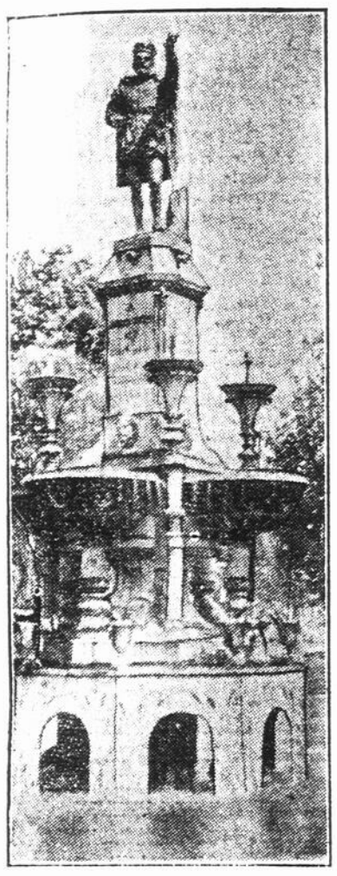
Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 129. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906. PRICE, ONE CENT.



JACQUES CARTIER.

THE MONUMENTS OF MONTREAL

IN THE matter of sculpture erected to its illustrious dead, Montreal cannot be said to be very well off. There are, as a matter of fact, but nine public statues in the city. These represent Queen Victoria (of whom there are two), Jacques Cartier, Maisonneuve, Mgr. Bourget, Dr. Chenier, Nelson, d'Iberville, and Sir John Macdonald.

Undoubtedly the finest of them all is that erected in Place d'Armes square to perpetuate the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. This really noble piece of work is in the form of a fountain with a pedestal in the centre, on which is a splendidly executed statue of the man who was governor of the city from 1642 to 1664. At the base of the pedestal are four figures depicting the early pioneers and Indians.

The two statues to Queen Victoria are erected, one on Victoria square, and the other at the entrance to the Royal Victoria College. The latter is particularly interesting from the fact that it was designed by the Princess Louise.

The celebrated French navigator, Jacques Cartier, has a statue to his memory at St. Henri. He it was who discovered the St. Lawrence. He was born at St. Malo, in Brittany, in 1494, and was selected in 1534 to lead an exploring expedition for King Francis I. to the New World. He made three visits to Canada. On the first visit he explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the second he sailed up to Montreal, and on the third he made an unsuccessful attempt at the colonization of Canada. When he returned to France he became a nobleman, with the title of Seigneur of Limoilou. He died at St. Malo in 1554.

The statue to Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville keeps fresh the memory of a rare figure in Canadian history, for he was a native of Montreal, who made a great name for himself as a naval and military commander. It was he who, acting for



MGR. BOURGET.

the French Government, established the first post on the Mississippi river. That was the chief of his many exploits. He was preparing in 1706 to attack the coast of North Carolina when he died. He was born in 1661.

The troubles in Lower Canada in 1837-8 are recalled by the statue to Dr. Chenier in St. Denis square. Chenier was one of the rebel leaders in that stormy time, and he fell before an onslaught by the troops of Sir John Colborne.

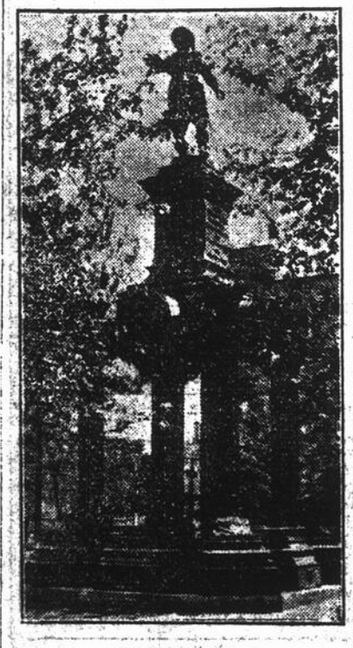


QUEEN VICTORIA.

The monument to Nelson, at the head of Jacques Cartier square, was erected by the British citizens of Montreal in 1809.

One of the great figures in the ecclesiastical history of Canada is kept in the memory by the statue in front of St. James Cathedral to the Most Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., second archbishop of Montreal, and archbishop of Marianopolis. He was born at Point Levis, Que., on Oct. 30, 1799, and died at Sault au Recollet on June 8, 1885. He established from fifteen to twenty religious communities for charity and education, and in various other spheres of usefulness. Though he made many journeys to Rome, and was indeed created a Roman count and assistant at the Pontifical Throne, his life was largely that of a recluse, and for months together he would take only one meal a day, sleeping very little, and spending nearly the whole of the time in praying and working. It was he who started the building of the St. James Cathedral, which reproduces on a smaller scale in Canada the grandeur of St. Peter's at Rome.

On Dominion square is the statue to Sir John Macdonald, the first premier of the Dominion of Canada. He was born in Glasgow in 1815, and came to Canada with his parents when only five years old. His early days were spent on the romantic shores of the Bay of Quinte. He had a common school education, and a brief career at the Kingston Grammar School, and then (his father having died), he had to go to work to help support the family. Thus he commenced to fight his way up to an eminence not hitherto attained by any colonial statesman. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the office of Mr. George Mackenzie, of Kingston, and was called to the bar in 1836, when he was 21 years of age. Immediately afterwards he started to practice in his profession in Kingston. He early turned his attention to politics, and the zeal for a political career was heightened by the seat of the government, at that time

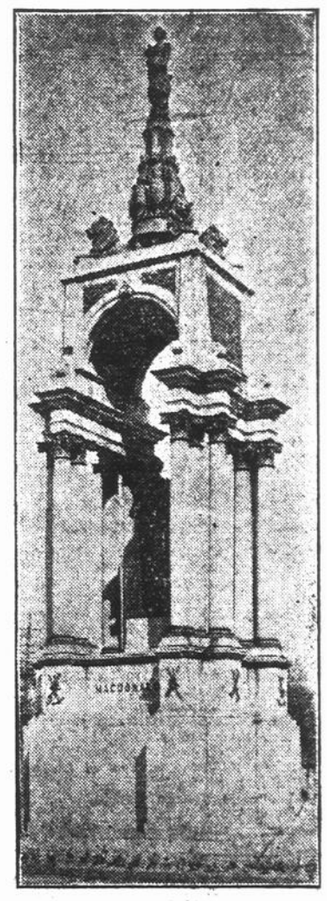


D'IBERVILLE.

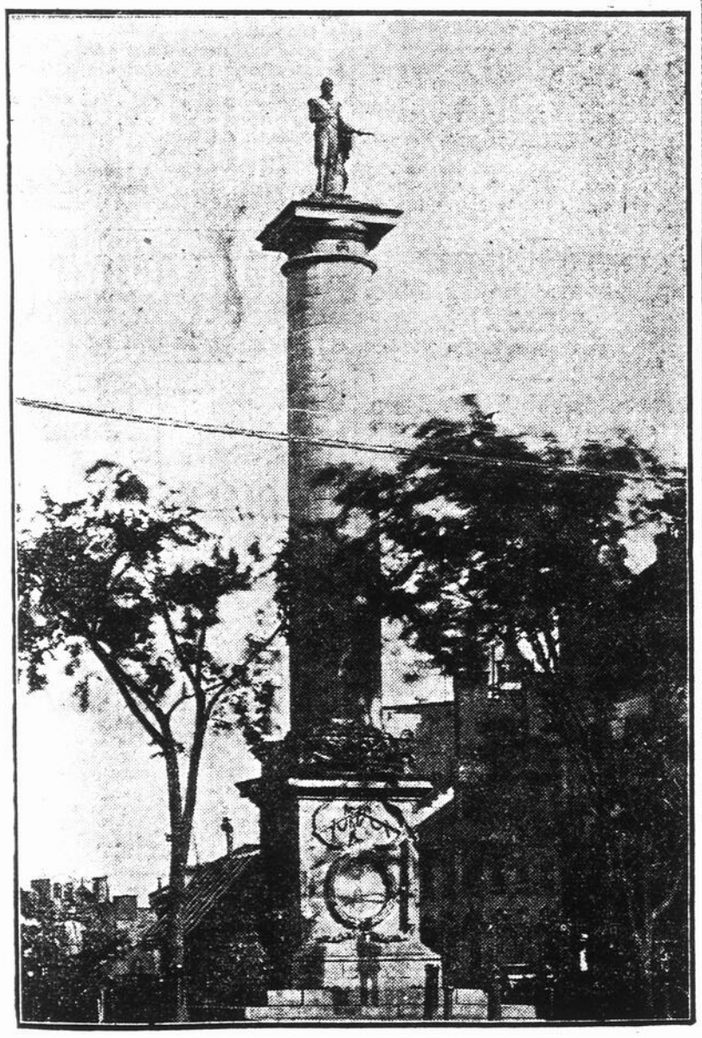


CHENIER.

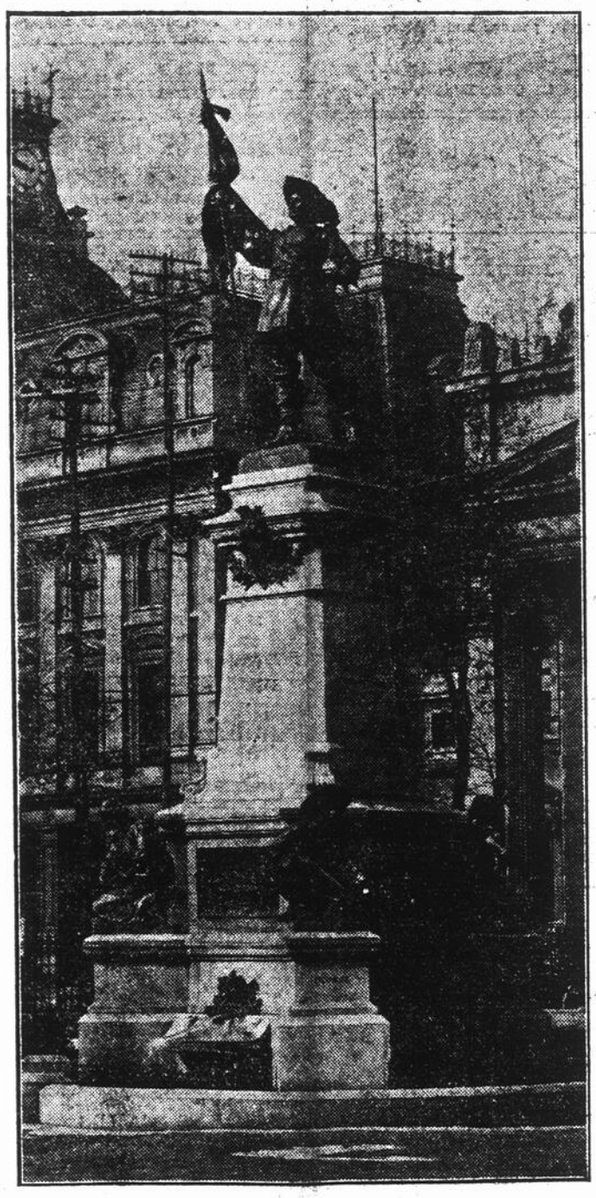
itinerant, being removed to Kingston in 1841. It is worthy of note that the same sentiment which dominated his whole political career, and found vent in the memorable words of his last manifesto to the people of Canada, should be found in his first address to the electors of Kingston, when he decided to contest a seat for parliament. In that address he declared that 'The prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the Mother Country, and I will resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come) which may tend to weaken that union.' He gained his seat, and in 1847 took his first ministerial position, that of Receiver-General. He became Attorney-General for Canada West in 1854, and afterwards repeatedly held the office. He was Prime Minister from 1857 to 1858. Cartier assumed the premiership in the latter year, the ministry being known as the 'Cartier-Macdonald' until its downfall in 1862. Sir John was Prime Minister also from 1858 to 1873, and again from 1878 to 1891. He was one of the British commissioners who signed the treaty of Washington, but his great political service was the effecting of Canadian federation. After the election of 1887 a propaganda was started for commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Sir John, who alleged that the success of the project would lead to the absorption of Canada in the American union, obtained a dissolution and entered into the fight with surprising vigor. A phrase of his address, 'A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die,' became the rallying cry of the campaign. He scored a triumph at the polls, but it cost him his life, for, completely exhausted by his efforts, he passed away on June 6, 1891.



SIR JOHN MACDONALD.



THE NELSON MONUMENT.



MAISONNEUVE.



QUEEN VICTORIA, ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.
OTTAWA.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Fuel Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at Montreal, Que., for the twelve months beginning 1st July, 1906, will be received up to FRIDAY, 15th June next. Each tender is to be marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender containing full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or at the office of the Officer Commanding Quebec command, Montreal, who will furnish all information required.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for five percent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

L. F. PINAULT, Colonel,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, May 18th, 1906.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until MONDAY, 25th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1906-1907, for the following institutions, namely:—

Kingston Penitentiary.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
Dorchester Penitentiary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia Penitentiary.
Alberta Penitentiary.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1. Milk, pure fresh.
2. Beef and mutton (fresh).
3. Forage.
4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous).
5. Cordwood.
6. Groceries, Pork, Bacon.
7. Coal oil (in barrels).
8. Dry Goods.
9. Drugs and Medicines.
10. Leather and Findings.
11. Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils, &c.
12. Fish, fresh.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden.

All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the endorsation of at least two responsible sureties.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Department of Justice,
Ottawa, May 25, 1906.

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) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity 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 intenton 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.

Rutland Rd

WINDSOR STREET STATION.
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Leave Montreal, †8.50 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
Arrive Boston, †7.45 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
Arrive New York, †8.00 p.m., *7.18 a.m.
†Daily, ex. Sunday. *Daily.

Buffet (Broiler Service) Parlor Car on day trains and Sleeper Car on Night Trains.

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger Agent. F. E. BARBOUR, General Agent.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 130 St. James St.

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st. Enlarged. Lighted with Gas, Terms Moderate.

If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, Sleepy Beds, and very Best Outing you ever had, go to

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing, MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

Use of Boats, Pool Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.

Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Mineral Water by Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., World's Fair, 1904. Highest award to a Canadian Mineral Water.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever. Improved Train Service—Via G.T.R. Round Trip from Montreal, $3.— Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to R. G. KEMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The most beautiful spot on the River St. Lawrence is at

THE INN.

Terms—$2.50 to $4.00 per day, American Plan.

Special rates by the week, month, or year.

For Booklet, etc., address,

A. ARCH. WELSH, Proprietor,
THE INN, GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.
Late of THE BALMORAL CASTLE,
—or—
348 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

FINE AND COOL.

At Notre Dame du Portage, P.Q., there is good bracing air, and excellent bathing, an ideal place to spend vacation.

THE VILLA DESIREE

offers special low prices for the months of July and August. Unsurpassed site; first-class boarding; Lawn Tennis, Driving, Dancing and other Amusements.

Address, J. P. GASTONGUAY, Prop., Notre Dame du Portage, Temiscouata Co.

THE CHAMPLAIN HOUSE,

which is beautifully situated on Missisquoi Bay, two miles from St. Armand Sta., is now open for guests. The house has been thoroughly renovated and everything is in first class order; good boating, fishing, bathing, first-class board and good livery in connection. For particulars apply to S. BORDEN, Philipsburg, Que.

HOTEL LAWRENCE,
Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Booklets ready. Get one. Open June 15 to Sept. 15. MRS. C. M. GOVE & SON, Managers.

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Directly on Beach. Prices moderate, Convenient to everything. Booklets.
Mrs. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

MINTO HOUSE—St. Adolphe de Howard, Co. Argenteuil, Que.

First Class Private Temperance Boarding House, six miles from Ste. Agathe. Home comforts. Excellent cooking; good fishing. Terms moderate. Address,
PHILIP B. GILES, Proprietor.

ROUND LAKE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the season, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Laurentians, overlooking Round Lake; large, new house, wide verandahs, large shady grounds; splendid boating and fishing. Five minutes from station and P.O. Third station from Sixteen Island Lake. For terms and accommodation address, ROUND LAKE HOUSE, Weir Station, Que.

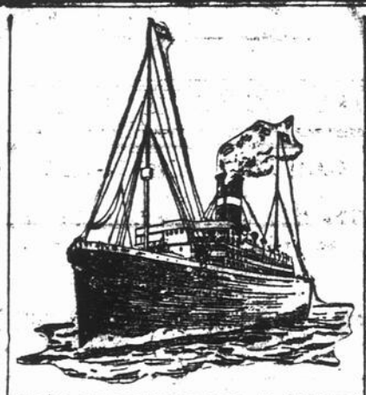
TO LET, AT STE. MARGARET STATION for the season, fine Villa, 10 rooms; nice woods, good trout fishing. Apply MISS LEMAIRE, Ste. Margaret Station.

'ROSEMOUNT' WILL BE READY THE first week in June to receive guests; one of the best places in the Dominion; pure mountain air, and fine water. Apply, JOHN W. WEST, Shawbridge, Quebec.

SEASIDE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS, Que., will open June 15th. One of Canada's most popular summer resorts. Bracing, salt air; magnificent scenery. JOHN ASTLE, Prop.

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



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL

DOMINION .. ..June 9
SOUTHWARK .. ..June 16
CANADA .. ..June 23
KENSINGTON .. ..June 30

FIRST CLASS, $70.00-$75.00, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

On steamers carrying only one class of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer.

$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool; $45.00 and $47.50 to London.

Third Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50, berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

For all information, apply to Local Agents, or to

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO **BERMUDA**

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." 5 500 tons. Sailings from New York every 10 days.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**

70 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 32 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 4th and 18th June; 2nd, 16th and 30th July; 13th and 27th August; 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,000 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 90 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary,
Quebec.

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R&O LOW RATES WEST

THROUGH THE BEAUTIFUL 1000 ISLANDS AND PICTURESQUE BAY OF QUINTE BY DAYLIGHT—Staterooms warm and comfortable.

MONTREAL TO TORONTO, $8.00; RETURN, $15.00.

MONTREAL TO HAMILTON, $8.75; RETURN, $16.00. Meals and Stateroom Berth included.

MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE—Daily at 7 p.m.

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TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, Opp. Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Passenger steamers running daily except Sunday.

To OTTAWA, single, - $2.50
Return, - - - - - 4.00

Daily Excursion to CARILLON by Str. 'Duchess of York,' $1.00. Home by the Rapids.

Take 8 a.m. G. T. R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS up by Train, return by THE RAPIDS.

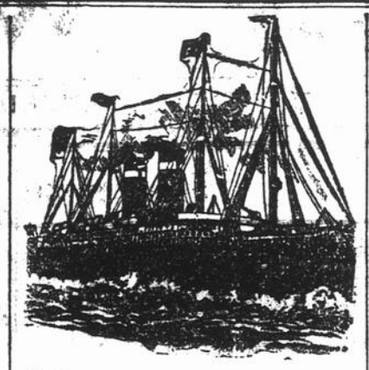
To ST. ANN'S, G. T. R. or C. R. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip 80c.

To LACHINE, G. T. R., 5 p.m. Round Trip 50c.

To HUDSON, C. P. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip $1.00.

Ticket Offices — Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 3 Offices on St. James st., Nos. 128, 137 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

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ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
24 May—VIRGINIAN	7 June 3 am	1 p.m.
31 May—TUNISIAN	14 June 7 a.m.	6 p.m.
7 June—VICTORIAN	21 June 3 a.m.	12 noon

It is to be noted that the Allan Line steamers sail from Montreal, and the hour of sailing has been arranged so as to give the passenger a view of the noble St. Lawrence by daylight. The trip down is a moving panorama the whole way.

TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 6 days 5 hours.

VIRGINIAN'S record passage Moville to Rimouski is 5 days 20 hours.

VIRGINIAN and VICTORIAN are the largest, finest, and fastest pair of Turbine steamers in the world. The engines of His Majesty's yacht and H.M.S. Dreadnought, the largest and most powerful battleships ever constructed, are after the same design as Virginian and Victorian. Their great merit being absolute freedom from vibration.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS $70 and up.

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

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool, London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian . .6 June Mongolian . 20 June
Numidian . 13 June Corinthian . 27 June

One class cabin called second. Rate $40 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

June 14, Thur. .. .. Lake Manitoba
June 23, Sat. .. ..Empress of Britain
June 30, Sat. .. ..Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat. .. ..Lake Erie
July 13, Fri. .. .. .. Empress of Ireland
July 21, Sat. .. ..Lake Manitoba
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

June 17, Lake Michigan (Third Class) 26.50
July 1, Montrose (One Class), ... 40.00
July 8, Mount Temple (Third Class) 26.50
July 29, Lake Michigan 3rd Class.... 26.50

SS. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00. 3rd, $26.50.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00; 3rd, $26.50.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) .. ..May 31
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) ..June 7

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Rates:—Steerage, $25.00; cabin, $35.00 to $42.50.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CERVONA .. ..June 2
SS. KILDONA .. .. June 9

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA .. .. July 5

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA .. .. June 1

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

SS. JACONA .... June 9

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

LORD IVEAGH .. ..May 28

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited.
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
WESTERN OFFICE,
Room 110, Union Station, TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
5 May—Manchester Importer	May 26
12 May—Manchester Shipper	June 2
24 May—*Manchester Trader	June 16
7 June—*Manchester Commerce ..	June 30
14 June—Manchester Importer	July 7

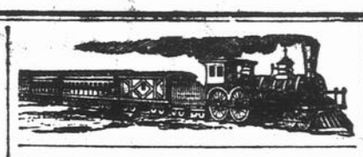
Some of the above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
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COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE,
At the 'Witness' Office,
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PLEASANT WEEK-END OUTINGS
To River, Lake or Mountain

Good Going Saturday or Sunday, Returning Monday.

Bedford.....	$1.60	St. Johns, Q..	$1.10
Cowansville..	1.85	Ste. Agathe...	2.10
Joliette,.....	1.15	St. Anne de B.	.80
Knowlton	2.20	Ste. Eustache	.90
Labelle	3.30	St. Faustin...	2.55
Lachute,.....	1.35	St. Gabriel...	1.30
Ottawa.....	$3.60	St. Margaret..	1.75
Nominingue....	4.10	Shawbridge..	1.35
Quebec.. ..	4.50	Val Morin....	1.90
Sherbrooke..	3.45	Vaudreuil....	.90

a Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

For Lake of Two Mountains, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet and Ottawa.

(Windsor Street) 10.00 a.m., Sundays, returning arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m.

For Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil.

(Windsor Street) 12.01 p.m., Sundays, arrives Montreal 5.05 p.m.

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge, St. Margaret, Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin, Labelle and Nominingue.

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

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

(Place Viger)—8.35 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 2.00 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

SUMMER TOURS.
FIRST CLASS.
June 1st to September 15th, 1906 Inclusive.

From Montreal $106.50
Vancouver Victoria
Seattle, Wash. Tacoma, Wash
Portland, Ore.

San Francisco, Los Angeles .. $106.50 via Detroit and direct lines in both directions.

San Francisco .. .. $120.00 with choice of several routes.

Corresponding reduction in price of return tickets to Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Fernie, Spokane, Wash., etc.

Tickets good to return until October 31st, 1906.

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

Leave Windsor Stn.	Ar. Vaudreuil.
9.10 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
11.40 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
Leave Vaudreuil.	Ar. Montreal.
10.20 a.m.	11.10 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	5.05 p.m.

This new service will be daily. Sundays excepted.

THROUGH SLEEPER Montreal and Duluth, Minn.

Commencing Monday, June 4th, a through Sleeper for Duluth will be attached to train leaving Windsor Station at 10.15 p.m. daily.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
JUNE 5th and 19th.. .....
JULY 3rd and 17th..... 1906
Good to return within 60 days.

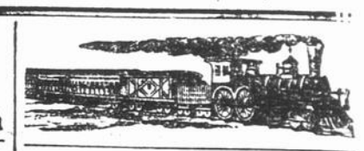
Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33 55
Mowbray, Man.	33 50	Moosomin, Sask.	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	35.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36 00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, 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.

BLACK DIAMOND S.S. LINE
The Popular Passenger Steamer
"BONAVISTA"
Is intended to sail
Daylight, JUNE 5th,
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
The SYDNEYS, C.B.
And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

For fares, accommodation, etc.,
Apply to J. E. COOKSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Tel. Main 4491. 112 St. James St.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SPECIAL LOW RATES
—TO—
Western Points

In effect until Sept. 15th, 1906. Return Limit October 31st, 1906. Stopovers allowed.

	Going and Returning Direct Routes.	Variable Routes.
Seattle, Wash. / Tacoma, Wash. / Portland, Ore. / Vancouver, B.C. / Victoria, B.C.	$106.50	$120.00
San Francisco, Cal. / Los Angeles, Cal.	$106.50	$120.00
Spokane, Wash. / Nelson, B.C.	$101.50	
St. Paul, Minn. / Duluth, Minn.	$51.90	
Denver, Col. / Colorado, Sps., Col.	$66.00	

Low rates to many other points.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

Going Saturday or Sunday by any train.
Returning until Monday by any train, as follows:

Abenakis Springs	$2.00
Beleil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Cornwall	2.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Massena Springs	2.80
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.50
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	*3.50

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 — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Retg. arr. Montreal 7.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S — 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.10 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., 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.30 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., 10.45 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE and BEACONSFIELD, —9.30 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 & LAKESIDE, VALOISVILLE STRATHMORE — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 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., 10.35 p.m.

DORVAL — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DIXIE and LACHINE — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 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., 10.35 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and INT. STATIONS— 9.30 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.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

SEA SIDE SPECIALS	FRIDAYS JUNE
	8
	15
	22

WILL LEAVE
BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT
AT 7.45 P.M.
FOR
Murray Bay
Riviere du Loup
Cacouna
Bic
Rimouski
Little Metis

Through sleepers, also special sleeping car going direct to wharf at River du Loup, connecting with Ferry for Murray Bay points.

"Ocean Limited," Train de Luxe, will start on 24th June.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street,
or Bonaventure Depot, Telephone Main
N.B.—Summer reservations
side resorts on I.C.R. book
Apply early
City Pass. & Ticket Agent.

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warmer

VOL. XLVII., No. 129 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906. — PRICE ONE CENT

C.P.R. HOLD UP MEN FOUND GUILTY

Edwards and Dunn Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life

LEWIS COLQUHOUN GETS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Kamloops, B.C., June 1.—After half an hour's consideration of the train robbers' case, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Then the judge traversed the other charge against Dunn, and Mr. McIntyre made the formal exception to the verdict on the ground set out in his application for a postponement and a change of venue. The prisoners said they had nothing to say, and the judge at once proceeded to sentence them. He said: 'The case against you was a very clear case. I agree with the verdict, and the sentence of the court is that you, George Edwards, be confined in the penitentiary for life; you, William Dunn, for life; and you, Lewis Colquhoun, for 25 years.'

The prisoners all took the sentence philosophically.

This is the climax in the sensational developments around the looting of the C. P. R. express at Kamloops, the chase and capture, and trial of the three robbers.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE

British Embassy Intervenes on Behalf of Robert Hamilton, the Suspect

APPEARS TO BE A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(See also Page 12.

Madrid, June 2.—11 a.m.—The killed by the bomb explosion on May 31 now number twenty-four.

The ball which was to have been given at the palace this evening has been abandoned owing to the general mourning, and a reception has been substituted.

The British embassy has intervened in behalf of Robert Hamilton, the Englishman arrested on suspicion of being connected with the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen of Spain, and he probably will be released, as it seems to be a case of mistaken identity.

The street fetes continue. The royal bull fight will take place this afternoon.

WILL RECEIVE THE LASH.

Toronto, June 2.—Camille Dubois, alias Frank Wood, a shoemaker, was convicted on a serious charge yesterday before Magistrate Denison, and he was sentenced to the Central Prison for two years less one day, and to receive twenty lashes, ten after he has been incarcerated three months, and the other ten at the expiration of six months. Dubois declared that he was innocent, but as he has been previously convicted twice of the same offence, the magistrate would not let him go. Dubois says that his home is in Lachine, near Montreal.

TOO MANY RESTAURANTS

OPPOSITION TO A NEW ONE ON ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD.

At a meeting of the License Commissioners to be held on Monday afternoon next a question of importance to the residents in the southern district of St. Lawrence boulevard will be discussed.

A petition, signed by the principal citizens of the district, will be presented to the commissioners opposing the granting of a license to a new restaurant on St. Lawrence boulevard, between Vitre and Lagauchetiere streets. The petitioners protest against the growing number of these places, especially in view of the fact that there are those among the existing great number which can hardly be maintained in an acceptable condition. 'We admit,' add the petitioners, 'that our district is the most central in the city, but we believe at the same time that the number of restaurants already established are quite sufficient for every legitimate need.'

ELECTRIAN CLAIMS DAMAGES.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. Geoffrion & Beauchamp, James Mault, operating electrician, has entered an action for $5,000 damages against the Shawinigan Water & Power Company on account of injuries received while working in the company's service. The complainant alleges that while he was in the act of polishing a generator with paraffine wax, the sparks that were being thrown off suddenly increased in volume. The electric shower caused him to give a start, and in so doing he touched the machine, with the result that he was knocked down. He claims that, as a result of the accident, his right hand will remain paralyzed, and alleges negligence on the part of the company in not having afforded sufficient protection to the employees who had to work around the machine.

FUNERAL OF IBSEN.

Christiania, Norway, June 1.—The body of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet, and dramatist, was buried here to-day in the midst of every demonstration of

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A Large Body of Russian Nihilists Unearthed in Portland, Oregon

DISCOVERY OF THE CONSPIRACY THE OUTCOME OF THE ARREST OF A POLE FOR ASSAULT.

Portland, Ore., June 2.—As the outcome of the arrest of a Pole in this city for an assault upon several Russians, local detectives have learned of the existence here of a large body of Russian Nihilists, who, it is alleged, have been plotting the assassination of President Roosevelt, simply awaiting the accumulation of sufficient funds before sending a deputation to Washington to carry out the scheme.

The Pole, who claims to have been threatened with death by several of the plotters, and who was arrested for assault, was acquitted yesterday, and it was then that the detectives learned of the alleged true purpose of the organization.

Friends of the Pole informed the police of the doings of the Nihilistic group, of their eulogistic praise of Czologoz, the assassin of President McKinley, and finally of their desire for the death of President Roosevelt. Detectives have been put on the case.

PACKING HOUSE REVELATIONS.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher Declared That They in no way Apply to Canada

GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT CANADIAN INTERESTS BY PROSECUTIONS IF NECESSARY.

Ottawa, June 2.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, in an interview with your correspondent, has given the public an assurance that the revelations lately published of conditions in Chicago stockyards and in methods of the Chicago packers is in no way applicable to Canadian business.

The Minister of Agriculture was also asked whether Chicago firms using the label 'Canadian' on goods marked in Britain would be prosecuted by the agents of the Canadian Government.

In reply, Mr. Fisher said that the Canadian Government is ready at all times, and in all ways permitted under the British laws to protect and uphold Canadian interests in the British market. Several instances of this sort have occurred in which the Canadian Government exerted itself to maintain the reputation of Canadian goods in Britain, and this would be repeated whenever necessary.

RUSSIA'S PROBLEM

ITS SOLUTION IS NOT IN SIGHT.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—Parliament's solution of the agrarian problem, according to indications in to-day's debate in the Lower House will be a long and tedious process. The discussion to-day showed that the Constitutional Democratic project is satisfactory neither to the right nor to the left.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Stickinsky, descended personally 'into the list' to-day, attacking the practicability of a sufficiency of the Educational Democratic project and outlining the promised administration programme, while M. Gourko, a son of the famous field marshal of that name, assailed the Socialists' principles, but might as well have talked to the wind. When M. Stickinsky mounted the tribune, the Social Democrats spontaneously arose and left the House. The utmost endeavors of the chair was necessary in order to secure for M. Stickinsky and M. Gourko, even a semi-respectable hearing. When the latter had finished, a peasant deputy named Onipko protested against wasting time with speeches that were not desired. Prof. Hertzenstein dismissed M. Gourko's speech as 'sophistry.' He maintained that expropriation did not infringe the doctrine of property, but admitted M. Stickinsky's argument that turning over the land to unscientific methods of cultivation by peasants would involve a decrease in the productive capacity of the empire. He expressed the belief that this would be temporary and not to be compared with the ravages of another peasant uprising. Professor Hertzenstein did not attempt to furnish a solution of the points raised by M. Stickinsky, but dealt in generalizations on the distress of the peasantry and the culpability of the government. His speech was received with thunderous applause.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—There was a passionate debate in the Douma to-day over the proposed law abolishing the death penalty. The majority of the speakers dwelt upon the uselessness of their attempting to do any further work. Deputy Poyarkoff, who is a clergyman, proposed that the Douma dissolve should the measure not pass. Eventually the proposal was referred to a commission of enquiry, which is to report on June

MONTREAL CONFERENCE

Principal Shaw Gives a Most Encouraging Report of the Wesleyan Theological College

PRINCIPAL FLANDERS, OF STANSTEAD COLLEGE, SPEAKS ON THE 'IDEAL OF EDUCATION.'

Smith's Falls, Ont., June 2.—At the afternoon session of Conference, yesterday, the Rev. C. D. Baldwin was elected secretary. He nominated the Rev. Geo. J. Campbell as assistant.

Votes of thanks were tendered the retiring president, the Rev. Mr. Sparling, and the retiring secretary, the Rev. Mr. Glendinnen.

A deputation from the Presbyterian and Baptist communions, consisting of Dr. Crombie, the Rev. Messrs. J. Wilson and A. N. Frith, was received, and greetings tendered the Conference.

At 4 p.m. the educational anniversary of the Conference was held. Principal Shaw gave a report of the Wesleyan Theological College, which showed marked progress, numerical, intellectual, and spiritual. The number of students in residence was forty-eight, who, together with extra mural, amounted to sixty-nine.

Dr. Shaw was very hopeful for the success of the college. He deeply regretted the removal of Dr. Elliot, whose services to the college had been very valuable, but was thankful to be able to announce to the Conference that the vacancy had been wisely filled by the board of governors, in the person of the Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D.

Principal Flanders, of Stanstead College, was next introduced. He gave an excellent address on the essential nature of true education, or on the ideal of education at which both Church and state should aim.

