower bath every part of the body is wet in a few seconds, while with a sponge it may take from one to two minutes, but three minutes should be the limit. After which, a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel should create a glow that flushes the flesh a rosy pink, sends the blood tingling through the veins and gives a delightful reaction that often makes the bather perspire.

'Should a girl after getting out of a cold bath feel chilled and following a hard rub continue to be cold, she should realize that the cold water is too severe for her and should not attempt it again. For instead of being a benefit and making her strong these baths will have the opposite effect and frequently result in illness, for the shock to the nerves is too severe.

'I know of one young woman who determined to accustom herself to take cold baths each morning. Physically she had not enough energy to stand them and suffered with cold for hours after; but she persevered in the practice for six months until she grew weak and very ill and has never entirely recovered.

'There is really no way I can suggest that a person can tell whether or not cold baths are good for them, except by the glow and bodily warmth that should follow. I think if the finger nails look blue and the body is covered with gooseflesh after the bath that it is too strenuous.

'As to the method of taking baths, I believe that a needle, shower or sponge is best, for few are strong enough to stand a plunge, and as to sitting or standing in a tub of cold water, I would say hesitatingly that it is unwise, for it takes too much animal heat and results in a loss of energy that is unnecessary. Frequently those who are not strong enough to take a cold water bath as it comes from the spigot will find it immensely beneficial when a bag of salt is placed in the tub; or by taking the chill off with the addition of warm water, the bath will still be practically cold, for the temperature will be much colder than the body.'—Worcester 'Gazette.'

For the Housekeeper.

COOKING IN THE SUN.

Purchase large, choice, perfect berries, not over ripe. Remove the stems carefully, then wash and weigh the fruit. To wash without bruising, put about a quart of berries into the colander at a time, then dip quickly in and out of a pan of clear water several times, and drain thoroughly. For every pound of fruit measure three-quarters of a pound of sugar, then put the fruit and sugar in alternate layers into a large granite preserving kettle, not using over six pounds of fruit at a time. If too much is prepared at a time, the fruit is crushed by its own weight. Stand aside until the bottom of the kettle is covered with juice, then cover and heat very gradually to boiling. Boil gently for 15 minutes, and remove all scum. Do not stir until really necessary, as stirring breaks the fruit. Pour the cooked mixture into large platters or deep soup plates to the depth of about an inch, and put on a table in the sunniest spot in the yard, moving the table, if need be, as the sun shifts position. Cover securely to protect against flying insects, using a double thickness of mosquito netting. To prevent the netting falling into the fruit, elevate it by putting fruit jars around the ends of the table, with one in the centre, and tie securely over all, so nothing can crawl in from underneath. To guard against ants place the feet of the table in water. Late in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and before the dew commences to fall, bring the fruit indoors. Scrape the contents of the several plates into one large crock to obtain uniform consistency in the entire mass. The following morning pour into places, and proceed as before. Continue this process until the syrup is very thick and almost a jelly. Three days usually are needed, but the time varies according to the intensity of the heat. Ample time must be given to insure perfect keeping. When done put the contents of the several plates into one dish, as before, then turn without other cooking into small self-sealing glass jars. Pour melted paraffin over the top of the fruit, adjust rubbers and lids, and, to guard against mould, tie a piece of cotton over the top of the jar. Wrap jars in dark paper, label and store as other fruit in a cool, dark, dry place.

Of course, bright, clear, hot, sunshiny days are essential for preserves of this kind, and unless the weather is propitious it is folly to attempt it; but if the preserving has been commenced and rain follows before it is done, it may be kept for several days and then finished. If the weather remains unfavorable for a long period it is safer to finish the preserve by cooking it on the stove. Fruit prepared in this way retains in an unusual degree its natural appearance and flavor, and if carefully prepared and sealed will keep indefinitely. The method seems particularly well adapted for the early small fruits, the sun possessing greater power at the season of their maturity. In the temperate climate the heat is not sufficiently intense after the middle of July to keep the fruit.—'Good Housekeeping.'

Advertisements.

SAVE THE BABIES

Mother, an investment of 25 cents now may save your baby's life. Cholera infantum diarrhoea and cholera infantum carry off thousands of little ones during the hot weather months. A box of Baby's Own Tablets cost but 25 cents, and there is security and safety in this medicine. Give an occasional tablet to the well child and you will keep it well. Give them to the child if trouble comes swiftly, and see the ease and comfort this medicine brings. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no poisonous opiate. Mrs. R. Methin, Halifax, N. S., says:—'Baby's Own Tablets are a valuable medicine for stomach and bowel troubles.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the Tablets in the house.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Flour thrown on burning kerosene or gasoline will extinguish the flame.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to pancake batter will make the cakes a golden brown.

If a paper bag is slipped over the hand before the cloth is taken to clean the stove, the finger-tips and nails will be saved contact with the grime.

Pongee silk to be successfully laundered must be hung on the line without wringing the water out, and allowed to dry thoroughly. Press with a moderately warm iron, without sprinkling.

To Launder Art Muslin Curtains.—Art muslin curtains should not be washed in warm water. Put them into a lather of nearly cold water. If the curtains are green add a little vinegar; if blue or pink a little ammonia. Salt will set the colors of black and white muslins.

A child's school lunch-basket can be kept sweet and clean by dipping it first into hot salt water, then into cold water, about once a month. Dry quickly by the fire or in the sunshine.

When necessary to iron a rough dry garment at once, try this method: Dampen, roll tight, wrap in a cloth, and then in paper, and put into the oven while the irons are heating. Evaporation will cause it to be thoroughly dampened in time, but care must be taken that the oven is not hot enough to burn the goods.

Selected Recipes.

To give a lovely old-fashioned flavor to a loaf cake, wash and dry rose geranium leaves and lay them on a plate. Turn the cake out on it, leaving it there until quite cold. The steam absorbs the flavor of the leaves, giving it a more delicate taste than any rose flavoring can possibly do.

A novel delicacy is a cucumber and nut sandwich. Allow the cucumbers to remain in ice water for an hour or two before serving; then peel and slice, cutting them into minute cubes; add half the quantity of finely chopped nut meats, and bind with a sour cream salad dressing, made by beating hard for five minutes a cupful of rich sour cream, gradually stirring in half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Spread upon thin slices of buttered whole wheat bread and stamp with a cutter into neat circles.

If a recipe for aspic is wanted, this one is vouched for by an authority. Cook together for eight or ten minutes one tablespoonful each of finely chopped carrot, onion, and celery, with a little parsley, a bit of bay leaf, a clove, eight whole peppers, and the juice of two lemons. Have ready half a box of Cox's gelatine dissolved in a little cold water, and two cups of brown stock, or beef extract. Heat to boiling, and add the vegetables. Season with salt and cayenne, and add a little kitchen bouquet. Beat the whites of two eggs and squeeze in a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Add to the mixture in the saucepan and stir until it boils. Remove from the fire, and allow it to stand for twenty minutes. Strain through a doubled cheese cloth.

In a new book, 'The Up-to-Date Waitress,' by Janet McKenzie Hill, several new salads are described. A tomat salad Du Barry sounds attractive. Peel a good sized tomato for each person to be served, cut a piece from the top and with a teaspoon scoop out a portion of the pulp. Sprinkle inside with salt and set upside down in the refrigerator. When ready to serve fill the tomato shells with cold cooked cauliflower and set on beds of leaves of lettuce. Put a tablespoonful of mayonnaise on each tomato.

To make doughnuts happy-go-lucky take one gill of milk, one gill of sugar, three gills of flour, one-third teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a nutmeg, grated, grated rind of a lemon, the yellow part only, one tablespoonful of baking powder, one egg. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth and add the beaten yolk and sugar. Add the flavorings, then milk, and last, flour into which you have stirred the baking powder. Drop a teaspoonful into hot butter or lard, let cook until brown, gently turning the doughnuts round as they fry.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 3 WELLINGTON ST., E.

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

(Continued from Page 15).

Long, of the M.A.A.A., and several of lady pupils.

Mrs. Alex. Allan, of Brockville, is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan, 'The Knoll,' Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tellier and Mr. Walker Savage were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tellier, Elm Pointe, on Sunday last.

Miss Bell, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gerald Lomer.

Mr. Thomas St. Cyr, of Cornwall, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. Cyr.

Mr. Percy Bellhouse spent Dominion Day in Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lomer gave a camper picnic on Dominion Day, for which a large number of yachts were in requisition.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelles, of the Charlevoix cottage, entertained a party of friends on Dominion Day.

The Messrs. Mortimer, of London, England, spent Dominion Day, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haskell.

Miss Irene Haskell left on Friday for Boston where she will be the guest of the Rev. Mr. Prime and Mrs. Prime.

Mr. and Mrs. James and family and Mrs. J. Spence spent Dominion day in Pointe Claire with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Precourt, who have returned from their wedding trip, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Legault.

Miss May Peacock, who has been the guest of Mrs. Oakes, has returned to Westmount.

Mr. Millard, of Ste. Famille street, spent Dominion Day at Pointe Claire.

Miss Edna Lash was the guest of Mrs. H. Holland on Monday last.

[illegible] of the Bank of Montreal, has returned to Pointe Claire after visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Brockville.

Miss Parks is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Black, 'The Homestead.'

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Lash, who have been guests of Mrs. H. Holland, have returned to town.

A party of young men from Dixie are at present anchored in the bay, in a charming little houseboat, of which they are the happy possessors. Among the party are the Messrs. Killally and Shearing.

RICHMOND

The annual Sunday-school picnic of the Congregational Church, Melbourne, was held at Stimson's Grove, at Gore, on Monday. A large number of parents, teachers and scholars were present and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Mr. Percy Coburn, of Chicago, is visiting his father, Mr. Coburn, in Melbourne.

Among those who spent Dominion Day in town were: Fred. Hastings, Montreal; Messrs. E. Goldie and E. Boyonau, Windsor Mills; Dr. James McGovern, Montreal; Dr. McCabe, Windsor Mills; the Misses [illegible] and A. Waters, Kingsbury; Mr. C. C. Campbell, of the Eastern Townships Bank, St. Hyacinthe; Mr. McGovern, of the Quebec Bank, Danville; Mr. and Mrs. P. Anderson and daughter, Bessie, of Montreal; Miss R. Bonner, Sherbrooke; Messrs. N. Lasond and W. Jutras, Montreal.

Miss Alice Campbell, a graduate nurse of the Montreal General Hospital, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell, College street.

Mr. M. Booth, of Waterloo, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. W. Carlyle has gone on a visit to her parents in Dunbar, Ont., for a few weeks.

A large number from here attended the picnic which was held at 'Coney's Island,' Windsor Mills, on Monday. All report having an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Howe, of North Hatley, and Mrs. Chalk and daughters, of Westmount, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hewton, have returned to their homes.

Mr. Willis Hutton, of Erie, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. E. Hutton, of Montreal, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Hutton.

Miss Lomey, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. E. Percy Gomery on Sunday last.

The Ladies' Aid of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, met at the home of Mrs. J. Scott, in Melbourne, on Wednesday afternoon. Quite a number of members and invited friends were present.

The Rev. H. Carmichael has been called to Prescott, Ont., by the serious illness of Mrs. Carmichael. There will not be any services in Chalmer's Church on Sunday.

Miss Violet Palmer has left for a month's visit to Sutton and Farnham. She was accompanied by Miss Ten Eyck, of Dunham, Que.

Mr. William Leonard, of the Sovereign Bank, Montreal, visited his parents here on Monday.

Miss Julia Gosselin, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. T. Perkins, Main street, for a few days.

Mrs. F. McKee has gone on a visit to her parents at Portland, Me.

Mr. T. L. Brown and the Misses Lena McKee and Edythe McCourt spent Sunday in Windsor Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cross spent Monday in Trenholmville visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Townes, of Montreal, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Hill.

Mr. H. L. Shaw has returned from Kingsey Falls.

Mr. George Ewing, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Winnipeg, is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Madison and son Willie, of Florida, will spend a few months with Mr. and Mrs. S. McKee, in Melbourne.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

The first dance of the season took place last Saturday evening. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Lauriault, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Laflamme, Mr. and Mrs. Bowlan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beliveau, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kissock, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Troubedeau, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, the Misses Calder, M. Jacobs, C. Lalonde, L. Doig, L. Beaudette, L. Birks, D. Birks, L. Gibbs, C. Casgrain, M. Hargrave, B. Kenwood, M. Chabot, Messrs. N. Kissock, E. Easton, W. Clendinneng, C. Ryan, C. Peters.

Mr. Waldo Skinner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Redpath on Dominion Day.

Mr. Mark Molson was noticed in St. Anne's last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. B. Claxton visited friends in Senneville on Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McDermott are spending the summer at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lane were noticed in Senneville during the week,

Mr. Frank Hart and party of friends came out in their automobile on Dominion Day, returning late in the evening.

Mr. Pierre Chevalier was the guest of Mr. Armand Chevalier on Dominion Day.

Miss Mabel Chabot spent Sunday visiting friends on Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Birks and family are occupying Dr. A. Scanlan's house at the top of Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and family have taken a house in the village.

Miss A. Morris spent Dominion Day the guest of the Hon. L. J. and Mrs. Forget.

Dr. and Mrs. McTaggart are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brunet, on Lower Road.

Miss G. Dowker spent Dominion Day the guest of Mrs. James Morgan, in Senneville.

Mr. Mark Johnson spent Monday visiting friends on Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meredith gave a week-end party in Senneville.

Miss Leda Beaudette is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Laurendeau, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. Geo. Baynes, of Buenos Ayres, was the guest of friends in Senneville during the week.

Mr. Chas. White is spending the summer on the Island.

Mr. Vincent Meredith was in Senneville on Dominion Day.

There was not an island around St. Anne's that was empty, every one of them had somebody camping from Saturday till Monday.

Sir William Macdonald spent Monday (Dominion Day), in St. Anne's.

ST PATRICK.

The fine weather still prevails here and we are enjoying ideal summer days.

Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Bate have opened their beautiful residence for the season.

Mr. Edward Joseph spent the week-end here.

Mr. Garnet LeMesurier was the guest of Mrs. Meredith for Dominion Day.

'Kildare' Lodge,' owned by Mr. James Woods, Ottawa, is again occupied for the summer.

The Misses Meredith have arrived to spend the season with us.

Mr. George Thomson is away on a fishing excursion up the Saguenay.

Mrs. Ahern and Miss Ahern, Quebec, are down here as usual at Picard's.

Mrs. Montefiore Joseph and Miss Irene Joseph are occupying their pretty villa, 'Tiddlewinks,' for the season.

Miss Morna Bate and Miss Eleanor Bate from Ottawa, arrived on Tuesday, for a month or so.

Mr. Cecil Thomson is down here for his holidays.

Mrs. Parmelee and the Misses Parmelee came down on Friday for the season.

Mrs. Haw and the Misses Gladys and Dorothy Haw and Mr. Dick Haw have all arrived at Chouinard's.

The golf links are in splendid condition; the greens especially surrpass all preceding years.

Mrs. Lansing Lewis and family have opened their pretty cottage.

Mr. Guy Hamel has arrived at Picard's for his holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Codville and family have been down for over two weeks.

Miss E. Turner, Quebec, came down as the guest of Mrs. Meredith for a few days. She went up to Quebec on Tuesday.

Miss Katie Christie, Ottawa, is expected quite soon for a month or so.

Mr. A. Coristine, Montreal, is spending his holidays here at Chouinard's.

Mr. Rex. Meredith, Quebec, spent Dominion Day here and went back on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dewar is a guest of her father, Mr. Bate, for the season.

Mr. Charles Coristine is expected to spend his holidays here.

LACHINE

Mrs. S. Adler, of New York, is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Lilly, on City Hall street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lee, of Westmount, are the guests of Mrs. Hyndman, on St. Joseph street.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenson spent Dominion Day with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bennett.

Mrs. W. Rice and Miss Rice, of Toronto, were visiting friends at Lachine ave., last week.

Mrs. McConnell and Miss Agnes McConnell have left to spend the summer in Scotland.

Mrs. Jas. Bennett and Miss Lillian Bennett have left for England where they will visit relatives during the summer.

Mr. Herb. McMillan came down from Detroit to spend the Canadian holiday with his father and mother on Park ave.

Miss Bessie Carlyle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Tennant, on St. Lawrence street, has returned to Richmond.

Miss Ruby Rothwell left for a visit to friends in Detroit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Magor have gone to Shawbridge for the summer.

Miss C. Marsh and Mr. C. Marsh are spending this week in Toronto.

Mr. B. Moor and Fred. Woollan spent the holidays with friends in St. Andrew's.

Mrs. Wallace, who has been a guest at Oxenden Villa, has returned to Charlottetown.

Mr. J. Galbraith spent Dominion Day in Quebec.

The St. Stephen's war canoe left on Saturday night for a trip around the lake. They stopped at Pointe Claire, St. Anne's, Beauharnois, Melocheville and Chateauguay.

Mis Therest Troutbeck paid a short visit to friends in Lachine last week.

Miss Gnaedinger was the guest of Miss Freda Weber for the week-end.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN

Mr. and Mrs. Bastien and son have taken a cottage here for this summer.

Mrs. Barwick, sr., is visiting her son, Mr. O. Barwick, for a few weeks.

Miss Bernice Coyle spent Monday here.

Mr. Donald Buddo is spending a few days in Chateauguay.

The friends of Miss Edith Wells will be pleased to know that her health is improving.

Mr. Fred. Jenkins was among the many guests who visited Chateauguay on Monday.

Master Peter McGuire visited Master Angus Barwick last week.

Miss Susie Maybury visited her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Maybury, on Monday.

Mr. Aubury Duclos visited his cousin, Mrs. Wm. Meldrum.

Mr. W. Dawson have taken a cottage here for this summer.

Mrs. Hobson and family are spending the summer here.

Miss Gertie Bonner visited Mrs. Wm. Dawson on Monday.

Miss Lily St. Quintin was among the guests here on Dominion Day.

Miss Love visited Mrs. Barwick last week.

Mr. Harold Coburg is visiting Mr. C. Lang.

Mr. W. Boa is visiting here.

Miss McGillis is staying here for the summer.

Mrs. Edson is a guest of Mrs. Lockhart.

Miss Ethel King was a guest of Mrs. W. Meldrum, on Thursday.

Mr. W. Meldrum, jr., visited Chateauguay this week.

GEORGEVILLE

Tourists here have undergone considerable inconvenience through the 'Lady of the Lake' being laid up at Newport for two or three days. Her year of inspection had expired and the government inspector was not on hand to renew her papers. It is hoped that nothing further will interfere with her regular trips as she is the only steamer on the lake.

Mrs. W. Kerry, Miss Esther Kerry and the masters Kerry, have arrived at 'Ellabank.' Miss Edith Lilley is also staying at 'Ellabank.'

Messrs. Munroe and Brophy, who have been staying at 'Lake Hall,' have returned to town.

Mrs. Clarke Murray is staying at 'Gowan Bank Hall.'

Among the recent arrivals at 'Cedar Cliffs' are Mrs. Ewan, Miss Ewan, Miss Marjory Macpherson, Miss Dorothy Macpherson and Master Jack Macpherson.

Mr. J. J. Moyse and a party of friends spent Dominion Day at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

Mr. Philip Cummins and Miss Ethel Cummins, of Magog, have left for Halifax to visit friends.

Mr. Sheldon, the proprietor of 'Ellaban,' is erecting a summer cottage upon his grounds for Mrs. Randall Comfort, of New York.

Mrs. R. Savage and family are staying at 'Ellabank.'

Madame Corn is the guest of Mrs. Roswell Fisher at Bolton Cliffs.

On Dominion Day Mr. and Mrs. E. Goff-Penny took a party to 'Owl's Head' in their new launch, the 'Eleanor,' and an ascent of the mountain was made. A party from Magog also climbed the 'Owl' on the same day.

Mrs. Denne and Miss Alger are expected at Lake Hall shortly.

CAP A L'AIGLE

Mrs. H. R. Wright, of Ottawa, is occupying her cottage with her family again this summer.

Mrs. W. R. Miller, of Montreal, has arrived for the season.

Mrs. George P. Benson arrived here from Montreal last week.

The Misses Oakes are staying at Mr. O. Duchene's boarding house.

Miss A. Copeland arrived here from Montreal last week.

Mrs. E. Copeland and her little girl have arrived.

Mrs. Norman Trenholme is staying at Ash Grove.

Mrs. Hall, of Quebec, who has for several years been a summer resident here, has arrived with her family.

Mr. B. Hall, of the Bank of Montreal, is staying with his mother.

Mrs. Binks, and the Misses Binks are occupying their pretty cottage this year.

Colonel Biggar has arrived for the season.

Miss Mackay arrived at 'The Auld House' some days ago, and Mrs. A. B. Mackay is expected to be with her this week.

Miss M. Anderson, of St. Famille street, is visiting Mrs. Robert Campbell.

DIXIE

Mr. Allan McLean spent Dominion Day in Toronto.

Miss Isabelle Cox, of Dorchester street, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. S. Wigglesworth, for the season.

Miss Thornloe, of Montreal, was out visiting friends last week.

The 'Hermitage,' Mr. J. T. Leary's bachelor quarters, was very prettily decorated and a banquet was served to about 20 guests, who joined with the proprietor in celebrating the Fourth last Wednesday.

Capt. C. McLean, of the 'Habitant,' left Dixie for a cruise to Port Lewis last Saturday. Among the members of his crew were Messrs. H. Wurtele, B. Crombie, W. A. Sherman and Tom Lawson.

The Misses Adler have returned from Whitby College.

During her mother's absence abroad Miss E. McConnell will spend the summer in Lachine and Montreal.

Miss A. McConnell leaves next week for New York for a few months.

Miss Macpherson spent the week-end with Miss Ida Shackell.

The Rev. R. Hewton and Mr. Randolph Hewton have gone for a short holiday to Cap-a-L'Aigle.

MURRAY BAY

The Manoir Richelieu is largely patronized by Montrealers now, several being registered there last week.

Miss Lenox Kennedy, of New York, will spend the season at Murray Bay this year.

The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers Church, and Mrs. Heine, are staying at Gagnon's, Murray Bay.

Miss Burstell, of Montreal, is staying at the Manoir.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Robinson are staying at Pointe au Pic.

Mr. and Mrs. McKeon and Miss Alice McKeon are staying at the Manoir.

Miss Dorion is spending some time in Pointe au Pic.

Mrs. George Grant is registered at the Manoir.

Dr. Alex. Johnson, of Montreal, is once more staying at Murray Bay.

Mr. J. T. Davis is at Pointe au Pic this summer.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON

Mr. Robb spent several days last week at Laurentide Park.

Mr. Howard M. Durant had a very successful celebration of the Fourth of July on Wednesday evening, in which both English and American guests participated.

Mrs. Stewart and Miss Marion Stewart, of Fort street, Montreal, are expected here about July 16.

Mr. J. James Webb will spend his vacation here.

Mrs. W. A. Dorrian and Miss Adelaide Dorrian, of New York, arrived on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Miss Douglas, of Park avenue, are expected this month.

The Misses Grace and Beatrice Bell are coming to spend some weeks here shortly.

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The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

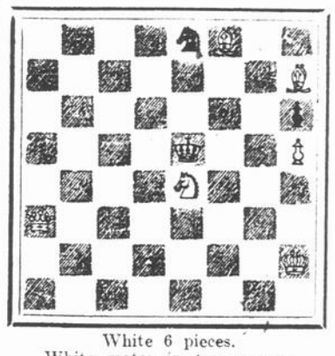
CHESS

Saturday, July 7 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1066.

By Mr. J. O. Thain.

Black 3 pieces.

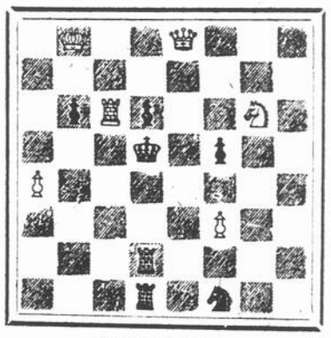


White 6 pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1067.

By Mr. G. Heathcote, Arnside.

Black 7 pieces.



White 6 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

This fine problem appeared lately in the Dublin Herald.

SOLUTIONS.

Received too late for insertion last week. Correct keys to Nos. 1057 and 1059 from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow. The others will be found in the column for June 30th.

The first prize problem, Cheltenham Examiner, Special Theme Tourney, given last week, is by Mr. W. H. Thompson, of London. Mr. F. Gamage, Westborough, U. S., wins the second prize, and Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston, U. S., the third. These will be given later.

Two fine games played at Ostend. Score and notes (by Mr. Hoffer) in full from 'The Field.'

(KING GAMBIT DECLINED.)

Maroczy v. Burn.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x Q P	3 P—K 5
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P x P	5 Kt x P
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—Q B 4
7 Q—K 2	7 B—B 7 ch (1)
8 K—Q 1	8 Q x P ch
9 K Kt—Q 2 (2)	9 P—K B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Q—Q 5
11 Kt x Kt	11 P x Kt
12 P—B 3	12 Q—K 6
13 Kt x P	13 Q x Q ch
14 B x Q	14 B—Kt 3
15 Kt—Kt 5	15 Kt—B3
16 R—K 1	16 Kt—K 2
16 B—B 3	17 P—B 3
18 B—K 3	18 B—K B 4
19 P—K Kt 4	19 B—Q 6
20 Kt—K 6	20 K—B 2
21 Kt x P (3)	21 K R—Q 1 (4)
22 Kt—K 6	22 R—Q 3
23 B x B	23 P x B
24 Kt—Q 4	24 P—B 4
25 Kt—Kt 3	25 Kt—Kt 3
26 K—Q 2	26 Kt x P
27 K—K 3	27 Kt—R 6
28 B x P	28 R—R 2
29 B—Kt 2	29 R—K 2 ch
30 K—B 3	30 B—K 7 ch (5)

Resigns.

(1) The check is unfavorable. Alapin analysed the variation in White's favor in the Vienna Schachzeitung, 1877. Burn forgot it at this stage, but remembered it two moves later when already entangled in it.

(2) This is Alapin's suggestion, and a very good one, the Q Kt being reserved to attack the Queen.

(3) A faulty combination. He should be satisfied temporarily with the one pawn ahead, and a superior position till the King was sufficiently sheltered. 21 Kt—Kt 5 ch would have compelled the King to withdraw, thus separating the two Rooks. If 21..K—B 3, or Kt 3, then 22 B x B, P x B; 23 R—K 6, mate.

(4) Black has now the better of it, in spite of the two pawns minus.

(5) Quite a problem-like move. The Bishop must be removed in such a way as to allow liberty of action to both Rooks, whilst forcing the King into a mating net. If 33 R x B, then 33..R—Q 6 ch, and mate next move; and if 33 K—Kt 3, then 33..R—K 6 ch; 34 K—R 4, R—R 3, mate.

VIENNA OPENING.

Dr. Perlis vs. Salve.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P x K P	4 Kt x P
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 Q—K 1	8 B—K 3 (1)
9 P—Q 3	9 B—B 4 ch
10 K—R 1	10 Kt x Kt
11 P x Kt	11 P—Q 5
12 Q—Kt 3	12 R—K 1
13 Kt—Kt 5	13 B—K B 1
14 P—B 4	14 Q—Q 2
15 B—B 3	15 Kt—Q 1 (2)
16 B—K 4	16 P—K R 3
17 Kt—R 7	17 K—R 1
18 B x R P	18 P—K B 4 (3)
19 P x P e p	19 P x B
20 P—B 7	20 B x P
21 Kt x B	21 R x Kt
22 R—B 6	22 Q—Q 3 (4)
23 R x Q	23 P x R
24 Q—B 4	24 K—Kt 2
25 R—K B 1 (5)	25 Resigns

1.—8. P—B 3 is considered preferable here. He could no more recover this omission.

2—Black is simply helpless, and has to submit to the attack.

3—18..P x B would be fatal, because of 19 Kt—B 6.

4—The only move.

5—A remarkably brilliant game, and it is noteworthy how decisively Dr. Perlis took advantage of an indifferent move in the opening.

Mr. Lawrence plays white.

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 P—Q 5	2 P—Q 3
3 P—K 4	3 P—K Kt 3
4 P—K B 4	4 P—K B 4
5 P—K 5	5 P—K 3
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 P x K P
7 B P x P	7 P x P
8 Kt x P	8 Q—R 5 ch
9 P—Kt 3	9 Q—K 5 ch
10 K—B 2	10 Q x R
11 Kt—B 7 ch	11 K—B 2
12 B—B 4 ch	12 K—Kt 2
13 Kt—K 8 mate.	

—Pittsburg 'Despatch.'

GIFTS TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The treasurer of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Mr. John Patterson (John Duncan & Co.), acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations: The Misses Dow, $50; Mrs. Colin McArthur, $25; Mr. William Clelland, $5; also a bequest from the estate late William Francis, per John Hope, executor, $750.

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Matriculation Examination, Tues. Sept. 11
Lectures begin Thurs., Sept. 13th.

Intending students, and any persons who had been in communication with the late Principal, are requested to write to the Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D.D., Acting Principal, Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.

Calendars may also be obtained from the Bursar, Lennoxville.



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It is put up in tins, therefore retains its strength longer.
TRY IT.

The Boys' Page.

An Adventure With Cougars.

(Franklin Welles Calkins, in New York 'Tribune.')

Nineteen times out of twenty a grizzly or a mountain-lion will run at sight of a man, but on the twentieth you can't tell what the brute will do.' This is the dictum of old hunters of the Rockies and accords with the writer's experience. Some of my meetings with these animals in the early seventies, before they had learned the deadly nature of the white man's weapons, were sufficiently dangerous to stick well in the memory.