He held that the old ideal of, say, the middle ages, had been transcended, and that now men were harmoniously developing every phase of the complex nature of man. This he regarded as the most adequate principle and method. He believed that the whole man should be completely and harmoniously developed with a view not only to citizenship in the next world, but to citizenship as a preparation for the next. He believed that it would be well if the Church would hold the balance even between salvation by education and education by salvation, regarding from his own point of view salvation by means the broadest, the completest mental and spiritual education, as a very rational method. He believed that ministers should visit the schools and give a broad spiritual training, without denominational bias, to the members of their churches who attended such schools.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, Toronto, was the next speaker. He expressed pleasure at visiting Montreal Conference once more. He gave a statement of the progress of the College with which he was connected; stated that the policy of the Church as a whole is to educate in co-operation with the State; emphasized the great need for intellectual and moral guidance at this juncture in Canada owing to the fact of a great inrush of population from all parts of the world. He urged the necessity for the most thorough investigation in every sphere. He had no fear for results. God would take care of His Kingdom. Some of the greatest Highest Critics are among the most spiritually minded men. The Bible, through Higher Criticism, was becoming more thoroughly understood, and he had no doubt that it would remain through all time the guide and comfort of human life. While the colleges were deepening the spirit of inquiry and of independent thinking, they were also deepening the spirit of piety, verifying the fact that the deepest and most comprehensive study is necessarily allied to the highest intellectual life.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chancellor was moved by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, and enthusiastically carried.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 1.—The following resolution has been presented to the Hamilton Methodist Conference for consideration. It is the result of the incident at the recent meeting of the St. Catharine's Methodist district, when the standing of Miss Lillian Phelps, the well-known temperance lecturer, who was present as a delegate from Merriton Church, was questioned, ending in the chairman ruling that the rules forbade a woman sitting in the district meeting, as a delegate. The resolution was from St. Catherines district, and was as follows:—

That this conference strongly memorialize the General Conference to so amend the discipline that the words 'Layman' and 'Laymen,' 'Lay delegate,' and 'Lay delegates,' wherever they occur in the discipline, shall be held and interpreted to mean and include women as well as men

The laymen at their meeting passed a resolution, vigorously protesting against the Jewish exemption in the Lord's Day Bill, as reported to the House to-day. It was decided to request the General Conference to so change the rules of the Church so that laymen may sit on all boards, including the Stationing Committee.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux to be Appointed Postmaster-General

MR. FITZPATRICK, CHIEF JUSTICE—MR. AYLESWORTH, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, June 2.—At a cabinet meeting this afternoon, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the place of Sir Elzear Taschereau, who resigned recently.

The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Postmaster-General, will be appointed Minister of Justice, in the place of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will be appointed Postmaster-General.

For the present the Solicitor Generalship will remain vacant.

BAKERS' STRIKE OVER

All Claims of the Men Granted by Masters

ALL THE JEWISH BAKERIES IN THE CITY WILL BE WORKING TO-NIGHT.

The Jewish bakers' strike is settled. The result is a victory for the men, the employers having conceded every demand made by the union. The prime reasons which compelled the masters to settle was their total failure to secure men to take the strikers' places. The Jewish housewives clamoring for 'kosher' bread, were also an important factor, as they threatened that, unless they were supplied with bread, they would bake their own and refuse to have any dealings with the bakers in future. Fearful that this threat would be carried into execution, the masters immediately set to work to secure another conference with their employees, with the object of settling the dispute. The masters and the men met yesterday in the latter's headquarters. At first the employers stated they could not comply with all the demands, but the strikers were firm, and after much discussion, wrangling and exchange of compliments, the employers signed the agreement in its entirety, which is as follows:—Sixty hours to constitute a week's work, divided into shifts of ten hours; eighteen dollars per week for first-class men, fifteen for second, and twelve for third-class men. In addition, the masters bound themselves for the term of the agreement to employ none but union men. The men will return to work this evening in order that the patrons of the employers may to-morrow morning be served as usual.

SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE

LIABILITY FOR EARTHQUAKE LOSSES DENIED BY AMERICAN COMPANIES.

New York, June 1.—The 'Journal of Commerce' says:—An important meeting of American fire insurance companies was held yesterday in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, to consider some plan for adjusting the liabilities of the underwriters in the San Francisco conflagration. The British companies held a meeting some time ago in London. The conference yesterday will attract attention throughout the country, as it states the position of the companies represented at the meeting inasmuch as the action was unanimous. Not less than about 75 percent of the insurance carried by American corporations is affected by the rulings decided upon, which, among other things, explicitly deny liability for earthquake losses.

The conference decided that: Where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which had certainly fallen before the fire, or which had been so damaged as to void the insurance under the express terms of the contract, claims under such policies should not be paid; where policies covered buildings (or their contents which may have been damaged or destroyed by the authorities, civil or military, subsequent to the conflagration—claims under such policies should not be paid until the facts have been definitely ascertained.

Where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which were probably, but not certain to be damaged by earthquake as to be brought within the provisions of the fallen building clause, or where policies covered buildings (or their contents) which had suffered from shock of earthquake, but not to such an extent as to bring them within the provisions of the fallen building clause; or, where policies covered buildings (or contents) which had been damaged or destroyed by the authorities, civil or military, before fire had reached them; or, where policies covered property whose owners, by reason of the destruction of their books and records, are unable to supply the proofs of value required by the conditions of their insurance policies; in all such cases claims should be settled by a reasonable compromise; where policies covered contents of buildings which are certainly not affected by the exemption conditions of the policy—claims under such policies should be paid as soon as adjusted, subject to such deduction, if any, as may fairly be made on account of the salvage resulting from the removal of portable property from the buildings before the fire had reached

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Grand Trunk Apply for Reduced Assessment on New Buildings.

CITY RUNS RISK IN IMPROVING PRIVATE STREETS, SAY CITY ATTORNEYS.

The sitting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon was a quiet one. The most important matter was an application from the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a fixed assessment for a term of twenty years for a new building which the company proposes to erect on McGill street. The petition set forth the following facts:—

That your petitioners have for years past maintained their general offices, extensive locomotive and car shops and plant in the city of Montreal;

That owing to the increase in the traffic, requiring increased staff, it is necessary to provide more space in our general offices for the accommodation of the general staff;

That your petitioners have in contemplation the erection of an office building for the use of the Canadian Express Company, etc., on official lots 16 and 17, West Ward, fronting on McGill street, St. Paul street, and Youville square, immediately opposite the company's general office building on McGill street, at an expenditure of not less than $70,000 or $75,000.

That your petitioners would prefer to construct a new building rather than alter the present building, on which the valuation is at present fixed under agreement with the city, and request that the City Council agree with the company to fix the present value for all assessment purposes upon said lots 16 and 17, the land value on the assessment roll now being $26,850, whereas the buildings are now valued at $10,850, such fixed assessment to be for a term of twenty years on said property and on the building to be erected thereon.

The company respectfully declare that they ask for no exemption, but desire such arrangements for the benefits that will follow upon the improvements of the property in question, which will undoubtedly improve the value of the surrounding property, the value of which has been already considerably enhanced by the construction of our general office building, all of which will be of material benefit to the city.

The company would respectfully point out that this company, being the largest employer of labor in the city of Montreal and the largest single taxpayer has contributed in no slight measure to the building up and development of the city, and the company represent that they are entitled to ask for consideration of their request, not for the purpose of escaping payment of a just share of taxation, but for the purpose of securing and for the encouragement of the company in making large permanent improvements that will prove of mutual benefit;

The company therefore respectfully pray that your honorable body will favorably consider the representations and declarations of the company, and adopt the proposed agreement on behalf of the corporation of the city of Montreal.

Ald. White said that the building which the company proposed to erect would answer the purpose required, but would not be very ornamental. It would be a pity, he thought, to put up such a building on McGill street. He understood that the Grand Trunk Railway Company would be willing to spend a quarter of a million on new buildings, provided the same arrangement would be made with the city for taxation on a basis of $100,000 value, or of the amount which it was proposed to spend according to the petition.

The committee decided to ask the civic assessors to make a report on the actual assessment, the actual value of the property, and the total receipts which the city obtained from the company in the way of taxes, etc.

Father Decarie, curé of the parish of St. Henri, appeared before the committee and asked at what price the city would be willing to sell the old city hall of St. Henri, and also applied for the free use of that hall for meetings and bazaars.

The committee decided to grant the application, and to obtain a report from the city attorneys as to the value of the building, which Father Decarie stated that he was willing to buy.

A vote of a thousand dollars was made to the Pure Milk League, the same amount as last year, on the application of Ald. Dagenais, chairman of the Health Committee.

An opinion was read from the city attorneys to the effect that the city could not do any works or effect any improvements on streets which did not belong to the city without laying itself open to claims for damages from the proprietors of the land.

There was no further business of public interest.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW PHYSICS BUILDING LET—WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Toronto, June 2.—Contracts for the new physics building of the University of Toronto have been practically let, and the architects expect that the work will be under way next week. They hope the edifice will be completed by January next. The new building will be situated between the new convocation hall and the chemical building. Its dimensions will be 240 feet frontage by 150 feet in depth, and three stories high. Its interior will be finished in brick. The joisting is to be of structural steel, and the whole edifice will be as nearly fireproof as possible. The cost of the building will be about $200,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two men have been arrested, charged with throwing the bomb at the King and Queen of Spain. Edward Hamilton, an Englishman, fifty years old, and of good appearance, and Manuel Morales. Later the British embassy interfered in his behalf, believing it to be a case of mistaken identity. The ball to have been given at the Palace in Madrid this evening has been abandoned and a reception substituted. The persons killed by the bomb explosion now number twenty-four.

In Corea on Thursday the Japanese exploded a mine against the gate of the rebel castle of Songjyu and captured it with a hundred and twenty prisoners. Sixty of the rebels and two Japanese soldiers were killed. One hundred rebels, with their leader, escaped.

Miss Bertha Krupp, of Essen, Germany, is engaged to marry Gustav von Bohlen Und Halbach, secretary of the Prussian legation at the Vatican. Miss Krupp is twenty years old, the owner of the Krupp works and one of the richest women in the world.

Admiral Rojestvensky is to be court-martialed for the surrender of the torpedo boat 'Biedovy' as the Battle of the Sea of Japan. The admiral was on board at the time, but was lying wounded and insensible when the boat was overhauled by the Japanese.

Revolutionists are conducting a reign of terror in the Province of Courland. All witnesses who appeared against them in civil or military courts are being visited with summary vengeance. Murders are of daily occurrence. At Frederikstadt the sexton of the Lutheran church and his son, who had appeared against the assassins of the pastor, were kidnapped by a band of twelve men, taken to the woods and shot.

A plot for the assassination of President Roosevelt has been discovered in Portland, Oregon, as the outcome of the arrest of a Pole for an assault on several Russians. The Pole was soon released and he and his friends told the police of the existence of a group of nihilists in the city, of their praise of the assassin of President McKinley and of their desire to see President Roosevelt share the same fate.

The proposition of the Dominion Government to grant a hundred thousand dollars to the San Francisco sufferers has been unanimously adopted by the House of Commons.

The three men who robbed the C. P. R. at Kamloops a few weeks ago have all been found guilty. George Edwards and William Dunn have been condemned to the penitentiary for life, and Lewis Colquhoun for twenty-five yeaars.

Contracts have been let for the new Physics Building of Toronto University, and building is to begin at once.

The Jewish bakers' strike is settled, all the claims of the men having been granted by the masters.

CHANGINGG FLOORS OF WHARF SHEDS.

The following is the 'authorized' report of the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons stating the prices for changing the floors of the wharf sheds from scoria blocks to concrete. It was decided that the specifications and the reports of the chief engineer and the government superintending engineer, as well as Messrs. Lyall & Sons' tender, be sent to the Minister of Marine & Fisheries, and that he be asked to approve the change.

THREE LICENSES LESS

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF VALLEYFIELD TAKES A NOBLE STAND.

At a meeting of the municipal council of Valleyfield, held on Wednesday last, a by-law was passed, providing for the closing of all stores at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Upon the presentation of three petitions for hotel licences, Councillor Cholette moved, seconded by Dr. St. Onge, that they be all rejected. Councillor McSween having asked a vote, Dr. St. Onge explained that the Council having been at first unanimous in deciding on a reduction of three licenses, he had promised the chairman of the license committee to support him in this matter, and he considered it a question of honor for the Council to stand by its first decision.

Councillor Cholette, chairman of the license committee, said that his reson for proposing a reduction of three licenses was based on numerous complaints received. His object was to secure peace and harmony in their fair city, and he was working not only in the interest of the city, but more especially for the comfort and happiness of mothers of families. He trusted that the Council would support him as in the past.

Upon the vote being taken, Councillor Cholette's motion was adopted by a majority of 6 to 2, those voting against it being Councillors J. McSween and J. A. N. Beurasse.

OBITUARY

JOHN CRITES.

Cornwall, Ont., June 1.—John Crites, one of the oldest residents of Osnabruck, has passed away. He was born in Cornwall township on the Branch, 89 years ago, being a son of the late G. Crites, one of the old U. E. Loyalists. In 1837 he enlisted in the militia and went to Beauharnois at the time of the rebellion. In the summer of 1838 he married Julia Ann Gallinger, a daughter of the late George Gallinger, of the Branch, who predeceased him ten years. In 1840 he moved to Osnabruck, and took up land in the sixth concession, which he cleared, and upon which he lived for about thirty years.

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.

ANDERSON—At the Manse, Beauharnois on May 30, 1906, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Anderson.

MARRIED.

BUTLER — MORTON. — At St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on May 28, 1906, by the Rev. T. W. Savery, B.A., Ethel Marie Yarker, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Morton, and granddaughter of Mrs. T. F. Coxworthy, of Kingston, Ont., to Thos. W. Butler, of Cobourg, Ont.

BRAITHWAITE — GAMBLE — On May 31, 1906, at 207 Flora street, Ottawa, by the Rev. F. G. Lett, Jessie, eldest daughter of C. S. Gamble, to H. G. W. Braithwaite.

MORICE—WARREN.—On April 26, 1906, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, the Rev. H. C. G. Morice, M.A., to Elsie Louisa, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Warren, of Upper Tollington Park, N. London, Eng.

READ—MASON.—On April 28, 1906, at St. Stephen's, North Bow, the Rev. Christopher Dyer Read, Curate of St. James's, Clapton, to Minnie Ethel, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry A. Mason, Vicar of St. Stephen's, North Bow, Rural Dean of Poplar, London, England.

READEY — GOLDIE — At Guelph, Ont., on May 30, 1906, by the Rev. P. C. L. Harris, John Campbell Readey, B.S.A., of Rosetta, Ontario, to Jennie Owen Goldie, eldest daughter of the late John Goldie, Guelph.

DENISON — KEATING — On May 12, 1906, at Holy Trinity Church, Weymouth, England, by the Rev. E. C. Alexander, Lieut. Garnet Wolseley Denison, Royal Engineers, youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel George T. Denison, of Toronto, to Agnes Flora Johnston, youngest daughter of E. H. Keating, of Toronto.

REIVE—ROGERSON.— On May 30, 1906, by the Rev. L. MacLean, Churchill, Ida Maude Reive, third daughter of Mr. R. G. Reive, Birkhill Farm, to H. Dwight Rogerson, both of Innisfil, Ont.

SPENCE—LAY—On April 26, 1906, at Kobe, Japan, George Malcolm, second son of Robert and Alice Spence, of Waldron, Bromley, Kent, England, to Georgina Maud, youngest daughter of the late Horatio Nelson Lay, C.B., First Inspector-General of Chinese Customs.

DIED.

BECKHAM—At Montreal, on May 31, 1906, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late James Beckham, aged 71 years.
Interment at Lachute, on Saturday, June 2rd, 1906.

DELANEY.—At Quebec, on May 31, 1906, Mathilda Monica (Mona) Burns, beloved wife of M. J. Delaney.

DIGBY.— At Brantford, Ont., on May 29, 1906, James Winniett Digby, M.D., aged 64 years.

KALEM—At the Manse, Beechgrove, Que., on Saturday, May 26, 1906, of pneumonia, Alice Marguerite, youngest beloved daughter of the Rev. H. T. and Mrs. Kalem, at the age of one year and nine days.

KERR.—At Petrolea, Ont., on May 31, 1906, Mary Campbell, beloved wife of John Kerr.

McGEOCH — Suddenly, at Petite Brulle, County Two Mountains, on Tuesday, May 29, 1906, William McGeoch, aged 41 years.
Interred Grande Freniere Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

CRAWFORD.—In loving memory of Jennie Crawford, who departed this life at Westmount on June 2, 1900, age 17.

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

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

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

MONUMENTS

The following item clipped from 'Granite Reporter,' Chicago, Ill., May, 1906, refers to our Quarries at Barre, Vermont, will serve to give some idea of our immense facilities which enables us to undertake any description of granite work. We quarry, manufacture monuments and mausoleums and erect same in any part of North America, directly under our own supervision, doing away with all jobbers and middlemen's profits:

'E. L. Smith & Co. have put a fortune in the way of machinery on their quarries, but it is evident from what one can see in the way of opportunities for getting returns for money expended that they must have a large balance on the right side of their ledger. It will not be long before their lower and upper quarries will be connected and when that is accomplished they will have "a show" of light and medium granites that will be one of the wonders of Quarry hill. They recently erected a new derrick capable of lifting forty tons.'

—THE—
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO.
Monumental Experts,
290 Bleury Street,
Headquarters for Canada.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Saturday, June 2.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MONTREAL PUBLIC.

A CHANCE TO SAVE $5,800.00

It has always been The Big Store's aim to give the Montreal public an opportunity to save money. How we are able to do it will not interest you, enough to say that on Monday we will offer

18,000 Yards of Silk, Worth 75c, for 45c.

With a beautiful chiffon finish, full 20 inches wide, and very heavy, in a choice variety of twenty combinations. The kind that cannot be bought elsewhere less than 75c. Monday's offer 45c

DAINTY WASH FABRICS THAT WASH.
UNPRECEDENTED VALUES IN OUR ANNUAL WASH GOODS SALE

You have never before been offered such wonderful values in new Wash Fabrics. An announcement so forceful that Monday will begin another record-breaking week in the annual sale. Last week's was the largest in the history of this department and we are geing to make this sale a value-giving criterion by which all future sales will be judged. Hence these values:

WORTH 17c—50 pieces of beautiful silked wash fabrics, 34 inches wide, many pretty shades to choose from. Worth 17c. Monday 11 1-2c

WORTH 25c—Some very nice French Organdie Muslin, white ground, with many neat designs, very rich and worth 25c per yard. Monday 18c

DRESS GOODS SALE--UNUSUAL VALUES.
HIGH CLASS SUMMER DRESS GOODS NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Dress Goods in weight suitable for summer costumes; new stylish weaves, every one at the height of its popularity. These are the goods we have decided to offer on Monday, with prices cut down beyond recognition. We anticipate a hearty reponse.

WORTH 60c— This ALL-WOOL LLAMA CLOTH in a choice range of newest colorings, a popular fabric for summer wear. Selling on Monday 51c

WORTH 50c—This FANCY VOILE comes in a large variety of small handsome checks, among the most popular are Grey and White, Navy and White, Sky and White. Monday's price 37c

2,700 Yards Braid Less Than Cost

500 yards Good Military Braid, in all the best colors, worth in the regular way 5c. Monday 1c

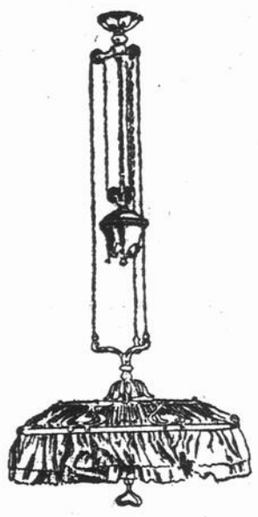
500 yards Fine Military Braid, in colors that are in demand every day, and cannot be bought for less than 8c. Monday 1½c

700 yards best Military Braid, many colors to choose from; worth 9c to 12c. Monday 2c

1,000 yards Superior Military Braid, in Cream, Brown, Navy, Black, Green, Red, Fawn and Grey. Regular value 16c. Monday 2½c

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.



In Order to Demonstrate
the high art of perfection that has been reached in
Gas or Electric
FIXTURES

we cordially invite you to inspect our "showrooms," all fitted with the most modern and artistically arranged Fixtures, and chosen in an entirely new and original manner, under conditions of actual use.

McDONALD & WILLSON,
2458 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
(Between Drummond and Peel Streets)
WE AIM TO PLEASE.

Errors, like straw, upon the surface flow, he who would search for pearls must dive below.—DRYDEN.

Do you want thoroughly to enjoy every moment this summer that you can spare away from the eternal grind?

COMPILE A BOOK OF NATURE AS I HAVE SEEN HER.

'Tis only as we get into personal touch with nature and things that a knowledge, however imperfect, of the way that we can enjoy life to any degree.

A KODAK

offers you this opportunity for truest and lasting enjoyment in this line.



GEO. BARRAT & SON,
Anything in Photography,
146 PEEL STREET.
Up 964.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Danville, Va., June 1.—A special from South Boston, Va., says: 'Fire, which broke out here to-day, caused a loss estimated at between $250,000 and $300,000. The conflagration is supposed to have resulted from a lighted cigarette or match thrown down in the stables of the Edmunson's warehouse, in which the fire started. For three hours the fire burned, during which time many of the most valuable business houses went down in ruins. The local volunteer fire department was unable to cope with the flames, and an engine and several hundred feet of hose were sent from Danville. With this assistance and favorable change in the wind, the flames were checked.

EXTENSION OF TROLLEY CONTRACT

The New By-Law Which Ald. Carter Will Propose on Monday

TERMS ON WHICH MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE MAY BE CONTINUED FIFTY YEARS

In view of the urgent need for more money for the satisfactory administration of the city of Montreal, Ald. Carter has decided to bring before the council on Monday next, the proposal made by the Montreal Street Railway in January last year, in conference with the special sub-committee on civic revenue. This offer was not accepted by the city, but it has never been withdrawn, and Ald. Carter contends that it is still in force and available for the city to accept if it so desires.

Briefly stated in the communication made at the time by the sub-committee to the City Council, the offer made by Senator Forget, on behalf of the company, was as follows:—

'That the franchise of the Montreal Street Railway Company should be extended for a period of thirty-two years, making a franchise from the present of fifty years. Should the city agree to this propositon, the company were prepared to pay over to the city, in addition to what the company pays at the present moment, a sum of $100,000 per annum for eighteen years; then a sum of $150,000 per annum for ten years; then a sum of $200,000 for the next ten years, and a sum of $250,000 for twelve years, being the balance of the period.

'The company would also pave between the tracks and eighteen inches on each side, provided they were furnished by the city with paving blocks. They would also water the streets upon which their tracks are laid, three times per day, using the most modern appliances, the city to supply the water free. The company asked that all the streets, not occupied by the Terminal Railway Company, should be allotted to the Montreal Street Railway Company exclusively for the purposes of their tracks, so that no other street railway could make use of them; and that upon the termination of the Terminal Company's franchise, the streets occupied by the Terminal should likewise be allotted to the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Senator Forget produced a statement showing the amount of money that would be received by the city, if the company's proposal was accepted. It shows that for eighteen years, assuming that the franchise was extended, the city would receive $1,800,000 which, if the franchise were not extended, would be lost to the city. This sum at 4 percent would be worth to the city, for 18 years, $2,667,123, or 3½ percent would produce $2,535,718. The sum of $100,000 per annum, for 40 years, would provide for the city borrowing $2,000,000 at 4 percent and establishing a sinking fund, which, at the expiration of the loan, would be sufficient to wipe it out.

This offer was submitted to the special committee on revenue by the sub-committee without any comment, and in April last year the council asked the civic law department if the city had the power under the statutes and the city charter, to grant an exclusive franchise to a street railway company, and Mayor Laporte also asked the following question:—

'Has the City Council of Montreal the power to grant to the Montreal Street Railway Company, upon such conditions as it may deem fit to impose, the exclusive privilege of running cars in the streets of the city during a period of fifty years, that is, during a period of 32 years to be computed from the date of the expiration of the contract now existing'

To this the law department replied in a lengthy communication, the gist of which was that the city of Montreal cannot grant any exclusive privilege to any company or person, for the establishment of an electric railway, within its limits, for a period of 50 years, unless there exists an express provision in an Act of the Legislature or the contract or by-law passed to that effect is ratified by a law.

No further action was taken in the matter until a few weeks ago when Ald. Carter raised the question again, and intimated his intention of drafting a by-law to enable the city to accept the company's offer.

An estimate of the revenue which would accrue to the city for the fifty years if the company obtained the desired extension of its contract has been made to show that the total receipts for the half-century would amount to the enormous sum of $54,171,379. The estimated gross earnings of the company for that period, based on an annual increase of 4 percent, amount to $382,187,700, upon which the percentage payable to the city, which it is proposed should be the same as provided for in the existing schedule, would be $45,871,379, while the proposed annual contributions to the civic revenue would total up to $8,300,000. Considering the period to 1922, when the existing contract terminates, the city would receive payments over and above those provided for in the present contract, of $1,800,000 net, or, reckoning an annual interest of five percent on the receipts of the city, $2,813,247,. To this must also be added the saving that would be effected by the obligation of the company to water the tracks at its own expense, which is estimated at $407,000 for the period of sixteen years under consideration, and also the further saving through the company's second obligation to pave its tracks, which would become the property of the city, estimated at $610,500. These calculations are made on the basis of past cost. The net amount of the payments which the city would receive over and above those provided for under the existing contract during the existence of that contract, were the new arrangement to come into force, would thus be $2,917,500, or, allowing interest at five percent, $4,668,184.

Eliminating legal phraseology, the new by-law drafted by Ald. Carter makes provision for the following details:—

At the expiration of the term of fifty years, and at the expiration of every term of five years thereafter, the city shall have the right, after a notice of six months to the company, to be given within twelve months preceding the expiration of the said term, and also after a like notice of six months at the end of every subsequent five years, to assume the ownership of the railway and all its real estate, etc., on payment of their value, to be determined by arbitrators, together with an additional ten percent thereon, the arbitrators to be appointed as follows, namely, one by the company, one by the city, and the third by a judge of the Superior Court sitting in and for the district of Montreal.

The continuation and extension of the contract shall entitle the company to the exclusive use of the streets of the city of Montreal for the purpose of the operation of lines of railway, as well as for elevated and suspended railways as for others, except steam, in all the streets of the city during the whole term of the extended contract, except only those streets of the city in which the Montreal Terminal Railway Company now has its rails laid and its lines in operation, and as regards the said streets, the Montreal Street Railway Company shall have the same exclusive right as in the other streets after the expiry of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company's right to operate thereon.

The company shall be authorized to increase the speed of its cars as the distance from the centre of the city increases, such speed, however, not to exceed in any part of the city fifteen miles per hour, and to be regulated by the City Council.

The company shall have the right to haul freight in cars approved of by the city surveyor, and to construct and operate the necessary branch lines and sidings; provided, always, that the hauling of freight shall not interfere with the passenger service nor with the public traffic at street crossings, and that the city shall receive the same percentage on freight earnings as it is entitled to upon other earnings.

The company shall also pay to the city the percentage, as fixed in the existing by-law, upon its gross receipts from both passengers and freight, derived from the operation of its lines within the city limits and within any of the outlying municipalities, when any of such municipalities shall become annexed to the city of Montreal, and also from the operation of the cars of other companies running upon the company's tracks in the city.

The company, in addition to the percentage upon its earnings and the annual payments hereby provided for, shall pay upon its lands and buildings ordinary assessments, special assessments, water taxes and school taxes, but no other taxes.

From 1st March to 1st November, each year, the company shall undertake to water, three times a day, and when requested so to do by the City Surveyor, the space occupied by the tracks and as much more of the streets as can be watered by the most approved mechanical appliances successfully in use in other cities and operated from cars upon the track. The city shall furnish the necessary water free of charge and shall allow the company to construct branches or sidings, at such places as may be required to obtain water from the city hydrants.

The company binds itself to allow the use of its lines for municipal purposes, for the conveyance of such materials as the city may desire to have conveyed in its interest, upon the payment by the city of such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon by the parties, or in default of agreement, by arbitration by railway experts. Provided, always, that traffic under this article shall be controlled and handled by the employees of the company and shall not interfere with the passenger service nor with the public traffic at street crossings.

When necessary, in case of fire, the chief or person in charge of the fire department or brigade, shall have the right to cut or remove any wires of the company which obstruct the operations of the firemen, or to direct that they shall be so cut or removed and also to require of the company to stop the running of its cars to or near to the building or buildings which may be on fire, and the city shall not be liable for any loss or damages thus caused.

In the streets permanently paved and where the track space is paved with other material than granite or scoria blocks, and in all the streets which may hereafter be permanently paved, the company, upon the order from and under the direction and supervision of the city surveyor, shall, at its own cost and expense, pave with granite or scoria blocks, on concrete foundation, the space of four feet between its double tracks, the space between the rails and a further space of eighteen inches outside of the rails, the granite or scoria blocks to be furnished by the city. Such pavement shall be laid as the city shall decide, and when laid, shall be the property of the city, by whom it shall be kept in repair and renewed when required.

The sidings required for the watering or freight service shall be constructed by the company at its own expense, both as regards labor and material, and with the same material and in the same manner as in paved streets.

The city shall have the right, at any time durfing the term of fifty years, to establish the fair average amount of percentage accruing to the city, based upon a yearly four percent increase, in order to establish a mean amount during a period of ten years, and subsequent periods of ten years each, until the expiry of the term of fifty years, which mean amount the company binds itself to pay to the city when requested so to do, instead of the percentage which the company is held to pay to the city under the existing by-law.

The city, during the term of fifty years shall not levy any special taxes affecting only the company.

EATEN BY HIS DOGS

A LABRADOR MAN'S TERRIBLE FATE.

Halifax, N.S., May 31.—William McKay, formerly of Halifax, now assistant manager of a lumber company in Labrador, is home on a visit. Mr. McKay says that on his way here, while at Indian Harbor, Straits of Belle Isle, he heard of a tragedy which had occurred there just previous to his arrival, when a man named Robert Crumby had been killed and eaten by the dogs he was driving. Crumby lived in a region several miles from firewood supplies, and he was on his way for a load with a sledge drawn by nine dogs. When out of sight of the village he had left, and about twenty minutes in advance of another dog team that was following, his dogs turned on him and tore him to pieces. When the other team came up Crumby was dead, and the pack was devouring him. So intent and fierce were the dogs, Mr. McKay says, that two of them, before they would cease tearing at the human flesh, had their heads stricken off with axes. Subsequently the dogs were all shot. The pack was known to be bad, and it was not customary for one man to go with them alone. Crumby, on this occasion, however, did so, and the poor fellow perished. He was about 35 years old and unmarried.

Some time ago, John Laine, his wife, and granddaughter, started for Nain, a Moravian settlement north of Gilbsport. They were never heard of again, and the supposition is that their dogs killed and devoured them.

Correct Laundry Work.

always assured the patrons of the . . .

TROY LAUNDRY.

SIX TELEPHONES,

any one of which will bring a waggon promptly to your door.

Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—Main 1893—Main 3818—Up 1999.

Offices and Factory,
VERDUN.
Suburban Service Twice a Week.

Clean Your Blankets
AND SAVE THEM FROM MOTHS

One of our esteemed customers remarks "We used to clean our blankets at home. They were not comfortable so we tried your cleaning. They came home like new. After this, they will go to your place for cleaning if I had to go a meal short a day to pay for them. They are soft and as well napped as new."

Let us do yours. Telephone—

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Offices and Agencies throughout the City.

PLATE GLASS WINDOWS

are a necessity to-day in all well equipped buildings. Though we are not prepared to supply them, the business of

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING CO.

is to keep them clean.

If you are interested, write, call or phone, and we will be pleased to give you estimates.

Bell Tel. Main 1203.

L. TANNENBAUM, Manager, 40 Jurors Street.

Contracts by week, month or year.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

GREAT ANNUAL JUNE SALE.

10 Percent Discount for Cash in addition to liberal discounts on specials in every department.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

50 Ladies' Silk Moirette Underskirts, in White, Old Rose, and Pale Blue; value, $5.50, for **$2.50**.

60 Ladies' Moirette Underskirts, Special, **$1.00**.

60 Ladies' Tweed Walking Skirts; value, $7.50, for **$2.50**.

40 Ladies' Costumes and Dresses; values, $21.50 to $65.00, for **$15.00** to **$35.00**.

30 Ladies' Tweed Jackets, Special, **$1.50**.

75 Ladies' Waterproofs, Special, $3.00 to $5.00.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMFNT.

20 PERCENT OFF.

A line of White Linen and Muslin Blouse Fronts.

Special line of Linen Taffeta Cushion Tops, in Blue, Green, White, Pink and Terra Cotta.

Hardanger Cushion Tops and Centre Pieces.

A very nice assortment of Embd. Edgings and Insertions, and Kimono Handkerchiefs, newest designs.

10 PERCENT OFF.

White Linen Costumes (hand emb. work), plain and circular flounces, and White Embd. Muslin Costumes.

50 PERCENT OFF.

Odd Line of Embroidery Edging and Insertion, Mexican Trimmings, assorted colors.

20 PERCENT OFF.

Special line of Curtain Muslin.

Remnants of Curtain Muslin, assorted.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

TRIMMED MILLINERY, less **15** percent.

Flowers and Ornaments, less **20** percent.

Children's Silk and Muslin Headwear, less **15** percent.

Ostrich and Marabout Boas, less **10** percent.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, less **10** percent.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Hair Line Striped Silk, dark shades, 65c, less **25** percent.

Shot Chiffon Taffetas, 60c per yard, less **10** percent.

Shot Chiffon Taffetas, large selection, the latest shades, 85c, less **25** percent.

Fancy Striped Silk, in Sky, Red, Yellow and Pink, 60c per yard, less **33** 1-3 percent.

2,000 yards Colored Taffetas, the leading shades; regular, 75c, for **50c** per yard.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

Mercerized Zephyr, plain and checked, in Pale Blue, Navy, Pink, Green and Grey, **23c** per yard. less **25** percent.

Scotch Ginghams, all colors, **18c**, **20c** and **23c**, less **25** percent.

Embd. Ginghams, **20c** per yd., less **20** percent.

Fancy Piques, Blue, Red and Black Figured, **20c**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

Cotton Crepe de Chine, **40c**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

Zephyr Etamines, asst. patterns, **50c** less **50** percent.

Checked Voiles, **50c**, less **50** percent.

Plain Voiles, **30c**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

Fancy Lawn Mercerized Lawns, **25c**, less **20** percent.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Val. Laces at **33** 1-3 percent, and at **50** percent.

Fancy Laces at **50** percent.

Fancy Ribbons, **10** percent.

Baby Ribbons, **25** percent.

Special lines of Taffeta Ribbons, **20c** and **25c**.

Frillings and Ruchings, **50** percent.

Veilings, **50** percent.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Goods in Watches, Chains Rings and Lockets, less **20** percent

Fancy Belts, **20** percent.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Trimming Braids, **50** percent.

Fancy Trimmings, **50** percent.

QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS AND LINENS.

Down Quilts, **20** percent.

White Quilts, **10** percent.

100 Pairs Blankets—Special.

Blouse and Wrapper Flannels at **10** percent and **20** percent.

Blouse and Wrapper Flannelettes at **10** percent and **20** percent.

Tablecloths, Napkins, Tea Cloths, Doylies, etc., less **20** percent.

Tablecloths and Tea Cloths, less **10** percent.

Ends Table Linen Kitchen Rollers and Glass Linen, less **10** percent.

White Cotton, Special, **10** percent.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

Black and Tan Cotton Half-Hose, **20c**, **2** for **35c**.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits and Trunks, less **20** percent.

Men's Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs, $3.50 per doz., for **$2.50** per doz.

1 lot of Boys' Sweaters, regular $1.00 and $1.25, for **50c** ea.

Men's Colored Negligee Shirts, $1.25, for **$1.00**.

1 Table of Odd Lines in Summer Underwear, less **50** percent.

Men's and Boys' Leather Belts, less **20** percent.

Special Value in Summer Underwear.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

20 doz. Soft Pearl Hats, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, new shapes, for **$1.50**.

10 doz. Straw Hats (smart braid) $2.00 for **$1.50**.

Motor Caps and Yachting Caps, fine quality), less **20** percent.