My friend Carl Van Ostrum's experience with the lions, however, had an amount of thrill in it which seldom falls to the lot even of the wilderness hunter.

Some twenty-five years ago Carl was engaged in locating coal-veins in the upper Platte country. His camp was seventy-five miles from the nearest post-office, whither bi-monthly trips were made after mail. It was about the middle of June that he was on his return from one of these trips, and jumped a fat cow elk from the cover of a ravine. Hailing the encounter as a diversion, Carl promptly gave chase and opened fire on the cow with his revolver. The game had broken cover at close quarters and his second or third shot took effect in the shoulder. This lamed the cow and enabled the hunter's overworked pony to keep within range. The chase led into a creek valley, and Carl bombarded the cow until he had not a cartridge left in his belt. Yet the elk ran only a little way when she staggered and fell at the mouth of a deep run.

As it was getting towards sundown he picketed his horse and made camp for the night. He wanted to save all the elk-meat, for the cow was fat, and in that country meat will keep for days in the hottest weather if cut into proper strips and hung out of reach of the wolves. On one side of the run was a low ledge of rocks with a fringe of pine-trees, and one of these, with dry lower limbs, he selected for his 'curing rack.' When he had finished cutting up the game and had carefully disposed of the meat, a full moon was looking in at a gap of the coulée. The night was warm and muggy for that altitude, and after eating his supper and picketing his horse on fresh ground across the creek, Carl made his blanket bed in a cool niche under the edge of a ledge.

He had slept for an hour, perhaps, and the moon was shining brilliantly into the gap, when he was jerked out of his blankets by a most unwelcome racket. A parcel of cougars, or mountain-lions, two or three families of them, if he might judge by the noise they made, had scented his store of fresh meat and were rowing about the possession thereof.

Carl reached for his revolver, only to remember that he had emptied his belt of cartridges. As nearly as he could locate the brutes one was upon a rim of the ledge just above his head and another, just as uncomfortably near, had possession of the tree where his belt was hung. There seemed to be a half-dozen others squalling out in the gap.

The growling and squalling of the lions increased until his nerves were racked beyond endurance. He crawled from under his shelter and stepped into the open. He drew his revolver, and catching it by the barrel flourished the weapon and yelled at the top of his lungs. For an instant his shoutings stilled the cougars, and then their snarlings broke out afresh. Believing that the two above were about to leap upon him, he backed quickly away, still shouting as fiercely as he could.

As he stepped backward, without bringing on an attack, he began to take courage. He continued to yell and flourish his pistol. Yet when he had gone fifteen or twenty paces he was taken by surprise. His heels tripped and he fell against a slant surface of rock. A fierce snarl whistled in his ear; his hat was cuffed from his head in a raking blow and he felt a sting as of red-hot needles across his scalp. He sprang away and faced about, to find himself confronting a big boulder with a bristling, snarling yellow cat on top. The beast gleamed almost white in the moonlight, and glaring at him growled fiercely for a moment, then buried its teeth in some object between its paws, lifted this and continued to rumble its threats.

As he backed away slowly the brute flattened its body upon the rock and lay perfectly still. He was inclined to think this an evil sign, and was about to step more quickly when he heard sounds of a scramble in his ear and a light thump which announced that the cat on the ledge had jumped to the ground. He turned his face, to see this lion stalk towards him, its yellow coat glistening, its eyes like star points and its tail whipping its flanks.

The big cats were now on three sides of the camper, and he turned his back to the creek as the only open line of retreat. It is unnecessary to say that he was scared—each hair on his head pricked like a pin-point at the scalp. His terror was scarcely increased when the lion in the tree leaped lightly to the ground and came forward beside the one in his front. He looked about in vain for clubs or stones to throw at the beasts.

As he edged carefully toward the creek, with an eye upon the nearer lions, he passed the boulder, to see the cat upon its top slowly letting itself to the ground. There was something awfully uncanny in the movement. The lion stretched slowly downward, head first like a huge yellow snake, and when its great length of legs, back, and tail were gathered on the level the beast crept toward him in the same stealthy, nerve-chilling fashion. The two on their feet were now no more than two steps away and three or four yards apart. These were mates acting in concert, and that an attack was imminent was evident in their crouching approach and in the snappy whipping of their tails.

Carl's mind, which had been confused by fear and strangely excited by the weird miaulings and behavior of the lions, now cleared, as the mind usually clears in crises of great danger. A deep run with its tumbling flood was only a few rods in his rear. If he could reach the bank of this before an attack came he could swim down to the larger stream and so across to his horse. Yet he dared not make a run for the flooded ditch, for he felt certain that a sign of fear was what the big cats were waiting for.

While he continued to step slowly he searched his pockets in the vain hope of finding a stray cartridge. What his hand finally lighted upon, in a hip pocket, was a waterproof box of matches and a silk handkerchief. He drew these forth and, striking the matches in a bunch, lighted the handkerchief and flung the blazing materials at the lions. Then he turned and sped toward the run.

He did not look behind to note the effect of his fireworks, but reached the bank of the run safely and plunged into its dirty current. He was a good swimmer, and rejoiced in the safety of the flood. But his elation was short-lived. Not a dozen strokes had carried him down the stream when he heard a splash behind and saw one of the cougars, nearly within arm's reach, trotting along the bank and craning its neck to follow his movements. He knew that the other had jumped into the water, and horror again set his nerves a-tingle.

The ditch in which he swam was not more than eighteen or twenty feet in width. The water had fallen on the average to a foot or two below the level of its banks. The chance for one of those big cats to leap upon and fish him out at some turn of the crooked run was so fair that he was practically at the mercy of the beasts. Peering fearfully from side to side as he swam, he saw two lions, one on either bank, trotting beside him, each eagerly watching for a chance to claw him out of the current. He swam at his best stroke, exerting all his strength and judgment to keep in the centre of the ditch. Several times a slashing, whirling current flung him against a bank, and each time the round head and long neck of a cougar was craned above; but each time, by great good fortune, the cat was too high for a paw-stroke at his head.

The current grew swifter as he advanced, and when he was fairly hurled into the broader channel of a creek he whooped with joy. The creek was nearly bank full, but not more than twenty-five yards in width, and he was only a minute in crossing.

'Safe at last!' he ejaculated as he crawled out upon the bank. His horse was picketed a hundred and fifty yards away. He looked over to see what had become of the lions. Only one was standing on the opposite bank. The other had taken to the water again and was swimming after him. In the bright moonlight he could plainly see its head moving on the current and more than half-way over. The bank where he had landed was rough and stony, and for this reason he had picketed his horse at a distance above. And he knew too well that before he could reach and mount his pony the active cougar would be upon his heels, or, worse yet, upon his back.

He determined to fight and to assume the offensive. Seizing a stone about the size of his head he stood over the bank at a point the lion was aiming at. The bank was raised only a little above the level of the water, and he let the beast come nearly to land before he launched the boulder. It was a good shot; the cougar went under with a hard blow upon the skull. The brute came up coughing and sneezing, and so dazed that it swam crazily about in a circle.

Carl was now fierce with desire to kill his tormentor; but the current bore the half-stunned animal away from shore as it threshed about, and he made no hit again that counted. The lion gathered its senses and crossed to its mate; and three minutes later both the big cats had trotted up the coulée and disappeared.

Marvellous Hindu Illusions.

I shall never forget the day and the state of my feelings when I saw the mango feat for the first time, says Dr. Heasoldt in the 'Ocult Review.' This was in a large public square at Agra and in the presence of about 400 people, forming a circle of perhaps sixty yards in diameter. In the centre stood the 'Sadhu.' Some of the onlookers were, of course, much nearer to him than others, and he seemed to have no objection if people came within ten or fifteen yards of him, but the average distance kept by the spectators was, I dare say, thirty yards. Most of my readers will know what a mango is. For the benefit of the few who may not, I will say that it is an edible tropical fruit, about the size of a large pear, growing on a tree which reaches a height of from forty to a hundred feet.

The 'Sadhu' dug a hole in the ground—by means of a short white stick—about six inches deep, placed the mango in it, and covered it with earth. I now expected to see a modification of a well-known trick practiced by some of your Western conjurers. The performer plants a bean or pea in a flower pot, containing quicklime at the bottom covered with earth. The bean has been previously soaked in warm water for several days, and is on the point of germinating. Then, by pouring in enough water to reach the quicklime, the earth is warmed to such an extent that the germ is driven out in a few minutes, forcing its way upward through the soil, and reaching a height of several inches in less than half an hour. This will astonish all those who are unacquainted with the wonder of plant life.

Instead of this I was startled to see in the air above the spot where the mango had been buried the form of a large tree, at first rather indistinctly presenting as it were mere hazy outlines, but becoming visibly more distinct until at length there stood as natural a tree as ever I had seen in my life—a mango tree about fifty feet high and in full foliage with mangoes on it.

All this happened within five minutes of the burying of the fruit. It may have been three minutes till I saw the tree, but as I had been at first looking intently at the spot where the mango was planted, the apparition may have been there even sooner. I was so intensely surprised at what I beheld that I could hardly realize the fact that I was not dreaming. There stood a tree, to all intents and purposes as natural as any tree could have appeared to human eyes—a huge tree, with a stem at least two feet in thickness at its base.

And yet there was something strange about this tree, something unearthly, something gruesome. There was a weird rigidness about it, not one leaf moving in the breeze; it stood there as if carved out of some hard solid, like the obelisk on the Thames Embankment. Another curious feature I noticed—the leaves seemed to obscure the sun's rays, and yet I could not detect a particle of shade; it was a tree without a shadow.

But the most amazing thing of all was this: after having gazed at it for about two or three minutes, I slowly approached it, wishing to make a closer examination of the stem, and, if possible, to secure some of the leaves. Now in proportion as I drew near the tree seemed to lose its distinctness; its outlines became blurred and faded, so that I had to strain my eyes to retain the impression of its form until when about ten yards from the supposed stem the apparition had completely vanished. Only the 'Sadhu' stood there, and he smiled as he caught my eye, but his look was one I shall not easily forget.

And my surprise did not end there, for no sooner had I commenced retracing my steps than the outlines of the tree appeared once more, growing more distinct with every step till, at last, when reaching the spot where I had originally stood, it resumed the same marvellous reality. Precisely the same thing happened when, instead of approaching the tree, I went further away from it. It faded, and finally disappeared completely when I had about doubled the distance; then came back again and appeared as distinct as ever when I got to my original position. And it was evident that all the rest of the onlookers underwent the same experience, namely, each individual saw the tree only from the place where he stood.

The mango tree had now been in view fully twenty minutes, during which a large concourse of people had gathered. The adept who, until then, had not opened his lips, now placed a small mat of cocoanut fibre on the ground, and squatted down on it, Eastern fashion, with his legs crossed, which was at once interpreted by the people as a sign that he wanted to address them. The Hindus squatted down likewise, and most of them came around to the side where they could face him.

It was easy to perceive that the listeners were profoundly impressed with the Sadhu's preaching, and as for myself I had become so absorbed in it that I seemed to forget time and space. I certainly did not notice what afterward startled me more than anything, namely, the disappearance of the tree. When the Sadhu had finished his discourse the tree was gone. It must have vanished suddenly, and yet the precise moment of its disappearance nobody could tell. The adept quietly arose, folded up his mat, then went to the spot where the tree had stood and kneeled down, taking from a small bundle which he held under his arm a short stick. With this he stirred up the earth, and in a few moments brought out again the fruit which he had planted.

This was my first experience of the famous mango feat, which I witnessed five times in various parts of India. On one occasion I saw it performed in a little village in the Valley of Kashmir, near Srinagar, in the Himalayas, by a certain Ram Surash, an adept famous throughout the Punjab, and I am almost afraid to record this experience, as it may be deemed utterly incredible. Yet I am telling here no ideal fairy tales. The mango tree which this adept produced did not vanish in proportion as I approached it, but retained its full realism, and I not only touched it, but actually climbed several feet up its stem.

On the west coast of India, about 230 miles north of Bombay, lies the city of Baroda. It is the capital of one of the semi-independent native states, Guzerat, and is ruled by a Maharatta prince who bears the title of Geakwar, which in plain English means 'cowherd.' It was in front of the Geakwar's palace, in the open air and in broad daylight, that I first witnessed the illusion which, in the opinion of the Hindus themselves, is the climax of Sadhu achievement, namely, the celebrated rope trick. I say illusion, not because the performance gives one any such impression, or as if that word afforded some kind of explanation, but for want of a better term at the present moment. What I saw appeared to me just as real as the fact that I am now engaged in pening these lines.

A 'Sadhu,' after having addressed a large assemblage of people and preached one of the most impressive sermons I ever listened to, took a rope about fifteen feet long and perhaps an inch thick. One end of this rope he held in his left hand, while with the right he threw the other end up in the air. The rope, instead of coming down again, remained suspended, even after the adept had removed his other hand, and it seemed to have become as rigid as a pillar.

Then the adept seized it with both hands, and, to my utter amazement, climbed up this rope, suspended all the time, in defiance of gravity, with the lower end at least five feet from the ground. And, in proportion as he climbed up, it seemed as if the rope was lengthening out indefinitely above him and disappearing beneath him, for he kept on climbing till he was fairly out of sight, and the last I could distinguish was his white turban and a piece of this never-ending rope. Then my eyes could endure the glare of the sky no longer, and when I looked again he was gone.

I have seen this marvellous feat on four different occasions, performed in precisely the same manner, and the mystery seemed only to deepen with every repetition. It has been the standing wonder of India from a time antedating perhaps the building of the first pyramid. Marco Polo was profoundly impressed with it, and Tavernier, who visited India about the middle of the seventeenth century, speaks of it in terms which plainly denote his bewilderment. Western philosophy has not yet furnished anything like an explanation of these strange phenomena, and as to Western science it is only now on the point of waking from a long dream.

A Watch Compass

SIMPLE RULE WHICH MAY BE OF USE TO WANDERERS.

If you ever get lost in a forest or drift out to sea in your sailboat, the face of your watch will serve as a compass to help you find your way home, provided you can see the sun. You have only to hold the watch flat in your hand, with the hour mark then indicated as the time of day pointed directly at the sun, and a point half way between that hour mark and XII. will be opposite to due south in the sky. For example, supposing that it is ten o'clock in the morning, hold the watch so that the mark X points straight at the sun, and the mark XI half way between X and XII will be pointing toward the south.

Or, supposing it is four o'clock in the afternoon, hold the watch so that IV points straight at the sun, and the mark II, half way between IV and XII will be pointing toward the south.

This rule is infallible, as you may find by testing it at any hour of the day, for it is based on a very simple scientific principle. The entire circuit of the heavens, as traversed by the sun in twenty-four hours, is reckoned 360 degrees—that is, the sun travels 15 degrees every hour. Now, let your watch dial represent the circuit of the heavens, each of the twelve-hour spaces standing for 30 degrees. Each half-hour space, therefore, would stand for fifteen degrees. It is 10 o'clock in the morning, and you let X point toward the sun, you will see that in two hours' time the sun will be on the meridian, or due south; but as every half-hour space on your watch represents 15 degrees, the distance travelled by the sun in one hour, it will travel two of these spaces in two hours. In other words, at the expiration of two hours the sun will be on the meridian, and the meridian is now, therefore, opposite to XI, because XI is two half-hour spaces from X.

If it is four o'clock the sun is four hours past the meridian, and the meridian, therefore, is opposite to a point four half-hour spaces back from IV, which is II.—Glasgow 'News.'

THE CRAWFISH WALK.

devresbo reve uoy evaH.
'yarg, hsifwarc eht tahT
drawrof og ot redro nI
?yaw rehto eht seoG
,yas ,dnA
devresbo reve uoy evaH
ohw elpoep emoS
yltcaxe drawrof oG
?od sehsifwarc eht sA

—New York 'Sun.'

A RARE STAMP.

There should be a large demand on the part of stamp collectors for copies of the special stamps which were issued by the Japanese Government a few weeks ago to commemorate the return of the troops from the seat of war. Two of such stamps of the face value of one-half and three sen respectively were issued, and they were available for postage of letters only on the day of the great review. A correspondent of the 'Scotsman' states that not more than one copy of each kind was sold to every applicant for the stamps at the general post-offices. The design consists of a Maxim gun and other weapons of modern warfare, with the Japanese flag.—'Westminster Gazette.'

PUZZLES

DIAMONDS.

1. A third of hay; obscure; malicious burning of building; a narrative of past events; a small wood; to weep; a third of hay.

2. A fourth of best; a bright color; a kind of feather used in millinery; a legacy left by will; a female sovereign; a serpent; a fourth of best.

SECOND LETTER SYNCOPATIONS

1. Omit the second letter from a kind of crustacean and leave a vehicle.

2. From an apparatus for retarding the motion of a wheel and leave a process for cooking.

3. From to take unlawfully and leave a fur-bearing marine animal.

4. From to come upon what is lost and leave an established stock.

5. From to urge forward and leave to plunge head first under water.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

WORD SQUARES.

1	2
SALT	BATH
ALOE	ACHE
LORE	THOR
TEES	HERO

BLANKS.

To fill the blanks, supply in fourth line the words 'digs wells'; in seventh line, 'well-digger.'

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Three Little Robins.

What a place for a home! Right in the middle of a beautiful bonquet of flowers. But that is what their home was when they left it.

A pair of robins built their nest this spring in the apple tree right under my study window. They built it earlier in the season than I expected. The mother bird laid three eggs; but she economized time, for she began sitting as soon as there was one egg. So the little birds hatched out in one, two, three order, a day apart, so much the worse for the youngest, the day they all left the nest. The mother bird did not sit on her eggs as closely as I supposed she would. I did not know but she might be a young bird, and this her first experience. But she knew how all right, and the eggs hatched all in good time. She thought those eggs the most beautiful there ever were, and sometimes would sit on the edge of the nest and watch them turning her head from side to side. Towards the last I saw her turn over the eggs sometimes with her bill.

The young birds at first had no feathers, but red hair; and soon, looking down into the nest, it seemed half full of red hair. The father bird now helped in the feeding. The first time I saw him bring a worm he gave it to the mother, and she fed the little ones; but afterwards they did not wait for that, work was too plenty.

The little birds slept when they were not eating. When the old bird came with a worm and called, up would go a yellow beak, very wide open for so small a bird. Often all three bills would fly open at once. After a while it was always so. Once two held up their bills, but not the third, and the little mother held the worm until the third mouth went up, so I think she must have kept account whose turn came next. As they grew a little bigger they all stretched their heads as high as ever they could, so as to get the worm first. One day one little fellow, so as to be sure to get the worm, propped his mouth open and kept it open quite a while; but then he went to sleep and it soon closed.

Very voracious they were; they would almost always still keep their mouths open after they had a worm, to see if there was not more to follow. Once the mother brought a worm so big that two got hold of it at once, in some way, and both hung on well. I did not know what would happen, neither gave way, but finally the worm did.

The father and mother were kept pretty busy. Worms come out of the ground themselves, especially when it is wet. Luckless was it for them when they did so. Often they just put their heads out, then the robins seize them and pull well, until they pull them entirely out. Then, especially if the worm is large, the robin picks it up again and again, thrashing the ground with it until it is dead, then doubles it up nicely and goes off with it to the nest. She always lighted on a branch near the nest, then hopped up to the nest.

During storms the mother carefully sat on the nest protecting her little ones. Always, when there were eggs and then there were little birds, as she took place on the nest, she would move side to side, fluffing her feathers so as to make a soft, warm, complete covering. On cold days the mother covered them almost all day. One day during a rain storm it hailed; this the mother did not like, but she faithfully kept her place.

They grew wonderfully fast, and soon began to stick a head out now and then from under the mother's red feathers. Once something stirred them up a little, and two wide, yellow mouths were stuck out, like turtles' heads. The feathers grew rapidly, and soon they looked like little pheasants, with a pretty little stripe on each little head or like little grown young turkeys. They were growing so large that they filled the nest, and there was hardly room for the mother bird to sit on the nest at all. They began to stretch their wings for exercise, and to flap them a little occasionally. Finally, one morning, May 20, this cold, late spring, they were all gone, several days before I looked for it. And went the same morning, the one born a day behind and the one born two days behind; all caught the inspiration when one big fellow went.

Along in the middle of the forenoon I saw one little fellow hopping along near a board walk that he had just come out from under. He could not fly any more than a frog. So I caught him, and with some trouble, put him back in the nest. Oh, what a noise there was by the father and mother when I caught him! After I put him in the nest there was still the greatest commotion on their part; they would go on the tree, but not near the nest; I think they were trying to call the little bird out again. Oh, but they did scold me, looking at me inside the window, where I now was, in my study.

The excitement was general in the feathered world, for two cat-birds, and at least two other kinds of birds, and an extra robin, were all on the tree at once. The little bird lay quietly in the nest, as he ought. Finally he stretched his wings and began to call; then after a few minutes the mother came and fed him. In less than five minutes he jumped up on the side of the nest, then jumped off, tumbling over on his head when he struck. Soon he hopped off on the ground and under the walk. He was not going to stay in an old empty nest alone.

Probably his parents were then satisfied; they immediately came down and fed him once or twice. They had not seemed to thank me at all. I fed the little fellow once in the afternoon. I think he had been left mostly to shift for himself. The night was cold, and I presume the cold or cats were too much for him. We saw him no more. Surely not half the young robins can run the gauntlet of cats and other enemies. It is certainly the most dangerous period in their lives, as with all young people going away from the home nest.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

LITTLE FACTS.

The smallest thing with a backbone is the sinarapan, a little fish recently discovered by scientists in the Philippine Islands. It measures about half an inch in length.

The largest bird is the ostrich, sometimes standing eight feet and weighing 300 pounds. The smallest is one species of humming-bird.

The smallest reptile is the gecko, a thick-tongued lizard which runs about in the night. It averages two inches in length, tail included, and lives in Africa. It can walk on the ceiling.

The largest animal of any class is the giant finback whale, which attains a length of nearly a hundred feet. It inhabits the Atlantic Ocean within the temperate zone.—T. A. T.'

If a man wants to live the great life, all the laws of the universe range themselves on his side.

—J. D. JONES.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG ROUTED ROBBERS.

(N. Y. 'Times.')

Cedar is a Newfoundland with a pedigree as long as his silky hair. Mr. Malcolm, his master, lives at 50 East 52nd street, and Cedar sleeps in the same room with him on the third floor. One night Mr. and Mrs. Malcom retired at midnight. Shortly after 3 o'clock the next morning they were awakened by Cedar's barking and scratching the door in a vain attempt to get out. Footsteps were heard going down the stairs, but Mrs. Malcom assured her husband that she recognized the butler's tread, so Cedar was told to behave himself and was sent back to his corner.

The dog, however, rebelled against this order. He whined and growled and sniffed and tried every way known to dogs to indicate his disagreement with the views of his superiors. But it was not a good hour of the day to keep people awake, and soon the faithful Cedar had no hearers.

The next morning when the butler really did go downstairs, he found the front door wide open. The coat rack held no coats, the rear basement windows were open, and the catches torn off, and piled up on the dining room table were four large bags containing the family silverware, various ornaments taken from the mantels and tables in the library and parlor, and some clothing.

The robbers, probably three in all, after entering through the rear basement windows, went to work with candles. Candle grease was found all over the house, and a bunch of candles was lying near the bags. They were evidently getting along well with their work, for about all the available valuables had been collected and placed in the bags ready to be passed out through the window to the back yard.

At this point Cedar woke up. The robbers heard him and made all speed for the front door.



BOYS! A FLAG FOR YOU.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

Hundreds of boys throughout the Dominion have helped secure a school flag through our special flag offer, or have earned one for themselves, but so far the boys and girls of our own city have been more or less shut out by the fact that postal regulations compel us to exclude from this offer, subscriptions for Montréal and suburbs.

Now, boys, yes, and girls, vacation is your chance. As you go visiting uncles and cousins, just take along a few samples of our publications and show them with the same enthusiasm you put into your games, and see how soon you can get subscriptions enough for the flag. Besides our regular stock sizes, namely, two, two and a half, three, and four yards (half as wide in each case), we have also a few small flags, one yard long and half a yard wide, just the thing for a boat or small tent. Of course, you know a flag looks far smaller when it is up, and the larger sizes may suit you better, but if you want the small ones, ask specially for our terms for these, and we will be happy to quote them, also to send you sample papers and flag cards.

Let us know what size of flag you mean to aim at, and whether it is for yourself or your school, so that we can judge how many samples and cards to send you. You can send us the subscriptions as fast as you get them, and we will book them to start at once and hold the amount to your credit until your flag is secured. Out-of-town subscriptions—new ones—at full rates are what we require for these flags, and if you send us these, no matter where you live in Montreal or not, we will send you the flag—and guarantee you satisfaction as to make and quality.

Please read our advertisement on another page, and write to our Flag Department.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

...NTREAL'S CALL TO HER CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

...From no other city in America ...lines reach out so far or to so ...ints as from Montreal. To be ...of these lines did not in the be... carry messages of peace and ...ill indeed, the red tide of war ...over many of them. But though ...ort is to be deprecated, there is ...rooted human interest in the ...a hardly won or gallantly lost ...

...the people of the New England ...Pennsylvania, New Jersey and ...York hark back to the days when ...was the objective point of ...ancestors, and Albany the objective ...point of the citizens of Montreal. ...the westward the lines were not ...of conquest, but of discovery and ...ration. In memory of the men ...imbued with the spirit of the ...left Montreal, where the vines ...had planted had begun to bear, ...followed a broken trail stretching ...toward the setting sun, counties, ...streets and institutions have been ...ed.

...oday the steam horse eats up fif... hundred miles in a few hours, and ...rip to Winnipeg is scarcely even an ...dent. But when we note the feats ...engineering necessary to bring this ...t and the number of men required ...accomplish this subjection of nature, ...marvel at the resourcefulness as ...much as at the courage and endurance ...the corporal's guard of men who over ...two hundred years ago conquered these ...fifteen hundred miles and left their ...names virtually an imperishable memory in a grand new land.

From Detroit to Rock Island and thence to the Gulf are traces of La Salle and the Le Moynes, from the same port to the outlet of Lake Superior we find traces of Père Marquette, and from there to St. Paul traces of Duluth and Hennepin.

Montreal has always gone placidly on her way, forgetting that other peoples have been, and are, interested in her existence. Is it not time she began to take cognizance of a very patent fact, namely, that she is responsible for the A. B. C. of history in many a prosperous state, besides having left, through the North-West Company, a considerable impress on Canada.

In this era of reunions, home-comings, and Old Boys' associations, Montreal owes it to her children that she make some effort to gather them together within her walls, so to speak, for a few days, that they may become acquainted with each other and with her, the parent. This need not be undertaken with a view to any lavish expenditure of entertainment on the part of the city, but simply with a view providing for a kind of entertainment in which each child of the house may do its share, ...to the world what ...accomplished. In this, the ...provinces of Canada will certainly make a creditable showing. Call the gathering a historical carnival, and let each ...state and province appear in a grand ...street pageant after the manner of the New Orleans Mardi Gras. A meeting to arrange for this could be convened here this fall. June—the month of ...1907, would be an ideal time for the large gathering.

Montreal has shown herself the queen of carnival cities. Is there any reason why she should not thus add new laurels to the wreath that already crowns her?

Montreal, July 5.

PATRICIA.

THE UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

SIR,—The prospective union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada is attracting more attention than any other movement in church circles; and it is one that, if successfully carried out, will be the beginning of larger movements of a similar kind in other countries. It is a union that involves considerable sacrifice in the way of modification and change, and the fact that such remarkable progress has already been made is a great token of the prevalence of love and confidence over prejudice and distrust, and the conviction that unity is an essential of the Church for which some lesser things may very well be sacrificed. When one considers the history of previous movements towards union of churches, it is surprising, indeed, that this one is having such a very smooth and quiet course. The union of the new school and old school branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was accomplished only after several years' discussion and negotiation, and was very strongly opposed by some of the leading scholars and thinkers, as well as by large numbers of the rank and file of both bodies. Then the union of the Presbyterian bodies in Canada in 1875 was not brought about without strong opposition, and a few good men and churches refused to the last to come into the union, not deeming it wise or good. The opposition in Scotland to the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches is fresh in mind, and will be long remembered, and it has had a worthy counterpart in the struggle in the United States attending the union of the Northern Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. In each of these cases the union was between branches of the same denomination, and the sacrifice but slight compared to that of the projected union in Canada; yet, in each instance a good number of wise and earnest and godly men felt constrained to do all in their power to prevent union, feeling that it would prejudice the interests of truth and righteousness. That a movement for the union of the three bodies in Canada, with their different ...ses, governments and practices, ...d make such progress as it has with so little criticism and no active opposition, surely indicates a very general conviction that the union is desirable and should be reached. It is a most gratifying sign that the old spirit of rivalry and distrust is passing away, and that the churches are thinking more of the great essentials in which they agree than the less important things upon which they differ; and if the mind of the Church is upon the great central truths of the Gospel the outlook for evangelism and evangelization is much better than when its attention is engaged by theological questions.