1 lot of Boys' Tweed Caps, 50c, for **25c**.

1 lot of Children's Linen Hats, very dainty, less **20** percent.

OUR PANAMA HATS BLOCKED ANY SHAPES GRATIS.

LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Pat. Button Boots, plain toe, Cuban heel, regular $4.50, for **$2.50**.

Ladies' Kid Button Boots, cloth tops. A and B widths, regular $5.50, for **$3.50**.

Ladies' Kid Laced Boots, welt soles, French Heels, regular $5.75, for **$4.00**.

MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Pat. Colt Blucher Boots, all sizes; regular, $5.00, for **$3.00**.

Men's Pat. Colt Blucher Boots, Grey Suede Tops; regular, $6.50, for **$5.00**.

Men's Tan Seal Blucher Boots; regular, $7.50, for **$6.00**.

Men's Tan Pigskin Oxfords; regular, $6.50, for **$4.00**.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 Men's S.B. and D.B. Suits to clear.

One Lot Men's Pure Wool Imported Tweed, in Scotch and Irish Tweed, made in the newest styles, good trimmings, perfect fitting; sizes 33 to 44. Prices, **$13.50** and **$15.00**, less **50** percent.

One Lot of Men's Scotch and Irish Tweed and West of England Suits, in all the new colorings and designs; the new shoulder and lapels, in wool, serge and mercerized linings; sizes, 33 to 44; **$16.50**, less **50** percent.

One Lot Special Imported Tweed, Cheviot and Worsted Suits, A1 linings, tailor made, vents sides and centre, the close fitting collar, loose trousers, the newest colorings; sizes, 33 to 44. Price, **$18.00** and **$20.00**, less **50** percent.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A Special Lot of Scotch Tweeds, Irish Cheviots and English Worsteds, for Men's Suits; all this season's new colors and patterns, best linings and trimmings used; a first class garment turned out. Prices, **$25.00** to **$27.00**, less **20** percent.

Genuine Homespun, Oxford and English Flannels for Summer Wear, a large assortment to select from in the many new shades and designs. less **10** percent.

Fancy Vesting in Washable Goods, light and dark colors, in Linen and Crash, and a few light woollen marked with silk; a very choice range, less **20** percent.

Fancy Trouserings in Striped and Plaids, in Worsted and Light Tweeds, in the many different shades and colors for this season, less **10** percent.

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

A Great Dress Goods Offer

SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING:

Choice Fancy Dress Muslin, regular 25c per yard, for 12½c.

2 other choice lots of French Muslin, at 30c and 35c, Less 33 1-3 percent.

Exquisite Swiss Spotted Muslin, colored grounds, with white pin spot, 45c. Less 33 1-3 percent.

White Swiss Muslin, with colored dots, very dainty goods, 40c, Less 33 1-3 percent.

CHALLIES,

200 pieces French Challies, light and dark patterns, 50c, Less 25 percent.

Cream Challies, with very rich colored stripes, also cream with cream silk stripes, 45c per yard. Less 33 1-3 percent.

100 pieces High Class Challies, embroidered spots and figures, 60c, 75c and $1.00 per yard. Less 33 1-3 percent.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Balance of Doulton Samples to be offered at very low prices.

200 Blue Placques; regular, $1.50, for **75c**.

100 Fancy Jardinieres, at HALF-PRICE.

Special Tables of Plates at **50c**; regular, $1.00, $1.5 and $2.00.

Special Table at **$1.00**, with plates, and cups and Saucers. Regular values from $2.00 to $3.50 each.

Special Tables at **$2.00**, consisting of Plates, Vases, and Cups and Saucers; regular, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 each.

Special Table of Goods at HALF Price.

Special Table of Goods less **66** 2-3 percent.

Special Tables of Goods less **75** percent.

These Tables contain novelties in Doulton.

WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT.

Special Lines of Wall Papers, suitable for Halls, Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Drawing-Rooms, and Bedrooms, at **10** percent, **20** percent, **33** 1-3 percent, to **50** percent discount.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Special Line of Lace Curtains, in Guipure, Swiss, Nottingham and Arab, at **10** percent to **20** percent discount.

Cross Striped Light Weight Curtains, in delicate shades, suitable for rooms and Sitting Rooms, less **20** percent.

Plain and Figured Casement Cloths for Short Curtains, less **20** percent.

Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials in Tapestry, Silks, Taffetas, etc., at discounts ranging from **10** percent to **50** percent.

Tapestry Portieres from **10** percent to **25** percent.

Tapestry Table Covers, less **10** percent.

SPORTING GOODS.

10 percent discount on the following goods:

Tennis Rackets, Golf Clubs, Baseball Goods (except balls) Fishing Tackle.

1 lot of Paddles at **75c** each.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Electrical and Gas Fixtures, less **25** percent.

French Bronzes, fitted for Electric, also Oriental Table Lamps, suitable for Wedding Gifts, **33** 1-3 percent and **40** percent.

Silk and Paper Shades, less **20** percent.

Special Table of Electric Shades, less **50** percent.

Smoothing Irons, Electric Stoves, etc., less **25** percent.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Special line of Wilton and Axminster less **10** percent to **25** percent.

Special line of Brussels and Tapestry less **10** and **15** percent.

Special line of Wool Squares, less **15** percent.

Made-up Squares in Brussels and Tapestry, less **20** percent.

Made-up Squares in Wilton and Axminster, less **25** percent.

BASKETS AND BABY CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

All Fancy Baskets, **10** percent.

Go-Carts, **10** percent.

Baby Carriages, Folders, Carriers, Baby Walkers, Invalid Tables, Baby Jumpers, and all Willow Goods, less **10** percent for cash only.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black Fancy Camel's-Hair at **$1.50** and **$1.75**, to clear less **50** percent.

2 pcs. Black Canvas at $1.25, to clear at HALF-PRICE.

Black All-Wool Grenadines, **$1.00**.

Black Check Wool Grenadine, **$1.50**.

Black Silk Grenadines, **$2.00**.

Black Silk and Wool Granite with Spot, **$3.00**.

Black Fancy Crepoline, **$1.50**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

A rich stock of Silk and Silk and Wool Grenadines, at **20** percent off.

All this season's latest importations, ranging from **75c** to **$3.00**, less **10** percent.

SPECIALS IN BOOKS.

FOR DISCOUNT SALE.

Fenwick's Career
The Vine of Libman
Angel of Pain
The Healers

Regular $1.50 for $1.20

Lady Betty Across the Water
Pam Decides
Edge of Hazard
Hearts and Creeds

Regular $1.25 for $1.00

We are selling all the latest books at Special Discount of 20%.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Old Hickory for Verandahs and Lawns; will stand rain and sun; less 10 percent.

14-453—Settee, Green Ash, **$26.50**, less **20** percent.

14-452—Small Chair to match, **$9.00**, less **20** percent.

7-82—Arm Chair, embossed leather, **$21.00**, less **50** percent.

7685—Arm Chair, embossed leather, **$26.00**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

61-144—Fumed Oak Settee, **$33.00**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

61-130—Fumed Oak Chair, **$12.00**, less **33** 1-3 percent.

6-121—Chair, Wea. Oak, **$7.50**, less **25** percent.

14-1912—Desk, Weathered Oak, **$48**, less **25** percent.

27-206—Desk, Weathered Oak, **$25**, less **20** percent.

46-45—Desk, Mahogany, **$24.50**, less **20** percent.

58-38—3 piece Parlor Set, Mahogany, **$106.00**, less **20** percent.

STERLING SILVER DEPARTMENT.

Odd lines of Mirrors, Brushes, Flasks, Manicure Pieces, Powder Jars, Scissors, etc., etc., less **20** percent.

Special line of Tea Sets, Tea Caddies, Toast Racks, Berry Spoons, etc., less **20** percent.

Special Lines of Tablespoons and Forks, Dessert Spoons and Forks, Teaspoons, Orange Spoons, etc., etc., less **10** percent.

CLOCK DEPARTMENT.

Special reductions from **10** percent to **33** 1-3 percent.

Entire stock of French Regulators, less **20** percent.

SILVER-PLATED DEPARTMENT.

Special Lines in Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Water Sets, Cake Baskets, Candelabras, Candlesticks, Pudding Dishes, Fern Dishes, Fruit Bowls, Cruets, Bread Trays, Waiters (all sizes), Chocolate Pots, Entree Dishes, Crumb Trays and Scrapers, Butter Dishes, Marmalade Jars, Syrup Jars, Salad Bowls, Soup Tureens, Cake Plates, Pie Plates, Children's Cups, Biscuit Jars, etc., to be offered at discounts from **10** percent to **33** 1-3 percent.

75 Pudding Dishes, regular $7.50, for **$4.00**.

30 Bread Trays, regular $4.50, for **$3.00**.

Special Tables with Odd Lines in Biscuit Jars, Fruit Bowls, Trays, etc., at HALF-PRICE.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

15 percent off a few lines of Refrigerators.

15 percent off the best Washing Machine, to introduce.

10 percent off best Water Filters, high and non-pressure Filters; makes water like crystal.

20 percent off Brass Hat and Coat Hooks, Child's Baths, Seamless Snow White Lined,

Steel China Toilet Jugs and Wash Basins, decorated, regular $6.00, for **$3.75**.

15 percent off Glass Shelves for Bath Rooms.

15 percent off French Cook Knives, all sizes.

25 percent off a few lines of best quality Granite Ware, enam. on steel.

Patent Dish Mops, regular 20c, for **10c**.

Never Burn Omelet Pans and Scrambled Egg Pans, for **15c**.

Mop Sticks, regular 15c, for **10c**.

Spirit Lamps, wickless, burns less spirits than ordinary U.S., price 75c, for **25c**.

Enam. Paint, ready for the brush, regular 25c, for **15c**; regular 50c, for **30c**.

Border Mowers, easy running, guaranteed Knives, for **$3.50**.

Steel China Candle Sticks, asst. colors.

Steel Toilet Stands, with Towel Bar, for family, military and camping; price **$1.75**.

Best quality Douche Pans, regular $2.25, for **$1.25**.

Bargains in Special Tables; useful household articles.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Entire stock of Thermometers, less **20** percent.

Special Tables of Thermometers, regular 50c and 60c, for **35c**, suitable for country residences.

2 Special Tables of Photo Albums, less **50** percent.

Special Tables of Burnt Wood Novelties, such as Glove Boxes, Photo. Frames, Placques, etc., etc., at HALF PRICE.

Barometers and Hydrometers, less **20** percent.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT

For the month of June special discounts will be given on all our different styles of Machines, price from **$22.00**.

We have received a lot of small Hand Single Thread Machines, prices **$1.50**, **$3.00** and **$8.00**.

Lock Stitch Hand Machine, **$14.00**.

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER MACHINES.

For years the public have been looking for a practical low priced portable keyboard typewriter; one that equals the high priced machines in capacity and quality of work, and excels them all in convenience; such a typewriter is the Blickensederfer, No. 5 and No. 7.

Prices, **$40.00** and **$55.00**. Telephone Up 261, and our agent will call on you with a sample.

TRUNK AND BAG DEPARTMENT.

A large lot of Suit Cases, Gladstone Bags and Club Bags, Bamboo Suit Cases and Telescopes. Hold Alls, at Special discount of **20** percent.

We have a full line of English Kit Bags, all sizes, linen and leather lined.

We also have a very large range of Cabin Trunks, from **$4.00** up.

TOY DEPARTMENT.

All Fur Toys, less **25** percent.

All Skin Horses, less **25** percent.

Small lot of Kid and Jointed Dolls, less **20** percent.

Small lot of Stuffed Animals, HALF PRICE.

Dolls' Trunks, less **20** percent.

Dolls' Furniture, less **25** percent.

A line of Drums, regular, 15c, 20c and 25c, for **5c** each.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY IN STATIONERY.

5 qrs. best Cambric Linen for **35c**.

125 Cambric Linen Envelopes, for **35c**.

200 only boxes Envelopes and Note Paper, regular 45c to $1.00, for **25c**.

Special discount of **20** percent on all our fine lines of Leather Bags, etc.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in White, Grey and Drab, 2 clasps; regular, 30c, for **25c**.

Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, in Tans, Pink, and Greens; regular, 50c and 65c, for **25c**.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Ladies' Black Thread Hose, all-over Lace, less **20** percent.

Ladies' Lace Tan Thread Hose, lace ankles, less **20** percent.

Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, and high neck and short sleeves, less **20** percent.

Boys' Navy and Cardinal Striped Jerseys, and Boys' Navy and White Striped Jerseys, less **20** percent.

PICTURE GALLERY.

Water Colors and Prints on the Screens, all less **50** percent.

In Addition to the Above Mentioned Discounts, we are Allowing an Extra 10 Percent Discount for Cash.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

THE NEW

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Charron Street, Point St. Charles,

Will be open for Public Inspection on
Friday, June 1. Saturday, June 2. Sunday, June 3,
From 1 to 6 p.m.

ALL INTERESTED ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Douglas Methodist Church

(Cor. ST. CATHERINE and CHOMEDY STS.)

REV. ISAAC NELSON

will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Streets.)

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor) will preach at both services.

Evening Subject, "How to Deal with Temptation."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church,

288 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

Service, 11 a.m. Preacher (the Assistant to the Pastor) MR. J. W. WOODSIDE.
Bass Solo by MR. MITCHELL.
Service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Pastor, REVD. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D.
Soprano Solo by MRS. F. F. PRIESTLEY.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. J. B. SAUNDERS, D.D., will preach at both services.
Morning Theme: "The Beauty of True Worship."
Evening Theme: "The Outlook for Christianity in the East."
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

Zion Congregational Church.

74th ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL—FLOWER SUNDAY

Appropriate Hymns and Anthems by children at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HORACE G. RICE, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

WELCOME

Royal Arcanum

LAURENTIAN COUNCIL

Will meet on MONDAY EVENING next.

SPECIAL INTEREST. KEMPTON RITUAL

The Representatives to the Supreme Council, Messrs. W. H. Whyte and J. B. Tresidder, will report.

RECITAL

...By the Pupils o'...

MRS. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE,
(School of Expression)
VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT,

Monday, June 4th, 8 p.m. ADMISSION, 25 Cts.

Go Next Saturday, June 9,

TO HIGHGATE SPRINGS WITH THE
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.
YOU WILL ENJOY IT!

The place is an ideal one for a picnic, the early summer is the most delightful time to visit the country, and the excursion is run under the most desirable conditions.

Train Leaves Bonaventure Station 8.30 a.m. Tickets - Adults, 80c. Children, 40c

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

KARN HALL, 468 St. Catherine st. West
Tel. Up. 775.
Matinee Daily at 2.15.
Summer Season. Entire change of programme weekly
Greater Success than Ever of
"THE OUIMETOSCOPE,"
Presenting Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs.
Popular Prices—Matinees, 10c, 15c. 300 seats for Ladies and Children, 10c. Evenings, 10c, 15c; reserved, 25c.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings, Water Colors and Statuary.

Open daily, (except Sunday).
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Dominion Square.
SATURDAY, 8 P.M.
WEEK NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN.
MR. F. J. MACNAMARA, Leader.
SUNDAY, 3 P.M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
Conducted by MR. C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary. Studies in the Life of Christ. Topic—'The Ministry of John the Baptist.'
TUESDAY, 7 P.M.
Bible Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.
Leader—MR. J. STUART JAMIESON.
All young men heartily invited.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN
MEETS EVERY
SUNDAY, at 3 p.m.,
TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Corner Logan and Papineau avenue.)
Distribution of Books.
Soloist—Mr. DUQUETTE.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 3rd June, 3 p.m.
Speaker—MR. W. H. BLACKALLER.
Soloist—MRS. JACOBY.

We want to be helpful to all. Our regular attendants like these meeting. A most cordial invitation is given to all. If you are from a strange land, COME.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

ELBERT HUBBARD

of "The Philistine" and Chief of the "Roycrofters" will deliver a

LECTURE on

"An Age of Commonsense"
in Stanley Hall
Monday Evening, June 4th,
8.15 o'clock.

Tickets at the uptown Star Office.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
QUARTERLY MEETING

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in their Rooms, at the House of Industry and Refuge, 691 Dorchester street, on MONDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m. Your attendance is particularly requested.

C. W. KING, Hon. Secretary.

W. C. T. U. (Central.)

The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, June 4th, at 3.30 p.m., in the new Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street. Mrs. Gemmell, of Glasgow, Scotland, (delegate to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention), will give an address on the B.W.T.A. in Scotland. Prayer Meeting at 3 p.m.

MAY REMAIN IN OFFICE

Present Harbor Board Likely to Manage the Port for Some Time Yet

It was rumored in harbor circles this morning that the government will not appoint the new Commission to succeed the present Trust for an indefinite time yet. Although the bill authorizing the abolition of the Harbor Board has passed the House of Commons, it is said that the Senate is likely to hold the bill over, as the Upper Chamber is not altogether in favor of the immediate change in the management of this port.

A gentleman who is in close touch with the federal authorities expressed the opinion to a 'Witness' representative to-day that there was now every probability of the old Commission remaining in office for some time to come. 'The government is simply flooded,' he said, with requests from scores of men desiring their appointment to the proposed board, and as the situation is more or less embarrassing to the ministers, they may, as a consequence, let the matter stand.'

Regarding the resignation of the government commissioners, it is reported that these will not be accepted yet, and that they will be requested to continue in office until such time as the Ottawa authorities may see fit to dissolve the Trust.

On 'Change and in shipping circles the possibility of the present Commission remaining unchanged was received with indifference.

An official of the Trust, when spoken to on the subject, said that, so far, the commissioners have received no definite information from Ottawa as to how long they are to remain in office. 'The Board has got down to business,' he said, 'and I believe that just so long as the affairs of the port are managed in a manner satisfactory to the government there will be no change.'

WILLIAM SHERRING,

Of Hamilton, Ont., the winner of the historical race at Athens, Greece, has just returned to his native town of Hamilton, Ont., and the Canadians have heaped upon him all kinds of honors, which were well deserved. There were fifty-eight of the world's best runners started in the race, Sherring reserved his strength to the last and came in an easy winner.

The martial spirit never dies,
Tho' latent thro' the lapse of years,
In every age new men arise,
Reviving all our waning fears;
Th new world greets the rising sun,
With Sherring's grit, at Marathon.

For Canada oft' to the fore,
Still shows her skill, held in reserve;
'A Paris Crew,' with well pulled oar,
Gave evidence of grit and nerve.
Her soldiers honored Britain's name,
A 'Hanlan' widely spread her fame.

For who shall tell what deeds were done,
In Africa, and on the Nile;
Or what enduring fame was won,
On burning sands. The weary mile
Was counted nought, when country's name,
Was linked with well known 'Bisley' aim.

A Sherring now, in front is seen,
With muscle tense, and swinging stride;
With powers reserved and vision keen,
Thews tough as steel; h's country's pride,
Recalls his hard-won victory,
The grit that made Thermopylae.

Not deeds of famous Paris crew,
Nor honors won with gun or oar,
Or other deeds we might review,
And honor from our garnered store,
Can match the brilliant victory won,
By Sherring's grit at Marathon.

Who vaunts that manhood's courage wanes,
Or heroes lag to win renown.
See one who courted toil and pains,
To win the valued Laurel crown;
Our country's pride; our country's fame,
Will still be linked with Sherring's name.

He well deserves his country's best,
And these her Bards, our homage bring;
To him, who in that mighty test,
Made Athens' vaulted Stadium ring;
We shout buzza for victories won,
By Sherring's nerve at Marathon.

JOHN McMASTER.

Wheeling, W.V.

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

May.
*31 6.00 p.m. " Ionian, Allan.
June
1 9.30 a.m. " Etruria, Cunard.
*1 6.00 p.m. " " Supplementary.

*Letters can be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m.
**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is 5.30 p.m.
*Letters for registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

BASEBALL.—Montreal arrive on the field late and forfeit their game with Rochester.—American and National League games.

LACROSSE — Shamrocks line-up for their game with Tecumseh this afternoon.

DOG SHOW CLOSING.— Toy terrier awards.—'Colla Sonsie' wins Provincial and open specials for the best dog in the show.

AUTO WARNINGS.—A few things that autoists should guard against.

BASEBALL

SECOND GAME WITH ROCHESTER WON UNDER PROTEST.

Rochester, N.Y., June 1.—Montreal won the second game of their series with Rochester here to-day, by seven runs to six, but, owing to the non-arrival on the grounds of the visiting team at the scheduled time, the game was declared by Conahan, the umpire, to be forfeited to Rochester.

Hardly had this announcement been made when the Royals arrived on the ground, and, sooner than disappoint the assembled spectators, Managers Buckenberger and Bannon agreed to play the game under protest from the former.

The refusal of the Royals to proceed to the ground in a conveyance driven by a non-union driver, was responsible for the delay. Finally, a start was made in another 'bus, early enough to reach the grounds in time for the game, but repeated accidents occurred on the journey, and at length the players were compelled to finish the trip in a one-horse vehicle, reaching the grounds immediately after the umpire's decleration.

Whether or not the game will be counted in the regular way or will remain forfeited will depend on the directors of the league.

The game was a poor exhibition on the whole, and was only redeemed by bright spots in places.

Whalen, in the box for the Royals, did some good work at times, especially with the bat, getting three hits in four times up. Massey also distinguished himself with the willow, and his two-bagger in the sixth brought in three runs.

Rochester scored in the fourth, eighth and ninth, and Montreal in the third, sixth, eighth and ninth.

A muff by Bannon off Wallace's fly in the ninth and two hits were productive of a couple of runs for Rochester, while Whalen's hit and two errors helped Montreal to score.

The score:

MONTREAL.

	A.B	R.	H.	P.C.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	5	2	0	1	0	0
J. Bannon, c.f.	3	1	0	3	0	2
Wagner, 3b	4	1	0	1	5	0
Huelsman, r.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Massey, lb	4	0	3	14	1	0
Jas. Connor, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Hartman, s.s.	4	1	1	1	6	1
Dillon, c.	4	0	0	4	0	0
Whalen, p.	4	2	3	1	2	0
Totals	35	7	7	27	15	4

ROCHESTER.

	A.B	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Duffy, c.f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Barclay, l.f.	5	1	0	2	1	0
Burrell, 3b.	3	2	2	3	3	2
Wallace, r.f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Clancy, 1b.	4	1	2	7	0	0
Carisch, c.	5	0	1	6	0	0
Loudy, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	1
O'Brien, s.s.	4	0	1	1	7	0
McLean, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Moran	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	9	27	8	3

*Batted for McLean in ninth.

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

Summary:—Two-base hit, Massey. Three base hit, Duffy. Sacrifice hits, J. Bannon, Wallace. Stolen bases, Carisch. Double play, Connore, Hartman to Massey, Wagner to Massey. First on errors, Rochester 2, Montreal 3. Base on balls, off McLean 3, off Whalen 1. Left on bases, Rochester 8, Montreal 5. Struck out, by McLean 3, by Whalen 4. Attendance, 1,350. Umpires, Conahan and Campau.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
At Baltimore—			
Baltimore .. .. 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2	6	0	
Jersey City .. .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5	7	1	
At Buffalo—			
Buffalo .. .. .. 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0—4	10	1	
Toronto .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	7	2	
At Newark—			
Newark .. .. .. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	3	
Providence .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	3	0	

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	21	9	.700
Jersey City	18	11	.621
Newark	17	14	.548
Rochester	15	13	.536
Baltimore	14	16	.467
Providence	13	17	.433
Montreal	12	21	.364
Toronto	10	19	.345

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—			
New York .. .. 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—6	11	0	
Philadelphia .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	1	
At Brooklyn—			
Boston .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	4	
Brooklyn .. .. 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 x—5	10	0	
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg .. .. 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 x—5	13	1	
St. Louis .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4	8	2	

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed; wet grounds.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	15	.659
New York	27	15	.643
Pittsburg	25	15	.625
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
St. Louis	20	23	.476
Cincinnati	17	27	.341
Brooklyn	15	37	.336
Boston	12	30	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	P.	P.
At New York—			
Philadelphia .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	7	7	
New York .. .. 5 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 x—10	10	2	
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 x—4	8	1	
Detroit .. .. .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	2	
At Chicago—			
Chicago .. .. .. 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	7	2	
Cleveland .. .. .. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	8	2	
At Boston—			
Washington .. .. 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—4	6	0	
Boston .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	0	
Second game—			
Boston .. .. 9 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 x—12	13	1	
Washington .. .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—8	9	5	

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	24	13	.649
Philadelphia	24	14	.632
Cleveland	22	13	.629
St. Louis	21	18	.538
Detroit	18	18	.500
Chicago	15	20	.429
Washington	15	24	.385
Boston	11	30	.238

AUTO WARNINGS.

With the advent of the automobile and auto-boat there are certain cautions necessary, and probably none more so than those to smokers who endanger themselves and their friends, not to talk of the car or boat, however careful they may be. It is not only the match thrown upon the floor of a car, or an ash from the pipe or cigar, but a smoker may unthinkingly stoop down to investigate his gasoline engine with a lighted cigar in his mouth, and the consequences may be very distressing. And if this warning is necessary to smokers, it is equally necessary to all who may think to investigate a gasoline engine after dark by the aid of a match, candle or lamp. It is well to remember that while certain gases rise others are heavy, and will lie in receptacles, and this is the case with gasoline, which is highly explosive when approached by any flame.

Gasoline tanks should be kept outside and the cars filled outside by day, or at least by electric light, and on returning from an evening run the lamps of the car should be emptied, and cleaned for their own sake as well as for general safety. It is important to have oily rags and other cleaning material kept in a tin pail, for they often take fire spontaneously. It is also well to keep buckets filled with water or sand on hand for any emergency.

CLOSE OF THE DOG SHOW

MOST SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION UNDER THE MONTREAL CANINE ASSOCIATION.

With the awarding of such of the special prizes as had not been settled, the seventh annual Dog Show, under the auspices of the Montreal Canine Association, came to a close last night.

Officials, exhibitors, and dog fanciers, generally, are unanimous in declaring the Show to be not only the finest ever held in Montreal, but a rival of some of the better known shows in the United States. Indeed, one well known collie man declared the collie class to be finer than anything of the kind shown in either Canada or the United States for a great many years.

Financially, also, the Show has been a success, the attendance at the evening sessions having been considerably above the average.

The biggest interest attaching to the specials was the award of the provincial cup, presented by Lord Strathcona, for the best dog in the show, bred in the Province of Quebec, and Messrs. Henry Morgan & Company's special for the largest and best specimen of any breed in the show. After careful consideration both of these went to 'Colla Sonsie,' of the Colla Collie Kennels.

Th Cochrane prize for the best brace in the show went to the same exhibitors, with 'Colla Sonsie' and 'Balmoral Rex.'

The Coulson cup, for the best team of four dogs, was also awarded to the Colla Kennels.

In the pointers specials, Mr. E. Outhet's exhibits carried off the bulk. F. & A. Stuart captured the St. Bernard specials.

'Cracksman,' the property of Mr. Imeleay, had the best of the awards for Irish terrier dogs under 12 months, and the Drumclaph Kennels won a majority in the bitches class.

The best bulldog in the show, 'Duke of Buckingham,' was awarded the special of the Bulldog Club of London, and the best bulldog shown by a lady, 'Draizel Terror,' received the 'Spratt's' special.

The Canadian Fox Terrier Club's special for the best smooth haired and the best wire haired fox terriers went to 'Alldon Cadet' and 'Champion Matchmaker' respectively.

The best brace of wire haired terriers in the show, for Mr. R. A. Allan's cup, were 'Neon Tide' and 'Sylvan Lucy,' shown by Dr. J. C. Nichol.

The following were the awards in the toy terrier classes:—

POMERANIANS.

Class 488—Dogs and bitches, under 7 lbs.—1, Amos R. Robinson, 'Southern Perfection'; 2, Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, 'Little Mary.'

Class 489—Dogs and bitches, over 7 lbs.—1, Wm. Wood, 'Dodo'; 2, Winfield Randall, 'Cleyo'; 3, W. Abinovitch, 'Beauty.'

PUGS.

Class 490—Novice, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. George Tyrell, 'Senora.'

Class 491—Open, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. George Tyrell, 'Topsey'; 2, Mrs. G. Tyrell, 'Senora.'

Class 491½—Winners, Dogs and bitches—Mrs. George Tyrell, 'Topsey.'

ENGLISH TOY SPANIELS.

Class 493—Open, dogs—Mrs. J. Withell, 'Zulu.'

Class 496—Local open, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. John Withell, 'Zulu.'

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

Class 497—Novice, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. Frost, 'General Nogi'; 2, Mrs. Frost, 'Musie'; 3, Mrs. Frost, 'Fi-Fi.'

Class 498—Limit, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. J. A. Pitt, 'Osborne Otakka.'

Class 499—Open, dogs and bitches—1, Miss Frost, 'Admiral Togo'; 2, Mrs. John Morrison, 'Mikado.'

Class 500—Local Open, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. J. A. Pitt, 'Osborne Otakksam.'

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

Class 502—Novice, dogs and bitches—1, H. Forget, 'Forget Prince'; 2, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Sport'; 3, G. B. E. Clement, 'La fine.'

Class 503—Limit, dogs and bitches—1, King Edward Collie Kennels, 'Fan'; 2, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Tinnie'; 3, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Sport.'

Class 504—Open, dogs and bitches—1, King Edward Collie Kennels, 'Ch. Oatlands Straight Tip'; 2, H. Forget, 'Forget Prince' 3, Capt. J. Mitchell, 'Tinnie.'

Class 505—Open, bitches—1, King Edward Collie Kennels, 'Fan'; 2, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Tinnie.'

Class 506—Winners, dogs and bitches—'Ch. Oatlands Straight Tip.'

Class 507—Local open, dogs and bitches—1, H. Forget, 'Forget Prince'; 2, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Tinnie'; 3, Captain J. Mitchell, 'Sport.'

TOY TERRIERS.

(Other than Yorkshire, not exceeding eight pounds.)

Class 511—Novice, dogs and bitches—1, D. Cadieux, 'Brodie'; 2, J. A. Meadows, 'Princess.'

Class 512—Limit, dogs and bitches—1, J. A. Meadows, 'Princess'; 2, D. Cadieux, 'Brodie.'

Class 513—Open, dogs—1, J. N. Chipchase, 'Rex.'

Class 514—Open, bitches—1, J. A. Meadows, 'Princess'; 2, H. Prevost, 'Duchess.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 516—Novice, dogs and bitches, under 25 lbs.—1, Mrs. P. Lane Quinn, 'Beauty.'

Class 517—Open, dogs and bitches—1, A. Almosmino, 'Ruddy.'

LACROSSE.

OFFICIALS FOR THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME AT SHAMROCK GROUNDS DECIDED ON.

The officials for this afternoon's game on the Shamrock grounds, between the Shamrocks and Tecumseh, will be Joe Lally, of Cornwall, as referee, and Bob Taylor, of Montreal, as assistant.

The Shamrocks will line up on the field as follows: Kavanagh, goal; Howard, point; Reilly, cover; McIlwaine, Kenny and Robinson, defence; Currie, centre; Hennessy, Hoobin and J. Brennan, home; P. Brennan, outside, and Hogan inside home.

With this team, although the Tecumsehs are a couple of weeks ahead with regard to training and practice, the Shamrocks can be relied on to put up a stiff argument. Mach is expected of Currie and Hoobin, who will be in their usual positions at centre and home respectively. Robinson, on the defence, will be covering Charlie Querries, and the result will be watched with particular interest. Kavanagh, in goal, is the centre of a great deal of the hope and reliance of the Shamrock supporters. A record crowd is expected, the match having more than usual interest, owing to the fact that on the last meeting of the teams, at Toronto, on Victoria Day, the Shamrocks were well beaten, and moreover, it is the first league match this season in which a Toronto team has appeared in Montreal.

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FOR the June Weddings, for the town or country home, no more magnificent or distinctive present could be imagined than a Metrostyle Pianola or a Pianola Piano. When other gifts are forgotten, or have become commonplace, these continue to give daily pleasure.

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If the mood is for light, bright melody, one can have selections from the best of the comic operas—not only the ones that were in vogue a year ago but *the reigning successes of to-day.*

Then, if something classical is called for, the Pianola Piano will respond with a brilliant bit of Chopin, a Rondo of Mendelssohn, or a tone-poem of Wagner, which will gain in interest when it is known that it is being played according to the personal interpretation of Alfred Hertz of the Metropolitan Opera House. This latter feature becomes possible only through the Metrostyle (which is not even approximated on any other Piano-player than the Pianola.)

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Gentlemen—Two years ago I purchased a 12 H. P. Motor for a whale boat of 30 feet by 9 feet beam. I have used her ever since, and found that the more she was used the more I liked her, and the better she ran, if that was possible. I have given her some very rough usage on Lakes Two Mountains, St. Louis and Champlain, and running down the Lachine Rapids—running her at one time as much as 36 hours on the stretch, without a stop, and never having any trouble with her. Your Motor is the easiest thing of the kind I ever had to take care of. All it needs is to be wiped off and kept clean, and it will always do its work, and do it well and strong. The only thing I can say about your Motor is, that it is all right, and is the best thing of the kind I ever saw.

To people who are thinking about getting a Motor—I would say get a Buffalo by all means, and nothing else.

Your very truly, D. LEGAULT, Chief of Police, Montreal.

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TRADE REVIEW

Extracts from Bradstreet's Trade Review:

Montreal.—Wholesale and retail trade has not been so brisk lately as early indications led merchants to believe they would be. The so far cool spring has affected the retail demand for spring goods of all lines, especially in the case of dry goods, in which sorting orders are inclined to be light. Hardware is moving fairly well and metals continue in active demand. A feature has been the sharp decline in tin prices which had been very high. The grocery trade is steady with a fair demand for staple lines. There has been some complaint about the slowness of collections and country remittances and there has been more applications for renewals than has been usual. But merchants are hopeful this state of affairs will not last. The make of butter and cheese is going to be large. The export demand is good and prices are high, a circumstance which it is expected will have a great effect upon country trade generally. The boot and shoe trade has, for the moment a quiet tone. Travellers are out with fall lines and a good trade is expected. The export demand for leather is active and prices firm. Hides are active and firm at the recent advance. Wools hold firm. The shipping trade continues very active. Exports of grain are heavy and there has been some increase in those of cattle during the past week.

Toronto.—The continuance of cold weather is still affecting the retail demand for spring and summer lines of dry goods and the sorting trade is a little quiet. Wholesale houses are, however, meeting a heavy demand for carpets and house furnishings. Orders for fall lines are only moderately heavy, as there are still some stocks left over from last season. Groceries report an improving demand for staple lines and all hardware lines are moving briskly. Heavy shipments of the latter are being made in the West and the demand from Ontario points is large. Collections are generally fair and from some quarters they are good. The outlook for Ontario crops is very promising, although some winter grain had to be ploughed up. The main trouble with which farmers will have to deal is with a shortage of labor. Fruit crops look well and live stock generally wintered in good shape. Country produce is coming forward freely. Choice butter and cheese are firm and eggs are higher. Grain prices, too, show firmness. New clip unwashed wool is coming in freely and is firm. Receipts of cattle are moderate and prices about steady. Hogs continue very scarce at all points and are quoted higher. Stocks of provisions are light and the demand active.