It is not to be supposed, however, that this union can take place without considerable feeling of regret on both sides on account of what must be given up, and some feeling, too, on account of what must be taken up. It cannot be easy for hearts that have cherished Calvinism or Arminianism for years to give up the doctrine for one wrought out of both by omission, modification, concession; and it is entirely natural that they should feel that precious truth is being sacrificed for the sake of union. Then in some cases the feeling between the churches has not been the very best. Methodists sometimes look upon Presbyterians as cold and unspiritual, and Presbyterians sometimes regard Methodists as light and sensational, and it is very natural that many on both sides should feel that the union of such different elements could hardly produce a harmonious church, and that the present condition is better than the prospective. There is room for thought upon these points, and also for sympathy; but the effect of previous church unions should modify our fears and give much confidence. There has not been a union of churches that was not attended by such doubts and fears as these. The conservative old school and liberal new school Presbyterians in the United States looked upon union, many of them, with precisely the feeling that some have in Canada now over this union. And it is known to most that the hope of perfect harmony in the union of Free and United Presbyterians in Scotland was not unclouded by fear. The same is true of the recent union of Northern and Cumberland Presbyterians whose doctrinal difference was considerable. Yet we cannot look back upon these or other unions of churches without realizing that they were productive of great good, that churches were made stronger and more effective, and the Kingdom of Christ advanced by them. The old and new schools form one strong, harmonious, evangelical and evangelistic church that has done and is doing a far greater work for Christ and is in better condition to do such work than could possibly be the case if the bodies were separate. The union in Canada in 1875 was the beginning of good and prosperous days for the Church. Jealousy and rivalry were buried and forgotten, and the Church has been active and progressive during those thirty-one years as never before. It is but a few years since the union in Scotland of Free and United Presbyterian Churches, but they have been years of remarkable progress in spite of the difficulty and embarrassment occasioned by the action of the dissenting minority of the Free Church. The result of the recent union in the United States remains to be seen; but now that the struggle is over and the union a fact, the fears entertained by so many seem to have quieted and the outlook is hopeful. So, although it must be admitted that the changes required by the projected union in Canada are greater than were called for by any of the unions mentioned, yet the result of the previous unions was in each case so much better than many had deemed possible, that there is great reason to be encouraged concerning this. Certainly, it is a step in the right direction, toward that unity and union which is the Church's ideal, and for which our Lord prayed. It is a step that involves difficulty and risk, but there is better ground for hope than fear. When union has been accomplished the spirit of unity will grow from better knowledge and understanding of each other, as has happened in other cases, and the great United Church of Canada will be an object lesson for the churches of other lands. Meantime, let brotherly love continue. The Lord has given no command concerning any system of doctrine or form of church government, but the great new commandment, which is a whole law in itself, 'Love one another.'

HUGH HAMILTON.

Theresa, N.Y., June 27.

CALVINISM AND ARMINIANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Life is too short and your space is too precious to be wasted in replying to every carping critic, but your correspondent, W. J. Conoly, makes such wild statements that an answer appears necessary in the interests of truth. It may be necessary to remind Mr. Conoly of the fact that assertions are not arguments.

He challenges the statement that Arminianism bases salvation in the ultimate analysis on the foreseen faith and perseverance of the saint. The very phrases conditional and unconditional election prove that the one system bases salvation on something in man, and the other on God's absolute grace. In order to prove the Arminian position on the point at issue, it is necessary to examine the Remonstrant doctrines of free will, justification, adoption, regeneration and sanctification. While the necessity of grace is admitted by the Arminians as well as by the Romanists, it is the will and graces of the saint that ultimately determine his final salvation. The sinner may accept Christ, and even arrive at Christian perfection, and still be finally lost. Why? Because from the Arminian standpoint, salvation rests on our own will, and not on God's absolute purpose. They hold that faith and evangelical obedience is the ground of justification. Limborch, one of the leading Remonstrant theologians, points out that in his elaborate works. Faith with them includes the whole principle of religion in heart and life, and becomes the ground instead of the instrument of salvation. It should be remembered that Romanists never attribute merit to works of men, however good, previous to regeneration. It is therefore faith and obedience that form the ground of justification in the Romish Church. Arminianism, like Romanism, confuses the ground on which the sinner is accepted with the instrument of his justification. If faith is the ground of justification, 'then what becomes of the merit of Christ on which faith rests?' No consistent Arminian accepts the Reformed definition of justification, which is that 'God pardons all our sins, and accepts us as righteous in his sight, not for anything wrought in us or done by us, but only for the perfect righteousness of Christ imputed to us and received by faith alone.' The essential feature of this definition is the imputation of Christ's righteousness, and that is the point which the Arminian assails most vigorously. So much depends on man's will instead of God's grace from their standpoint, that the question of ultimate salvation is always problematical. That is the reason why continuance in grace is such an uncertainty. Both the Romanist and the Arminian consistently deny the perseverance of the saints.

I am aware that some professed Arminians accept the Calvinistic definition of justification, and that many nominal Calvinists believe and preach the Arminian view of acceptance with God; but I am dealing with the recognized teaching of the respective systems of theology, not with the views of private persons, or even erratic teachers or preachers.

Mr. Conoly denies that Calvinists have been noted for high moral character, that none but they can consistently offer a free salvation, and that Calvinism is the only theology a regenerated soul can pray or sing. Again, we remind Mr. Conoly that assertion is no evidence. He is evidently ignorant of the historic proof which can be produced, and of the opinions expressed by some of the greatest historians and philosophers regarding the moral grandeur of Calvinism. In proof of this I might quote historians and writers who are not in sympathy with Calvinism, such as Morley, Froude, Lecky, Taine, Fiske, Carlyle and Arnold. Froude says that 'the Calvinsists abhorred, as no body of men ever more abhorred, all conscious mendacity, all impurity, all moral wrong of every kind, so far as they could recognize it. Whatever exists at this moment in England and Scotland of conscientious fear of doing evil is the remnant of the convictions which were branded by the Calvinists into the people's hearts.' The great sage and historian, Thomas Carlyle, says: 'Calvinism has produced in all countries in which it really dominated a definite type of character and conception of morals which was the noblest that had yet appeared in the world.'

If space permitted, I might point out how Calvinism has led in civil and religious liberty, education, philanthropy, and missionary enterprise. It has been said by a high authority that 'about half of all the moneys raised by the churches of the land for benevolent work is raised by Presbyterians.' This statement refers to the United States. Moody stated that when he needed $100,000 for some worthy object he expected to secure $80,000 of it from the Presbyterians. Moody is also accused of saying that the Presbyterian Church has the brains of the United States. Is it not a fact that three out of the last four presidents of the United States have been Calvinists —Cleveland, Harrison and Roosevelt? Under Cleveland or Harrison were not half the cabinet Presbyterians?

When I said that none but a Calvinist can offer a free gospel, I supported my statement by referring to the greatest and most evangelical preacher of modern times—C. H. Spurgeon. What authority does Mr. Conoly produce to show that Spurgeon is not right? How can anyone who knows the gospel come to any other conclusion? If all merit is absolutely excluded from the works of the sinner, and from the graces of the saint, none but the Calvinist can offer a free salvation. It necessarily follows, therefore, that Calvinism is the only theology that the regenerated soul can sing and pray. It is a proverbial saying that every Arminian is a Calvinist when on his knees. How can he be anything else, if he is born of God? 'Whoever truly prays ascribes nothing to his own will or power except the sin that condemns him before God, and knows of nothing good in himself unless it is wrought by divine grace.' The theology which the regenerated soul prays and sings must be of God, and, indeed, none but the renewed can sincerely accept the profoundly spiritual doctrines of Calvinism. The natural man may be a sincere Pelagian or Arminian, but the true Christian must be a Calvinist in the depths of his heart.

Without imitating the sneer with which Mr. Conoly closes his letter, let me advise him to study Scripture, theology, history, and the human heart before he writes again on such a subject. If such men as he are to decide the question of church union, we cannot expect an intelligent expression of opinion. I fear that ignorance and sentiment too largely control the union movement among the masses of the people.

PRESBYTERIAN.

AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness').

Sir,—We have this year, from an industrial standpoint, been fortunate in having fewer strikes than is usual during the spring and summer months; but that those that did actually occur occasioned hardship will not be denied. And that brings to the front again the question and wisdom of devising some means of making strikes fewer in number and lesser in consequences. It must be patent to all who think that a strike is not productive of any great good, although being the only means by which the workers collectively dissatisfied can make their grievance known, it will always be resorted to when other methods of adjustment between employer and employee fail.

All the strikes are the result of the failure of opposing interests into which prejudice largely enters, of failing to compromise. Were the question given greater consideration by those who have the interests of their fellow-men at heart and dislike industrial dislocations, they would find that a large, in fact, the greater, number of strikes that take place can be avoided. Of course, from the standpoint of those who preach that the present system of production and distribution is wrong, strikes are evidence of economic and social discontent that should be encouraged until the worker is emancipated. But from the view-point of those who are practical and humanitarian, strikes and the propensity to strike on account of some trivial understanding, should be discouraged. So far, the best means that have been discovered is the formation of industrial disputes associations.

Though these have not accomplished all that could be desired, yet they were a factor, and a very important one, in adjusting a number of labor troubles. Further, it gave those interested an opportunity of meeting each other on common ground, viz., a desire to settle or compromise; and, after all, what is life but a continual compromising with circumstances?

My experience and connection with the labor movement for several years has demonstrated to myself at least the possibility of avoiding strikes. The majority of workingmen are opposed to strikes. Although they cannot reason as clearly as men with trained intellect, they realize that a strike involves a certain amount of sacrifice, which they would rather not make, but afraid, or unable to express themselves with the facitily and eloquence of the strike lovers that are found in every labor organization, they remain silent to their own and their families detriment. When interested parties are in favor of having a strike declared they very seldom appeal to the common sense of their hearers, but to their prejudices and passions, with, in many cases, deplorable results. I am personally aware of the causes that led to two local strikes that are now in progress, and I have no hesitation in saying that had Montreal an industrial disputes association, which could have offered its aid, these strikes could have easily been avoided. I have on several occasions advocated the formation of a local association of the kind to which I refer, not only for the purpose of settling strikes, but where different phases of the labor question might be discussed with advantage to both employers and employed. If such an association (not a governmental institution) existed, and by argument impress upon the local unions and workingmen that it would be advisable to first submit their grievances to the association to be looked into and discussed before declaring a strike, amicable arrangements could be effected in many cases. Apart from the good that would result from such an association in the preservation of industrial peace, it would tend to more frequent meetings and intercourse between employer and employee, and the exchange of ideas and frank expressions of opinions would be highly educative. I trust that those who are interested in this question will see the utility in taking steps to organize an association to which reference has been made.

BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, June 30.

A PLEA FOR THE NURSE.

(To all those interested in the care of the sick.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has often surprised me that no efforts are made to shorten the hours of duty for nurses, so as to provide the mental and bodily recreation which is most necessary for their well-being.

No body of women workers are more devoted to their calling, they work from early morn till late at night, attending to the wants of the sick and helpless, administering comfort as they pass from bed to bed, answering a call here, a call there, with that same patience which we cannot help but admire, often weary of feet and sore of heart, enveloped as it were in a wreath of sadness; yet, no grumble escapes them, no groan, no cross word. And how about the overcrowding in hospitals? I have in mind one of the large institutions of this city. I myself have passed through the wards and heard that helpless cry from many a sick bed—'A drink, nurse! a drink! a drink!' Is that cry heeded? Yes, if there is time.

In the large surgical wards accommodating some twenty-six patients, we find cots down the centre of the floor, sometimes ten, aye, even more.

Five nurses compose the staff, two of the five being probationers. The last mentioned are responsible for the making of beds, getting in meals, etc.

Their work, which is of the most menial description, begins at 6.30 a.m. and lasts till 8 p.m. (the hours are supposed to be from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m.)

This, however, is impossible, each probationer making from fourteen to sixteen beds every morning, and carrying in from fourteen to sixteen trays before 8 a.m.

The ward is then dusted and beds neatly arranged, everything being in readiness for the doctor's daily rounds, commencing at 8.30 or 8.45. The rest of the staff consists of one head nurse, two head assistants, three senior, or fifth nurses.

Dinner hour is from 12 to 1, each nurse being allowed (at the most) 20 minutes for her meal. It is one mad continual rush. The patients' meals are rushed in and rushed out, and how unappetizing they are at times!

The cries of the sick while being dressed, the rush of the ambulance, the never-ceasing tramp of the visiting men, students and house men, all tends to point out the lack of sympathy for those in pain.

It is for the nurses I make this appeal, for a larger staff, for shorter hours for them who toil from early morn till late at night, attending to the ills and aches of humanity—a chance for them, I beg—a chance to uphold their sympathy and kindness, to withstand the discouragement which follows over hours and too much work. Girls who have entered the nursing ranks intent on doing noble service—how do they fare? Long hours, insufficient exercise, finds them at the end of three years' training, hard-hearted, relentless, unsympathetic. It is a well-known fact that there are not many resident doctors at hospitals who at the end of 12 months do not get somewhat run down and in need of a holiday. Yet their work is much more varied than that of the nurses, and they have much more leisure time at their disposal.

But the nurse goes on her way for three long years, with only three weeks holiday in the year. For a nurse to go through her three years' training without being on the sick list is considered a wonderful event. Do you wonder at this? Surely not.

The effort of an ever-smiling face, a kindly word for every single patient, tax, indeed, the strength of the strongest. Should things continue like this?

There are many women who have had to give up their training who would have made splendid nurses, women of average strength, of superior attainments, and why, simply because the twelve hours' work was too much for them. No man could, or does endure the depressing atmosphere of the hospital. Why, then, a woman?

Reform is necessary. The hours should be shortened. This could be done by having long and short duty days—the latter continuing up till 12 noon, or three sets of nurses could be instituted.

Where the health and general well-being of the nurse ought to be well looked after, this same care is lamentably lacking.

KATHLEEN DE LACY.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND OUR ROAD COMMITTEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After a trip to several of the cities in Ontario I returned to Montreal only to see a terrible contrast, in the lack of method in the way our streets are repaired. Our aldermen should visit London and see the miles of cement sidewalks and asphalted streets. Toronto, the beautiful, has weeks ago repaired all its asphalted streets in the centre of the city. The fact is, our Road Committee, with its rule of thumb and lack of system and do-nothingness, has become the laughing stock of the city. The members ought to be ashamed to sit in the council, or meet their fellow-citizens face to face. What must be the opinion of strangers as they came along St. James street and see the state of the asphalt pavement? Our beautiful city is disgraced by the lack of system in our council. A year ago, on the corner of Guy and St. Antoine streets, a lot of stone was placed and only in places was any sand laid, and to this day the steam roller has never been used.

On the widened part of St. Antoine street, where they are laying quite a depth of stone, they are not using the steam roller. The ignorance of the workmen is demonstrated in placing large lumps of stone in holes and barely covering the place with sand, instead of using the pick and then placing the metal. The fact is, the money of the city is worse than wasted. Rotten ridewalks everywhere is the return we receive for taxes paid.

The time has come for a mass meeting of citizens to protest against this state of things, and a demand made that a board of control similar to that in Toronto should be appointed to manage this part of the city's affairs.

REFORM.

READING THE TREE.

The forester reads the history of a tree in great detail. After taking out a few 'borings' to the centre of the tree at different heights and counting the rings on them, he may spin you such a yarn as this:—

'This tree is 150 years old—(150 rings at the base). During its first five years it grew only 7 inches (145 rings, 7 inches from the base). Evidently it then began to touch crowns with other saplings, for it took a spurt and put on 15 inches a year steadily till it was 40 years old (40 rings 44½ feet above ground). It was not growing as fast as its neighbors, however, for at this point it began to be overshadowed, and its growth declined for the next 10 years (45 rings at 48 feet and 50 at 50 feet). Just in time to save its life, something happened to its big neighbors, presumably a windstorm—let's see, that would be 1806—and it resumed a steady growth of about six inches a year, having passed its fastest growing time. Its growth in thickness doesn't seem to have varied much; about an inche every three years; but it grew faster and faster in volume, of course, as its height increased; a little over a cubic foot a year in its prime of life, I should judge. About thirty years ago it reached maturity and stopped growing in height (30 rings at the top of the main stem), and now it is approaching old age (the last rings are pretty thin). Hold on a minute; here's a false ring—twenty—forty—forty-six years back. Two very thin rings—see? instead of one thick one. Means that something interrupted the growing season—probably a late frost. Let's ask the oldest inhabitant.'

And the chances are ten to one the oldest inhabitant remembers the hard spring of 1860 and has heard tales of the great wind in 1806.—'American Magazine.'

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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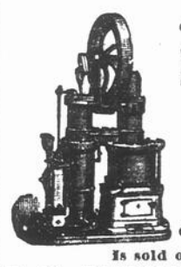


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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

LITERARY REVIEW.

JOHN WESLEY.

'Wesley and His Century,' by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D. (William Briggs, Toronto), is a bulky volume of nearly 550 pages, yet one which will be read throughout with interest and profit. The early struggles, ineffectiveness and defeats, and the ultimate triumphs and amazing successes of John Wesley will be an encouragement for every one who would make his life work tell in helping humanity. Wesley was a reformer, but along a different line from Luther. Both, as far as they themselves were concerned, made a complete severance of the bonds of ecclesiasticism. The great monk did so in the interest of liberty of thought and interpretation, and the great preacher in freedom of speech and service. Wesley did not purpose leaving his church, but was gradually forced out by the closing of the doors against his preaching. Then began his marvellous outdoor services and itinerary, which were attended by multitudes. Whitfield is described as the great preacher, but not the reasoner, the logicion, and the organizer which Wesley was. Charles Wesley, too, will live in his hymns and preaching, but in the author's thought John Wesley was more aggressive, stronger in power, and longer in time, which made him the greatest of the three.

'THE FORGOTTEN SECRET.'

Such is the title of a suggestive little volume on prayer by the great evangelist, Dr. W. J. Dawson (Fleming H. Revell Co.). The treatise deals with private prayer, emphasizing secrecy, out of which will come earnestness, intensity and the other conditions which will make petition mighty. 'Let the church,' says Dr. Dawson, 'return to the life of prayer, and give proof that she is willing to trust to spiritual means alone for her success, and in the same hour the era of enduring conquest will begin.' And again: 'To him who has found the secret, life takes a new significance, and faith receives a new sanction.'

THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S.

A remarkably clever study of the new jingoism which has gained such a footing in England, is presented in 'Things That Are Caesar's,' by H. H. Dickinson. (Heinemann, London.) The description of election excitements in a cathedral town would appear to have been studied from actual incidents, for, while a young writer may depict individuals well, it is more of an achievement to show crowds or groups acting together. The hero is an intellectual youth, whose nerves, originally weak, have obviously been ruined by drinking and smoking, though the author does not put it that way. With all the force and charm of a strong personality, he is driven by whims and actuated by egotism to an extent which in most walks of life would mean quick ruin and quicker oblivion. As it is, he merely gets into parliament on a different ticket from the one he was originally named on; playing one set of supporters false, he accepts the services of a man still in the confidence of the opposite party. Yet a glamor is cast over these shady doings, by the conviction of so many of the principal actors that the game of politics belongs among the things that are Caesar's, and has nothing to do with ethics. The new doctrine of the strong man (necessarily armed) though opposed to the Christian ideal of helping the weak, is an application to life of the theory that the fittest must survive. It has come naturally, appeared as a doctrine about a generation later than the theory on which it is based was accepted. While originally made in Germany, it seems to have a considerable following in England. The frankly pagan young Oxford men of this story defend it from several points of view. But the story itself seems to show that loss of principle in one direction is naturally followed by loss of principle in another, till not even 'the rules of the game' are left for Englishmen to pin their honor to. With such a strange cause to advocate, 'Things That Are Caesar's' is nevertheless something of a treat to read, both in its smart conversations on abstract themes and in its delineation of a few fine though inconsistent characters. The hero has an interview with a Bishop of strong political views, and each perceiving in the other an original mind tells his true thoughts. The ecclesiastic desires a country in which war, with all other evils, would be forbidden, even if the immediate result should be the destruction of this moral and peaceful land by other nations. However, the 'naughty boy' of the town has only admiration for the daring and sportsmanlike attitude of its advocate.

'I used to think,' said Brandon, like one beginning his autobiography, 'that there was nothing I hated like intolerance.'

'Good,' replied the Bishop. 'Go on.'

'And now I don't think that any longer. I've lately come to think the thing I hate most is the habits of people who raise prejudice into principle, and hurl it at the ideas they can't smash intellectually; but I think that is what I shall have to do to you.'

'Do it,' said the Bishop, 'only define your prejudice.'

But the enunciation of a great idea had stirred the sympathy of Brandon. He wished to hear about it, not to carp at it. 'Tell me,' he said, 'how will the Liberal party take your moralism? 'I don't mean the real Liberals, but the party.'

'They will raise evil prejudices into pompous principles,' said the Bishop.

It was a compliment to borrow Brandon's phrase, but after it came a weakening of the Bishop's tone. He lamented and cursed. The Liberals turned moralists were his natural allies, yet timorous and narrow. They would follow him in details, with bits of moral legislation here and there, with possibly a reduction of armaments and a righteous foreign policy; but the pace was slow.

Brandon's friends, Venning and Blake, represent the intellectual and the merely instinctive sides of the new toryism. His sister Alice and her admirer, Rupert St. Agnes, are something more than types. Rupert has a fineness of sensibility which is haughtily lacking in the more aristocratic men. But the lady is a triumph of modern education and old-fashioned nobility of character, a good sister, a good friend, a good thinker and politician, though inconsistent like the rest. What love affairs she may have are left in the reserve she would probably prefer, and we merely surmise from casual remarks that she is going to be married. With no mother and but a foolish father, she snares in her brother's revolt against conventional authority, but it is hinted that future years must bring a different point of view.

LITERARY NOTES.

DRAWN FROM LIFE.

There has been considerable discussion as to the wisdom of taking a plot whole from life, as Mrs. Humphrey Ward has done in her latest book 'Fenwick's Career,' (Harper and Bros.) There are points for and against such a method in general, but Mrs. Ward is in good company in this use of ready made plots. The career of the artist Romney was certainly inviting, but the difficulty is that 'even Fenwick and his wife in whom, as the central characters, pure fire of suffering and action are demanded, are conscious that their experience is an echo of that of Romney, and stop to compare themselves with him.' The 'Congregationalist and Christian World' thinks this to be the flaw in this work:—

Like all of this author's stories, this one has an unquestionable air of distinction. The life of the spirit is its interest and preoccupation, and in the moods and possibilities of the artistic temperament, she has a congenial theme. Fenwick himself in his heights and depth, the commercial painter, the idealist out of touch with the realities of life, the social darling whose art suffers in the atmosphere of adulation—these she has sketched with sympathetic pains and care, but not with a compelling and quickening humor. The reader enjoys and admires—he is not greatly moved.

LEGENDS OF JAPAN.

The age of the Japanese nation is a disputed point, but what if the legends which abound in their early history are not as old as they would claim, they are none the less interesting. 'Japanese Treasure Tales,' by Kumasaku Tomita and G. Ambrose Lee, (London: Yamanaka and Co.), contains many of the quaint pictured legends with which the Japanese are so fond of decorating articles of every day use. The New York 'Globe' notices one that is a favorite:—

Another sea fancy, taken from the Buddhist sacred book, 'Hoke Kyo,' is the blind tortoise, or all but blind, for its single eye is in the middle of its under side, and it lives at the bottom of the sea. Once in 3,000 years this tortoise rises to the surface, 'but having no eyes in its head it does not see the sun, unless it would happen to meet with a floating board in which there was a hole pierced, and that getting on this board the tortoise should place himself so that his single eye was opposite the hole, and then it should happen that a heavy gust of wind should blow the tortoise and the wood right over, so that then the tortoise with the single eye might really see the sun.' Thus to indicate the impossibility of a thing, the Japanese say it will happen as often as the one-eyed tortoise sees the sun, and this exquisite parable of futility has been much employed by workers in ivory.

IN MOROCCO.

The interest that has been felt in Morocco lately has been the direct cause of several books on the disputed land. The dark miseries of a past, long dead in other lands, still cover the country whose young Sultan nevertheless takes a lively interest in automobiles, phonographs, bicycles, etc. M. Eugene Aubin, in 'Morocco of To-day,' gives many a picture of wretchedness and horror, but the Mellah, the Jewish quarter of Morocco, is, of all places, the most distressing. The low state in which the people there live is evident in the following:—

The little Jewish girls are married between the ages of five and eight, and a girl who was not married after she reached this age would be looked upon with an unkindly eye by the whole community. One is constantly meeting tiny little girls, with their hands and feet stained with henna, in token of their betrothal, or their heads already covered with the kerchief worn by married women, at an age when with us they would have no thought in their heads but for dolls. In the best Jewish houses one finds wives of fourteen years who are already mothers, and who pass their lives in sluggish ignorance.

SLAVERY.

Not pleasant to read, but well to understand, is the state of things discussed by Henry W. Nevinson, in 'A Modern Slavery.' (New York: Harper and Brothers.) Mr. Nevinson does not speak from heresay; he has been to Africa, and speaks that which he knows. It is an ugly tale of misrule and abuse of power, and told in no merely hysterical shriek nor spiritless matter-of-fact statement. The author is evidently depressed even to pessimism, and sees little likelihood of any imminent relief among the leading nations. As the New York 'Times' says:—

For the first time they now have the Dark Continent partitioned off among themselves; have traversed it, possess it for their own. What they are going to do with it Mr. Nevinson considers to be one of the greatest problems before mankind. He makes it very clear that what they are doing with it, so far as slavery is concerned, is a dark and dismal sort of proceeding.

NEW AND OLD.

All the modern facilites of manufacture, all the modern warfare of capital and labor, stirring through the quaint old world scenery of a little known part of Germany, form the setting of Rudolf Herzog's new story. 'Die Wiskottens' (Berlin: Cotta. London: A. Siegle) is a romance of the rise and life of a family of six men. The 'Westminster Gazette' concludes with a notice of the author's evident purpose:—

The triumph of individualism in the labor market, that is the note with which the story closes. The house of the Wiskottens having triumphantly risen above what threatened to be insurmountable difficulties, the clan meet at the beginning of a new era, and Gustav, the spokesman, remarks:—

'Out there they shriek about the downward course of private undertakings, and about the formation of trusts. I tell you, the family is the real trust. We are six men, six successors. If each of us would paddle his own canoe, using his own capital, and such capital, even if it had been increased, was later on to be again divided among the children, then no one need be surprised if some of us came to grief. This is not family sentimentality; it is the feeling of clanship. In olden times it made the families strong, and it must again become our pride to-day. Not every one can be a genius, but we together, we can be the Wiskottens. And, confound it all, that counts for as much as genius.'

It is an extraordinarily suggestive novel, this very modern romance of work, with its glorification of energy and resource, and with its bracing atmosphere of strong and healthy elemental forces working together with all the most complicated scientific inventions and discoveries which our time puts at the service of industry.

A NOVELIST'S ESCAPE.

Many an author has suffered unjustly from the accusation of plagiarism. The New York 'Tribune' quotes a curious coincidence in the life of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his narrow escape from the dreaded charge:—

While travelling upon the Continent, he visited a certain mountain inn, which was in winter, he learned, occupied only by two men. These men, imprisoned in a waste of snow and ice, had for all that period no communication with the world below. Here was a situation for a novelist! And the novelist accordingly began to let his imagination play about the possibilities of tragedy surrounding the two men on their mountain height. But the story was never written, for happening to come upon a volume by Guy de Maupassant, which was new to him, he found therein, under the title of 'L'Auberge,' the very story he had meant to write.

ILL WITH FEAR.

A remarkable account of the fear with which the Turk is regarded is given by Mr. H. N. Braisford, in his new book on Macedonia. The tyranny of their alien governors has induced in the people and made frequent throughout the land an actual physical disease. The author says:—

One enters some hovel which a peasant family calls its home. In the oppressive darkness one becomes gradually aware of a living something which stirs or groans in the gloomiest corner of the floor beneath a filthy blanket. Is it fever, one asks, or smallpox? And the answer comes . . . . . he is ill with fear. . . . . A procession of ruined minds comes before the memory—an old priest lying beside a burning house speechless with terror and dying slowly; a woman who has barked like a dog since the day her village was burned; a lad who turned ill with 'fear' from the moment when a soldier put a knife to his throat; children who flee in terror at the sight of a stranger, crying 'Turks! Turks!'

A HUMAN HIVE.

A book full of the struggle of life on the difficult middle plane, 'The Laborer's Comedy,' by Maud Stepney Rawson (A. Constable and Co.) is yet ready to point out its interest. The young couple who are forced to take up life in earnest are honest, hearty companions, and live among, not apart from, their fellow strugglers. Just to give a happy ending, Mrs. Rawson allows her hero and heroine at the close of the book, the prospect of a congenial occupation and relief from dire necessity. The London 'Spectator' says:—

Th book is in every sense a 'full' one, touching life on many sides; but a certain unity is preserved, since from beginning to end Pamela is the main centre of interest. It is not a work for which Mrs. Rawson's earlier stories had prepared us, but her success in this most difficult 'genre' confirms us in our opinion of her remarkable talents.

LORD CURZON.

A very complete record of the last seven years in India is given in the collected speeches of the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. 'Lord Curzon in India,' being a selection from his speeches as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1898-1905,' with an introduction by Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., (London: Macmillan), contains the most notable speeches of one of the best of present day orators. The man was eminently suited to his place, and felt deeply the charm of the wonderful land whose future seems so bright to him. His own position there, and earnest endeavor is given in the conclusion of his farewell speech at Bombay:—

To fight for the right, to abhor the imperfect, the unjust, or the mean, to swerve neither to the right hand nor to the left, to care nothing for flattery or applause or odium or abuse—it is so easy to have any of these in India—never to let your enthusiasm be soured or your courage grow dim, but to remember that the Almighty has placed your hand on the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrow the nations of the future are germinating and taking shape, to drive the blade a little forward in your time, and to feel that somehow among these millions you have left a little justice or happiness or prosperity, a sense of manliness or moral dignity a spring of patriotism, a dawn of intellectual enlightenment, or a stirring of duty, where it did not before exist—that is enough, that is the Englishman's justification in India. It is good enough for his watchword while he is here, for his epitaph when he is gone. I have worked for no other aim. Let India be my judge.'