Winnipeg—There is a buoyant feeling to all lines of trade, which results largely from the splendid outlook for the crops. The grain is growing well with favorable weather, and conditions generally favor a larger crop than last year's. There is a fairly good sorting demand for all lines of wholesale goods, and retail trade in the country is reported active with values firm. Collections are generally good. The unusual brisk activity in hardware continues. Extensive building operations throughout the country are largely responsible for this.

Vancouver and Victoria—There is great activity in all lines of trade and commerce on the Canadian Pacific coast. The boom in the lumber camp trade and in other lines is resulting in a heavy demand for wholesale goods, and heavy shipments are being made to the interior. Values are generally firm. Demands for hardware lines are exceedingly heavy, and groceries are moving well. Prospects for the fruit crop are good. Provisions are firm, as also are dairy products. Collections and remittances are good.

Hamilton.—The trade outlook continues bright. The wholesale demand for seasonable lines is a little quiet, but retail trade is reported to be moving well. Local industries are actively engaged and collections are good. There is a good trade moving in all lines of country produce.

London.—Trade here and in the surrounding country is showing fair activity in all lines. Groceries are moving more briskly, and hardware trade is brisk. Crop prospects are good, and indications point to a very satisfactory summer and fall trade.

Ottawa.—Retailers report a fairly good business moving in all lines, although cool weather has had some effect upon the demand for light dry goods. Collections are fair, and the prospects are bright for a continuation of the healthy trade conditions.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, June 2, says of Montreal trade:

For the season all vegetation is backward, and farmers are fully three weeks behind in their spring work. Receipts of cheese and butter, however, are liberal, being considerably larger than for May, 1905, and excellent prices are being realized. There is little new to note in the trade movement. General remittances may be called fair to good, and only one failure is reported in the district for the week. The sugar market has recovered from the late decline; the present factory quotation for standard granulated in barrels being $4.10; the jobbing figure for new molasses is 30 cents. Rice is advanced this week 10 cents on the ordinary goods, and from 12½c to 20c in fancy kinds. Nearly all descriptions of dried fruits are in very light supply, and firmly held. Lambskins are advanced to 20 cents, and hides and calfskins are steady at the last advance. Leather rules very firm; the types made our last week's quotations of No. 2 mfrs. sole 20 cents instead of 26 cents. The metal market continues very active. Best Scotch brands of pig iron are quoted at $21.50, and domestic at $21; bars, $2 to $2.05. Turpentine and linseed oil are easier, and with new supplies of glass now freely arriving some decline in quotations is probable; leads and all pigments are very firm.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
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Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 1.—Cattle, receipts, 75 head; slow; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 1,500 head; active and 50c higher; $4.50 to $7.

Hogs, receipts, 5,100 head; active and a shade higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $6.75 to $6.80; pigs, $6.60 to $6.65; roughs, $5.60 to $6.90; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies $6.60 to $6.70.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 7,000 head; sheep, active and steady; lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, $5.50 to $7; a few at $7.10; ewes, $5.25 to $5.50.

Chicago, June 1.—Cattle, receipts, 2,000; steady to strong.

Beeves, $4 to $6; cows and heifers, $1.65 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.80 to $4.75; Texans, $3.70 to $4.45; calves, $5.50 to $7.25.

Hogs, receipts, 21,000; steady to 5 cents lower; mixed and butchers, $6.25 to $6.52½; good, heavy, $6.42½ to $6.55; rough, heavy, $6.25 to $6.35; light, $6.25 to $6.47½; pigs, $5.40 to $6.10; bulk of sales, $6.40 to $6.47½.

Sheep, receipts, 7,000; sheep, $4.60 to $6.35; lambs, $5.25 to $6.65.

PRESENTS FOR A PRINCE.

(From the London 'Evening Standard..)

The gift by the Government of Nepal to the Prince of Wales consists of two nilgal, two swamp deer, three sambhar, two ogrial, three white barking deer, two musk deer, three bhurrel, two thar, two leopards, two tiger cubs, one tiger, two bears, one rhinoceros calf, one elephant calf, one Tibetan mastiff, one four-horned antelope, three spotted deer, two hog deer, four weasels, five antelopes, six pheasants, and many other birds, and some snakes. The collection is now on its way from Calcutta.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, 31st May, 1906.

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☽ F.M. 6 ☾ L.Q. 13	JUNE	● N.M. 21 ☽ F.Q. 29				
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SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

The proposal comes from one who has the opportunity of watching the great and fruitful temperance crusade initiated and carried on with such zeal by Archbishop Bruchesi, that a testimonial be offered to that prelate which should have no denominational limits. The only objection that we can conceive of to such a movement would be a question as to how far it would be operative. The only merit of a testimonial lies in its spontaneity. An organized propaganda would vitiate it. Yet we all know how wide a gulf there often is between approving and acting, and it would be the reverse of a compliment if the subscription should turn out a failure. We are therefore not prepared to endorse such a move till we have evidence that this would not be its fate. It certainly would have that to commend it which our correspondent sets forth. It would create good feeling where there has been in the past too much estrangement.

A correspondent accuses the ministers of not working for temperance for fear of offending people. This is a serious charge, and he may possibly have seen reason for it. The reason why some ministers do not urge temperance very much from the pulpit is that their people are all total abstainers. He denounces a minister as unfaithful because at the time of the plebiscite he said to his people, 'If the liquor traffic 'is right, vote for it; if it is wrong, 'vote against it,' and asks us if we think that preacher was a John Knox or Elijah, or even Mr. Dowie. If we have to choose we should say he was Elijah, as that is exactly the way he spoke at a similar crisis.

Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, wants to value Niagara purely as a matter of dollars and cents. If as a world's wonder it is worth more millions to us than as a water privilege good and well. Let the Falls fall, for all he has to say. But if more millions can be made out of them by the manufacturers within wire length of them, then let Canada beware how she commits herself to any sentimental cry for the preservation of the cataract's traditions and scenic grandeur. In the days of our fathers Niagara was no mean motive power. In the past it proved one half of the motive of those who crossed the sea to see America. What barbarous curiosity-hunters our ancestors were to be sure, to go so far to see that a river falls where there is nothing to hold it up. They might have taken that for granted. It would have been something of a wonder to look at if the river did not fall under such circumstances. Mr. Cockshutt is a mighty power in the Manufacturers' Association. Perhaps he could get them to pass a resolution against the importation of Yankee susceptibility to nature's awfulness.

The suggestion of Whitsuntide or Pentecost, the pouring out of the Divine Spirit 'upon all flesh,' has occupied but a small place in the consciousness of the Church, or of the world. But its message has never been forgotten. The late Pope appointed very special prayers upon it for the spiritual revival of the Church, and, though the response may not have been very deep on the part of the Church in general, it has been no doubt genuine and earnest enough in many cases, and the answer will come. There perhaps never was a more general concord between Protestant denominations than in the recent behest from the leaders of all of them that to-morrow should be observed as a time of repentance for those errors which have kept the Church apart, and of prayer for conditions that may result in unity. The question of outward and formal union is wisely left in abeyance as one which it is premature to attempt to solve generally—with the certainty that when unity of spirit is complete it will find outward expression. It seems plain that unity can never come until the inward and real takes its due place, and the outward forms and formulas and politics which men mistake for religion shall be relegated to their proper place of subordination to the supreme fact of divine relationship. A recent sermon dealing with the subject matter of this proposal, preached from the suggestive text, 'I saw no temple therein,' took the ground that the outward forms of the Church were only temporary means to an end, which was the setting up of the Kingdom of God among men, and were destined to pass into full fruition therein. What was dead might be unchanging, but what was living must change. Therefore, to give custom and tradition as the reason for not subscribing to a call for united prayer for unity was to follow those of old who placed custom and tradition as obstacles across the way of life.

THE RICH AND BAD.

President Roosevelt's plea for discretion in wielding the muck-rake met at the time with a popular response. It is certainly right and wholesome that iniquity should be exposed. No doubt the general deduction from the fact that those attacked are rich and strong is that all the stuff that has been written about them must be in all particulars true. It must have been noted by most people, however, possibly with surprise, how very rarely large interests seek vindication by action for libel or slander. The extreme infrequency with which this is done in the midst of the most reckless and unbounded crimination cannot be held to prove that these criminations never in any particular overstep the truth injuriously, which is all that the law of libel demands of those who would appeal to it. We must therefore look for the reason of it elsewhere. One reason may be that men who are exhausted by the long strain of life would shun with horror the distress of a personal lawsuit. One reason may be that they would count on all the sympathies of a jury being against them and that their action would evoke and renew the hue and cry of the vituperative press. One reason may be in some cases that, while they might easily prove some charges false and secure punishment, they cannot afford any stirring up of their affairs, knowing that there are among them circumstances that would lay them open to public reprobation, and the very proceeding against slanderers on certain counts would imply the truth of the rest. But apart from any real dishonor on their part it may be that they well understand that in their complicated affairs there are thousands of things that can be misrepresented to the public and treated as crimes when they are really just the things they ought to have done. Whatever be the reason, it would appear that the rich men who have been attacked in point are practically defenceless.

We are far from accepting unquestioned such innocent denials as the Oil Trust has just put forth or from abating our ceaseless war against leagued oppression, but in so far as the persons attacked are the defenceless victims of their own wealth and prominence, the heroism and public spirit of the attacking parties and the villany of the attacked appear in a modified light. It is not clear that it is for the benefit of society to look on all its successful men as personally rascals. Most members of the community will be more or less conscious of envying the said successful men and most will admit on behalf of their neighbors, if not on their own behalf, that in their place they would very likely, for the sake of similar success, have done just what they did. The natural tendency is to turn the whole community into rascals. There was a time when 'scandalum magnatum,' the maligning of prominent men, was in English common law a special offence. Speaking evil of dignities took its place beside lèse majesté, or traducing the King. There is perhaps a philosophic rightness in such legislation, little understood in a time of democracy, which is inclined to be irreverent towards the powers which its own hands have set up. Walpole laid down the doctrine that it is the duty of a nation to protect from reproach the reputation of its public men. It is right, however, that the dignity won by ability should be maintained by integrity, and on the whole the man who does right in a position of prominence get his due of homage.

There seems to have been, in the United States, a turn in the popular feeling in the matter of denouncing the rich, although not in denouncing criminality wherever found, either in the unclean stock yards or in the rebating railways. Excesses injure even good causes. One of the magazines, a year or two ago, started out to expose the Standard Oil Company's alleged indefensible methods. This exposé was so popular that 'exposures' in general became popular with magazine editors, and they competed fiercely with one another in pursuit of 'gamey' game. It paid for the time being, and that was its sufficient justification in the minds of publishers, just as fond of ducats as Rockefeller himself. They overdid it, however. Mr. Pulitzer, the founder of the yellow press, is himself on the penitent stool, and is going to start a dignified journal. Indeed, it seems as though hysterical and howling journalism, whether daily, Sunday or monthly, was going into disrepute. There is far more strength in a judicial presentation of facts that respects everybody's rights than in baying to excite popular passions.

THE ATOMIC THEORY.

Dr. Johnson, in his presidential address before the Royal Society of Canada, took occasion to refer to two erroneous opinions which have got abroad as a result of the recent discoveries in connection with radium: 'One, of the vague popular char-'acter, that a fatal defect has been 'found in the basis of chemistry; the 'other, more definite, that the old atomic 'theory has been disestablished, and the 'death-knell of the atom rung.' He then proceeded to give the history of the conception of the atom in philosophy, in physics and in chemistry, as illustrative of the firm foundations on which the modern views are based. Whether the atomic theory is well or ill founded may be thought by many to concern only the chemists and the physicists, but there are practical grounds for believing with Lothar Meyer that 'it is desirable 'to know the exact grounds on which 'our knowledge rests, not only in the 'interests of those who specially devote 'themselves to such subjects, but also 'in the interests of the general history 'of civilization and the history of science 'in particular.' The most practical ground of all, of course, is the relation of the theory to modern industry. That the waste and refuse heaps in the world are being turned into enormous sources of valuable products is known to everybody, but it is not so generally realized that the chemists who are effecting these transformations achieve the results mainly by purely intellectual methods, involving the linking and unlinking of invisible and intangible atoms and molecules. Something more than a merely material analysis has been necessary for the synthesis or the building up of the complex substances which have been the triumph of modern chemistry. For the production in the laboratory of these complex substances, such as alizarin, there was needed not only a knowledge of the number and relative weights of the component particles of the products found in nature's laboratory, but their relative positions in the molecule had also to be intellectually presented to the imagination. It is hardly conceivable that without the modern conception of the atom in chemistry, the manufacture of thousands of derivative products would have been possible or thought of. To the historian of science, indeed, as well as to the working chemist, the removal of the conceptions connected with the theory—the atomic weights, valency and atom linkage—would abstract from the progress of the past century all meaning and introduce intellectual chaos. The recent statements of the physicists with regard to the atom have been supposed to tend in this direction, but, as Dr. Johnson points out, the experimental laws connected with the theory remain unchanged. The new conceptions may transform, but they cannot wholly overthrow, a theory which has proved itself a working theory of such vast power. It is also to be remembered that all along the highest exponents of the theory have kept in view the possibility of larger interpretations; their expositions have never been dogmatic. The possibility of the reduction of the number of the known elements has never been lost sight of; and the new views of atomic philosophy which have been advanced as the result of recent physical and mathematical research may be the premonition of such discovery.

THE NEW SPAIN.

Horror of Spain is perhaps engrained in English tradition even more deeply than the old antipathy against England's next neighbor, France, born of old wars about sovereignty and renewed by the more recent tussle with Napoleon Bonaparte. The antipathy in the case of Spain was religious. France was never associated, as Spain was, with the fires of Smithfield and the Armada's attempt to subject the English people to the bondage of Rome, as expressed by the Spanish Inquisition. Spain, of all countries, was for those reasons the most devoutly abhorred. With the new entente the English people will have much to discard. The schoolboys must no longer spout Tennyson's ballad 'The Revenge,' about the rough Sir Richard Grenville saying, 'We must 'bang these dogs of Seville, the children 'of the Devil, for I never turned my 'back on don or devil yet.' Macaulay's 'Armada' will be more permissible, because it expresses the joy of successful defence, and not the lust for blood and lucre of the buccaneer; while a quiet peep may be allowed into Kingsley's 'Westward Ho,' when no friendly Spanish eye is upon the reader. Past literature, boastful of conquest, whatever its merit, should never be allowed to change or prevent a friendship. Else could Great Britain and the United States never be friends, nor Great Britain and France. This is not the first time that England and Spain have joined hands. It was notably the case in the Peninsular War. But that was an alliance founded upon need, when Wellington, as Tennyson sings, '. . . . 'great and ever greater grew, Beating 'from the wasted vines, Back to France 'her banded swarms; Back to France 'with countless blows, Till o'er the hills 'her eagles flew. Past the Pyrenean 'pines . . . .' England, France, Spain, old foes who fought well in the past with varying fortunes, with success first on this side, and then on that, will now form a triumvirate of peace which will go far to preserve the peace of Europe and the world. The truth is that the world is coming to understand itself better. Means of communication are now so many that peoples see much more of each other than they were able to do in the past, and are rapidly in some parts, and slowly in others, discarding that hatred born of ignorance with which the tribes of men used to regard all that was foreign. The world's best men are all cosmopolitans, and not only preach, but practice, 'Peace on earth, and goodwill to men.' Peace is in the air, because of her many past martyrs. The Spaniards seem to have taken to their new queen with remarkable love and fervor, and the English cannot but like them the better for so doing.

Much that English-speaking people know about Spain is entirely out of date. Many, in fact, regard her as a hopelessly bankrupt nation, her people superstitious, priest-ridden and cruel, her government reactionary and her aristocracy as ignorant of the modern world and of modern movements as was their famous countryman of La Mancha. That there is a good deal of truth in this picture was some eighteen months ago acknowledged by the Spanish publicist, Senor Tarrida del Marmol. More recent authorities tell us, however, that there are marked signs of improvement on every hand. Spain, they tell us, was gradually recovering from a long period of financial and commercial stress when the war with the United States broke out. This robbed her of her protected colonial markets, at about the same time the protectionist policy adopted by France crippled her trade in wine, which for many years had been her chief export. It was then that Spanish producers and exporters saw that new markets must be found if utter ruin was to be avoided. The relative cheapness of production consequent on national poverty and the low international value of the currency, aided them, and before long headway was being made in the right direction. A remarkable feature of the revival was an increase of commerce with free trade England, and a decrease with protectionist France. A change in the nature of the products also resulted. Today England takes more than a third of Spain's entire export, and minerals, which stood third on the list of value, have now taken the pre-eminent place formerly held by wine. Imports from Great Britain and the United States are also rapidly increasing. The government is doing its best to rehabilitate the currency and to facilitate exchange, and has established branches of the Bank of Spain in London and Paris.

Better still, all parties are seeking means to relieve the chronic distress of the people. Major Martin Hume, who perhaps knows more about Spain than even the average Spaniard, and who recently has been telling the people of England something about the country, says that this distress is very real indeed, and that with the majority of Spanish workers the question is no longer of the amount of comfort in which they shall live, but of living at all. He thinks, however, that through infinite misery the evil is slowly working out its own remedy through stimulating production. Major Hume finds the Spaniards much less under clerical influence than is generally supposed to be the case. No one now, he says, fears the power of the ecclesiastic politically or socially, and amongst the bulk of the people there is absolutely no trace of religious bigotry. The bed rock of the anti-clerical movement is almost entirely industrial and financial, and is directed against the competition of the religious orders in industrial undertakings. Clericalism as a power is as dead as Carlism, which mainly depended on it; it is hated by the average Spaniard more than anything and the English marriage is accounted a victory of the Liberals and the people over ecclesiastical policy.

The Spaniards, according to the Major, are not superstitious like the Sicilians or the Southern Italians; they have not the deep basic religion of the British; they are either simply devotional or indifferent. Every Spaniard is an aristocrat. Poverty they regard as a visitation of God, and it flatters their pride that God should select them even for poverty. Nevertheless, the nation is making a more scientific study of sociology than either the English or French. Labor unions and socialistic organizations are growing in strength, minimum wages, limited hours of work, boards of arbitration, factory acts, sanitary inspection, the regulation of child wage-earning, will form the principal subjects of public interest in the future. Other writers tell us of increased demands for educational facilities in Spain and of free schools started by workingmen's associations. Improved methods of agriculture and mining and electric light and transfer plants are found in many parts of the country, and the telephone is in common use. Peaceable methods of reform are advocated by all responsible bodies, and in calling for justice to the 'producer' there seems to be an intelligent willingness to include as such along with the craftsman, the scientist, the scholar, the artist, the explorer, and all who truly labor for the benefit of the race. All of this goes to show that the idealist is not dead in Spain, but that Don Quixote has largely given up tilting at windmills and is becoming progressive. It is to be hoped that the influence of the Spanish 'Queen Victoria' will have a similar effect upon Spain as that of her great namesake on England. That the cause of peaceable progress will be strengthened, and that under her young king and queen, and, aided by the many fine traits in the national character, Spain may regain some of her ancient prestige, while leaving behind the ignorance and cruelty which were the main causes of her decay, is the hope of all.

MR. STUART'S MURDERERS

MEN WHO KILLED VICE-CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES AT BATOUM ARRESTED.

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, May 31.—The Viceroy has received news that the assassins of Mr. Stuart, the United States vice-consul at Batoum, who was killed on May 20, have been apprehended and have confessed that they were bribed to commit the crime, giving the names of the instigators, who also have been arrested. No details of the conspiracy are available.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY

TO BE COURTMARTIALED FOR SURRENDERING THE TORPEDO BOAT 'BIEDOVY.'

St. Petersburg, May 31.—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojestvensky is to be courtmartialed in connection with the surrender of the torpedo boat 'Biedovy,' May 28, 1905, at the battle of the Sea of Japan. The 'Biedovy' had Admiral Rojestvensky on board, wounded and insensible, and was endeavoring to escape from the scene of disaster and make her way to Vladivostok when she was overhauled by the Japanese and surrendered.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The Trinity term meting of the Corporation of the Bishop's College, will be held in the council chamber, Lennoxville, on Thursday, for the purpose of considering, and, if necessary, taking action upon, the appointment of a principal, in succession to the late Principal Waitt. The trustees of the college and the council meet at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and the corporation at noon.

SIR SUMMER.

When conquering Summer stalks the street
His eyes are eyes of fire,
The pavement burns beneath his feet,
Men droop before his ire;
But yonder, out upon the land,
His manners are not these:
He is a courtier mild and bland
Beneath the maple trees.

He throws his buckler on the grass,
Unclasps his sheathèd blade;
He doffs his helmet and cuirass,
And lounges in the shade;
His pennon, fastened to a bough,
Is fluttering in the breeze:
He is at home and happy now
Beneath the maple trees.

No furious rage disturbs his breast,
No fever heats his brain;
Right cheerily he takes his rest
And views his glad domain;
His lady seated by his side,
His children on his knees,
His heart expands with joy and pride
Beneath the maple trees.

He hears the happy farmer folk
Who toss the fragrant hay;
Blessings upon him they invoke
And beg of him to stay
The music of the feathered choirs,
The murmur of the bees,
Are sounds of which he never tires
Beneath the maple trees.

He hums a sweet melodious tune;
His hand a garland weaves,
He talks the while he feasts at noon;
His laughter shakes the leaves
He tells of conquests in the south,
Of triumphs overseas,
Of realms redeemed and deeds of drouth
Beneath the maple trees.

He shouts and holds his jolly sides
And strikes his lusty thigh,
To think of how Sir Winter hides
His face when he is nigh,
Or bow with city exquisites
His swagger disagrees:
Thus glad Sir Summer gaily sits
Beneath the maple trees.

I know where I can find his bower
Upon a wooded hill,
Where I can pluck his favorite flower
And bathe within his rill;
And thither I will take my flight,
And loiter at my ease,
And pay my homage to the Knight,
Beneath the maple trees.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

VIRGINIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Virginian, which has just reached port, has on board the following saloon passengers:—

Mr. T. Allison, Mrs. Allison, Mr. R. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Barrett and maid, Mr. W. J. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Andrew Bell, Major-General Berger, Miss E. M. K. Bingham, Mrs. Birt, Miss Birt, Mr. H. Bower, jr., Mrs. Bower, Capt. R. F. Bowles, Mrs. E. Wingfield Bowles, Mr. J. Breakey, Mrs. Breaker, Mr. Ian Breakey, Miss A. H. Breakey, Miss Alyme Breakey, Miss Helen C. Breakey and maid, Mrs. J. L. Brodie, Miss E. F. Brodie, Mr. Fayette Brown, Miss M. Brooks Brown, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Henry Clay Corson, Mrs. Corson, Mr. W. Couper, Mr. W. E. M. Crawley, Mrs. Crawley, Master A. Crawley, Mr. Clifford Crewe, Miss F. E. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Miss Dawson, Mr. W. Delany, Col. W. Drury, Dr. Von Eberts, Dr. Fielding, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Dora Gibson, Miss M. Grondin, Mrs. L. Graham, Mr. J. R. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Guthrie, Master Guthrie, Mr. A. F. W. Hayward, Mrs. Hayward, Master Hayward and maid, Miss M. Hilton, Mr. T. E. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Master S. Hodgson, Mr. J. N. Hone, Miss E. Hone, Bishop Holmes, Mrs. Holmes and two children, Mr. C. E. Howard, Mrs. Leigh Hoskyns and maid, Mr. J. T. D. Hutton, Miss E. Hutton, Miss Edith James, Mr. H. Juling, Mrs. A. L. Kemp, Miss H. Kemp, Miss F. Kemp, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Nannette Kennedy and two maids, Miss J. M. Klugh, Lieut. M. L. Lambert, Miss Langran, Mr. A. B. Lewis, Mr. A. A. Lister, Mr. J. de Longueuil, Dr. Macpherson, Mr. G. Maillet, Mrs. Maillet, Mrs. H. Markham, Mrs. Markham, Mr. J. W. Marshall, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. S. Martin, Miss A. McCrea, Mr. J. S. McLennan, Miss McLennan, Miss B. McWhinney, Mr. H. P. Mostyn, Mr. E. Napier, Mr. H. O'Sullivan, Mr. O. O'Sullivan, Mr. H. M. O'Sullivan, Captain Paley, Mrs. Allan Parker, Miss A. Parker, Rev. Dr. Patrick, Mr. W. R. Peacey, Miss E. M. Peacey, Miss O. Peacey, Mr. H. G. Pratt, Miss Pym, Mrs. Rathbun, Lieut. A. H. Roberts, Mr. A. R. Rutherford, Mrs. Sainsbury, Mr. William Scully, Mr. G. D. N. Sharp, Mr. Soloman, Miss Sparks, Miss S. Sparks, Dr. Spooner, Mrs. Spooner, Miss L. Spooner, Miss M. Stanley, Mr. Stanway, Mrs. Stanway, Miss Stanway, Mr. H. W. B. Swabey, Mr. F. T. Taglavia, Mrs. Taglavia, Mr. R. R. Taylor, Mrs. Adam Taylor, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mr. J. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. C. Todd, Mr. L. G. Tolson, Mrs. Tolson, Miss E. Tolson, Mr. A. ax, Miss Tupham, Mr. W. V. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Miss V. Turner, Miss J. R. Turner, Master N. C. Turner, Mr. Tuzo, Mrs. Tuzo, Mr. A. G. Verrault, Rev. C. E. Ward, Miss A. Webb, Mr. J. Wheatley, Miss F. Whatley, Mrs D. B. White, Miss E. V. Wilson, Mr. Freeman Wright, Miss Yates, Mr. W. Yuile, Mrs. Yuile, Master J. Yuile

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, June 1.—Baron von Breck has succeeded in forming a new cabinet which includes three Germans, two Czechs and two Poles.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.

The quarterly communion service will be held in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church at seven o'clock to-morrow evening.

The John Murphy Company Limited

We Close Daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, June 2, 1906.



A June White Sale.

We don't know anything that would add more to the popularity of this store than a sale of white in June, especially this year, when there is such a tremendous demand for white materials. In fact, this demand is now so great that had we not made provision for this sale months ago, it never could have been held.

Although each day will have special offerings of its own, the values given on everything in white will be such as shall excite you extraordinary interest.

A SALE OF 1000 APRONS AT **.50**

Worth up to $1.00.

Housemaids' Aprons in ten different styles, all English makes with bibs and frills of embroidery across front and over shoulder, some are more elaborately trimmed than others, having bibs both inserted and tucked, also the flounced skirt, all are full length and width. Regular prices up to $1.00.

Special Monday, **.50**

IRISH LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED BLOUSE PATTERNS, Worth $4.00 to $6.00 } MONDAY **$2.75**

Only 30 of these Blouse Patterns, each one of real fine Irish linen and embroidered by hand. They are the makings of exquisitely beautiful blouses, worth two or three times their cost on Monday. The patterns themselves just as they are being worth $4.00 to $6.00.

Monday **$2.75.**

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Appointments—TEL. UP 1185.

A NOVEL MISSIONARY MEETING.

The young people of St. Matthew's Christian Endeavor Society enjoyed one of the most practical and interesting missionary meetings ever held in the history of the society on Monday evening. The Chinese Department, under the leadership of Miss Maud Fish, had charge of the meeting. This department conducts the Chinese Sunday-school on Sunday mornings at ten o'clock, and, wishing to bring before the congregation the work that this school is slowly but surely accomplishing, they had their Chinese pupils supply the programme. The following are some of the Scripture passages which were given by the scholars: Psalm xxiii., Wong Sue; Psalm c., How Sing; Matt. v., 1-12, Charlie Hum. In addition to the above, Lee Lung repeated the commandments, Hung Sim gave a selection of Bible words, and Lee Lin spoke for a few minutes on the goodness of God. Possibly the most interesting part of the meeting was the singing in English of gospel hymns by the Chinese pupils: Long Hong, 'Saviour, more than life to me'; Hoo Wing, 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' and Wong Fauh sang, 'When Jesus comes to reward his servants.' Not only was this hymn appropriate, but the fact that he played his own accompaniment on the piano so greatly interested and astonished the audience that after singing five stanzas he was compelled to appear again, and he gratified the large assembly by playing and singing the Chinese melody, 'Safely through another week.'

The Rev. Mr. McDonald spoke briefly to the teachers and pupils, after which refreshments were served by the teachers and the meeting brought to a happy termination by the singing of the Torrey-Alexander hymn, 'Stand up, stand up for Jesus.'

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

A short organ recital will be given by Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam after service on Sunday evening, June 3, with the following programme:—Marche Pontificale, Lemmens; Nocturne in D, Goss-Custard; Symphony, No. 6, in G minor, 1st movement, Widor.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds Association acknowledges with thanks:

Collected by Miss Elsie Michael:

Mrs. Morris Michaels	$2.00
Mrs. Moritz Boas	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Lagowitz	1.00
Mrs. Rose Jacobs	2.00
Miss Rosebud Michaels	1.00
Miss Bertha Michaels	1.00
Mr. Jack Levi	1.00
Mr. Nathan Michaels	2.00
Mr. Abraham Michaels	2.00
Mr. John Michaels	1.00
Mr. Louis Margolese	2.00
Mr. Berthold Marcuse	1.00
Mr. A. E. Morris	1.00
The Misses Allan	1.00
Mrs. A. Douglas	1.00
Mrs. Fry	1.00
Mrs. E. F. Hebden	1.00
Mrs. T. J. Howard	1.00
Mr. Geo. Kbol, jr.	3.00
Mrs. C. E. Moyse	5.00
Mrs. John Murphy	2.00
Mr. Jos. Rielle	1.00
I. H. N. Society	5.00
Miss Agnes Stewart	1.00
Mrs. J. Cradock Simpson	1.00
Mr. C. Wotherspoon	1.00

Subscribers of 25 cents each: Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Jas. Aikman, Jas. M. Aird, Mrs. Anderson, H. Brady, W. V. Benedict, Mlle. F. J. Bisaillon, Mrs. Maria M. Byrne, Betty Britton, Marjorie Britton, Mrs. E. Martin Bullock, M. H. Browning, Mrs. F. Briegel, Lily Barry, Mrs. Cunliffe, Cunningham & Wells, M. K. C. Carson, S. E. Carson, Kelvyn Carson, R. A. Dunton, Dr. E. Merrill Desaulniers, Mrs. Downs, A Friend, Wm. Gray, Chas. C. Gurd, Miss Giles, John Harper, Mrs. W. Hagar, Rev. E. M. Hill, D.D., J. E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, W. A. Lilly, Mrs. J. W. Loud, Mrs. E. Lafleur, Amiot & Lecours, H. McLaren & Co., Mrs. J. McGoun; Miss Dorothy McClatchie, the Gurney Massey Company, McDonald & Wilson, Mrs. Allan Macduff, Mrs. F. W. Molson, Master Masterman, C. E. Neill, D. Ouimet, Isabel Oliver, Mme. Arthur Pari, Walter Paul, Mrs. J. Rogers, Miss M. Rough, Mrs. E. A. Robert, Robins, Appleton & Co., the Misses Smith, Ethel Seath, Mrs. Alex. Strachan, Mrs. M. L. Sterns, Mrs. G. H. Thomas, C. D. Tylee, Miss Wainwright, Mrs. N. Woodger, E. L. Wood, J. T. Williams, Evelyn Woods, Geo. C. Wells.

GRACE DART HOME

Mr. Henry Dart this week acknowledges some generous subscriptions, which almost complete the sum required for the Grace Dart Home:

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ross (annual)	$100.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Yuile (annual)	100.00
Guaranteed by Mr. J. B. Picken	250.00
Annual subscriptions—	
John T. Bolt (annual)	10.00
John Rogers	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Davidson (annual)	5.00
	375.00
Previously acknowledged	$468.00
	$843.00
Rev. W. T. Halpenny (annual)	2.00
Rev. E. McManus (annual)	1.00
Total	$846.00

COUNCIL OF ARTS

MESSRS. GOUIN, McCORKILL AND ROY WILL ATTEND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The programme for the distribution of prizes of this council, on Wednesday, June 13, in the Monument National promises to be very interesting. Professor Goulet, who has charge of the musical programme, will have the pupils of the Solfeggio class sing the 'Benediction of Swords,' from the opera 'Les Huguenots,' and the 'Wedding March,' from 'Lohengrin.' Prof. Goulet will also give a violin solo. Mr. Thomas Gauthier, the president of the council, has received so far, answers from the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Gouin; the Provincial Treasurer and Secretary, the Hon. Messrs. McCorkill and Roy, accepting the invitation of the council to be present. These gentlemen and other distinguished citizens will address the audience. The admission to this soirée and to the exhibition is free, and the public is cordially invited to be present. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the work of the ladies' dress-cutting, sewing and hat-making classes.

AN APPEAL.

The work of the Charity Organization Society has become identified with the economy and right direction of relief. Will those who are going out of town for the summer now remember the poor who are 'left behind,' by sending small contributions to be administered by this society for interim help, during the months when the regular relief giving agencies are closed. The difficulty of meeting this need during the summer seasons when 'out-door relief' is discontinued to a large extent, and so many charitable individuals are away from the city, is a great and recurrent anxiety to the secretary. A 'special relief fund' of three hundred dollars would, with careful management, cover the four months from June 1 to the end of September. The secretary will be most grateful for an early response, and if notified by telephone will send for subscriptions. All donations would be gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the Charity Organization Society, 98 Bleury street.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

The Rev. R. D. White, M.A., vicar of Mordone, England, will preach in St. Jude's Church, at the evening service, to-morrow. Mr. White was at one time rector of Chambly and chaplain to the late Bishop Oxenden.

A THOUSAND CARS

A BIG ORDER FOR THE ANGUS SHOPS TO TURN OUT.

The C. P. R. has just placed an order for a thousand new box cars to be built at the Angus shops.

The cars are to be of the ordinary thirty-ton type, and will represent an expenditure of some eight hundred thousand or nine hundred thousand dollars. This brings the total of this type of cars now on order up to two thousand.

DOMINION PARK.

Dominion Park will be opened this afternoon, and the management has made arrangements for the handling of a great throng of people. Everything that could be done to make the opening an auspicious one has been accomplished, and all that remains now is the operation of the park and the pleasing of the people. Besides the peramanent features at the park, such as the scenic railway, the old mill, the 'shoot the chutes,' the Johnstown flood, the infant incubator, etc., there will be fresh attractions each week, most of which will be of an aerial nature. For the opening week there will be the Nehrens, who do some daring work on the double trapeze, while the Wizard brothers give a very funny comedy act on the triple bars. The chief attraction will be Duss and his famous band. This band has made a name for itself throughout the United States, although it made its first mark only five years ago when it played a season of 128 evening concerts in New York city, a record for any band or orchestra in the metropolis. Two concerts will be given daily, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and the programmes have been arranged with an idea of pleasing all tastes. The following is the programme arranged by Mr. Duss for this evening.

(Part I.)

Overture, 'Il Guarany. (Gomez.)
Berceuse de Joslyn. (Godard.)
Characteristic piece, 'The Brownies' Frolic.' (Duss.)
Duo, 'Miserere,' from 'Il Trovatore.' (Verdi.) Mr. Bert. Brown, cornet; Mr. P. C. Funart, euphonium.
Polish Dance. (Scharwenka.)

(Part II.)

Grand Operatic Potpourri. (Arranged by Duss.)
Gavotte, 'L'Ingenue.' (Arditi.)
Popular music from 'Woodland.' (Luders.)
Valse, 'Morning Journals.' (Strauss.)
Scotch Fantasy, introducing all the popular Scotch airs. (Godfrey.)