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ENGLISH SKYLARK AND CUCKOO

HOW THE SONGS OF THE TWO BIRDS IMPRESS A BIRD LOVER.

(Frank M. Chapman, in 'Scribner's.)

In spite of an effort not to use preconceived ideals as a standard for the actual thing, I could not conceal from myself a disappointment in the song of the skylark. While one cannot but be impressed with the passionate energy which carries the bird hundreds of feet into the air, there to sing, without a moment's pause, for, sometimes, ten to twelve minutes, I felt that the bird would sing much better if he did not sing so much. He sings both when exhaling and inhaling, and seems often to be out of breath. The result is a marvellous vocal feat, surely, but the bird's brilliant twitterings and long-drawn reelings (I could think of no better word with which to describe a marked character of its song), did not appeal to me.

But one can readily imagine that the song of this exceedingly abundant and widely distributed bird might become

Better than all measures
Of delightful sound,
Better than all treasures
That in books are found.

and before leaving England I found myself listening to it with increasing pleasure.

The singular charm of the cuckoo's simple, double-noted call, however, I at once acknowledged. Even when one hears it for the first time it seems to voice the deeper joys of the life out of doors.

Each thing to its own depth was stirred—
Leaf, flower, and heaven's moving cloud.

There is a certain quality in the bird's call which appeals to the ear much as the peacefulness of pastoral scenery affects the eye. The two-syllabled song of our own bob-white, though quite unlike, and far cheerier than that of the cuckoo, has this same power of expressing the purity and joyous serenity of a life near to Nature.

The cuckoo, although it calls when flying, is far more often heard than seen, and I found, as a rule, that English birds were much shyer and more difficult to observe than ours, though I am wholly at a loss to account for this apparent difference. The song thrush and redbreast were, however, exceptions.

The nightingale's song was, of course, unlike my preconceived idea of it. I had expected a rushing outpouring of music, but I found a more deliberate song of disconnected phrases of three to five seconds length each, followed by pauses of almost equal duration.

The nightingale, in transport, seemed to fling
His warble out, and then sit listening.

Occasionally a more prolonged strain was given, but, as a whole, the song lacked the force, crescendo, and diminuendo effects of a continuous effort. It is a surprisingly loud song, in tone a decided whistle; a wonderfully voluble, varied, but rather hard performance. At times a measure or two suggested portions of the song of our nocturnal singer, the chat, and again some of the more rapid calls reminded one of certain notes of the Carolina wren, but, as a whole, we have no bird whose song resembles that of the nightingale.

Two days later, at Cambridge, hearing a nightingale singing in the afternoon, when its voice formed merely a part of the springtime chorus, I was impressed alike with the part the bird's nocturnal habits have played in establishing its reputation as a songster and with the characteristic ornithologic insight displayed in Shakespeare's lines:—

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.

AN OPEN LETTER FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The clause in the Railway Act amendment provides that:—

'Railway companies shall give all telephone companies access to their stations, and that no damages for breach of contract with another having a monopoly of the service at such station shall be allowed. The wording of the clause was not satisfactory, and the clause was allowed to stand.'

The wording of this clause as above is just as it should be, and will be approved by all independent telephone companies in the Dominion, and should become law and relieve the Railway Commission from any discriminating powers.

Independent telephone companies do not care for interchange of service with the Bell Telephone Company. Such interconnection would result in monopolizing of the telephone monopoly, and increase in telephone rates, or in being absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company.

An open way for all telephone companies to railway stations is an important feature for the service of competing telephone companies.

C. SKINNER,
General manager of the Peoples Telephone Company.
Sherbrooke, June 28.



Cures Rheumatism

"I had an attack of Rheumatism—pains near my heart—which increased to such a degree that I became very anxious. I lost my appetite, and an intense itching or heating of the head made life miserable. I asked a druggist, was there nothing he could suggest that would help me, and he replied 'Why not try ABBEY'S SALT?'

I did so, and can now state positively, and without solicitation that the Rheumatism has disappeared—my appetite is grand—and the itching of my scalp has ceased.

I suggested to my aged Father and Mother that they should try ABBEY'S SALT for their Rheumatism—and they tell me they have received immense benefit."

Name given on application.

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At all Druggists.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt



Exceptional Offer

For $5.75

we give all the fixtures (in polished brass) for lighting with gas, a house of 7 rooms, including two Gasoliers with two branches, one pendant and five brackets.

We will give a 15 p.c. discount on all our gas or electric fixtures.

Peerless mantles made with the latest process, regular price, 25c., for 15c.

Installation of Peerless Lamps, $1.00 a year, including all renewals.

Installation of Electric Fixtures at reduced prices.

— THE —

PEERLESS GAS LIGHT CO.

OF MONTREAL, LIMITED,
319 BOULEVARD ST. LAWRENCE.

USE EDDY'S ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851

MATCHES.



Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!

Ask your Grocer for a box of,

Our "SILENT" Parlors.

PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

MANY CHILDREN SICK

Get your feet wet, catch cold or cramps, and give mother an anxious time. With the first shiver or sneeze rub the little one's chest with Nerviline, gargle the throat, and give ten drops in hot water at bed-time. Next morning all is well—no cold, no time lost at school.

If Polson's Nerviline is'nt in your home get it there at once. Dealers sell it in large 25c bottles.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is reported that more than 100 Jewish families move into Jerusalem every week. Though most of them are very poor, yet they find means to make a living. Jerusalem is rapidly becoming once more a Jewish city.

Upwards of one thousand churches in Ireland, according to an English paper, use unfermented wine at communion, including more than half the Presbyterians, and all the Methodists, with four exceptions, while a number of the Episcopal churches have also adopted the custom. Those who are not tied to a narrow view of ritualistic procedure will see the force of this new and better custom.

In many places the Pwo Karens are awaking from their long indifference and are manifesting a spirit of inquiry and receptivity which has never before been seen among them. A few native evangelists are working among them on the pitiful pittance of twenty cents a day, hardly enough to pay their traveling expenses and provide them with food, while their wives and children are working in the rice fields to provide their own living. More missionaries are needed.

The Chief Justice of New Zealand, commenting on two cases of crime which came before him in which drink had played a prominent part, said: 'If this drinking habit continues (among the Maoris) we are in measurable distance of time when the Maori race, one of the noblest races with which we Anglo-Saxons have ever come in contact, will be exterminated. The vices of the white race are killing out the native race only too surely. We are allowing the Maoris to be decimated by strong drink, and doing little or nothing to save them.'

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, when opening a new temperance club the other day, said that 'the man, or body of men, who succeeded in staunching two of Ireland's most deadly wounds — drink and improvidence — would very soon produce a new Ireland indeed.' Continuing, the Bishop said: 'The only way to kindle new fires, to re-roof dismantled homes, to fill happy kitchens with sunlight and joy from end to end of Ireland is thrift, sobriety, industry in the lives and habits of the kind-hearted Irish people.'

Scientific temperance instruction is getting a strong foothold in France. In the schools there are now text-books covering the question and the government offers prizes for the best essays on the question, not only by school children, but by mature scholars as well. Temperance restaurants are being promoted in Paris. La Croix Bleue, the gospel temperance propaganda, now has about 4,000 reclaimed drunkards in its ranks. Recently sixty-eight leading physicians, including officers of the medical department of the army and navy, in the Department of Finistere, signed a manifesto to impress on the people the dangers of drink, saying that the ravages of alcohol threaten the very existence of the French nation. And this in the country where innocent American soothsayers declare there is no drink problem because the people drink 'pure, harmless wine.'—'Standard.'

AS A CHINESE SCHOLAR SEES IT.

(G. S. Miner, Foochow, China.)

Mr. Sia Tieng Ang graduated from the Foochow Anglo-Chinese College and then went to America and graduated at the Denver University. He then took post-graduate work in pedagogy and returned home. I had hoped to have had him associated with me in the normal work here, but that dreadful disease, consumption, had fastened its hold upon him so he could do no work here, and thinking he might prolong his life by living in the mountains of Colorado he left for America. The following is a letter he wrote to his sister. Mr. Sia was in the last stages of consumption when he left Foochow, and any one at a glance could see that he had but a few months to live. He died shortly after reaching Denver, Col.

'Denver, Col.

My Dear Sister Mary,—I am wondering how you are enjoying yourself by the seaside on the other side of the ocean. In your happy hours I am sure you do not forget that you have a brother on this side who is alone by himself also. I know that one other besides you (mother) will often think of and pray for me.

You know by this heading that I have already reached my destination. Yes, I arrived here on Friday evening, July 1, but I am quite unsettled. The first person I saw here was Mrs. Woo. She was thoroughly surprised, and very glad to see me. I take my meals with her and it is nice to have Chinese food again. I got so tired of European cooking.

I must go back and tell you of my trip from Vancouver to San Francisco. Our ship arrived on Tuesday, June 21. The C. P. R. Company detained me one day to go through certain regulations and have papers made out. They treated me with no difference whatever from what they did the coolies. Measured me, examined me and got every particular possible. When everything was ready for me to proceed on my journey they sent an officer to escort me as far as the line that separates the United States from Canada. He watched me carefully as if he was afraid I would run away. Quite like an arrested criminal, I thought, only without handcuffs.

When we came to the boundary he handed me over to the United States Inspector at the detention house, where I was imprisoned for three hours. I was locked in a horribly looking and uncomfortable room with iron bars at the windows. You can hardly imagine my feelings during those hours. It so melted my heart that I would have drowned myself in tears had I not struggled hard to restrain them. There were other 'convicts'? in the room who had been there for three weeks. What crime had I or they committed to deserve this? I was innocent and all of my papers were complete.

They then took me out and gave me a thorough and critical test. They examined and cross-examined me, asking all kinds of questions. One of them said he had heard me speak in a certain city, while the other said he was a student in the college where I first attended. Still they would not allow themselves to be satisfied without asking many more unnecessary questions. It seemed their questioning was more to satisfy their curiosity than for the fulfillment of the law. They took advantage of me as long as they thought I was in their hands. How unkind! How unjust! How inhuman! Finally they forced me to take oath on all I had said and declared me free.

I came out like a bird released from an iron cage, half worn out and half dead, for scarcely had I any breakfast at Vancouver and when the noon hour came I was in prison and all we were served to was a cup of coffee. I went direct to a hotel, after I was released, and there I sat for hours musing over the past scenes with more or less abhorance. Suddenly I was startled with the sound of a church bell and I asked the landlady if it was the bell of the Methodist Church, and she said it was. I knew well that it was a call to the Wednesday evening prayer meeting and I put on my hat at once and started. The meeting was a very helpful one, although there were but few present, and I was comforted and the scenes of a few hours ago were forgotten. I am glad the girls (his cousins) were not so treated. It would break my heart to have them endure what I did. Whatever I had to suffer God helped me to brave it all.

With fondest love,

From your 2nd Brother.

SOUTHERN CANTON MISSIONS.

From three letters before us from that triangle of cities, Hong Kong, Canton and Macao—British, Chinese and Portuguese—re missions manned by one Canadian and two Americans, we cull the following as showing the varied activities under one missionary, and the large hope of self-propagating and self-supporting missions at an early day in that very important field of fully five million people, in cities, markets and villages, whence come most of the emigrants to Canada and the United States. From Macao, the birthplace of China missions, Mr. McKay speaks, specially of Shek-ki, the county seat of a populous district, and concerning Knox Church (wherein he had baptized 23 adults and five infants, and has a school of upwards of 30 pupils, having also six students, a Bible woman and three girls in a training school for Christian service), he remarks the case in getting an audience, the door being hardly opened before the chapel is filled. On the previous Sunday about 200 were present. Mentioning also the work and needs of a number of large places, one a treaty port of over 100,000 inhabitants, he asks assistance therefor in men and means. He concludes with an interesting reference to a Prayer Union for the two Kwong Provinces, 'its object to get as many Christians as possible to unite in daily definite prayer for the coming of the Kingdom in Kwong-tung and Kwong-sai.' All the Protestant Societies and all Christians of whatever nationality therein residing are asked to co-operate. May it not even reach a wider constituency.

Rev. Dr. Hager's summary is 46 stations, where the Gospel is either preached or taught. Some thirteen of these chapel buildings are owned by the mission, the remainder being rented shops. The native assistants are 41, with 20 teachers and 19 schools, teaching also Western learning, with nearly 500 pupils, also eight Bible women. He dispenses the Lord's supper at fully 40 places quarterly, has in the last three months baptized 119 converts, and invites our prayerful sympathy.

Rev. Dr. Fulton's activities are 30 chapels, 11 organized churches, of which two were opened last year and two more arranged for the coming year, with some so crowded as to require enlargement. Thirty-five native assistants, by whom this work must ever be chiefly done, and four of the best of whom are to be at the next meeting of Presbytery ordained for larger service. He mentions also ten Bible women and five assistants in training, while the actual additions are less than last year, due to somewhat disturbed state on account of the boycott and reform movement. In his trips since the annual meeting he had received about three hundred upon profession, and also baptized forty-seven children. He remarks the rapidity with which schools for Western learning are being established in all the cities, but the great scarcity of competent teachers. Magnificent days these for the church, when we might so largely mould educational standards, and greatly influence the ambitions of the student class by supplying them with the best of instruction in our schools and colleges. In his two country schools there are six Christian teachers.

Concerning financial features, the Chinese are worthy of all praise, and since the families of so many gone abroad are there, they aid freely the various activities in yearly increasing amounts, as self-support is urged. 'Four churches and two chapels are self-supporting and all partly so. Thus at Tai-king, where we long tried to get a chapel, one man gave $300, and aided us in securing a new shop in a good locality, which the Chinese furnished with chairs, tables and lamps, so that we now have a strong foothold in an important and hitherto unoccupied part of the district. At another large market town a man has paid $645 towards a new chapel. At another village one of my elders has erected a chapel at his own expense, costing $800, with ground values $250. He belongs to the San-ooi church, which some years ago had about one dozen members, and all its expenses were met by the mission, now with a membership of nearly 200 and a native pastor, it is self-supporting. Some years ago I visited a very densely populated part of that district, where no foreigner had been. Two men baptized in the San-ooi church carried the Gospel to their friends. When visiting the large market again a couple of weeks ago I found a neat chapel, rented and furnished by the converts, who now number about 20, and a beginning of work in a destitute part of the district, opening up many villages to Gospel work, in the midst of about 40,000 people. Thus is work being constantly thrust upon us, and there are great encouragements, though there are still dark localities where the Gospel has never been heard, and aggressive work is needed until idolatry is wiped out, and the hundreds of millions now spent in worthless worship goes into Christian channels.' Referring to the reform movement and boycott, he believes that sober counsels will prevail and peace be maintained. And it may be added that the action of the British Parliament regarding the opium traffic promises a new era for China, if now by prayer and effort it be made effective, as is earnestly hoped, before the celebration of the centennial of China Missions at Shanghai at May next.

J. C. T.

FROM A CHINESE CONVERT.

The following extract is taken from a letter written from Wenchow, Chekiang, by a Chinese young man to a friend in Scotland, and should interest all who by prayer and practical sympathy are helping forward missions in China:—

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have told me that you pray for us often., You will therefore like to know a little about myself. Through God's mercy, I have been delivered from the condition of poverty which followed my father's death, and have been given a good chance to study. Whatever profession I enter I intend to glorify God. I should like to edit a missionary review, because thousands upon thousands of our educated fellow-countrymen who are in the dark, would be brought into the light by means of Christian literature.

I would like to be able to translate, because in modern times many Chinese young men who study abroad, choose to study foreign philosophical books that are contrary to our true religion. They translate these books into Chinese too. Once I read an article in the 'Chinese Christian,' which said: 'China is in a very dangerous situation. Although many of her children are patriotic and wish to acquire foreign knowledge in order to reform her, they want knowledge and not the true religion, and the books they translate will be strongly antagonistic to Christianity. Consequently, China needs learned men to be good translators to translate beneficial books.'

The writer is a native convert, upon whose heart the burden of his countrymen's evangelization weighs heavily. Although only a student, he is an active Christian Endeavorer and Sunday School teacher, and gives promise of a useful career in the service of the Gospel.—'The Christian.'

Wasting Process of Disease.

Disease is a tearing down, wasting away and destroying of the tissues of the body and a shrivelling up of the nerve cells and blood corpuscles.

This wasting process may attack the lungs, the heart, the liver, the kidntys, the bowels, or, as is most frequently the case, result in collapse of the nervous system, prostration, paralysis or insanity.

You may rest assured that disease will search out your weak spot and gain the upper hand.

Nature demands assistance to overcome this dreadful wasting process. And such assistance is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is by far the most thoroughly effective tissue builder and nerve restorative that is known to the medical profession.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stops this wasting process, puts new life and energy into the wasted nerve cells and overcomes weakness and disease; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author on every box.

ISN'T THIS CONVINCING ?

When a man is so sleepless and nervous that his constitution breaks down, he is in a bad way.

When he is thoroughly cured, he naturally feels grateful towards the remedy that worked his cure.

He will tell of his recovery, as does Mr. Nazaire Begin, who writes thus: 'If anyone had told me any remedy could build up my nervous system so well, I would not have believed it. Before using Ferrozone I was run down in nerve and vital energy, and in very weak health. I did'nt get enough sleep at night, felt poorly in the day time. Ferrozone has filled me with energy and vim, increased my weight and made a new man of me.'

Hundreds tell the same story. Weak and dispirited, everything going wrong, unable to catch up. They took Ferrozone, and all was changed to health and serenity. Price, 50c per box, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN SENEGAL.

None but missionaries to Mohammedans can fully realize the incredulous joy with which a missionary receives a Mohammedan enquirer. The Paris 'Journal of Missions' for March, in a letter from the French Senegal mission, gives a glimpse of this feeling. Forty-three years ago the mission was established at St. Louis, on the Senegal (West Africa). A small Christian community has been gathered from the pagan Bambara tribe. The Mohammedan Wolofs, inhabiting the same region, have been unmoved.

The missionaries have had a day school and a Sunday school, in which most of the pupils are Mohammedans. In February of this year two of these young Mohammedans, both of good family, and one of them, the son of a Wolof chief, bashfully told some of the native church members that they wished to become Christians. Both were about 20 years old, and seemed in earnest. They were advised to go to the missionary and tell them their wish.

When these two young fellows made known their desire, Mr. Nichol received them almost at the point of the bayonet, so improbable did the story seem to be: He said to them:

'But think what you propose to do. To be a Christian is not to take a name but to lead a life.'

'We have thought of that.'

'Before you can join the church you will have to be taught, perhaps for a long time,' what the Master requires of His followers. You will have to learn how to tell this to those among whom you live and who know not.'

'We have thought about that. We are ready to do whatever you say is right.'

'You should tell your parents of your wish.'

'We know beforehand what they will say. They will tell us not to think of such a thing. They do not wish us to become Christians. But we know the feelings of our hearts and we are old enough to follow the dictates of our own conscience.'

So Mr. Nichol found himself face to face with the first real encouragement from that direction in his six years of connection with the mission. The young fellows are not converted, but they have seen the truth to grasp it, after long hesitation. For if they resist the will of their families they will be driven from their homes, and will have to work for a living instead of living in idle comfort.

So the great missionary, hardly able to believe his senses, adds, 'If these young men, Mohammedans, are really converted, what a joy and what an encouragement! Pray with us that they may not stop half way!' Then he adds a postcript to his letter to say that another young man of 18 or 20 years old from the same village has just applied to be admitted to the church. 'Is it possible,' he writes, 'that God is to visit us at last?'

The only force that keeps a missionary to Mohammedans at his work is faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of all. Again and again he may say with Job, 'Though He slay me, yet will I wait for him.' Hence the preciousness of such a little incident, which may be a turning point in a story of waiting.—'Missionary Review.'

THE EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Education in the Philippines has attracted no little attention from the English-speaking world. Hundreds of teachers were started at once for the islands as soon as the United States took control. They had college or normal school training, or both, and were men and women of culture and superior teaching talent. The effect of this incoming was electrical. Never before had the children of the common people been enabled to get an education, not going beyond the catechism and an indifferent study of Spanish, even though they might have means to pay for tuition. And now here are teachers, attractive books, and all are welcome. The government is not able to meet the demand.

We hold, and I think are coming to realize as a nation, that the education to be effective must be threefold: of the head, heart and hand. The public schools are doing the first, a little at the third, and nothing with the second. We believe that no system of ethics ever invented can reach the heart and inculcate a sense of duty and righteousness as can the words of Christ, which have peculiar force to the people of this country as the word of God.

One of the weak points in the system of education is that in a few years the American Government will have here what the English Government has in India, a great army of educated young men who are ashamed to work because they are educated, and who are supported by their poor relatives. Thus there arises a discontented class to stir up rebellious feelings among the people. Here, however, it will be worse, for the government does not create offices in such large numbers, the educational system reaches a far greater proportion of the population, the prejudice against work seems stronger, and the government gives more liberties to all the people.

The common people are not ready for theological teaching. Even with an instructor it is doubtful if they can grasp the meaning of the simple gospels of the New Testament. The academic education gives nothing of it, while the two might go hand in hand with great acceptance to numbers of the people. How to combine the three, Biblical, academic and industrial, is the problem. They must go hand in hand. A prominent worker in the industrial department recently said to the writer that Tuskegee is the kind of school needed here; it is feared that the trades schools are patronized by many too much as a fad, not as a means of obtaining a livelihood. It remains to be seen whether they will go out and work when school days are over. Many young men of the poorer classes, however, are eager to learn to do something. A school that can successfully bring its students to do genuine hard work daily to toughen the muscles and strengthen the character, one that can give an education in books sufficient to fit its students for intelligent citizenship, and one that is free to give moral and religious instruction—in short, one that can develop an all-round man—is bound to have a great future.

If the most possible be done for this people, it is absolutely essential that they be trained to work and that great industries be opened up. Our boys here plead that the Spaniards never taught them to do anything, and they want to take up mechanics that they can become intelligent engineers on the steamers and future railways. They want to learn to make their own shoes, and some have wanted to learn to make soap. Such requests from our more thoughtful boys show that they are very practical in their ways of looking at things. They are not wholly Oriental in custom, and many if not all in our school to-day, have a large percentage of European blood in their veins, a fact which to me is a most hopeful sign for their future. I speak after seven years' residence in the banner province of the Indian Empire. There are possibilities here not present there. —W. O. Valentine, principal of the Training School, Jaro, P.I., in 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.'

A BUDDHIST CONVERSION.

I must tell you about Mrs. Uang, a widow, forty-six years old, and a very bright and devoted Christian until a few years ago. The story of her conversion will, I think, interest you. She was the wife of a petty Mandarin who truly loved her and let her have her own way in everything. While in a Buddhist temple one day she saw an idol with one of its arms broken off and said to herself: 'If this idol cannot mend its own arm it certainly can do nothing for my soul!' As she went out she saw the arm lying on a rubbish heap and her conviction deepened that it was useless to worship man-made images. That night in her home she prayed fervently three times: 'O, true Spirit, show me the way!' and soon after had a dream in which she saw three people enter the door, the one in the centre being dressed in white. Immediately the paper 'Goddess of Mercy' rose as if to take her departure, and in answer to Mrs. Uang's protest said: 'I must go: that is Jesus!' The next morning Mrs. Uang came to the preaching-hall and asked the Christian woman at the gate what kind of clothes Jesus wore. 'White' was the reply. 'That corresponds,' said Mrs. Uang, and home she went to pray every day, in her own untaught fashion, to this new-found Jesus, of whom she had barely heard before her dream. Six months later she came again, found Miss Henry alone and listened long and with quite attention to the Gospel. Finally she said very decidedly: 'I believe this Gospel.' 'Well if you believe will you come to our meeting to-morrow?' 'Yes,' and she has been coming ever since. Her husband made no objection to her becoming a Christian, in fact he encouraged her intercourse with the missionaries, having himself received great kindness at the hand of the foreigners, French people, when carried captive to Shanghai at the time of the Tai-ping rebellion. For months he was an invalid, and before his death his wife had the joy of seeing him accept her Jesus as his Saviour. Left almost penniless the dear woman sold some of her husband's things on the street rather than go into debt, and many were the answers to prayer she had and ways opened up for her by the Lord. Often she would fast as well as pray, and one day came to Miss Henry asking that they might spend the morning praying for her enemies. Sad to say, with a change for the better in her temporal affairs there has been a change for the worse in her spiritual condition. She lacks the fervor of love and devotion she once had, and has lost blessing through compromise with the world in some points.—'China's Millions.'

DEEP UNTO DEEP.

There are continents beneath the rolling deep,
And hill and dale and stretching valleys wide,
And rocky ledges where the drowned men sleep,
And stranded ships that come not in with tide.

Yet there is life along the submerged strand,
And voices vibrate in the vast domain,
The dark grey level plains of sand,
Move in multitudinous refrain.

So from the unseen depths of human heart,
Deep unto deep lift up the cry,
Keenest of spirit hunger feels the smart,
And pants to share inheritance on high.

Tell me the secret of the first desire,
The homesick spirit rising to the light,
Say how this flickering flame first felt the fire,
Which buds and bursts in beauty's freshening might.

Behind the memories of remotest past,
Behind the first sweet gleam of mother's care,
The life throb murmur of an ocean vast,
Salutes my spirit like an ancient prayer.

For holy prayer cometh from above,
The cry is from the father to the child,
The first responses are a sign of love,
So panting souls rise up on heaven-born tide.

H. T. MILLER.

Beamsville, Ont.

THE CAUSE OF SORE FEET

Examine them carefully and you'll probably find corns. Whether hard, soft, or bleeding, apply Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, it's sure and, above all, quick to act. Insist on only 'Putnam's.'

ALMOST HOPELESS.

The Condition of Thousands of Pale and Anaemic Girls.

'Almost hopeless is the best way to describe the condition I was in about a year ago,' says Miss Mamie Mannett, of Athol, N. S. 'My health had been gradually giving way until I reached a condition when I feared I was sinking into chronic invalidism. I was as white as a sheet, my blood apparently having turned to water. I had no appetite, suffered from headaches and dizziness, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and it appeared that I was going into a decline. I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly recommended by the newspapers, and I decided to give them a trial. It was a fortunate day for me when I came to this decision, as the pills have not only restored my health, but have actually made me stronger than ever I was before. I now have a good appetite, a good color, and new energy, and I am satisfied that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I cheerfully recommend to other pale, feeble, ailing girls.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills quickly cured Miss Mannett, simply because they make the new, rich, red blood which enables the system to throw off disease, and brings robust health and cheerfulness to pale anaemic sufferers. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure bloodlessness just as surely as food cures hunger, and the new blood which the pills make braces the nerves and tones and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. That is why these pills strike straight at the root of such common diseases as headaches, sideaches and backaches, kidney trouble, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, paralysis and the troubles from which women and growing girls suffer in silence. It has been proved in thousands of cases that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after doctors and all other medicines have failed. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around each box. All medicine dealers sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JESSE JAMES, ATTORNEY.

(Kansas City 'Star.')

Jesse James, son of Jesse James the outlaw, was enrolled to-day in the Circuit Court as an attorney at law. He passed the examination on June 9 before the State Board of Examiners in Jefferson City and made the highest grade in a class of thirty-seven. His average was ninety-one. He said to-day:

'In two weeks I will quit the pawnbroking business and will devote the balance of my life to the practice of law.'

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 upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith 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), or any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinty of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such 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 requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

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 ft.

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 an 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 it 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.

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

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BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Can. Life Bldg.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. J es street.
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COM. UNION ASS. CO., 91 Notre Dame W. M. 748.
Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., 112 St. James. M. 3212
Northern Assurance Co., 88 Notre Dame W. M. 1539
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, 39 St. Sacrament st. M. 3730-1.
Union Assur. Society, cor. St. Jas. & McGill. M. 1943

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CREPEAU, ISIDORE, Room 4, New York Life Bldg. Phone Main 2367.
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Insur. Co. of N. Amer. 39 St. Sacram't. M. 3730 & 3731
STEWART & MUSSEN, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189
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Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., 260 St. James. M. 1708.
Nat. Life Assur. Co. of Can., 180 St James M. 2140.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

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Riley & Co., Marine Underwriters & Brokers, Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1137.

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D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame street East. Main 2932.

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Charruau & Daoust, 'La Presse' Bldg. M. 4918.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg. M. 2091.
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PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
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Beaubien, L. G. & Co., 104 St. Fran. Xav. M. 4053
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrement st. M. 2232.
BRUNEAU & DUPUIS, 84 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 210
DOUGLAS, JOHN A., 30 St. John st. M. 2021.
EDGAR, E. MACKAY & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
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SCOTT, H. C., 21 Hospital street. M. 700.
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National Trust Co., National Trust Bldg. M. 4699.
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Professional.

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BUSTEED & LANE, N. Y. Life, M. 1427.
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DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
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GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
Gouin, Martineau, Lemieux & Brassard, New York Life Building. Main 2127.
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HIBBARD & ORR, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.
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ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
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Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
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SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
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BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 39 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 1 66 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 4414
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4[illegible]
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. [illegible]

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2468.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main, 413, 1902 Notre Damest., Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1966.
AUGER, E., 300 St. Lawrence, Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 379.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 154.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1473.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1224
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3155

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 963 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2728, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth. St. Henri. Mt. 163
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. M. 1333.
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.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1339
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux, E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath, St. Henri. Mt. 163.
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well. & Grey Nun. M. 654
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1855 St. Lawrence st. Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1730

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

PORK & BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380, 5361, 5382.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1889.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-431 Richmond. Up 2456.
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.