THE OUIMETOSCOPE.

Mr. L. E. Ouimet is opening up a Ouimetoscope exhibition in London, Ont., to give the exact duplicate of the fine moving pictures shown in Karn Hall in this city. Mr. Fred. Howarth, the manager of the Karn Hall entertainment, leaves at once for London, to open the show in Small's theatre next Monday. The programme at Karn Hall next week will have among the special features the odd humorous freak, the adventures of a man in a nightmare, known as 'The rarebit fiend.' Among the other pieces will be 'The gay washerwoman,' 'The modern brigand,' Chauncy explains,' 'Flat dwellers,' 'Stolen by gypsies,' 'Scottish games, and many others, making a bill of twenty numbers, including new illustrated songs.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Embro, June 1.—The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, which meets here June 6-11, will be of exceptional interest. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. T. Gunn, M.A., has been very prominent in the jubilee debt campaign, and both he and his people will do everything to make the gathering a success. The chairman, the Rev. J. B. Silcox, of Toronto, will deliver the annual address from the chair on the evening of the opening day. The first hour every morning will be spent in a service of prayer and praise, when a sermon will be preached. Those who are expected to take this appointment are the chairman and the Rev. Messrs. Horace G. Rice, Montreal; W. R. Harvey, Stanstead; J. P. Gerrdie, Stratford, and T. B. Hyde, Toronto. Church Union will be specially at the front, in view of the probable union of the United Brethren with the Congregationalists, and the larger movement now being discussed between Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists. The question of reorganization will also be considered. There is a general desire for a Dominion Union, with a special denominational secretary or superintendent. The Home and Foreign Missionary Societies, College, Publishing and Provident Societies, will also meet during the course of the Union in their annual meetings.

The Rev. J. L. Brooks, of Lingfield, England, is expected to be present as the English representative.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

MR. LANCASTER'S BILL REPORTED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 1.—Mr. Lancaster's bill for the better protection of the public at railway level crossings in cities, towns and villages, was reported to-day in a slightly amended form by a special committee of parliament. The effect of the measure as redrafted is that the railway companies will either have to protect all such crossings or else, if they wish to save themselves from the payment of damage claims in cases of accident, obtain an order from the Railway Commission declaring protection unnecessary. In this way when damage actions come before the courts the onus of proof will be on the railways to show that they had complied with the law. A year is given them to comply with the provisions of Mr. Lancaster's proposed law.

EXCHEQUER COURT.

Mr. Audet, registrar of the Exchequer Court, is in the city to-day to take evidence in cases before that tribunal.



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MASON & RISCH, MORRIS & LEACH PIANOS Sold Cash or $7 monthly.

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Luxuriantly appointed rooms fitted with every known convenience.

Manicuring, Massage, Electric Vibrassage.

If every lady in Montreal knew how well the washing of family linen was done at the

TOILET LAUNDRY?

"The Laundry That Knows How,"

there would be an appreciable decrease in the number of "Blue Mondays" throughout the city.

290 GUY ST. Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received up to and including June 15, 1906, for the dredging required at the following places in the Province of Quebec during the present year: Doucet's Landing, L'Assomption River and Berthier channel.

Combined specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 30, 1906.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

JOSEPHINE TERRANOVA ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF KILLING HER AUNT.

New York, June 1.—Josephine Terranova was found not guilty of the charge of the murder of her aunt, Mrs. Concetta Reggio.

The girl murdered her uncle and aunt some months ago. It was brought out at the trial that the couple had made a slave of her since she was ten years of age. While she was still a child, the uncle hd outraged her, the aunt assisting him. Some time ago she was married to a young Italian. Her happiness lasted twenty-two days, when the uncle told her husband of his former relations with her. The husband turned his young wife out in the street. Smarting under her wrongs, she procured a dagger, went to her uncle's house and killed him. The aunt interfered and met a like fate. The girl was first charged with the murder of the two, but eventually the charge of murdering the uncle was dropped.

The jury was evidently affected by her story, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

BURNED IN A BARN

BOY WHO TORMENTED A CAT LOST HIS LIFE.

Terrebonne, Que., May 31.—Narcisse Briere, a lad of five years of age, and a companion of the same age named Drouin, tied a package of paper to a cat's tail and then applied a match. The cat ran into a hay barn and the boys followed. The hay took fire and before young Briere could get out the flames surrounded him and he perished. The barn was burned as well as several other small buildings owned by Drouin's father, who is a neighbor of the Briere family.

EARL GREY VISITS TORONTO JAIL.

Toronto, June 1.—His Excellency Earl Grey, after attending the meeting at the City Hall this morning, and advocating jail reform, went to the Central Prison and made a searching investigation into its management. The Governor-General, after a very thorough inspection, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with all he had seen, and assured the warden that he had been convinced that any aspersion with regard to the discipline and management was unfounded.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

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Sold Everywhere.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

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Large Assortment Just Received.

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(Opposite Bible House.)

LOVELL'S

Montreal Directory

For 1906—1907.

The Publishers respectfully inform the public that their Agents have finished taking the NAMES of the Citizens for the Directory for 1906-7. It being exceedingly difficult to arrive at absolute accuracy in the spelling of names, in consequence of the difficulty of securing agents speaking the two languages, they earnestly request those who take an interest in the Directory, and are anxious to have their names, address and business printed correctly, to call at their office on

Tuesday, the 5th of June

and see the proof sheets, in order to their final correction.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Ltd, Publishers, 23 to 29 NICHOLAS STREET.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Senator Cox, President of Canada Life Gives Some Interesting Testimony

HE PREDICTS LOW RATE OF INTEREST ON MONEY.

Toronto, June 2.—Senator George A. Cox, the most prominent witness yet to appear in the insurance investigation, was again in the witness box yesterday afternoon for two and a half hours. An extra large number of insurance men was present, and they took an intense interest in the proceedings. Mr. Shepley, K.C., Dominion Government counsel, did the examining. Witness was examined again as to investments of the company, the call loan question, and the rates of interest on money.

Mr. Cox said that the Canada Life had invested in the Dominion Coal Company, and the coal company had leased to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. The Canada Life holds $100,000 of first mortgage bonds of the latter company.

Mr. Cox said that he only held from 1,000 to 2,000 shares of Dominion Coal stock at the very most. This was not a controlling interest. As far as he knew, no other officials of the company or members of the firm held shares of Dominion Coal stock. It was possible that Mr. Wood was interested in Central Canada Loan Company.

Mr. Shepley asked if witness had recommended to anybody the stock of the Dominion Coal Company.

Mr. Cox replied that he never recommended any stock to anybody. This was a rule that he had persistently adhered to.

Mr. Shepley asked if the Canada Life had been in the habit of pledging its credit for the purpose of lending money.

It was frequently done, frankly admitted the witness, who drew attention to the fact that the company's monthly income was from $500,000 to $600,000. It had never occurred to the company that they were doing anything improper in anticipating an investment. His opinion of Dominion Coal and Steel stock was that it would sell some time at from 150 to 200, and that the Canada Life Company will make a handsome profit on the stock of that company which they hold.

'First endured, then pitied, then embraced,' Mr. Shepley thought, could be applied as the attitude taken by the Canad Life toward the principle of pledging its credit for the purpose of lending money.

'Possibly! Possibly!' laughed Mr. Cox, who seemed much amused at the novel form of the question.

Mr. Shepley asked if it was not true that call loans were not very profitable for the Canada Life to make, because all they could get was the interest.

'It is sometimes an advantage to make a call loan when you cannot make the others,' said Mr. Cox. 'Iw you refuse them then, you can't get them when you want them.'

Since he has become president, the witness said he had endeavored to turn more to the permanent class of investments.

The fact that Senator Cox was largely interested in the companies with which the Canada Life was making investments and stock transactions was taken up by Mr. Shepley. Mr. Cox said that his view was that his being connected with these different companies was an advantage to the Canada Life because he could give the latter company much valuable information whenever it was needed.

Mr. Shepley asked if the Canada Life Company was not entitled to the full time of Mr. Cox.

'They only pay me $15,000 a year,' exclaimed Mr. Cox. (Laughter.) 'No, sir; I cannot give all my time and energies for $15,000 a year—no more than you would.' (More laughter.)

Witness declared that the company was 'very dear' to him, and had been doing good to the country.

Mr. Shepley—'All roads lead to Rome.'

The Insurance Department, witness said, had advised the Canada Life to dispose of its holding of Dominion Coal and Steel stock. This had not been done yet, because the stock had not reached a point where a profit would be realized. In making investments the company had been guided by Mr. A. Bruce, its solicitor. 'He has kept us right for fifty years,' said Mr. Cox.

Mr. Shepley asked witness some questions about the American business of the company.

Mr. Cox said that they had been given notice that they might be asked to appear before the Armstrong Insurance Commission, but they had never been called.

Mr. Cox said he had policies in thirteen different companies altogether. Of these three are mutual companies, one Scotch, one American and the other Canadian.

Questioned about quinquinial dividend payments to participating policyholders ,witness said he had expected a $1,750 bonus from an English Company this year, but he just received a letter from the company in which they had informed him that in order to strengthen the reserves of the company the management had decided to skip the quinquinial payment this year. Mr. Cox said that he thought more of that company on account of their taking the course they did.

Mr. Shepley—'That company is entitled to the sincerest kind of flattery—they folowed your lead.'

This comment caused the witness to have a hearty laugh.

The Canada Life, Mr. Cox said, had about $30,000,000 of money investments, but the average rate of interest was decreasing year by year. He declared that forty years from now the rate of interest will be so reduced that money will be borrowed at two and a half percent.

Mr. Cox quoted the following list of companies which have sometimes skipped their quinquinial payments to policy-holders:—In 1901, the Life Assurance Company; in 1901, Citizens' Company; in 1895, the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Company, and in 1901 the British Empire Company. But with the latter company, he said, it only applied to the Canadian business.

'Just because you and I are policyholders,' added Mr. Shepley.

'I don't know why they have done it,' said Mr. Cox, 'but I am going to find out.'

Referring to his assertion that the rate of interest on money was gradually decreasing, Mr. Cox said that on the first little house he built he borrowed $800 and paid twelve percent interest on it. He paid five percent interest to a solicitor for getting the loan in addition. This solicitor afterwards became county judge.

'Was that in Jerusalem?' asked Mr. Nesbitt, counsel for the Canada Life.

'No,' answered Mr. Cox, 'it was in Peterborough.'

DEAF MUTES TAUGHT TO SPEAK

EXHIBITION AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MACKAY INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the managers' and superintendent's reports showed that the past year had been most successful. The treasurer's report showed a gratifying balance to the credit of the Institution. Attendance during the past session had been larger than ever, and the work was actually being cramped for lack of teaching and dormitory space, making it necessary that a new wing be added to the building if the work were to expand at all. 75 pupils (41 boys and 34 girls) were in attendance last year, and of these 47 were taught speech, 13 instructed orally, and the remainder were blind. The blind have been taught to cane chairs, and their work, and that of the deaf-mutes in shoe making and carpentry was a revelation to those who visited the workshops yesterday. Mr. J. E. Merrit, of the Y.M.C.A., has kindly conducted physical exercises in the school gymnasium, which had been much appreciated. The Rev. E. Bushell and the Rev. J. G. Clark had looked after the spiritual welfare of the children during the past year, and Messrs. D. W. Ross and Arthur Macfarlane had given monthly magic lantern evenings.

During the proceedings the Hon. Robert Mackay gave an address of appreciation of the work of Mrs. Ashcroft, who for over 25 years had been superintendent, and as a mark of the gratitude of the directors, presented, on their behalf, a handsome gold watch and chain to Mrs. Ashcroft.

The exhibition of reading, writing, recitation and such branches of learning, was the strongest proof of the efficiency and loving work of the teaching staff, and many in the audience were amazed at the cleverness of those who, having lost one sense, were making splendid use of the others. Examples of lip-reading and a conversation between a blind boy and a deaf-mute were given by the scholars, as were also some recitations in sign-language. Mrs. Granger kindly gave two solos, the second one being given at the same time in signs by some of the pupils who had not the power of speech. Some cases of stammering corrected showed how much progress had been made along that line.

The president, Mr. David Morrice, commented upon the year's work as reported, and laid stress upon the need of increased subscription to allow of additional space for the pupils. In the superintendent's report, Mrs. Ashcroft had said, 'an extension to the building is most desirable, the sitting capacity in the dining-room and the girls' study room being quite inadequate. If the extension were built, we could also have a hospital ward, where a case of contagious sickness could be isolated. We need, too, a lecture hall for holding annal meetings, chapel services, etc., and I hope that the voluntary subscriptions of wealthy citizens towards this object will enable us to extend the sphere of our operations and that those possessing wealth will recognize the claims of the Mackay Institution.'

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. David Morrice.

Vice-presidents, the Hon. Robert Mackay, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith and Mr. Abner Kingman.

Directresses, Mrs. F. Wolferstan-Thomas, Mrs. Robert Mackay and Mrs. J. W. Mackedie.

Secretary-treasurer, Mr. George Durnford.

Honorary physicians, Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, Dr. H. M. Church, Dr. C. H. Church, Dr. F. G. Finley, Dr. W. G. Byers, oculist and aurist; Dr. J. M. Jack, dermatologist; Dr. H. S. Birkett, laryngologist; Drs. J. C. and H. G. S. Nichol, dentists.

Life governors, Mrs. Robert Mackay and Mrs. H. Mackenzie.

Board of management, president, vice-presidents, directresses, Miss Learmont, Mrs. J. W. Mackedie, Miss Murray, Mrs. D. P. Penhallow, Mrs. C. I. Root, Mrs. W. Sutherland-Taylor.

INCINERATION TROUBLES

Owing to a wordy discussion over the suspension of Mr. Archer Cornellier, the meeting of the Incineration Committee was drawn out until half-past six o'clock.

Mr. Cornellier is an employee of the Western stables, and was suspended by Foreman Turner for placing hay in one of the box stalls when warned not to do so. Aldermen Duquette and Mercier were inclined to support Mr. Cornellier's case, and expressed the opinion that the foreman had acted too hastily. Other aldermen, however, were in favor of the foreman's action.

A lengthy discussion followed, and it was finally decided that his reinstatement should rest with Superintendent Leguerier.

Mr. E. Lemay was appointed secretary of the committee in place of Mr. Pierre O. Leviere, who will take a position in the treasurer's office.

The Aeolian Company:

Gentlemen,—I am perfectly amazed at the artistic results obtained with the Metrostyle Pianola. Sonorously excellent, shading varied, variations in tempo, nothing is lacking. It is the most perfect photograph of a superior pianistic execution. Not to my recollection have I ever heard a similar affair.

RAOUL PUGNO.
(Brilliant Pianist.)

There are over forty different Pianoplayers now on the market.

Only one has received the endorsement of the world's greatest musicians.

Only one is as well-known in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg as it is in New York or San Francisco.

Only one has the Metrostyle, which insures artistic expression in addition to correct technique.

THAT ONE IS THE PIANOLA.

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NORDHEIMER'S,

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Steinway, Nordheimer, Pratte, Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach and Lansdowne Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Any instrument sold on moderate monthly payments, so that one may be enjoying its benefits while it is being paid for.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir William Hingston has returned from Ottawa.

Mrs. Alex. Woods and family will occupy a cottage at St. Rose this summer.

Mrs. Lawrence Davis, Selkirk Avenue, will spend the summer months at Como.

Colonel and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams have returned from Toronto to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Breakey and family, of Quebec, have returned from a trip to Europe.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Carson and family will spend the summer at their home on the Island, St. Rose.

Prof. and Mrs. Colby have left the city, to spend the summer months at 'Carrolcroft,' Stanstead.

Mr. Leonard Tilley, of the Bank of Montreal staff, London, Ont., has been transferred to Montreal.

The marriage of Mr. Alister Mitchell, of Montreal, and Mrs. A. M. Palit, takes place to-day in New York.

Mrs. D. Forbes Angus and family leave town next week for their summer residence at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Lady Laurier entertained at a bridge party on Thursday afternoon in honor of her guests, Mrs. Lemieux, of Montreal, and Mrs. Power, of Halifax.

The marriage of Miss Laura R. Barlow, daughter of Mr. J. R. Barlow, to Mr. Barnard R. M. Burger, will take place on June 19th, at 5 o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. D. Gillies, formerly of Montreal, have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. McLennan for some time since their arrival in Vancouver.

Mrs. A. C. Hudspeth, formerly Miss Muriel Evans, will receive on Monday and Tuesday afternoons of next week, for the first time since her marriage, at 267 Mountain street.

KING'S BENCH

TWELVE TRUE BILLS RETURNED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Twelve true bills were returned yesterday afternoon by the grand jury in the Court of King's Bench as follows:—John H. McDougall, two indictments, one for theft and another for obtaining goods under false pretences; Henri Lamaire, theft; Mortimer Gleason, shopbreaking; homas Vindetti, libel; Alphonse Auley and Hermisdas Spenard, theft; Joseph H. Superior, selling obscene pictures; Osias Bercusson, selling and exposing obscene pictures; Joseph Dauna and Gus. Lambert, attempting to steal from person; Wilfrid Belanger and Joseph Couture, shopbreaking; Alexandre Duclos, shooting with intent to murder, and Joseph Barry, theft.

In the case of Alexandre Duclos, who is charged with shooting with intent to kill Alphonse Desrosiers, Mr. N. K. Laflamme, counsel for the accused, asked that the trial be deferred until June 8, in order to permit the medical examiners to report on Duclos's mental condition. The request was granted by Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste.

In the case of Roy and Superior, who had been released on bail, pending their trial, they failed to respond when their names were called for arraignment, and bench warrants were issued against them.

The grand jury will make another return to-day, when it is expected that they will decide upon the case of James Hackett, charged with the murder of Edith Ahern at Ste. Cunegonde. Messrs. O'Sullivan and Rondeau, who have undertaken the defense of the accused, are ready to proceed with the trial at once.

RACING ON THE STREET.

An accident was caused by the reckless driving of two cabmen on Notre Dame street east, on Thursday night. The cabs, apparently racing, were going east at a furious pace, and, when just opposite Belle Rive Park, one of them collided with a buggy, driven by Mr. Charles Couture, of Lagauchetiere street, and containing Mrs. Couture also. The impact was so great that Mr. Couture's horse was thrown bodily to the ground, the buggy turned completely over, breaking the shafts and two of the wheels, while Mrs. Couture was thrown out and sustained a couple of nasty gashes on the neck and face. The other cab drove on without stopping

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The real estate transfers registered in the city and suburbs during the past week amounted to $252,942.

The principal individual sales were: Elm avenue, Westmount, vacant land, Lizzie Baird to Mrs. H. J. Ross, $2,021. 17 to 19 Winchester street, Westmount, houses of stone and brick, Emery Lesperance to Mrs. E. V. Chaplin, $6,175.

Notre Dame street east, the corporation of St. Thomas Church to John Thomas Molson, $10,000. Delorimier avenue, Nos. 266-268, brick house, F. L. Sylvestre to Alfred Henri, $3,500.

Nos. 35-43 Beaudry street, houses of brick and stone, Hormidas Rheaume to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, $8,450.

Nos. 245-247 Craig street, wooden houses estate Michel Laurent to Jacob Franklin, $8,790.

Nos. 557-561 Wolfe street, houses of wood and brick, Mrs. J. Lesperance to Marcel Gravel, $2,500.

Ontario street, vacant land, Ulric Savard to Damien Lalonde, $2,859.

Nos. 344-354 Visitation street, brick houses, F. L. Sylvestre to Mrs. Myer White, $19,000.

Nos. 461-463 Lagauchetiere street, brick houses, Mrs. J. G. Wood to Mrs. Asher Pierce, $5,000.

Nos. 208-212 Sanguinet street, houses of wood and brick, Mrs. J. Montferrand to Armand Goyer, $12,000.

Nos. 166-172 City Hall avenue, brick houses, F. L. Sylvestre to Mrs. Myer White, $19,500.

Nos. 8-10 Drummond street, brick house, M. J. Carroll and others to John H. Kenohan, $3,750.

No. 1058 Dorchester street, house of brick and stone, M. Chevalier to Henriette A. Budden, $16,500.

No. 49 Mackay street, house of stone and brick, J. E. M. Whitney and others to Mrs. Alfred E. Howe, $6,250.

Nos. 776-778 Craig street, houses of brick and stone, W. Alex. Mackay to G. F. Maguire, $22,000.

368-378 Rivard street, brick houses, Marie Louise Fortin to Mrs. D. D. Girard, $5,300. 602-606 Droiet street, brick house, the sheriff of Montreal to Mrs. Camille Lamarche, $2,350. 783-789 1-2 Sanguinet street, houses of wood and brick, estate Pierre Leclerc, to Pierre Leclerc, jr., $6,625. Same property afterwards re-sold to Mrs. P. Leclerc, sr., for same price.

782-784 St. Urbain street, house of stone and vrick, Euclide Gauthier to B. Alexander, $6,500.

926 St. Denis street, house of stone and brick, Mrs. P. Leclerc, sr., and others to Joseph Versailles, $7,725.

Nos. 656 and 568 Papineau avenue, brick house, Dorsine Bourbonnais to Damase Belanger, $3,000. Nos. 376-382 Lafontaine Park, house of wood and brick, Joseph Cadieux to Mrs. Charles Larin, $6,500.

443 Centre street, house of wood and brick, Pierre Sageot to Patrick Polan, $2,600.

2133-2143 St. James street, houses of stone and brick, Alfred DeSeve to Joseph Menard, $7,000.

1509-1511 Simard avenue, house of stone and brick, the Ideal Savings & Land Company to David Mayo, $3,150.

Gaspe street, house of wood and brick, Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to Treffle Dubois, $3,200. St. Urbain street, house of stone and brick, J. A. Guilbault to David McEvers, $7,500. Mance street, house of stone and brick, J. L. A. Racine to Basile Paquette, dit Lavallee, $7,000.

Gaspe street, house of wood and brick, Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to Paul Bourdrais, $6,000.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE MAN KILLED BY FALLING WALL.

At the inquest held at the Morgue yesterday, the summoned jury gave a verdict that the death of Joseph Collette, of the Ware Advertising Company, upon whom the cornice of the building at the corner of 51 St. James street and Victoria Square, fell, was due to a fracture of the skull, but that no person was criminally responsible for his death. The jury added that signs of warning should be placed upon buildings which were unsafe. The witnesses examined by Coroner McMahon were employees at work on the building, who testified that they were going to lower the cornice the next day, and that it seemed secure enough. Some pedestrians told of the falling of the cornice. Collette was buried to-day by the Ware Co. in the lot of the Union National Francais in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

Ottawa, June 1.—Both the Western Assurance Company and the British American Insurance Company have given notice of applications to Parliament this session for an increase of capital, and an increase of directors, and other amendments to their charter.

An order-in-council has passed approving of the new rates recently imposed by the Montreal Harbor Board on the unloading, storing, and loading of grain.

The Imperial Service Medal has been granted by His Majesty to the following persons in the Canadian Public Service: John Black, lock laborer, on the Williamson Canal; Michael White, lock master on the Welland Canal, and F. X. Bilodeau, messenger in the Agriculture Department.

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Canada-Jamaica Steamship Company, with an authorized capital stock of $350,000, and head offices in Montreal. The names appearing in the charter are those of Messrs. H. F. White, George W. Marsh, of Toronto; Charles Hart, E. Mitchell and S. J. Lehuray, of Montreal. The company is formed to take over the business now carried on by the firm known as The Canada-Jamaica Steamship Company.

LACHUTE ELECTRIC LIGHT

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON THE DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

Mr. Justice Curran rendered judgment yesterday on the merits of the important case of Palliser vs. Hamelin et al., in which a number of incidental proceedings were dropped.

This was a dispute concerning the supply of electric light in the town of Lachute.

Palliser, having acquired the privileges of the Royal Electric Company at Lachute, complained of encroachments on his rights by defendants, who, in their turn, installed a plant in the same locality for the same purpose. The amount of damages claimed was $17,550, and Palliser asked in his conclusions: 1st. That it be declared, defendant's have no right, authority, or privileges to use the streets or thoroughfares for the carrying on of the electric lighting business. 2nd. That they have no right to cary on such electric light business in the town of Lacaute, for commercial, domestic or municipal purposes, or for any purpose. 3rd. That the poles and apparatus of defendants in said town be declared a public nuisance. 4th. That subject to the will of the Legislature of Quebec, plaintiff has the sole right to operate an electric light plant in said town, and he pays for damages, and that an order issue for the removal of defendant's poles, etc.

In rendering judgment, the Court held that Palliser has neither more nor less, than the statute granted to the Royal Electric Company. This company had the right, but not the exclusive right, to install their poles, wires and general equipment for electric lighting, etc., in the town of Lachute. Palliser's pretension, that he has the sole right is untenable. Defendants are lawfully, in possession of their own equipment, they were, legally, authorized by the resolution of the Council of Lachute to erect their poles, etc. As Palliser's claim for damages, because his territory was illegally invaded by defendants, falls to the ground. But he was first in possession, and, by law, defendants are bound to exercise the privileges granted them, in such a manner as to do him the least possible harm. It was proved that thepoles and wires of defendants were so placed as to interfere with those of Palliser and constitute a danger, and also that, at certain points, defendants' wires were introduced into private houses in a very dangerous manner. Acting on the jurisprudence established by the Court of Appeal, the learned judge held that a distance of three feet should be left between wires. The defendants in this case did not observe that note in dealing with the rival company. There was no specific proof of damage, but the Court, acting as judge and jury, awarded Palliser two hundred dollars, for the troubles caused him by defendants, and ordered efendants within six weeks of the rendering of this judgement, to so alter the disposition of their poles and wires that there shall be at least three feet between their wirs and those of plaintiff, and that where defendants' wires are introduced into private dwellings, they shall be so arranged as to prevent their falling, at any time, on the primaries of plaintiff. Defendants are condemned to pay costs of suit as instituted.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Victorian	Liverpool	Montreal
Sylvania	Liverpool	Boston
City of Vienna	Philadelphia	Glasgow
Lord Charlemont	Montreal	Swansea
Virginian	Montreal	Liverpool

VIRGINIAN'S ARRIVAL.

A large number of people thronged the Allan line wharf at 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to witness the arrival of the turbine steamer Virginian, after her splendid run from Moville to Rimouski with the mails.

Among those present to congratulate Captain Vipond on his arrival were Messrs. Andrew Allan and George Hannah. During her passage from Rimouski to Montreal she was delayed two hours at Crane Island, owing to the insufficient depth of water due to the ebbing tide. Captain Vipond regards this portion of the river as dangerous to vessels of the Virginia's size and draught of water.

There were nearly two thousand souls on board, including the crew. The saloon passengers were largely Englishmen bent on business or pleasure, while among the second-class were many prospective settlers of the West.

NOTES.

The Allan line steamer Pomeranian, from London and Havre, for Quebec and Montreal, arrived at Quebec at 12.20 p.m. yesterday, and is due in Montreal at 2 o'clock p.m. to-day. There is a number of French families on board for the northern part of Quebec, and also several passengers from London bound for the North-West.

The Allan line R.M.S. Tunisian, from Liverpool and Moville, for Quebec and Montreal, via Rimouski, sailed from Moville at 2 p.m., yesterday, with 55 first, 348 second, and 1,086 steerage passengers.

The R.M.S. turbine SS. Victorian, of the Allan line, from Montreal and Quebec, for Moville and Liverpool, via Rimouski, arrived at Liverpool at 4 p.m. yesterday.

MARRIED.

NASH — FORWARD — At the bride's home, near Chesterville, Ont., on May 31, 1906, by the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, Thomas S. Nash, C.E., of Ottawa, to Jennie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Forward.

DIED.

GAVEY — At Hamilton, Ont., on May 17, 1906, Gertrude E. Gavey, aged 20 years, 8 months and 17 days, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Gavey, of Grand Greve, Gaspe.

Grove, Gaspe.

Remains were brought to Gaspe and interred in St. George's Cove burial ground. Deeply regretted. 'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

TEES — On June 1, 1906, at his residence, No. 60 Edmonton street, Winnipeg, Man., James Tees, of The Tees & Persse, Limited.

STIMSON.—On May 30, 1906, Edith Parker, wife of Dr. Daniel M. Stimson and daughter of the late Dr. Willard Parker. Funeral services will be held at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth street, Broadway, New York, on Friday afternoon, June 1st, at 5 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

BETHUNE.—In loving remembrance of Sara D. Bethune, who died June 3, 1905.

This lovely flower, so young and fair,
Called home by early doom,
Came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

A BANK MERGER

Bank of Commerce Absorbs Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown, June 2.—Yesterday the amalgamation of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island with Canadian Bank of Commerce went into effect, the latter paying over $678,024, which was deposited to the credit of the shareholders of the former. The local management remains with Cashier J. M. Davison, under the direction of an advisory board, made up from Merchants Bank of P.E.I. directors.

The official circular of the Canadian Bank of Commerce announcing the transfer contains the following:

The agreement for the purchase of the assets and business of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island took effect on 31st ultimo, and the following branches of that bank have now become branches of The Canadian Bank of Commerce:—

Alberton, P.E.I.—Mr. W. R. McKie, manager.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Mr. J. M. Davison, manager.

Montague, P.E.I.—Mr. H. H. Lowe, manager.

Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. G. W. Sutherland, manager.

Summerside, P.E.I.—Mr. J. F. McMillan, manager.

NEW STOCK ISSUE.

New York, June 2.—At a meeting of the directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company it was voted to issue $2,100,000 additional common stock, to be offered to stockholders of record of June 11 at par, on basis of one share new stock for each ten shares now held. New stock is for the purpose of payment for extensions to St. Paul and Lake Minnetonka.

NEW BRANCH BANKS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce advise that the following branch banks have been opened:—

Quebec, Que.—Mr. W. H. Dunsford manager.

Weyburn, Sask.—Mr. J. D. Bell, temporarily in charge.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., June 2.—Flour—Ontario—Firm; exporters bid $3.15 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.20. Manitoba—First patents, $4.40 to $4.60; second, $4 to $4.10; bakers, $3.90 to $4. There were no sales on the call board to-day.

Wheat—Ontario—No 2 white 83c bid C.P.R.; No. 2 mixed, 82c bid C.P.R.; offered at 84c, G.T.R. outside.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern offered at 85c, Point Edward; 84c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37c bid main line west; 39c out of store, Toronto; No. 2 mixed offered at 39c, to arrive, Toronto.

CHEESE SUPPLIES SHORT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 2.—Supplies of old Canadian cheese are very short, and the arrivals of old and new are rapidly absorbed at an advance of two shillings on the week. Choicest old white is quoted at 66s to 68s; colored, 64s to 67s; new white, 60s; colored, 58s.

The bacon market is quiet, but steady. No. 1 is quoted at 60s to 64s; No. 2, 59s to 63s, and No. 3, 50s to 52s.

WHARVES BECOMING CONGESTED

The C. P. R. sheds on the wharf are congested with freight owing to the lack of teams to haul it to the cars and to the various points in the city for which it is destined. It was reported that the teamsters are gradually returning to work but the teams on the wharf yesterday were comparatively few.

MR. PRICE AS ORGANIST.

At the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow Mr. C. E. B. Price, Mus. Bac., will enter upon his duties as organist.



OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.

The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.

CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.

Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

Westmount

Properties all yielding large returns for sale

10 Flats - Rental, $3,380.
8 Flats - Rental, $1,800.
4 Flats - Rental, $1,260.

Call and get full particulars and permits. Offers received by

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

'Phone Main 3261. Night—East 3745.

WANTED, CLERK WITH SOME Experience for an insurance office. Apply to P.O. Box 2033, City.

WANTED, GENERAL CLERK. APPLY by letter to the LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, 112 St. James street, stating age, experience and references.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET for summer months, on shore of Lake Memphremagog, near Knowlton. For particulars apply COOK & MASTER, Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED, SMART YOUTH, ABOUT years of age, for office. Apply in handwriting to Export Department, MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS Co.

Best Kidney Remedy Known To Science

For pain in the back—scanty urine—highly colored urine—irritated bladder—irregular bowels—bad stomach—there is nothing that will bring such quick relief and so certain a cure as FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These marvelous tablets are nature's natural remedy for irritated or weakened kidneys. They act directly on the kidneys—soothe the irritated membranes—clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and help them to new vigor with their work.

Often kidney trouble is not due to any organic defect in the kidneys. If the bowels are constipated—if the skin does not throw off the tissue waste of the body—then these impurities are carried to the kidneys. In a vain endeavor to rid the system of impurities, the kidneys are overworked—the blood vessels are dilated—the nerves inflamed. That causes a host of kidney troubles.

Fruit-a-tives
OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

not only heal and strengthen the kidneys but they also increase the action of the skin, and act directly on the liver, thus curing the constipation.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the natural and logical cure for all kidney troubles. They are made of fruit and tonics—are pleasant to take—and a guaranteed cure when faithfully used. 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.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

Addresses by the Revs. W. T. Halpenny and E. E. Scott at Missionary Anniversary.

Smith's Falls, Ont., June 1.—At the Methodist Conference missionary anniversary last night a most enthusiastic meeting was held. The addresses of the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, in charge of the French work in the Province of Quebec, and of the Rev. E. E. Scott, were of a high order. Mr. Halpenny said:

We have here in Canada a great task on our hands, that of welding into one the diverse elements that are found on Canadian soil. We have here, side by side, the great Anglo-Saxon race and the great French race, and each has its distinctive merits, which must be conserved in the nation. If we wish to work harmoniously with out fellow-citizens of French origin we must sympathize with them. To do that we must know them, we must know their history, their aspirations and their literature. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said: 'For every great name of English origin you can mention in the history of our country, I will mention a great name of French origin.' This is true. Garneau, in answer to the taunts of his English-speaking companions said: 'I will write a history of Canada which will show what my race has done for the building up of our nation. In writing his history he accomplished his purpose and has rendered his country a truly patriotic service. As to literature, we hear those days the name of Cremazie frequently mentioned, who was he, what has he done? We ought to know, he was a Canadian author. Take for example his poem on the 'Thousand Islands.' He says:

'When Adam and Eve were driven out of Eden the angels took up the garden to carry it back into heaven. As they went they let fall little portions. They fell into the St. Lawrence river and thus formed the Thousand Islands.' This may be bad geology, but it is good poetry.

The Rev. E. E. Scott, in a comprehensive address with reference to Christian stewardship, said: Next to the spiritual endowment of Christians, the most colossal question on the top of the earth was to get Christ-lordship of the money of the Church acknowledged. It was not a larger income we needed but a radically new conception of the Christian's retaliation to his money. The trouble today was paganized money within the church. Paganism says 'What is mine is my own,' Christianity says, 'You are simply a steward.' Paganism says, 'I can do what I will with my money.' Christianity says, 'If you spend a single dollar on selfish purposes it is an embezzlement of trust funds.' The Church of this continent puts seventy-one dollars in the bank to hoard and rush for every dollar it gives to missions. The Methodist income on this continent is five hundred millions annually. One-tenth of this by a low Jewish standard would be fifty millions. How much do Methodists give for all purposes? Less than twenty millions, and the whole enginery of the Church of God must be moved on that other thirty millions that belongs to God. Neither can we give our tenth to God and be as infidel and luxurious as we please with the other nine-tenths. The one-tenth is simply an acknowledgment that the ten-tenths belonged to him. The Church to-day proceeds on the assumption that Christians do not wish to give their money to God and that it must be got out of them in spite of themselves. Hence the church appeals to emotion, to the spirit of emulation, to the stomach, and the love of music, to buy a little money for the cause in place of appealing to conscience and principle. These unworthy methods should be swept out of the church fromf Halifax to Vancouver, and our people be taught that Christ's plans are measured down over their business and bank account, and certainly over the work of the minister and missionary. The church must appeal to the highest motives to reach the highest success.

The Rev. J. G. Shearer, of the Lord's Day Alliance, provoked great enthusiasm in a closing address. Mr. C. Walter Cate, K.C., of Sherbrooke, Que., presided. The large church was crowded to the doors.

The Rev. Melvin Taylor, who was yesterday elected president of the Montreal Conference, was born at Clarenceville, Que. He was ordained and received into full connection in the Methodist ministry in 1878.

Mr. Taylor has been uniformly successful as pastor, as an evangelist, and as an organizer. He has acted as financial secretary of the Perth and Montreal districts, as secretary of Conference, and in 1902 was a delegate to the General Quadrennial Conference. During the past year he has been chairman of the Montreal district.

The approval of a scheme for the establishment of the Montreal Church Extension and Relief Fund by the Conference last year demanded an organizer, and Mr. Taylor was selected to undertake the work. Having been stationed at Mountain Street Church for four years, and at Centenary Church for four years previously, he knew the city well, and the standing of the different Methodist communities in the city. His entire ministerial career has been spent in the Montreal Conference, and since coming to the city he has given much time and thought to the relief and extension of the Methodist cause. The Conference approved of the recommendation of the provisional extension committee and the majority of the district representatives, that Mr. Taylor should be the leader of the movement, in addition to the pastoral work of Mount Royal Avenue Church, where he is now stationed.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT.

Louis Malo claimed $12.26 damages from A. Monette on account of hidden defects in a house purchased from him. Monette called in warranty J. S. Lamarche, from whom he had himself purchased the property, and Lamarche, in his turn, called in J. Daniel, the contractor who originally built the house for him. Mr. Justice Archibald yesterday held the different actions to be well founded, the result being that the last defendant, Daniel, must pay the damages, estimated at $1,000.

In the case of A. M. Fayad vs. A. Aboud, the plaintiff, a Syrian, claimed from defendant a sum of a few hundred dollars held by him under a power of attorney from the brothers of his (plaintiff) deceased wife, Sultana Ghorra. This case revealed the curious fact that Aboud and his wife, married in Syria, had lived only one day together, after which the young woman returned to her parents. Subsequently Sultana Ghorra came to Canada, where she died after having saved a few hundred dollars, which her two brothers attached as being her sole heirs. The husband then took out the present action against the agent of his wife's brothers, basing his rights on the claim that he and his wife had been married under the community régime. The Court dismissed the action on the ground that there was no legal heir between Fayad and Aboud, and the husband's recourse was against his wife's brothers, to compel them to make an inventory.

Wishing to open a cigar and tobacco store in Montreal, O. Marchesseau contracted with Jones Bros. & Co., of Toronto, to furnish him show cases, fixtures, etc., and later on he took out an action claiming $430 from Jones Bros. as damages caused him by delay in delivering the goods. The Court held that, besides the fact of accepting the loan of other fixtures from Jones Bros. pending delivery of those ordered, Marchesseau had failed to established the damage, and his action was dismissed.

IN VIEW OF THE NEW JAIL

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS VISITED THE PRISON.

The Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Public Works, accompanied by Dr. Lacombe, M.P.P. for St. Mary's division, and Mr. A. Brossard, government architect, paid a visit to the Montreal jail yesterday, with a view to gather information in connection with the erection of the proposed new jail.

The visitors were shown over the building by Governor Vallée, who explained the working of the different departments and pointed out some of the reforms and improvements needed in the new building. After congratulating Mr. Vallée for the very satisfactory condition of affairs with the limited facilities at his disposal, the minister requested him to report on the suggestions which he thought proper to make previous to the making of the plans for the new jail, which will be prepared in the near future.

Property.

Building Lots for Sale
IN THE
BEST LOCALITY IN WESTMOUNT
—ON—
Strathcona and Mount Stephen Avenues,
ADJOINING
WESTMOUNT PARK.

For plans and information apply—
S. H. McDOWELL,
Tel. Main 1430. 20 St. Alexis Street.

TEN PERCENT PROPERTY
$10,000.

GUY STREET—Substantial Stone Front; four good tenements. Hot water furnaces. Readily rent to pay ten to twelve percent.
FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James st.

WESTMOUNT HOUSES.

HALLOWELL STREET — Fine Stone Front; ten rooms; open plumbing; enamel bath; large H.W. furnace; new double roof. $4,250. Terms.
LEWIS AVENUE — Beautiful Pressed Brick Front; charming interior; all improvements. $3,900. Terms.
MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE — Beautiful Two Story House; all improvements; fine interior. $7,000.
FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James St.

LOT FOR SALE, ON HICKSON AVENUE, Victoria Park, St. Lambert, good situation; will be sold cheap. Address Box D, St. Lambert.

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

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

WOOD AVENUE — Fine Corner House; ten rooms; extension kitchen; fine interior; four mantels.
SHERBROOKE STREET, WESTMOUNT. —Up-to-date Two Story House; ten rooms; all improvements; newly decorated.

FLATS TO LET.

GREENE AVENUE — Very Beautiful Flat, new decorations $30
ST. MARK STREET—Fine Flat, newly decorated $30
PARK AVENUE—Middle Flat, A1 order. $30
ELGIN AVENUE, Westmount, $25.00 and $28.50

LONGUEUIL ON RIVERSIDE
Good twelve-roomed house; two kitchens.
FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James st.

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.

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



Homes Worth Having.

We will build any kind of a home you may desire. Buy a lot now in

Fairmount,

and when $100 is paid we will build without any cash down

The Ideal Savings Loan and Land Co.,
258 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROPERTY OFFICE:
Tel East 11. 1693 Papineau Avenue.

Lots
$275 to $650.
$10 Cash $5 Monthly
NO INTEREST.



There Is No Place Like Home.
There will be no home like YOURS,
If you have it at **PARK VIAU, Maisonneuve.**

THE IDEAL BUILDING SITE in Montreal. The only one near the St. Lawrence River. The best possible proposition for investment. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to visit the premises. Our agents will be pleased to give you all desired information.

Offices on the grounds open daily, Sunday included. OFFICE No. 1, Cor. Notre Dame and 1st Ave. OFFICE No. 2, Cor. Ontario and 4th Ave. Prices, real opportunity, $343, up, Easy Terms.

CHARRUAU & DAOUST, Real Estate Brokers, Sole Agents for Estate C. T. VIAU, Rooms 6 to 10 "La Presse" Building
TEL. Private, Main, 4918. Acc't Office, Main, 5487. MONTREAL.

Employment Wanted.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE—Young man seeks situation in above; 10 years' experience; is a good proofreader; willing and energetic. Address C.B., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — UPHOLSTERY WORK OF every description, carpets cleaned and relaid, mattresses re-made and furniture re-covered; prompt and personal attention guaranteed. H. CHATHAM, No. 5 Emily street, city. Telephone East 55.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOMS — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED bedroom, bath flat, brass bed, Auer light; back parlor, unfurnished; private family; breakfast. 732 St. Catherine west.

TO LET, BRIGHT, FRONT ROOM, NEWly furnished, bath flat, Auer light, large clothes cupboard; private family; gentlemen only. 62 Mance street.

Business Chances.

TOWLE & CO., OLD ROOFERS AND contractors, flat or steep roofs, cementing yards or cellars, painting fronts, also brushing stones, making them like new; all work done first class and cheap. Also lightning conductors put up in the most scientific style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply 224 Delorimier avenue. Tel. 124 East.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, ALMOST NEW CABINET Grand Piano, beautiful tone, handsome walnut case. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Owner compelled to leave city. See at 446 St. Catherine street west.

Farms to Let.

TO LET, FARM, TEN MILES FROM city, about 180 acres, extra good barns, for 40 to 50 head cattle and 6 horses. Large poultry house, drive shed, farmer's cottage. Water in house and stable. Thirty acres in pasture, 150 in good state of cultivation; yield 112 tons hay last year, the same prospects for this. Moderate rent for this year to responsible man. Immediate possession. good local demand for cream, poultry, etc. Apply P.O. Box 2410, Montreal.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer, new, detached, in small garden, 10 rooms, near main car lines. Apply afternoons, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount. Tel. West 1551.

Rooms to Let.

TO RENT, SINGLE AND DOUBLE Front rooms, two beds, bath room flat, Auer light, nice locality; private family; no children. Gentlemen only. 45 Shuter st. Phone Up 3178.

For Sale or To Let.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET, fronting large lake, about 2½ mile from Shawbridge station; orchard, stabling; house has 5 rooms, ground floor, will rent for season at $15.00 monthly. City address, 34½ McTavish street. When going to see the place ask at station for carter, Mr. Stevens or Mr. J. W. West, Rosemount Farm, Shawbridge.

Farms For Sale

FARM FOR SALE, 186 ACRES, WITH about 60 under cultivation; spring well at house; good buildings; running stream through pasture; sold with or without stock. Address GEORGE E. GUTHRIE, New Glasgow, P.Que.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR THE BUCKingham Academy, also assistant to take one Academy and three Model Grades, etc; University graduate preferred. Please reply, stating experience, salary required, etc., to ROBT. T. MANLEY, Sec.-Treas., Buckingham, Que.

Miscellaneous.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED. 312 St. James street.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED. 312 St. James street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—No. 2523.—Circuit Court.—P. O'Brien, Plaintiff, versus Alfred Bernier, Defendant. On the 13th day of June, 1906, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 59 Darling street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture. ADRIEN ROULEAU, B.S.C. Montreal, June 1, 1906.

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

Cottage to Let.

TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE, at Prout's Neck, Maine. Apply to
D. BEATTY,
137 St Peter St.

Property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SHAWbridge, New Cottage, contains seven apartments; good water; beautiful scenery; convenient to station. Address, ALBERT SHAW, Shawbridge, Que.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE on Victoria avenue, St. Lambert, alongside railway track, suitable for a manufacturing business; lot 96 x 150. Apply to J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG LAD WHO HAS had some experience in shorthand and typewriting; good opportunity for advancement. Address S.B., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AN ERRAND BOY HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

NO. 3 TECHNICAL MEN'S LEAGUE, Tacoma, Washington, requires a number of talented men for members, to fill high salaried office and technical positions in Pacific Coast cities.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL FOR THE work-room; one with a little experience preferred. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED HAND FOR Turret Lathe, also good fitters. THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Shearer street and Canal Bank.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN CAN FIND A day's washing weekly for a few weeks. Good place to right party; Protestant preferred. Address WORK, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR, A YOUNG Man, about 21, speaking both languages. Apply, with references, to C. W. LINDSAY Limited, 472 St. Catherine street, West.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERvant, in small family; no laundrying. References required. No. 417 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, two doors above Sherbrooke street.

WANTED AT ONCE, A COOK, ALSO A House Tablemaid, with city references. Apply 270 University street.

WANTED, SMART BOY AS MACHINIST Helper. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH, FOR OFfice work; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures. Apply by letter. THE AMES HOLDEN CO., of Montreal, Limited, 49 Victoria square, City.

WANTED, BRIGHT BOY FOR FIRE INsurance Office. Good chances for promotion. Apply P.O. Box 2380, city.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work, where another maid is kept. Must be willing to go to the country. 4007 Dorchester street.

WANTED — BATCHMAN AND SHADER for our woollen mill. Apply, with references and full particulars. PATON MANUFACTURING CO., Sherbrooke, Que.

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

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, Ivy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

WANTED

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

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FINE BRICK House, situated on the Ottawa River, in the village of L'Orignal; stable, carriage house, garden in connection; very suitable for a summer residence. Apply to C. F. KAINS, Cushing, Que.

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.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, A SMALL UPRIGHT Piano, rosewood case, ivory keys, iron frame. Price, $45 to an immediate purchaser. Terms, $5 cash and $3 per month. Discount for spot cash. Just the Piano for a beginner. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open evenings.

FOR SALE, A PIANO, CHEAP, FOR cash; a good practice. Apply, 135 Barre street.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, TWENTY H.P. Boiler, and 12 H.P. Brush Engine; also a Moulie Grinder, and several pumps. Apply J. BEATTY, St. Lambert.

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.

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 462.

Wanted.

WANTED, A GARDEN ROLLER AND Garden Hose. Address GARDEN, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — PASTURAGE FOR A COW, near city; state terms. Address, PASTUARGE, 'Witness' Office.

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.

MADRID BOMB OUTRAGE

An Englishman Named Robert Hamilton Arrested--Was Seen With Manuel Morales on the Balcony From Which Bomb was Thrown

THE LATTER ALSO ARRESTED AT THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION---ENRAGED CROWD TRY TO LYNCH HIM---TWENTY-FIVE ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

Madrid, June 1.—The nervous tension of the populace of Madrid has been wrought up to the highest pitch by the terrible events of King Alfonso's wedding day. The period of the official wedding feast, while officially proceeding, is filled with fearful forebodings. The King and Queen appeared during the day in an open automobile, unattended by a military guard. They had the outward appearance of serenity. They were wildly acclaimed as they passed the Porta del Sol, but this was mingled with cries of fear from women, who felt that this was another invitation to some miscreant to scatter death and destruction. To-night the heavens are red with illuminations from the Segovis Bridge to the Ateena walk, and from the Palace the royal family and their guests watch the lurid flare of rockets and roman candles, but all the brightness fails to lift the gloom that has fallen on the community that seems but a reminder of the terrible events of the wedding day. Lines of cavalry guard the entrances to the royal palace. Lights sparkle in many of the windows of the palace, but the vastness of the structure gives a sombreness corresponding with the prevailing feeling of awe.

King Alfonso wishes to postpone the royal ball set for to-morrow night, but the ministers are seeking to persuade him that the programme should be carried out. The ministry probably will prevail and every effort will be made to efface by the splendid spectacle of to-morrow's royal bull fight and the wedding ball the memory of the tragedy following so closely upon the nuptials.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.

The police to-day arrested Robert Hamilton, an elegantly-dressed Englishman, as he was about to board a train, as the person nearest fitting the description of the perpetrator of the outrage, but a thorough overlooking by the proprietor of the hotel gave no assistance to the officials.

A member of the civil guard this afternoon had Hamilton, the English suspect, pointed out to him by the English detectives, as a companion of Manuel Morales, on the balcony from which the bomb was thrown at the carriage. The two men were also seen together at Barcelona.

Hamilton is about 50 years old. His arrest caused great excitement among the people, and soldiers had to assist the police in taking the man to the station. He is of good appearance and somewhat resembles the man the police have been looking for. The suspect says he went to the bull fight yesterday afternoon, but he does not explain how he passed his time yesterday morning. He refuses to give the Spanish police any further information, but adds that he is willing to answer any questions the British consul may put to him. The prisoner speaks English, Spanish and Italian. When searched at the police station a knife and fork and seventy-five pesetas were found in the man's possession.

Hamilton is said to have arrived here from Catalonia, the hotbed of agitators, and to have first gone to the Calle Arsenal, on the route of the wedding procession, where he engaged a room. Failing to secure a front balcony, however, the suspect gave up his room and went to the Calle Mayor, where he offered to pay any price for a balcony. They were all occupied, but a Catalonian artist was induced, by the offer of a large sum of money, to give up his apartment, in front of which was a stone balcony with an iron railing. This immediately faced on one of the handsome arches under which the cortége was to pass. The stranger who hired the artist's apartment gave the name of Manuel Morales, and lived on a lavish scale. A few minutes before he threw the bouquet containing the bomb, or, as some reports have it, an infernal machine, which was fired by a storage battery, Morales summoned the wife of the proprietor of the hotel, and asked her to bring him a glass of soda water, apparently to steady his nerves.

Among the many articles of luxury left by Morales in his room, were a suit case containing handsomely mounted toilet requisites, a light summer overcoat, lined with silk, several articles of linen, having the initials cut out, a plan of Madrid with the route of the cortége traced upon it, and a number of tins containing chemicals, evidently used in the manufacture of the explosive with which the bomb was charged.

M. Balbini, chief of the Italian detectives, accompanying the Duke of Genoa, says the description of Morales does not correspond with any of the known anarchists on the lists of the police. The general theory of the police is that the author of the outrage had a larger political end than ordinary anarchists.

From the fragments of chemicals found in the room behind the balcony it appears that the bomb was loaded a few minutes before the procession passed. It is believed that the assassin was wounded. He misjudged the distance and the bomb struck a bar in front of the balcony, broke to pieces and fell like rain on the crowd below.

The casualties are now stated to have been seventeen killed and seventy-six wounded.

Twenty-five members of an anarchist group have been arrested. A crowd tried to lynch them, but the police prevented them from carrying out their design.

Although the fetes have been ordered to proceed, the gaiety and enthusiasm of the populace has been considerably lessened by the tragedy.

The funerals of eight officers and men, the Marquise of Tolosa and her daughter, and the Countess of Odores took place this afternoon in the presence of a vast concourse. At the cemetery military honors were rendered. The King and the government were represented.

Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, husband of the Infanta Marie Teresa, visited the hospital this afternoon on behalf of Queen Victoria. Prince Ferdinand talked with the wounded, and sent a royal chaplain to comfort and aid them. He also viewed the body of Lieutenant Prendergast, the sight of which moved him profoundly.

To-day's programme of receptions and banquets at the palace was carried out, but the spirit of gaiety, which should have marked the occasion, was absent. By direction of the ministry, no flowers were received at the palace to-day, owing to the danger of missiles being concealed in bouquets.

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHISM.

The ministry is considering stringent measures for the suppression of anarchism, and probably bills will be presented in the Cortes to stamp out the movement. Arrests are being made of all known anarchists, without reference to their whereabouts at the time of the bomb explosion yesterday, and each suspect is required to establish his innocence of connection with the outrage. Several mysterious men, who were picked up near the scene of the bomb explosion, were taken to the municipal laboratory and examined. One man, who was caught on the roof of a building and arrested, proved to be a detective who had been sent there to watch.

The bursting of an automobile tire today in the Puerta del Sol caused a panic, which threatened to be serious. The nerves of the people are so tense that the explosion of the tire was beheved to be another outrage. There was a mad rush, in which women were knocked down and trampled under foot, and cafés were invaded and damaged. Order was restored with difficulty.

Count Romanones, Minister of the Interior, says the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen may be definitely ascribed to anarchy, both in its preparation and execution.

An examination of the royal coach shows it to be badly scarred and damaged. The lamps were shattered.

COAL STRIKE ENDS

WINDBER MINERS AND THOSE OF ILLINOIS RETURN TO WORK.

Windber, Pa., June 1.—The Windber coal strike, which has been the cause of bloodshed, is over. The men returned to work to-day in the mines of the Berwind-White Coal Company, as a result of a mass meeting held in a grove yesterday. It was pointed out by the speakers that as 30 percent of the men had gone to work, it would be advisable for all to do so. The 1903 scale has been accepted by the men.

The business men of Windber held a meeting last night, and asked Mr. Ginter, organizer of the Mine Workers' Association, to leave town. He disappeared last night. Ginter is said to have led the men with promises that never materialized. The situation is rapidly becoming normal.

Springfield, Ill., June 1.—The strike of the Illinois coal miners, which has been in progress for two months, was ended formally to-day by the joint committees adopting the scale of 1903.

JAPAN AND COREA

FORCES OF THE FORMER CAPTURE A CASTLE OF THE REBELS.

Tokio, June 1.—A despatch from Seoul says that the Japanese exploded a mine against the gate of the castle of Songjyu, Corea, at dawn yesterday, and took the castle with 120 prisoners. Sixty of the rebels and two Japanese soldiers were killed. The ringleader of the rbeels and a hundred of his followers escaped.

GAS ON MONDAY AGAIN

Fire Committee to Hold a Special Meeting on Question

PROMOTION AND PAY OF CERTAIN OFFICERS DISCUSSED.

The gas question, it was expected, would have been discussed at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Fire and Light Committee, but owing to the absence of several members, the committee decided not to consider the question publicly until Monday morning at ten o'clock, when a special meeting will be held. The report and documents, which have been discussed by the sub-committee and the Light, Heat & Power Company, and which have been demanded by Ald. Gadbois, will probably be presented, and referred to the council for its consideration. A report from Chief Benoit was read urging strongly that straw hats and buff leather belts be procured for the firemen. The chief was present to impress upon the committee the necessity for such articles. After some objections raised on the part of the chairman as to the advisability of purchasing the hats, the request was granted. It was decided that 256 of each should be bought; the hats from Messrs. Trudel & Graham, at a cost of $10.50 per dozen; and the belts from Mr. J. W. Blanchet, who will supply a narrow type of belt for thirty-five cents each, and a broader kind for ten cents additional, each fireman being allowed to choose in his own case which he considers to be the more suitable.

A communication from Sir William Macdonald was read asking that his tobacco factories on Ontario street be directly connected with the nearest fire station, so as to ensure the best fire protection. The committee considered that the same purpose would be better served by having the connection made with the central alarm department, as it might occur that firemen of a station would be engaged at some other fire when the alarm was sounded. There is scarcely any fire insurance on Sir William's buildings, and as an offset to this he has determined upon the installation of a thermostat system, by means of which an alarm will be sounded automatically whenever the temperature rises twenty-five degrees above normal. The request was granted, with the recommendation that the system be directly connected with the central department.

An application was received from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company asking that the company be empowered to trim certain shade trees, which, they claimed, interfered with the electric currents, and did not allow the proper amount of light to be shed. The matter was referred to the Parks and Ferries Committee.

The Street Railway Company also forwarded a request for the installation of more street lights on St. Denis Boulevard. Action was deferred until next meeting.

Chief Benoit wished the committee to deal with the matter of Sub-Chief Briere's and Captain Bland's salaries. The sub-chief, who had been appointed to his position provisionally, has been receiving only a captain's pay, while Captain Blair has drawn that of a lieutenant. As other promotions were necessary, the chief asked the committee to decide whether or not these officers should draw the salaries attached to their rank or that the present salaries remain in force.

The committee thought that the present rank of these officers should be confirmed, but the increase in salary should not be forthcoming until further consideration. The chief also recommended that an old fire engine in his department be transferred to the Roads Department, but the committee declined to give their assent unless a formal request for the use of the engine should be received from the Roads Committee.

IMMIGRATION SCANDAL.

Mr. Jury's Examination Continued Before Committee on Agriculture.

Ottawa, June 2.—Under examination by Mr. Monk before the Committee on Agriculture, yesterday, Mr. Jury gave the committee his side of the causes that led up to the rupture between himself and Mr. Preston. He had been associated with the latter for twenty years in Canadian politics and when Mr. Preston was appointed to the imigration service in England, gave him information by word of mouth of a kind that would help him in obtaining control of the duties to which he had been appointed, Mr. Colmer, the secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, was loath to make way for Mr. Preston, and he (Mr. Jury) was anxious to lend the latter a hand. He therefore told Mr. Preston about large stores of Canadain immigration literature being thrown away under the old system. This conversation with Mr. Preston took place shortly after the latter arrived in England. Mr. Preston wanted the statements about the waste of immigration literature under the old regime made public, and because this was not done, quarrelled with him (Jury), 'and it has been war between us,' added Mr. Jury, 'ever since.'

In answer to Mr. Monk, the witness said it was his opinion that Mr. Preston was connected with the North Atlantic Trading Company.

Asked what evidence he had to warrant the belief, the witness repeated what he had already said about Mr. Preston's alleged settlement by his private cheque of a claim of Sallinger against the North Atlantic Trading Company. His suspicions were aroused as soon as he heard that Mr. Preston was going to organize an immigration syndicate. He smelt a rat at once. The way in which Mr. Preston devoted himself to the thing led him to believe that it was more than a friendly or official interest that he had in this North Atlantic Trading Company. Moreover, he (Jury) had letters showing that Mr. Preston went to the Continent and appointed agents for the North Atlantic Trading Company. All the steamship men with whom he had discussed the question were under the impression that Mr. Preston was connected with this company.

Mr. Chisholm, M.P.—'So that when the whole thing is boiled down it amounts to no more than a suspicion.'

Mr. Jury—'Well, if you call it that.'

Mr. Chisholm—'You had no personal knowledge yourself to prove it. If you heard Mr. Preston say that he was not interested in this company what would you say, then ?'

Mr. Jury promptly responded that he would not believe him.

'What,' asked Mr. Chisholm, 'are these gold mines of Preston, to which you referred in a letter ?'

Mr. Jury answered that he had referred to the Canadian Labor Bureau, and the North Atlantic Trading Company. Mr. Preston had once said that he was making money out of gold mines and Mr. Jury concluded these were the mines.

'You admit frankly,' said Mr. Macdonald, 'that you would give Mr. Preston a crack if you could.'

'I would.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Jury went on to say he would state nothing untrue to injure Mr. Preston.

'But you would like to convince the country that Mr. Preston had connection with the company,' asked Mr. Macdonald ?

'They do not need to be convinced,' replied Mr. Jury.

The concluding portion of Mr. Alfred Jury's evidence was of particular interest.

When Mr. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B., took up the examination, an interruption by Mr. Monk leading him to protest against that gentleman's 'butting in.' 'This,' Mr. Carvell added, 'is something that you didn't hear when you were coaching the witness yesterday for two hours.

Mr. Monk denied the charge. Mr. Jury upon being asked, said he had had ten minutes' conversation with Mr. Monk yesterday, and had told the member for Jacques Cartier some of the things he wanted to be asked.

'Why did I do that ? Because I knew the Liberal members wouldn't ask them.'

'How do you know that ?'

'Because I asked them.'

'Asked whom ?'

'Well, Mr. McLean and Mr. McDonald, of Nova Scotia; also Mr. Chisholm there.'

'And Mr. Chisholm told you ?' put in that gentleman himself, 'that all the Liberal members wanted was to get the whole truth.'

'Yes,' replied the witness, 'like the man looking for work and praying to God he wouldn't find it.'

THE ENNIS LETTERS.

Dropping this topic, Mr. Carvell went on to question Mr. Jury as to how he got possession of Preston's letter to Ennis, boosting Leopold and the Canadian Labor Bureau.

The witness explained that Mr. Ennis having read the letters to him, he tried his best to get possession of them, as they contained proof that Preston was acting in antagonism to the labor unions of Canada and to the policy of the government, and proof also that Preston was connected with the said labor bureau, for asserting which Mr. Just and several other government employees had been made to suffer by Preston. After several interviews with Mr. Ennis, the latter gave in and one day, placing the letters in a pigeon-hole near Mr. Jury, simply turned his back so the latter could take them, which he did.

'I'm glad to know that the Allan Company have an agent in Liverpool, who will give away private letters,' Mr. Carvell sneered.

'Private nothing,' said the witness. 'They've been read and are on official business.'

Mr. Jury's examination was thus in progress, when the committee rose at one o'clock.

It was an unusually warm meeting, rendered torrid, in fact, at times by personal exchanges between Mr. Carvell and Colonel Sam Hughes. The New Brunswick M.P. at one period asserted that the colonel was only a bluffer, and the colonel later retorted with reference to the other as an ignoramus and a pup.

OBITUARY.

Winnipeg, June 1.—Charles W. Handscomb, one of the best known newspaper men in the Canadian west, editor of 'Town Topics,' died this morning from diphtheria.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Government Proposition to Grant $100,000 to San Francisco Sufferers Adopted by Unanimous Assent

MR. TURIFF, ALTHOUGH ADMITTING BOGUS HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, CALLS ATTENTION TO THE VAST NUMBER OF ENTRIES THAT ARE NOW PASSING THROUGH--MR. BENNETT AND MR. ADAMSON ALSO SPEAK

Ottawa, June 2.—The House of Commons adopted yesterday afternoon by unanimous consent the government proposition for a grant of $100,000 from the Canadian treasury towards the relief of the distress occasioned by the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco. The bill afterwards passed the Senate and received the assent of the Deputy Governor. In explaining the present position of the question to the House, the Minister of Finance said the government had ascertained that although at one time it was the pleasure of the President of the United States that the money should not be acceped, at least through official channels, it had been ascertained that no exception would be taken to any action that the Canadian Parliament may wish to take in order to make the grant available in some other way. 'We are in comunicat on,' added Mr. Fielding, 'with responsible parties at this moment to ascertain what particular body in the United States we shall entrust with the distribution of this money, so that it may go to a responsible body, and the distribution may be made in accordance with the manifest wish of this House. We anticipate that within a day or perhaps within a few hours we may have further information, and our desire is to have the money available so that the moment the question is settled we will be in a position to forward it.'

Then Mr. Turiff, the Liberal member for East Assiniboia, continued the debate on Mr. Borden's proposal to appoint a committee to investigate administration of the lands. He reviewed the ground which has been gone over so often this session, dealt again with arguments and attacks of the Opposition, and followed closely in his reply to Mr. Foster the points of the defence put forward by Mr. Sifton.

He admitted that there had been more bogus homestead entries of late years than had been the case during the Conservative reign, but he declared this was because the Liberal government made more entries in two weeks than the late government made in a year. He contended that the western representatives knew more about the administration than others, and they bore testimony that there was no complaint from the people in the West.

He defined the part that the agents of the government had taken in the late campaigns. He argued that land sale agents were not regular salaried officers of the government. They were paid from $15 to $60 per month, and many of them had half a dozen other occupations. As regards the regular officers, he had advised them not to interfere. They did harm. The best way to help the government was to do the work as well as possible.

Mr. Bennett, of East Simcoe, followed. He dealt particularly with the change in the conditions of leases made by the present government. He declared that Ministers of the Interior were not the only persons to blame for deals which should not have been made. While in temporary charge of the department of Indian Affairs he had made notorious scandals, and while in temporary charge of Railways and Canals he had given the contract for the Soulanges canal to Mr. M. P. Davis, a contract which had met with general condemnation. The Minister of Justice, it was said, goes out of office to-day. What was his opinion as to members of the government party using their positions and their influence to enrich themselves at the expense of the country.

Mr. Bennett made an attack on Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of Indian Affairs. He declared that that gentleman, when the estimates were being put through, had deliberately told a 'lie.' Mr. Pedley had said that Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, had not been negotiating for timber limits on the Giant's Tomb and other islands on the Georgian Bay, while recent developments had shown that Mr. Ryan had negotiated.

Mr. Adamson, Liberal, of Humbolt, and a member of the famous Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, told the story of the formation of that corporation, which purchased the two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land from the government. It was purely a business enterprise, and its success was due to the enterprise it had displayed. Before the company took the land it was known as a barren district, but they had brought in settlers and so developed a tract of western land that had been long avoided by homeseekers. It had been a good bargain for the country.

Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, condemned the long-term leases of grazing land as tending to crowd out the small rancher and place the business in the hands of large capitalists. He told of a civil servant, an employee of the Department of the Interior, who, in the recent provincial elections, took an active and open part on behalf of the Liberal party. His name was Wagner. He had been in jail for appropriating other people's money, and yet Mr. Oliver kept him in his place.

Mr. McCarthy asked for an investigation. On motion of Mr. Crawford, the Liberal member for Portage La Prairie, the debate was adjourned at 12.10 a.m., and the sitting came to an end.

IN THE SENATE

Discussion Over Mr. J. J. Hill's Railway Projects

ROYAL ASSENT TO MANY BILLS.

Ottawa, June 2.—In the Senate yesterday there was a lengthy discussion over Mr. J. J. Hill's railway projects. The debate was on the motion for the third reading of the V. W. & Yukon Railway Bill, an application for a branch from the main line to Edmonton through the Yellow Head Pass, and an amendment by Senator Landry to cancel the right to build from Vancouver to the international boundary.

Those who took part in the debate were Senators McMullen, Davis, Bostock, McDonald (B.C.), Wilson, Frost, Deveber, Watson, Jaffray and Kerr.

In the afternoon the Senate gave third readings to the following bills: Respecting the James Bay Railway Company, respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway & Steamboat Co.; respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company; respecting the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company, respecting the Central Ontario Railway, respecting the Thorold & Lake Erie Railway Company; respecting certain patents of Chester Burnell Duryea.

The appropriation bill for a hundred thousand dollars for San Francisco sufferers was put through all stages in the Senate under suspension of rules. The Hon. Mr. Scott said it had not been decided whether the money will be transmitted to the sufferers through the British ambassador at Washington, or through the Red Cross Society. It would be one of them.

Senator Kirchoffer, chairman of the Divorce Committee, presented a report recommending the granting of the prayer of the petition of Muriel Violet Spencer, of Kingston, for divorce from Alexander H. Spencer.

Senator Landry wanted to know if it was true, as stated in the government press, that the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick was to be appointed chief justice, Mr. Aylesworth was to take the justice portfolio and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux was to become postmaster-general.

The Hon. Mr. Scott replied that no such appointment had been made, and no such recommendation had gone forward from council.

Mr. Landry asked if it were true that seventeen Liberal members and senators from Quebec had combined to [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Lemieux from becoming postmaster-general.

Mr. Scott said he had heard no such report.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

ROYAL ASSENT.

His Excellency the Deputy Governor, Mr. Justice Seugewick, gave assent in the Senate chamber to the following acts, which have passed both Houses this session:

To amend the act respecting the judges of provincial courts.

Respecting the power of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

To incorporate the Quebec, Midland Railway Company.

To repeal the act to provide for the collection and publishing of labor statistics.

Respecting certain patents of Henry Edmunds.

Respecting applications for patents of Henry Wurts, jr.

Further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Respecting the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Company.

Respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

Respecting the Essex Terminal Railway Company.

Respecting the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company.

Respecting the Pueblo Light & Power Company, Limited, and to change its name to the Pueblo Tramway, Light & Power Company.

Respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.

Respecting the Mexican Consolidated Electric Company, Limited, and to change its name to the Mexico Tramways Company.

Respecting the Mexican Light & Power Company, Limited.

Respecting the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company.

Respecting the Erie, Ontario, Power Company.

Respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

To amend the unorganized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894.

Respecting the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

The supply bill containing the hundred thousand dollars San Francisco vote.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 1.—A large party of immigrants sailed for Canada yesterday under the auspices of the Catholic Emigration Society.

London, June 1.—The Board of Agriculture has asked the authorities of Jersey to prohibit the landing on the island of Argentine cattle. If they are allowed to land at Jersey the cattle will be allowed to land in England.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SERVIA

London, May 30.—It is stated that owing to the cashiering of the Servian regicides, Great Britain is arranging to resume diplomatic relations with Servia.

CHARGE EXPLODED IN HIS FACE.

Kingston, Ont., May 31.—Vincent Simpkins, Soness Corners, went to look at a dynamite charge he had set off, and which did not explode. When he reached the hole there was an explosion. Simpkins had his jaw broken, his face cut and mangled, and his right arm seriously crushed and broken.

JUNE'S SOVEREIGN
PHOTO-CONTEST

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.'

A prize of one Sovereign ($4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation,' (which may include anything from a cat and her kittens, or a bird on her nest to a judge playing golf). Besides the prize, honorable mention will be awarded for all entries of special merit, and the best will appear in the 'Illustrated Witness,' which is published every Thursday. Competitors should not wait till the end of the month to send in their photographs, for in publishing pictures we always give preference to those that record events that have just taken place. Kodakers should 'get busy' at once. The prize is a good one, and the picture will be seen in about fifteen thousand homes in Montreal alone.

Address photos to Editor 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal, marked 'Sovereign Competition.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

A MYSTERY OF THE JUNGLE

A RARE OKAPI, SOUGHT FOR YEARS BY WHITE MEN, HAS AT LAST BEEN CAUGHT.

'That the okapi has been captured!' It would not be much to the discredit of [illegible] no very distinct idea of what had happened should be conveyed in this announcement that was cabled from [illegible] last week, zoologists themselves looked definiteness when it came to classifying the okapi. At first—that is, fifteen years ago—the okapi was a horse, then a horse, a zebra, an antelope, a giraffe. But now the elusive creature has been caught, and may be depended upon to give as clear an account of itself as any bear or lion in the Zoo, although it really has some curious points of interest that may never be entirely set right, African ancestries not being always as simple as they might be.

The trouble has been that until now no white man has ever seen the okapi. The first news of its existence was picked up by Sir Henry Stanley during his famous African explorations eighteen years ago. All that he reported about it was this: 'The Wambutti (Congo dwarfs) knew a donkey and called it "Atti." They say that they sometimes catch them in pits. What they can find to eat is a wonder. They eat leaves.' Stanley did not go out of his way to rescue this ill-fed donkey from the African jungle; but the laconic mention that he made of him fired the imagination of the zoologists, who have been speculating about the unfortunate creature and gunning for him ever since. The hunt has been attended with varying and doubtful success, until last week the cheering news came from Capt. Gosling, of the Alexander-Gosling expedition in Africa, to the effect that no less a man than Capt. Alexander himself has secured a living specimen of the okapi.

At the Museum of Natural History Prof. J. A. Allen, who has been at the head of the Departments of Mammalogy and Ornithology for the past twenty-one years, and is the recognized authority in this country in zoology, smiled ambiguously when I asked him for news of the okapi. When I told him that a cable had just been received announcing the capture of the latter by Capt. Alexander, he showed all the animation of the typical scientist that he is on the eve of some long-expected discovery. After carefully reading over the cable message that I handed him he commenced overhauling various pigeon-holes in the large desk before which he was seated with an air that promised interesting developments.

'Zoologists have been looking for just this piece of news for a long time past,' he said, 'and its arrival interests me personally very much, aside from its scientific bearing. I will tell you why. Five years ago I was in London when a remarkable find made by the well-known explorer, Sir Harry Johnston, was received by the British Museum. As a member of the London Zoological Society I was present when the package was opened and put on exhibition. It was the skin and part of the skeleton of an okapi. Before that Sir Harry Johnston had sent a few strips of skin that the African natives had used as waistbands and bandoliers—long bags used for carrying things. These pieces of skin were striped in somewhat the same way as the skin of a zebra. It was known, however, that these specimens of skin were not from the zebra, but belonged to the semi-mythical okapi, the "atti," or "donkey," of which Stanley had written some years before in the Congo. For this reason it was concluded by zoologists that the okapi must belong to the horse or zebra family, and it was classified accordingly.

'On mounting the specimen sent by Sir Harry, however, it was found that, although the strange animal bore some striking outward resemblances to the zebra, the sum of its more important characteristics, speaking from a strictly scientific standpoint, placed it unmistakably in the family of the giraffe. But—here is what I was looking for!' and the professor triumphantly extricated a long roll of paper from some venerable-looking documents among which he had been foraging.

'Here is a colored sketch of two okapis,' he continued, spreading the paper on the desk, 'made by Sir Harry Johnston himself, from the indications given by the skin that he sent to the British Museum, together with descriptions furnished him by the natives. What do you make of it? An anomaly, is it not? It is really one of the curiosities of the animal world, for at first glance you would, quite naturally, set it down as an odd specimen of the zebra, while a closer inspection will show you it is a giraffe—a giraffe minus the long neck and the peculiar horns shown by the specimens on exhibition in Bronx Park, while it is colored and marked in a more eccentric manner, perhaps, than any animal with which you are familiar.

'The animal pictured in this sketch is 6 feet 2 inches in length by 5 feet 1 inch in height. Contrast it with these photographs of the zebras and giraffes in our zoological collection and you will see that the ears are much larger than those of the giraffe, although otherwise the animal, as a whole, has generally the same proportions as the latter, except that the giraffe is, in parts, more exaggerated in certain details. The prevailing color is a rich, reddish brown, the face a creamy white, the neck dark. The legs and haunches are strikingly marked with bands of dark chocolate and brown alternating with white, almost identically the same arrangement that you see in the zebra. The hoofs are blue-black and cloven. There are no horns on the head. The cloven hoof takes it out of the zebra class, into which we are tempted to put it on account of the brown and white stripes on the legs, while the [illegible] the short neck, and the more or less gaudy coloring apparently oppose the giraffe classification.

'Do you remember Darwin's theory of how the giraffe got its long neck? Darwin imagined that in the struggle for existence extending through countless centuries, the ancestors of the giraffe were hard put to it in the matter of food. Fitted with normal length of neck they were compelled to browse on branches of trees that could be reached by all the other competing ruminants, and this naturally limited the food supply. Those animals, however, who happened to have longer necks could feed on branches that were beyond the reach of their short-necked kindred. This put a premium on necks, gave the giraffe a sort of monopoly on choice bits of forest food, to express it roughly, that eventually, through long ages of natural selection, produced the giraffe as he is seen to-day. That is the Darwinian theory in explanation of the latter's peculiar neck formation, and, mind you, I don't say that the theory is either right or wrong. Now, the okapi is a giraffe without the giraffe neck, and those who accept the Darwinian hypothesis might explain the okapi as being a descendant of the original progenitor of the giraffe for whom the exigencies of the food supply in the African forests have not necessitated the abnormal growth of neck found in his cousins to-day, while the difference in coloring and marking from the giraffe has been necessitated by certain peculiarities of the okapi's environment. That would be the Darwinian theory in regard to the connection between the giraffe and the okapi—and to many it would appeal as being quite plausible.

'You ask why the okapi has not been captured until now. It is undoubtedly, like the giraffe, a defenceless animal and not especially fleetfooded. Why, then, has no white man ever seen a living specimen of the creature until its capture by Captain Alexander. The answer involves a story of the difficulties encountered in penetrating certain sections of the African jungle.

'The okapi is found, so far as we know, in one locality—the region known only to the Congo dwarfs, from whom Stanley heard of the existence of this strange forest donkey. This region lies, according to Sir Harry Johnston, on the west side of the Semiliki River, which flows from Lake Albert Edward to the Albert Nyanza. The region is described as being as large as Wales. It is extremely hot and damp and the foliage is so thick that no light penetrates to the ground. The dwarfs are the only tribe of natives who live there, and they are said to seek the impenetrable recesses of this forest, for the same reason as the okapi, as a protection against their light-loving enemies. On account of the great heat and darkness of the forest sportsmen are not attracted to hunt for game in this ominous wilderness. Sir Harry Johnston headed an expedition into its depths for the purpose of capturing an okapi, but the expedition went to pieces, the natives and every one composing it being baffled by the fevers, from an attack of which Sir Harry himself barely escaped with his life. The skin of the okapi that I saw in the British Museum was afterward procured from a native by Karl Eriksson, who sent it to Johnston.

'A year afterwards another skin and the skeletons of a male and female okapi were found and placed in the Congo State Museum, where they are now on exhibition. These later specimens corroborate the specimen in the British Museum, except in one particular—the presence of horns on the skulls of both animals. These horns are three inches long in the male and point backward,. In the female they are smaller. The lack of horns in the British Museum okapi is explained by the theory that the latter was an immature specimen, or, possibly, a variation of the existing type.

'Horns in the true giraffe are extremely variable, both in number and size. In the Miocene period, when the giraffe family was extensive, some specimens are found with horns, some without. Here is a sketch of a head of a giraffe, found at the same time that the okapi skin was procured, showing five horns, three more than the number allotted to the specimen in Bronx Park. As you will see from the giraffe skulls on exhibition in this museum, these so-called horns are really bony processes, not horny substances, as in the cow, and are always covered with hair. They are what we call "bosses." It appears to be the tendency in primitive animals of the giraffe family to develop a number of these bosses on the skull, which may be considered as incipient horns. The growth gives point to a blow when the head is used as a battering ram. As you can see from various monographs on the subject these bosses may be taken as a survival of a more pronounced form or as the beginning of a new development. The same characteristics in the okapi, as found in the Congo Museum, strengthen the latter's relationship to the giraffe.

'In classifying the okapi as a member of the giraffe family it was certain peculiarities of the teeth and skull more than anything else that was the determining factor among zoologists. That, with the cloven hoof and the presence of horns, besides a general similarity in size and figure, destroys any possibility of relationship with the zebra, to which zoologists at first referred the okapi.

'As for the similarity of the okapi's coat to the markings of the zebra, so different from the regular markings of the giraffe, the monograph on the subject in the transactions of the Zoological Society has this to say by way of explanation: "The peculiar disposition of the striping of the okapi's legs and body must be explained, if explained at all, by a consideration of its habitat and surroundings; and at present we know no more on these matters than can be derived from descriptions of travellers of the heat, moisture, gloom, and silence, as well as the enormous extent of the Semiliki and Congo forests." As a protective coloring, this variegated coat of the okapi is probably perfectly adapted to the dense forests that this defenceless animal inhabits. Such a coat as you see in Johnston's sketch would blend absolutely with what we can imagine to be the color environment of an African jungle. The true giraffe, on the other hand, is found in a wide habitat throughout Africa, and in various conditions of color environment, for which its more subdued coat is well adapted as a protective covering.

'This capture of a live okapi by Captain Alexander leaves two more mammalian types, that were described to Stanley and Johnston, to be found in the same forest. The zoologist is ever looking for the discovery of new animal forms, the wilds of Africa and our own South America containing, undoubtedly, many living creatures of th greatest interest that are as yet unknown to the classifications of science. The two mammals to which I have referred as new types that are reported to exist in the Semiliki forest in Africa belong, probably to the pig and antelope families respectively. One of them, known as the "Forest Pig," was discovered about two years ago, and proved to be one of the largest species of the pig family. The other, the giant antelope reported to Stanley, has not yet, so far as I have heard, been found. But it will be doubtless many years to come before all the mysteries of the African jungle will be laid bare to the sportsmen and the scientist.'



THE OKAPI (OCAPIA JOHNSTON) THE NEW ANIMAL DISCOVERED IN AFRICA.

(From the Original Drawing by Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B.)

CASES WHERE FIGURES LIE.

(New York 'Times.')

'It's an old saying that "figures can't lie." Perhaps they can't, but I found out yesterday that numbers can be mighty misleading,' said a Western man the other evening in the dining room of a well-known hotel. His tone was so distinctly reminiscent—so indicative of more to follow—that his companion on the other side of the table made no reply.

'Just take two experiences of mine yesterday afternoon for example. I had a couple of calls to make before going back West—some old friends of my wife—and as I was to dine here with some business men at 7.30, I decided to run out and make those calls between 4 and 6. I hunted up the cards which my wife had given me. One read, "No. —, Madison Avenue," and the other, "No. —, Fifth Avenue."

'Well, though I'm a comparative stranger in New York, I can always find my way around pretty well, but when it came to finding those numbers on those two avenues, I just couldn't find them. I finally concluded they weren't there. And they weren't. Would you believe that neither one of these houses had an entrance on either of the avenues mentioned? The address given was so confusing that I actually had to inquire where the entrance was. In each case the building was elegant, located on a corner, the ground floor of which was rented for some high-class business purpose. The real apartment house entrance, with its elevator, liveried attendants, etc., was quite a way down the side street. This entrance bore the avenue number, however, and was, I confess, a new one to me.

'I quizzed my friends about it—their anxiety to claim residence on a fashionable avenue—and was amused at their argument that if they paid Madison or Fifth Avenue rents they should certainly have the right to give that address on their cards and stationery, even though callers might have to turn the corner of the aristocratic avenue and find the entrance, if they found it at all, several doors down the side street.

'Somehow this idea amused me immensely. I mentioned it at dinner that night. One of the men at table was interested in a large real estate agency and the remarks he volunteered threw some light on the subject.

'He said that the very fact that people nowadays demanded a fashionable address quite controlled the frontage of the expensive apartment houses. For instance, where such a house was erected on the corner of Fifth or Madison avenue or on Riverside Drive, the position of the main entrance was usually decided by that fact, and tenants had the satisfaction of claiming an address on one of these famous thoroughfares. In cases where for any reason it was absolutely impossible to plan the entrance on the avenue, the ground floor on that side being held for some other purpose, the entrance was on the side street, but bore the avenue number.

'He went on and cited several very amusing instances. One, where an apartment hotel had two entrances—one small one on the avenue and a large and very handsome entrance on the side street. The management always insists upon tenants giving the avenue address, although the large entrance on the side street, and which bears the street number, is almost always used, as it is very much nearer the elevator and more convenient in every way. The management in this case evidently cares as much about the fashionable sound of the address as do the tenants.

'The most amusing instance he cited was about a wealthy woman in search of a fashionable apartment, who finally decided on one facing due north, where not a ray of sun could strike any of the rooms, as against a bright, sunny apartment in an equally desirable location, for the absurd reason that she preferred to have her telephone "Plaza" rather than "Columbus." How's that for a woman's reason? And still you hear people ask, "What's in a name?"'

NO CHEMICALS FOR THE BLONDINES.

(From the San Francisco 'Chronicle.')

It's a bad day for the artificial blondes. A shortage of the supply of peroxide, together with a carelessness as to appearances, has resulted in many peculiar coiffure combinations. The blonde of yesterday, who was the brunette of the day before yesterday, will be the blonde-brunette of to-morrow. Inability to secure the drug and lack of attention to her crowning glory is the reason.

One of them walked up Fillmore street the other day. Her carriage was airy, her demeanor chic—her hair yellow blonde. It didn't take even a close observer to note the startling fact that in near the roots her hair was black. There was nearly a half inch of this black hair. There will be more in a few days. If she doesn't immediately begin the work of reconstruction the neighbors will be talking about her.

ELECTRICITY AND THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

(From the 'Electrical Review.')

Newer applications of the electric motor are now available for the household which, perhaps, are not so generally known. Electric dishwashers can be had, which relieve the necessary process of all its drudgery. The electric iron greatly lightens the labor of this part of the work. Knife cleaners and grinders can be had which are electrically driven in the same way. Yet this does not by any means cover the comforts to be had from the use of this small servant, for many other uses are being found for it which contribute to the comforts of all. Electric hair driers are now available for those who need them, and electric vibrators for those whose systems are benefited by such stimulation. It will probably not be long before electric sweepers can be purchased, which will not only make that labor easy but entirely prevent stirring up dust. In fact, electricity bids fair to convert the home into a palace of luxury and assist mightily in solving the servant problem.

BY RAIL TO THE HOLY MOUNTAIN

OPENING UP THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE SOUDAN.

The new line from Kareima, along the right bank of the Nile to Abu Hamed, puts the Dongola Province of the Soudan within 550 miles of the Red Sea by the new railway from Berber to Port Soudan. It takes the place of the railway closed in 1904, from Kerma to Wadi Halfa, by which route Dongola was 970 miles from Alexandria, a distance absolutely prohibitive of profitable trade. The new line thus helps forward Lord Cromer's settled policy of opening up the Soudan by giving its chief productive centres easy access to the sea.

To Egyptologists and antiquaries the Kareima-Abu Hamed line has, however, higher claims. It renders accessible a country rich in archaeological remains, dating from remote antiquity up to the fourteenth century of our era, when the Christian kingdom of Dongola was finally swept away by the Moslems of Sennar. Along the banks of the Nile, in the reach skirted by the new railway, are many ruined churches, monasteries and fortresses of the Christian era in Dongola which will well repay examination. But the place of greatest interest passed by the railway is Jebel Barkal, the Holy Mountain of the ancient Egyptians, a flat-topped hill rising abruptly from the desert, and on the opposite bank of the river is the village of Merowe. Here, or close by, was the Ethiopian city of Nepata, and in the neighborhood are many pyramids and temples which have never yet been scientifically examined. That reproach the archaeological world now proposes to remove.

The railway, too, passes Ambukol and Korti, places famous in the annals of the ill-fated expedition for the relief of General Gordon, and the place where Colonel Donald Stewart and Mr. Frank Power, the French Consul Herbin and nineteen Greeks sent from Khartoum by Gordon to meet Lord Wolseley were decoyed ashore and murdered by the Mahdists in September, 1884.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'.

THE FIRE RANGER.

The Canadian fire ranger goes into the woods the first of May and stays till the first of October. Two men are always sent together as partners—usually a young man and one of middle age. Their duties are: First, to locate and 'run' the boundary-lines of the domain, blazing the way on trees and opening trails, then they must 'travel' the tract once so often, placing on conspicuous trees along the trails and portages the government signs, printed on linen, warning against the reckless building of fires and containing the definite rules to be observed. They are supposed to keep watch of camping parties and people journeying through the tract, to see that these rules are obeyed and that the game laws are not transgressed. In dry weather, every part of the limit must be visited within a certain number of days. When the weather is wet, the duties are not arduous, for at such times the forest will take care of itself. Millions of dollars, by means of this supervision of forests, have been saved to the Dominion of Canada, and to the individual owners of its vast stretches of timber. To the lover of nature, traveling through the 'silent places,' the fire-rangers' camp, or shack, is always a haven of welcome, for the lonely watchman of the forest never fails to bid you share the shelter of his roof and partake with him of his wholesome fare.—From 'With the Fire Rangers,' by Andrew F. Underhill, in 'Four-Track News' for June.

AN EARL WHO WAS A CARPENTER.

Lord Lindsay, whose name recently came somewhat prominently before the public, is a descendant of that Scotch knight of Lindsay who figures in the 'Chronicles of Froissart' as having been one of the most gallant leaders of the First Crusade, remarks a 'T. A. T.' ('Tales and Talk') contributor.

The earldom has been subjected to the most extraordinary vicissitudes, and after remaining dormant for many long years was revived in favor of the late earl, son of a soldier of fortune, who spent the major part of his life in Persia as commander-in-chief of the Shah's artillery, and lies buried at Teheran. One of the Earls of Lindsay was implicated in the murder of Rizzio, the favorite of Mary Queen of Scots, and those who have read Sir Walter Scott's well-known novel, 'The Abbot,' will remember that it was this same Lord Lindsay who was one of the commissioners sent to Loch Leven to compel Queen Mary's abdication. Another Lord Lindsay was commander of the Scotch Covenanters, in spite of which he attempted to rescue King Charles I., and the seventh earl was a sergeant in the army, his father having been an illiterate carpenter. Indeed, the history of the house of Lindsay is one of the most romantic of the Scotch peerage.

CIVILIZATION STANDS BY STOESSEL.

The report comes from St. Petersburg that a military court has condemned to death Lieut.-Col. Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese after a heroic and stubborn defence. If sentence of death has actually been passed upon Stoessel and is carried out, the world will receive a great shock. Whatever the usage may have been in olden times and whatever may be the Russian military code, Russia could not justify such an act of cruelty and injustice as that which a Russian military court is said to recommend in the case of Gen. Stoessel. The civilized world would cry out with indignation against a deed so barbarous.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

DECOYS FOR MAIL THIEVES

LETTERS MAILED BY INSPECTORS BRING THE BEST RESULTS.

(Washington 'Star.')

There have been several arrests and convictions of local postal employees recently for mail depredations, and in discussing these instances a post-office inspector said:

'Although we use the same old bait in catching postal offenders, and the novice at the business and the old hand know what it is as well as we, they keep on just the same until the time-worn but deadly "decoy letter" lands them high and dry in the penitentiary, to wonder and lament at their leisure why they were so weak and foolish to bite at it.

'The "decoy letter" is such a simple thing that the average citizen may wonder at its effectiveness, of why the thief doesn't succeed in dodging it. It is the greatest silent thief-catcher in use by men who make it their business to apprehend their dishonest fellows, will also remain so, and doesn't need improving to insure its stability in the criminal world.

'There is an angle of delusion in matters criminal as in honest affairs, and the postal thief's is that he thinks he will not be discovered; at the same time he knows perfectly well that complaints of missing letters containing valuables are invariably made to the department, and that the department's machinery for the investigation is practically perfect, based upon years of experience.

'The postal thief, emboldened by initial successes and elated by the pleasant novelty of having in his pockets ready and easy money for which he did not have to work, goes along merrily until the innocent-appearing "decoy letter" is silently slipped into the mails, to find its way to his hands surely as does the fish torpedo the steel magnet of the battleship's sides.

'Do they try to dodge this massive of danger? Oh, yes, they do try. The explosion does not necessarily follow the launching of the first letter. If a postal thief is suspicious of a letter he will let it go through, even though he is morally certain that it contains the coveted cash he is after. In these cases the "decoy" continues its part of the silent detective just the same. If the dishonest employee allows it to "slip by" it tells the inspectors at the other end of the line in its mute way that the employee is "on": they just send another, and still others, if necessary, until the inevitably certain one lands in the pocket of the thieving employee, then to change its role of detective to "documentary evidence" which winds up the career of the victim of his own cupidity.

'The "decoy letter" contains all the outward, and inward, for that matter, appearance of an ordinary piece of mail intended for the addressee, who may be some private citizen or business house whose mail is being tampered with. That's how we get 'em; they can't tell the difference, it being a case of "all looking alike to me." Only a postal thief is naturally cautious, and doubly so if he thinks he is being watched. But they don't all look alike to the post-office inspector in charge of the case. Their private earmarks are as big as a house to the inspectors, and when they are shown up in court, one by one, I guess that they look about twice as large as the thief on trial.'

BRITISH MESS SYSTEM

ITS ADVANTAGES TO OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(Captain T. B. Mott, U.S.A., in 'Scribner's' Magazine.')

It offers at the outset of his career to the poorest Second Lieutenant means of living with simple dignity in the manner befitting an officer and gentleman. He has but one room to furnish and little baggage to transport. The mess servants, living in the building, attend to all his wants in the most comfortable way and at small expense, while heat and light cost him nearly nothing. He has a properly served table, such as no poor man living alone could afford, and which induces those habits of good breeding so important to inculcate in men just joined. He can entertain his friends pleasantly and at small cost.

It discourages young officers from contracting early marriages. I am assured on excellent authority that, with care, an infantry lieutenant can live properly in his mess on $750 a year; if he has $1,200 a year he is easy, and, with $1,500 he can dress handsomely and allow himself many pleasures.

In contrast with this, since quarters are not furnished married subalterns, marriage of the young officer on $750 a year is impossible, and even on $1,500 it would entail the sacrifice of the easy dignity of his existence in the mess. The contrast is so great that officers are not tempted to early marriage, and the fact that most of them stay single until they are thirty or thirty-five is a distinct advantage to the service.

There is an evident value to the discipline and tone of a regiment in having its officers regularly take their meals together, and when all officers pass the first five or ten years of their service in daily social contact with older men the result cannot fail to be of lasting benefit.

The expense to the government of quartering officers is reduced to a minimum, and this economy makes the service not less but more efficient.

Next to Great Britain, Russia has the most profitable postal system, which nets over $20,000,000 a year.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Miss McKerracher, of Toronto, spent the week visiting friends here.

Mr. G. S. Hubbel and Miss E. Hubbel were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Droyer, of Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. W. Ramsey spent Sunday with Mr. John G. Grant in Senneville.

Mr. Deserres, of Vaudreuil, spent Victoria Day in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis are now occupying their suite of rooms at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ouimet are expected to occupy one of the cottages on Grand Trunk avenue by the beginning of June.

Mr. A. Waters, of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday at Raymond's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McIntyre and family have taken rooms at the Clarendon for the summer.

Mr. Laurie, of Montreal, spent Sunday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Robert McRae and party of friends spent a few days here during the week fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Adam are now occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget and family are now occupying their summer residence in Senneville.

Miss M. Clouston has just returned from Europe, and is now staying in Senneville.

Mr. Armand Chevalier is staying in St. Anne's for the summer season.

The Misses Hamilton spent Victoria Day the guest of the Misses Barrat, of Grand Trunk avenue.

Miss A. Whitaker, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Kissock at Edgewater on Victoria Day.

Mr. G. Leonard, of Hamilton, visited friends on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jacobs will occupy a new cottage on the Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shehan were visiting friends during the week.

Colonel Dowker, of Lower Road, has left for an extended trip of the West for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Marquette and family intend spending the season abroad.

Mr. A. Gibson, of Toronto, has taken a house in the village for the summer months.

Mr. Paul Pelletier spent Victoria Day with friends.

Mr. Robert Tweedie spent Sunday with friends in Senneville.

Sir Wm. Macdonald spent Victoria Day looking over the progressive work of the village.

Mr. Carson Waagen spent Victoria Day at the Clarendon.

The Automobile Association paid St. Anne's a visit last Saturday afternoon. There were about sixteen automobiles in all.

Colonel G. Archer spent Victoria Day visiting friends on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. Abbott was the guest of Mr. J. G. Grant in Senneville over Sunday.

Mr. C. Dickson spent Saturday and Sunday with friends.

Miss Ella Rivard spent Victoria Day at the Clarendon.

Mr. A. C. Moore, of Ottawa, spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Globensky spent Saturday and Sunday at Raymond's Hotel.

Mr. A. Spence spent Victoria Day at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. M. Bowbier is now occupying his summer residence on Grand Trunk ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Bevans Giles spent Victoria Day with friends on Lower Road.

Mr. J. Frazer, who has spent the last four months in Senneville, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Travers Allan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Redpath on Senneville Road.

Miss Edna Lanthier was the guest of Miss C. Dawes the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus are now occupying their summer residence in Senneville.

Miss A. Feldman spent a few days with friends on Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Pierce are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Kissock at Wateredge on Lower Road for a few weeks.

The Canadian Pacific motor car is now running from Montreal to Vaudreuil and back three times daily.

Mr. Fred. E. Meredith was visiting last Sunday in Senneville.

The Senneville Golf Club opened for the first game on Victoria Day. The links were in good order.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rivard and family have decided to spend the summer months at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mrs. Dupre and the Misses Dupre are expected to occupy rooms at the Clarendon early this month.

Mr. E. S. Clouston and family are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith spent Sunday in Senneville visiting friends.

KNOWLTON

The reunion of the old cricketers of the District of Bedford, held at Knowlton on Victoria Day, was a decided success. At the conclusion of the match, the cricketers were treated to a sumptuous repast at the Lake View House by His Honor Judge Lynch, the promoter of the reunion.

Mrs. Forbes, of Montreal, was the guest of Judge and Mrs. Foster at 'Nestledown' recently.

About fifty couples were present at the promenade band concert given on the night of Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Truell, of City Hall ave., Montreal, who were guests of Mrs. W. Pettes, on Victoria Day, have returned.

Miss Greta Symonds, of Montreal, was among the city visitors present at the dance on Victoria night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foster, of Montreal, spent Friday and Saturday last at 'Nestledown.'

Messrs. Roddick Kennedy and E. Parker, of Montreal, were in Knowlton over Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belknap, of Montreal, spent the week-end here.

Miss D. Hall, Miss Kennedy and Miss Taplin, all of whom spent the week-end in Knowlton, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. J. McKeown and family, of Montreal, are occupying their pretty summer cottage on the Lake Road, as usual, this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perret, who spent last summer in Knowlton, are not expected this year. They intend remaining in France for the present.

Mr. W. A. Kneeland, principal of the Riverside school, Montreal, will occupy 'Bonnie View Cottage' with his family again this summer.

Miss Schultz, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. W. M. Hillhouse, at 'Maplewood' on Saturday and Sunday last.

Nurse White, of the Montreal General Hospital, has been in attendance on Mrs. Jas. McLaughlin, 'Argyle Farm,' for six weeks past.

Mrs. Haneford Stevens, of Montreal, and family, are expected in Knowlton again this summer.

Mrs. E. A. Cleveland, and Master Baxter Cleveland, of Montreal, who have been guests at 'The Willows' for the last few weeks, left last week for Sherbrooke and Danville, where they will visit friends and relatives.

Sir Melbourne Tait spent Victoria Day and succeeding days in Knowlton.

Mr. Henry Joyal, of Montreal, was the guest of the Misses Joyal over the Twenty-fourth.

Almost every family in Knowlton had friends staying with them on Victoria Day. Among these were Mr. Roddick and Miss Madge Kennedy, of Montreal; Mr. J. P. Noyes and Sheriff Cotton, of Cowansville and Sweetsburg, respectively; Miss Jennie Knowlton, of Montreal; Mr. Watson, manager of the E. T. Bank, Waterloo, and many others.

Mr. Arthur Woodley, of Montreal, was in this vicinity last week.

Dr. Ker, of Montreal, who has been spending a number of weeks in Knowlton for the benefit of his health, has returned.

Mrs. S. F. Belknap, Hutchison street, Montreal, is a guest at 'Sunnyside' at present.

The Hon. G. B. Baker, of Cowansville, was in Knowlton on Friday of last week.

Mrs. McDowell is visiting friends in Montreal this week.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill was among those present at the dinner given by Mr. Justice Lynch to the District of Bedford cricksters on Victoria Day.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Brome Boating Club is called for Monday, the 4th inst.

Among those comprising the picnic party held on Victoria Day in Judge Foster's beautiful park on the Lake shore were: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Jassmine, Mr. Hunting, Mrs. Gilman, Miss Gilman, Mr. Arlington Flanders, Miss Edwards, and Mr. E. Westover.

Mr. Lynnwood Farnam, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rublee this week.

Mrs. G. H. Robb spent part of last week in Montreal the guest of Mrs. W. H. Stevens.

Mr. B. Giles, of Montreal, was a guest at 'Darley Place' for the week-end.

BEACONSFIELD

Mr. and Mrs. John Peck and family opened their cottage this week.

Mrs. Fisher is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Peller.

Mr. Howard Lewis, Mr. S. Caverhill, Mr. Percy Bellhouse and Mr. Walter Duncan arrived at their cottage in the Grove on Thursday.

Messrs. R. Morphy, G. D. Rae, G. Addams, G. Cobden and Hogg, are occupying rooms in the Beaconsfield Golf Club.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Pratte and family are again staying in cottag No. 10 for the summer.

It is expected that on Sunday service will be held in St. Mary's Church, which has been enlarged and improved.

On Monday there is to be a driving competition for the ladies on the golf links.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Robertson have opened their cottage.

A pleasant dance was held in the Pointe Claire boathouse on Wednesday. It was largely attended by young people from Beaconsfield.

Mr. J. M. Robertson is spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Drummond are again occupying their residence in Upper Beaconsfield.

Thursday's fine weather induced many town members to come out to the golf links. Amongst those noticed were Mrs. Turpin, Miss Martin, Miss Covernton, Miss Clay, Miss Symonds, Miss Clarke-Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Glassco and Mr. R. Meredith.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer Robertson, Miss M. Robertson and Mr. Arthur Robertson have again taken up their residence in Beaconsfield.

Miss Muriel Fraser visited the Misses Draper during the week.

Miss Heubach, who usually spends the summer in Beaconsfield, is going abroad this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family have opened up their cottage in the Crescent.

Mrs. Baird is visiting her daughter Mrs. Claire McFarlane.

Miss Gertrude Mudge is the guest of Miss Connie Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwick has taken up their residence in their new cottage on the golf links.

Mr. Burns is staying at the Grove.

Mr. Beaton is building a cottage on the corner of the station road, which promises to be an attractive spot.

Miss May Greenleese is the guest of Mrs Charlotte Bacon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Glassford and their little son are staying with Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Mignault have returned to the Grove, Cottage No. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Ruth Macfarlane, are occupying Mr. Widmer Nelles's cottage this year.

Mr. and Mrs. L. McI. Spackman, who leave shortly for England, visited the Grove on Saturday.

Mrs. T. Chase Casgrain and Miss Pinsonneault paid a visit to Beaconsfield on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wotten and family have taken one of the Grove cottages for the summer.

Miss Bertha Symonds was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Draper on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Hughes and family have taken one of the Crescent cottages for the season.

Amongst those who spent Sunday in Beaconsfield were Messrs. P. Gifford, Lewis, G. Fitzgibbon, Sovereign, Caverhill, Slaughter and Rand.

Mr. H. Macdonald was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Draper on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie are staying in Beaconsfield.

Miss Hallie Carman made a short visit to the Grove on Saturday.

There is to be an informal dance in the Beaconsfiel boathouse to-night.

POINTE CLAIRE

At the meeting of the P.C.B.C., held last week, Mr. H. Mackenzie was elected president; Mr. Hays Jackson, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Clifton Pease, captain: The committee was formed of the Messrs. Morley Holland, H. Leonard, R. Meredith and J. Marriott.

The first dance of the P.C.B.C. took place on Wednesday evening and was particularly well attended in spite of its being somewhat early in the season. The young people, under the direction of the committee, undertook the decorations, and the result was a most artistic blending of greenery and spring flowers on the walls of the old club house. The P.C.B.C. flag, in its well-known colors of white and blue, hung direcly over the stage, while myriads of chinese lanterns, suspended from the ceiling of both dancing hall and gallery, lent a delightful warmth of color to the whole.

Miss C. Savage, of Arlington avenue, Westmount, is the guest of Mrs. Gerald Lomer.

Miss Grace Soper and Master Harold Soper, of Ottawa, spent the 24th in Pointe Claire, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Mr. Percy Mint, of Montreal, came here for the 24th.

Mr. Phil Cummins was the guest of Mrs. Gerald Lomer, on the 24th.

Miss Rhoda Haskell, of Shuter street, and Mr. A. Laing, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Haskell, on Victoria Day.

Mrs. and Miss Leonard were the guests of Mr. H. Leonard this week.

Miss Annie Lily has returned from her trip to Hamiltton.

Miss Guerring and Mr. Jack Sherring were the guests of Mrs. Chilias on the 24th.

Mr. Hal Baugman was the guest of Mrs. H. Holland on Wednesday last.

Two summer cottages are about to be erected shortly on the Holt property, formerly the Charlebois homestead grounds.

Mr. Hays Jackson has left for Brockville, where he will spend a fortnight with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Montserrat, for many years residents of Pointe Claire, but now of Westmount, sail shortly for Europe.

Mr. Phil Mackenzie was the guest of Mrs. H. Holland this week.

LACHUTE

Mrs. P. Lane returned home last week from visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Edward Christie spent May 24 with his parents in town.

The Hon. Speaker Weir spent a day in town this week.

Miss Henderson, of Montreal, is a guest at the Painter House.

Mrs. Borden and daughter, Olive, of Montreal, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambly.

Mrs. Stewart and family, of Butte, Montana, have arrived, and will spend the summer visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Mr. Frank Jarvis, of Westmount, spent a few days here last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Todd, West End.

Mrs. Saunders and daughter, of Montreal, spent the week-end, guests of Mrs. H. McRae, Bethany Station.

Mr. Charles Calder returned last week, after spending a month very pleasantly in the West.

Miss M. Buchan returned on Tuesday evening from a short visit to Montreal.

Mrs. Archibald has arrived in town, and will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barron.

Miss Mary Burwash, accompanied by her nieces, Miss Catherine Burwash spent a few days this week visiting friends in St. Andrews and Lachute Road.

Mrs. McNiece, of Montreal, spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Buckham, of Hawkesbury, was the guest of Miss Foreman last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson returned home on Tuesday evening after spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. Wm. Berry was removed to Montreal this week to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Empire Day was celebrated in the Academy by an entertainment in Miss Moore's room, which was decked with flags and flowers for the occasion. Addresses were given by the Rev. E. Thomas and the Rev. H. Charters.

Last Wednesday evening the young men of our town gave a very enjoyable dance in Victoria Hall, which was well attended.

Mr. J. L. St. Jacques had a 'send off' in Victoria Hall a week ago, Thursday, prior to his marriage to Miss Lafond of St. Hermas. Mayor J. E. Valois, on behalf of his friends presented him with a handsome case of silverware and cutlery.

When Seven Men Die.

You know at least one of them had Consumption. At first it was only catarrh—but it was neglected. When 'Catarrhozone' cures so quickly it's foolish to suffer—it's a shame to keep on sniffling and hawking. Catarrhozone goes direct to the cause of the disease—that's why it's so dead certain to cure. It stops the cough, prevents that disgusting discharge, clears phlegm out of the throat in five minutes. Very pleasant and safe, too; get Catarrhozone from your druggist to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Jacques are spending a short time in New York, and on their return will take up their residence in Banford's block.

VAUDREUIL.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cheese, Montreal, were in Vaudreuil this week.

Mr. Herbert Johnson was the guest of Mr. Thomas Hiam on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawdon were in Vaudreuil on Saturday.

The Hon. H. B. Rainville spent a day here last week.

Mrs. Auguste Richard and the Misses Richard are spending a few days at Lac Tremblant.

Mr. and Mrs. Gelinas are spending the season here on the Lower Road.

Dr. A. Brodeur has had a number of new trees planted on his property.

Senator Beique and Miss Caroline Beique leave early in June for Paris, where Miss Beique will spend a few months.

The Misses McNiece spent a few days in Vaudreuil last week.

Mr. L. Prince, on Victoria Day, caught a maskinonge weighing 27 lbs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Saucier spent Saturday in Vaudreuil.

Mr. L. Parizeau, C.E., has secured a cottage here for the summer months.

Miss M. Featherstonhaugh was the guest of Mrs. R. J. Tooke on Saturday.

Mrs. Berthelot has now taken possession of her cottage for the season.

Mr. Reesbe and Mr. J. A. Richard were guests of Dr. Harwood on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Tom Nash will be the guest of Mr. C. Nash for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton arrived on Tuesday for the summer months.

Mr. A. E. Sadler was the guest of his brother, Ald. Sadler, recently.

Mr. C. Waagen spent Saturday in Vaudreuil among friends.

Mr. H. De Salaberry, Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Berthelot on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. MacDougall paid a short visit to Vaudreuil last week.

Mrs. W. E. Davis was this week the guest of Mr. J. D. L. Ambrosse.

Mr. Welch caught a nice string of fish on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. Aquin and family have arrived in their cottage for the season.

Mr. George Hamilton will spend the summer season in Vaudreuil.

Dr. G. Boyer, M.P. and Dr. H. Pilon, M.P.P., for Vaudreuil, were here this week.

Miss Saucier is the guest of Mrs. Laporte for the summer.

Mr. B. J. Ambrosse had a number of friends out for a trip to 'Cascade Point' on his new naptha launch 'Perhaps' on Saturday.

Mrs. Rolland will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Laberge, for the season.

RICHMOND

Miss Evans, of Westmount, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Arthur Wilcox, 'College Hill.'

Among those who were visiting in town this week were: Mr. W. Caswell, Allandale, Ont.; Mrs. E. Hogue, Winnipeg; Miss H. Henderson and Miss M. King, of Windsor Mills; Mr. John Chapman, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Telfer Thomas, manager of the E. T. Bank, Waterville; Mrs. Williamson, Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Westmount are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Mappin, at 'Inglewood.'

The Camp Fire Rod and Gun Club are busy preparing for their annual summer camping trip to Undercliff Falls.

Mr. E. Percy Gomery, teller of the E. T. Bank here, has returned from a trip to St. John and Montreal.

Mr. M. J. Powers, of Denver, Col., a well-known labor leader, has been visiting friends in Durham and Richmond. Mr. Powers is a cousin of Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., and a former resident of Danville.

Miss Mabel McClary, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. J. Hardy, Main street.

Mrs. F. Beck and daughter, of London, Ont., will spend the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerr, 'Janesville.'

The Young Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church gave a very successful afternoon tea, at the home of Mrs. F. Driver, on Friday.

Mr. B. R. Jones, of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, will spend his holidays with Mr. Harry Jones, Melbourne.

Miss Charlotte Gunn, of Portland, Me., sang two solos at the evening service in Chalmers Presbyterian Church, on Sunday.

Mr. W. A. Bunting, G.T.R. agent here, has gone to Groveton, N.H., to move his family to Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and child, of Montreal, are occupying their summer cottage at Melbourne.

The 11th Hussars, of Richmond, will go into camp at Sherbrooke this year. Recruiting is now being actively pushed forward and must be completed before the 5th of June.

Mr. W. R. Blackbird, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Blackbird.

Mr. Frank Bedard has returned from Athabaskaville.

GEORGEVILLE

The entertainment held in MacGowan's Hall was a great success financially and otherwise. Mr. Rider made an excellent chairman, and the programme was very good, especially the little farce, with its local hits, that literally brought down the house.

A fire which luckily did not cause much damage owing to the energy and prompt assistance of some neighbors, broke out in the house of Mr. Thomas Quinn early on Monday morning. This incident, however, coupled with past experiences, and in view of the fact that most of the residences are built of wood, would seem to point to the imperative necessity of purchasing some more effective apparatus for extinguishing fires than a line of buckets, which is ineffectual against a good sized blaze.

Mr. Gribben is the guest of Mrs. Routledge at Belmere.

Miss Lorraine Handyside and Master Keith Handyside spent the week-end at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

Mr. R. D. L. Denne, who has been staying at the 'Shak' as the guest of Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, has returned to town.

Miss Sarah Williams is spending a couple of days in Magog at the 'Battle's House,' previous to returning to Montreal.

Mr. Henry Mudge has returned to town. Miss Maud Mudge has arrived at the 'Wigwam.'

It is rumored that the church here is to be further beautified by the addition of a new organ.

Miss Agnes Lamb is the guest of Mrs. E. Goff Penny at 'Fairwaters.'

On Friday last Mrs. Routledge gave a picnic to Owl's Head. The party was taken in her beautiful little launch the 'Chinook,' and an ascent of the mountain was made. Among those invited were Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, Miss K. Sheriff, Mrs. Harold Redpath, Miss Mary Sanford, Miss N. L. Handyside, Mr. Gribben, Mr. R. A. Allen, Mr. R. D. L. Denne, Mr. R. Mudge and Mr. E. G. T. Penny.

TERREBONNE

Mr. Stackhouse, of Springfield, O., was in town on Victoria Day.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norton assisted with the service in St. Michael's Church on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Louise Moody spent Sunday with Miss Edna Corbett, Bordeaux.

While the horse races were going on on Wednesday afternoon the fire alarm rang for a small blaze which destroyed a stable and sheds belonging to Mr. J. Briere, carter, also slightly damaging two houses. Mr. Briere's six year old son perished in the flames. The fire originated through children playing with matches in hay.

Mrs. Louis Roever and son, Rudolph, of Sans Angel, Mexico, have been visiting their uncle, Mr. Matthew Moody, for the past week.

Mrs. Evans, Montreal,, was visiting Mrs. Wallace one day last week.

Miss Maude Fulton, of Mascouche, spent the week-end here visiting friends.

A party of young people came out from Montreal on Victoria Day, and picnicked in neighboring woods. Upon their return late in the afternoon they were invited to Mr. Wallace's residence, where refreshments were served, and an enjoyable time was spent in boating and dancing. Later in the evening the party returned to the city. Among those present were the Misses Waldron, Scott, Gibb, McGuinness, Wallace and E. Moody; and Messrs. Carleton, Cotton, Wallace, Gibb, Loiselle, Wilkins, Coughtry, Scott, Kearns and Candlish.

Mr. Sydney Moody is progressing favorably.

Messrs. Tom and Wm. Pretty, of Montreal, were Mrs. Slaughter's guests for Victoria Day.

Many fishing parties were noticed last Thursday. Some good catches were made.

The Misses Wallace spent the week-end in Montreal, guests of their aunt, Mrs. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moody were in Ste. Therese one day last week.

Messrs. C. A. Kimpton and H. Rowe spent Victoria Day in Rosemere.

AHUNTSIC

Mr. George Day is recovering from a successful operation at the Western Hospital, Montreal.

Mrs. Armand Giroux and little daughter were guests of Mrs. M. M. Toner and Miss Toner at their residence on Victoria Day.

Mrs. Pelletier, of Montana, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins and Miss Olga Higgins, of Montreal, spent Victoria Day in our village, the guests of friends.

Mr. John F. Edwards and family, Tupper street, spent Victoria Day at their cottage, accompanied by a party of friends from the city.

Mr. Whiteroad, of Montreal, is spending the summer at the cottage of Mr. Buxton, formerly occupied by Mr. Prince.

Mr. J. Edwards and family, of Montreal, expect to soon occupy their cottage on the river bank.

Fishing is exceptionally good in the district at present. Large quantities of shad are being shipped to Montreal.

Mr. G. Grant, of Montreal, spent Victoria Day in Ahuntsic, the guest of friends.

Mr. F. McCloskey, of Montreal, has rented a cottage on Main street, and will with his family, move out during the week.

Mrs. M. M. Toner entertained a number of guests from the city on Victoria Day.

Mrs. Russell and family, of Montreal are summering here.

Mrs. McCarthy and family have arrived and will remain for the summer months.

Mrs. Giroux expects shortly to occupy her cottage on Somerville avenue for the summer.

Mr. Barnfield and family have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. T. Sutton, of Montreal, will spend the summer in Ahuntsic.

Mr. J. H. Foley and family are occupying their cottage here.

Mrs. W. Anderson will occupy a cottage here for the months of summer.

STE. AGATHE

Mrs. J. A. Prendergast and family have opened their cottage, 'Een Lirose,' and Mr. Prendergast was here on Victoria Day.

Mayor Ekers was here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Internoscia have taken Mrs. Garth's cottage for the season.

Mr. F. G. Edge has taken Mr. Leblanc's cottage.

Mrs. Plante was the guest of Mrs. Drolet Masseue lately.

Miss Blanche Prendergast is expected here next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Lash, who were here for a few days, have returned to town.

Mrs. W. G. Palmer has taken possession of her cottage.

Mr. Foster Brown has opened his house for the summer.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith and family will arrive next week.

Mr. De Struve, the Russian consul, will not be here this season. His cottage will be occupied by Mr. H. C. Scott.

Mr. Prowse has taken rooms at Mrs. Bedard's.

Mr. Sheridan will occupy a cottage here this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackart spent a few days here.

Miss Rosenthal is spending a few weeks here.

LONGUEUIL

The yachting season here bids fair to be full of interest this year. There has been quite an addition to the number of yachts. On Friday a meeting was held in the boathouse when rules and regulations for the summer races were adopted. A committee of yacht owners was appointed for the management of coming races.

Last Sunday Archbishop Bruchesi visited the town and administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of children.

Mr. R. Lynch, of the city, paid a flying visit with his family on Wednesday.

The first regular fortnightly hop was held at the boat club house on Saturday.

The Longueuil Cricket Club plays a match this afternoon against the Westmount Cricket Club in the Westmount Park. The local players are A. L. Bogart, H. C. Collier, H. C. Gunter, A. Hamilton, C. J. Harrod, J. T. R. Hicks, J. Horsfall (captain), A. Holt, H. S. Lightbourne, W. B. Napier, F. E. Skinner, with J. Hamilton, E. T. Brunn, A. E. Emblem and F. Farrell as spares. The practices of the home club are on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

The concert of the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Town Hall on Wednesday was much enjoyed. Mr. C. R. Gray was accompanist, and Mr. L. P. Laurendeau, conductor. The Orchestra was assisted by Miss Stillwell and Miss Miller, sopranos; Miss Ste. Marie, pianist, Mr. F. E. Skinner, monologue; Mr. M. D. Amedy, violoncello; Mr. Robert Mackay, tenor, and Mr. G. Sadlin, bass, and the Harmony Male Quartette. The hall was filled.

ST. FAUSTIN

The following were recent guests at Square Lake House:—Messrs. F. W. Bean, J. A. Cook, F. L. Jones, J. M. Jellett, H. and J. W. Cooper, A. Malcolm, W. M. Ramsay, J. A. Walker, J. T. Mitchell, R. McGlaughlin, J. Baker, R. Baker, N. Lusher, D. Rae, Mrs. E. M. Beveridge, G. N. Beveridge, F. W. Baker, C. C. Snowdon, W. A. Bord, W. J. Carmichael, Allan Carmichael, W. Quipp, C. Hattersley, J. S. Briddick, Andrew Batle, W. Cairne, D. Sleeth, J. H. Sherrard, A. Durman, T. Losey, B. Holdbrooke, W. Davis, F. Sutton, W. Burgess, P. Blouin, A. W. Bette, S. Collins, W. Johnson, E. C. Nosworthy, W. Clark-Kennedy, A. G. Fry, N. S. Dalgliish, H. S. Bourke, C. H. Tate, C. B. Gordon, Jas. Corners, H. M. Stanway, D. G. Macphersen, W. Reid, C. S. Mitchell, R. J. De B. Payne, John Hamilton, J. L. Kerr, F. L. Gunter and others.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



TO BE FOUND IN A WELL FURNISHED HOME

A PROWSE { Steel Plate Range / Water Filter / Refrigerator

AND AN

"IDEAL" Gas Stove



We can also recommend and have in stock the "Berkfeld" and "Hygeia" Tap, Water Filters.

We are agents for the "Sedgwick" Dumb Waiter—of the highest grade and without friction in operation.

Catalogues on Application.

GEO. R. PROWSE,

208 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

... of the summer residents are already occupying their cottages. Mrs. ... arrived on Tuesday.

... guests others at present here, looking ... cottages are the Rev. Prof. Mackenzie ... of MacNaughton, of McGill, and ... D. Sleeth and W. Cairns, of ...

... Bell Telephone Company are going ... their line through here this summer, which will be a great convenience, ... to the summer residents.

GRANBY

... W. Alexander, of Canton, N.Y., is ... a few weeks in town, the ... of his brother, the Rev. J. Lamb-Alexander.

... E. Jackson, of Montreal, was in ... recently, the guest of Mr. W. W. ...

... Angus McLeod, of Glasgow, Scotland, is in town, the guest of his uncle, ... R. McLeod.

Mr. J. Arlington Flanders, B.A., of the Eastern Townships Bank staff, Cowansville, and Mr. Murray G. Brooks, of Montreal, have been in town, the guests of Mr. S. George Elkins.

Miss Florence Runnells is spending a few days in town before starting on a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Cox, of Presquil, Maine, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Stanley Neill, Mountain street.

Mrs. Alice Nunns Keough, of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, organist of the First Congregational Church here, gave a very successful organ recital, assisted by local talent, and Messrs. Flanders and Brooks, of Montreal, and McLeod, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The tennis players here have organized a club, and have enrolled it in the Bedford District Tennis League. It is hoped that all interested in tennis will speedily send in their names to the secretary.

PRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE.

Mr. J. F. Scriver and W. B. Morris, of Montreal, spent the week-end at the Point.

Mr. William Wheeler, of Malone, N.Y., opened his cottage 'Idle Hour,' this week.

Mr. L. Kelly and wife, of Fay, N.Y., were the guests of Mrs. Wheeler, Friday and Saturday.

The Rev. W. W. McRae, of Dundee Centre, visited the Point on Friday.

Mr. Roy Williamson was the week-end guest of Mrs. Wheeler.

Messrs. Ed. Miller, Walter Parker and G. James Smart, of Fort Covington, N.Y., paid the point a visit on Saturday in the doctor's new launch.

Mr. Brockway and son Frank were at the Point on Saturday.

Mr. Moses Denesha and family, of Constable, N.Y., are staying at their cottage here.

The local Woman's Foreign missionary Society served coffee and pie in Zion Church parlors on the evening of Empire day. About nineteen dollars was realized.

Miss J. Campbell, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Wm. J. Stevens, at Isle of Skye, last week.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler and family are spending the summer at 'Maple Bank.'

Mr. and Mrs. Barwick have returned to the same cottage in which they resided last summer.

The Chateauguay Boating club held their first dance on the 24th.

Mr. Morton Meldrum spent Saturday and Sunday in Chateauguay.

Mr. W. Palmer visited Chateauguay on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancey have rented a cottage for the summer.

Miss Violet Wellman visited Chateauguay on Victoria Day.

Miss L. Harper and Miss Agnes Harper were among the many guests here on the 24th.

Miss Florence Hall is spending the summer in Chateauguay again.

Mr. McMillan is conducting the Sunday evening services for the summer months.

Mr. George Boulter and family have again returned to their summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allan and family have taken the same cottage again for the summer.

Mrs. McGinnis is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Barwick, for the summer.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON

Although this is so backward a season, tenants of cottages and intending guests have been making plans for the warm weather which will inevitably come.

Mrs. Hanks and the Misses Hanks, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are coming to spend the months of July and August here.

Mrs. T. Harborough Upton and Miss F. K. Upton, of New York, will pay St. Gabriel a visit during the coming season.

Mrs. Albert P. Gileon, of New York, is expected to spend two months here.

Mrs. J. H. Byrne, of Brooklyn, will occupy the cottage she rented during the past two summers.

Victoria Day sent a good many pleasure seekers in this direction. Mr. Robert C. Sharpley, Mr. Cecil C. Snowdon, Mr. N. G. Hampshire and Mr. John H. Carson, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Hicks, went on a fishing excursion among the trout streams of the neighborhood.

Messrs. John Reginald and Arthur Gates spent the day boating and fishing on Lake Maskinonge.

Mrs. J. C. Sinton, of St. Lambert, will visit the Misses Hicks during the coming week.

The Montreal Natural History Society are to hold their Field Day here to-day.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE

The Rev. Mr. Wyman is attending Conference this week, and will not occupy his pulpit on Sunday evening. Mrs. Wyman is spending the week with Mr. Wyman's parents at Pointe Fortune.

Mr. Carey Greenleese spent Sunday here the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. Granda spent a day at the Chateau, where they have secured accommodation for themselves and family for the summer.

Mr. Schneider has rented the Grove for the summer, and will shortly move out from the city.

Mr. Potter has rented one of the cottages at Fuller Place.

Mr. Moran spent a couple of days here this week.

Mr. Fuller Greenleese was here for the week-end.

Dr. Giles and family moved into their cottage this week.

Miss McDonald, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Barnsley, is returning to the city.

Capt. Wallace SS. 'Hungarian,' visited his family for a few days this week.

CARTIERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family have come to Cartierville for the summer.

Miss Josephine Painchaud was in Cartierville on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell has purchased a handsome skiff. Mr. Campbell spends much time at the Boating Club, of which he is a new member.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and family are now settled in their pretty cottage.

Mrs. J. C. King has returned from a trip to Paris, and has opened her summer residence, 'Les Cailloux.'

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and family are now residing in Cartierville.

Mr. De Grosgois was in Cartierville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had friends visiting them on Victoria Day, setting off fireworks in the evening.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH

The prospects for a good attendance this season at the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Lake St. Joseph are very bright. Additions have been made to the Camp equipment, and those who intend spending their holidays at this spot will find things very comfortable. The Senior Camp will be open from July 15 to Sept. 12. Messrs. Jamieson and Doig will be in charge. The new prospectus for this season is now out, and may be had on application. The Victoria Day camp was in charge of Mr. P. A. Doig, and was composed of the following campers:—R. J. McNiece, F. McNiece, J. A. Brown, H. Watson, A. Jones, G. C. Wells, C. S. Mitchell, C. deB Payne, G. H. Harrower, L. H. Packard, C. Bradbury, J. P. Atkinson, A. B. Miller, B. D. Mitchell, B. S. R. Watson, W. Roughton, E. Griffiths.

LAPRAIRIE

Owing to the absence of the military camp, Laprairie will not be as lively this summer as in previous years.

Several cottages have been opened for the season.

Mr. Rodolphe Madore and family have arrived for the season.

Mr. Normand and family are here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Camille Bourdon have opened their villa near the rapids.

The Misses Pelland are here for the summer season.

Mr. Plante, advocate, has taken rooms at Mrs. Racine's.

Mr. V. Lefebvre and family and Mr. A. Paillargeon and family have arrived for the summer.

FARMING FOR A CHURCH.

(Moran correspondence Kansas City 'Star.')

A novel means of raising money for church purposes began here to-day. Some time ago J. C. Strong, one of the country members of the Presbyterian Church, who owns a large farm a mile north of town, suggested to the officers of the church that they rent land from him consisting of thirty acres and plant it to a crop, the proceeds to go to the church. The officers and pastor approved the plan and it was then submitted to the membership, which also approved it. The country members volunteered to furnish the labor and teams to plant the crop. One hundred persons, nearly all of whom were members of the church, met at the field and ploughed and planted it to kaffir corn. Twenty ploughs were at work in the field. Ploughs, harrows and planters were at work at the same time. The women of the church prepared the dinner, and two tents were pitched in the field, one of which was used as a cook tent and the other as a dining tent. After dinner some of the women sat on the riding ploughs that were being used and some who could not get a riding plough took a walking plough and ploughed a few rounds in the field. When the crop is ready for cultivation a similar day will be observed.

Included in this year's budget of the Town Council of Santa Cruz, Tenerieffe, is the rate of 10d. a chime, but the civil governor vetoed the scheme.

REJOICING

BY G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

'In that same hour he rejoiced in the Holy Spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes; yea, Father, for it was well-pleasing in thy sight.'—Luke x., 21.

In attempting to set these words of Jesus in their setting one is beset by the perpetual difficulty in the study of the New Testament, that of chronology. You all have harmonies of the Gospels, and know, if you are Bible students, how absolutely useless they are. The words of my text occur in Luke and also in Matthew, and I found in looking over the harmonies which I possess, that almost all those attempting to construct a harmony have put them down as being uttered on the same occasion, and so have fallen, I venture to think, into positive blunders as a result. Jesus said many things twice over, and if we would only remember that, we should be saved from a great many mistakes in attempting to harmonize the Bible stories. I am taking it for granted that Dean Alford was correct in his opinion that the occasion, the account of which we have in Matt. xi., was entirely different from the one we find in Luke. If you will grant me that, I want for a moment to look at the setting in Matthew and then at the setting in Luke.

Matt. xi. is occupied with the story of some of the difficulties which our Lord experienced in the course of his public ministry. The first story is that of the coming of the disciples of John, sent by him to inquire whether this was indeed the Messiah or whether John was to look for another. It is the story of the perplexity of the loyal-hearted in the presence of the Master's method. I do not think we need imagine for a single moment that John had become cowardly, but he certainly was strangely perplexed. He who had been the herald of the King, had expected to see him pass with flaming feet to his perfect victory, and all he had heard was that he was preaching and teaching and working a few wonders. It was a strange story, and his loyal heart was filled with perplexity, and he sent to inquire.

Immediately following we hear the Lord, having vindicated John, complain of the unreasonableness of his age. You are like children in the market-place. You are neither satisfied with piping nor with mourning. John has ministered to you, the stern, hard ascetic, and you have said that he is mad. I have come to you, a man of the social order, living in the midst of all the ordinary things of life, and you say I am a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners. Nothing satisfied the age.

Then he uttered some of the sternest, severest words that ever fell from his lips as he pronounced woes upon Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum. Suddenly he breaks out, in the Matthew story, into this soliloquy, this prayer: 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes; yea, Father, for so it was well-pleasing in thy sight.'

If we turn to the setting of my text in Luke we find the account of the appointment of the seventy, the sending out of these men who were to go and tell the story of the King, and work wonders in his name, and in connection with their sending out he uttered the same words condemning the cities which had refused to listen to his message. Then, suddenly, the seventy are seen returning flushed with victory and joy, with a new light upon their faces, saying: 'Lord, even the devils are subject unto us.' Looking at them, he said: 'I beheld Satan fallen as lightning from heaven.' It is a great, inclusive word covering all they had seen of devils subject, and showing that he was perfectly conscious of the absolute assurance of victory in the end. But he continued: You are not to rejoice that the devils are subject to you. Rejoice, rather, that you are subject to heaven, and that your names are written there. Then, again, he breaks out in these words, but there is a new tone here not chronicled in Matthew: He exulted in spirit!

These words of Jesus were spoken out of a strong consciousness of the difficulties of his ministry—difficulties in the world, loyal hearts strangely perplexed; the wearisome unreasonableness in the minds of the people; the wilful, persistent refusal to obey, manifested in the cities through which he had passed, and in which he had exercised his ministry; difficulties even in connection with his own disciples, manifested in the fact that they were tempted to rejoice in the wrong place and for the wrong reason, tempted to rejoice in their successes, in their triumphs, in the fact that devils were subject to them, because they had used his name. These were the difficulties in the midst of which Jesus made use of the words of my text.

He spoke these words, also, out of a sense of the victories which were following his ministry. There are difficulties of interpretation, I know, but I think we may say that when he said, 'I beheld Satan as lightning fallen from heaven'—not fall, but fallen, victory accomplished in the purpose and power of God, though not fully wrought out in human history—it was the language of the conscious Conqueror, the language of one who, in the midst of all these difficulties, yet knew the issue, because he was in perfect communion with the power and resources of God. 'I beheld Satan as lightning fallen from heaven.' Out of that consciousness of all-inclusive victory he uttered the words of the text.

Moreover, there was also the consciousness that his disciples had triumphed. Even though he gently rebuked their rejoicing in the fact that devils were subject to them, it was true that the devils had been subject to them. They had gone out in his name, and evil spirits possessing men had heard the mere uttering of his name, and left their habitations, and men had been healed and blessed. Out of the consciousness of difficulty and victory, he said: 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes.

Passing from this setting of our text, let us pause for a few moments to think of the Master's attitude which it reveals. Notice the sphere of his consciousness which Luke so carefully declares to us: 'He rejoiced in the Holy Spirit.' Our Authorized Version reads: 'He rejoiced in spirit.' The revisers came to the conclusion that the majority of the manuscripts were right, and they have included the word 'Holy.' Personally, without desiring to express a final opinion, I am profoundly thankful for the change. I think it reveals that which we need to understand, if we would understand the buoyancy of Christ in the midst of the depressing circumstances of his ministry—the sphere of his consciousness: 'He rejoiced in the Holy Spirit.' The Holy Spirit was the illumination of his life. The Holy Spirit was for ever more the interpreter to him of the Divine activity, and power, and resources in the midst of his work. Perhaps I can best express the thought that is in my own heart by saying, I do not think he could have rejoiced in anything other than the light that fell upon all the moments of his service from the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. What was there to rejoice in, in the fact, for instance, that John was perplexed; that the age was unreasonable, and even he could not persuade it; that the cities were impenitent? What was there to rejoice in, in the fact that the cities towards which he had come with great tenderness and love rejected him? At the commencement of his ministry, he went down to dwell at Capernaum because it was on the outskirts of things—Capernaum, Galilee of the Gentiles—and the term was one which showed objection in the mind of the Jew. Capernaum sitting in darkness, he went and dwelt there; but Capernaum had refused him, and he had to say, 'And thou, Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven? Thou shalt be brought down unto Hades.' Yet he rejoiced. There was nothing in the ministry of his disciples to make him rejoice so far as the disciple was concerned, for the disciple was seen to be developing into a man proud of the victory he had won.

Yet 'He rejoiced in the Holy Spirit.' He saw through all the processes to the consummation. He saw how through all the difficulty of the present hour he was moving in fellowship with God to an assured and absolutely certain victory. 'He rejoiced in the Holy Spirit.' The light of the Divine thought and conception and understanding of all the problems of the hour fell upon his spirit; and his spirit rejoiced in the Spirit of God because he dwelt in such relationship with that Spirit as to enable him to see the meaning of the things that seemed to be so full of difficulty.

Why did he say, 'I thank Thee, O Father . . . that Thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding?' Why was he glad they were revealed unto babes? I think if we are not careful we may read that so as to misinterpret it altogether, and so as to make our hearts imagine that there was a sort of satisfaction that certain classes of men were refused light. Yet surely that is not the thought. Is there not rather here a statement of the fact that in the Spirit he saw the infinite wisdom of the Divine method, that he was brought into fellowship with God by the Spirit so that he saw God's way was the best, and God's way was right? From whom were these things hidden according to this word of Christ? From 'the wise,' and the word indicates practical skill or acumen. From 'the understanding,' and the word here is a word which, if you will let me say so, means ability to put two and two together. The things of God were absolutely hidden from the men who came to them with a sense of their own ability to comprehend them. They always are! Jesus Christ Himself and all the things of God for ever more elude the grasp of the intellect, until that intellect is inspired by the Spirit himself.

Jesus Christ in this great cry of thankfulness expresses his consciousness that God's way is best. The infinite, eternal and spiritual things are hidden from the wise and understanding, never yielding themselves to the men who come with intellectual capacity and conviction of their own ability to put every two and two together, and utter their small and final four. On the other hand they always yield themselves to the little children, to the souls who come from whatever class or condition, in order to learn, willing to learn, ready to learn. 'I thank thee, O Father,' said Christ, 'that thou didst hide these things from the wise and understanding, and didst reveal them unto babes.'

So I gather my lessons from this verse, and the first is that our rest and joy as Christian workers are to be in the methods of God, first, in themselves because of their perfection; secondly, rather than in the honor of our own victories; and, thirdly, because his methods issue in his certain victory. The days in which Jesus exercised his ministry were very similar to those in which we exercise ours in fellowship with him. John is still sending from some prison and asking: 'Art thou he that cometh, or look we for another?' The age is as irrational and unreasonable concerning spiritual things as ever it was. If you are a John the Baptist—stern, hard, ascetic—you will be criticised. If you are not, if you are a man of social life—warm, tender and gentle—entering into all the interests of all the hours, you will be labelled as lacking spirituality by some school or convention. The age is as unreasonable as it was when Jesus exercised his ministry in the midst. The cities are as impenitent. They are still rushing on their heedless way, seeming never to hear either the wooing or the warning note of the Son of God.

What is to be our attitude in the midst of all the stress and all the difficulties? Our attitude ought to be that of exulting in God and resting in him, and resting wholly and absolutely in his method.

It is only when the life is lived in the Spirit that the worker is able to see through the thing of the moment to the thing of eternity that for evermore lies behind it. The Spirit-filled life is the life that is most keenly conscious of difficulty and victory, of agony and perplexity; but the Spirit-filled life, is the life that hears, just beyond, the sound of the coming victory. The Spirit-filled man never talks unutterable nonsense about human nature not needing salvation. The man filled with the Spirit sees sin to be devilish and damnable, because it insults heaven and threatens to wreck the universe. He sees in the faces of men everywhere the marks of ruin, but that is not the deepest thing he sees. He sees at the back that which Christ counted worth dying for to find, and lift, and save.

HOW TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

(Carl Schurz's Reminiscences, in 'McClure's Magazine.')

One may begin the attempts of free expression, and thus an independent use of the language, with a comparatively small vocabulary. Conscientious reading and well conducted conversations will then quickly enlarge the vocabulary and develop the facility of expression. But I cannot lay too much stress upon the fact that the free and exact rendering of one's own thoughts in writing is the most efficient exercise in acquiring a language. In mere conversation we are apt to slip over difficulties by permitting ourselves vagueness and inaccuracies of expression, which would sternly demand correction—and correction, too, easily kept in mind—when the written words look us in the face. To quicken the efficacy of this exercise requires, of course, a teacher able not only to pound grammatical rules into the head of the pupil, but also to stir up in the study of the language a mentally active interest in the subjects spoken or written about.

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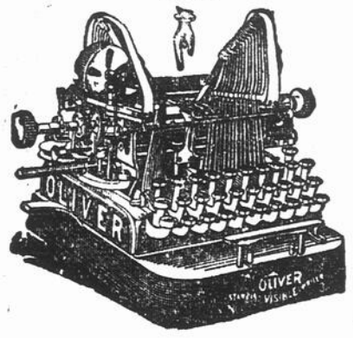
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KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

Preparations are already under way for the Knowlton Conference, now in the fifth year of its existence, which has been announced to take place this season, from Aug. 3 to 12 inclusive. The conference, as defined by its president, the Rev. Edgar Capel, is 'a summer school for Sunday-school workers, enjoying international recognition.'

The meetings will be held this year in the new conference grove, where, at present, active operations are in progress upon a roadway which is being laid through the grounds to connect the two parallel public roads between which the conference grove lies. Carpenters have been engaged to erect the main buildings where the meetings will be held, and the lots set apart for cottage sites are already being appropriated with a view to their utilization for the purpose designed.

Those in authority predict that the lectures will be equal in every respect to those of preceding years, which have been of a highly entertaining, instructive and beneficial nature. They bear upon the following subjects: (1) The Bible; (2) The art and science of teaching; (3) Sunday-school methods and management.

In the past history of the conference, such well-known men as the Rev. Dr. Balcom Shaw, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. A. H. McKinney, of New York; the Rev. Principal Rexford, of Montreal; Mr. W. C. Pearce, the International Teacher Training Secretary, and the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, of Montreal, figured prominently.

This year, in addition to some of the names just mentioned, there will be present at the coming conference, the Rev. Alfred E. Lavell, M.A., of Waterloo, Ont., one of the Grimsby Park lecturers, whose subject will be 'The teacher'; Miss A. James, a day-school teacher of wide experience, who will deliver five lectures upon 'Primary work,' also limelight lectures on 'Egypt' and 'Greece'; the Rev. Principal Rexford, of Montreal, who will conduct conferences on 'Live Sunday-school topics,' and the Rev. Dr. Abbott, who will speak on 'Bible study work.'

Accommodation and board for those of the students who may prefer to remain upon the conference grounds, will be furnished for a nominal sum.

A suggestion which has been recently made and heartily endorsed, is that the Sunday-schools throughout the province should send one or more of their teachers or officers as delegates to the conference, paying their expenses, if necessary.

'As a result,' says the Rev. Mr. Capel, in commending the project, 'not only would each school be represented, but by securing a report, or better still, a synopsis of the lectures, which could be delivered to the remaining teachers at three or four meetings called for that purpose during the year, the whole school would get the benefit of the conference, and the money could not be better spent.'

A more fitting spot could not have have been chosen for the home of this summer conference. Knowlton is a rustic gem among summer resorts, and the beautiful scenery serves but to enhance the inspiring character of good work performed.

The running expenses of the conference amount to about three hundred dollars yearly. In this connection, it may not be out of place to say, in the words of the conference president, that 'any contributions, however small,' towards defraying these necessary expenses will be gratefully received by the Rev. E. M. Taylor, Knowlton. Mr. Taylor will also gladly supply any information desired by those who contemplate attending the coming conference.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitly.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible-classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, June 3, 1906. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH — Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavaty, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street — Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. Seats free and everyone welcome at all services. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Weekday services: Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30. Monthly meeting of the session second Monday of each month. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 905 Wellington street, corner of Charlevoix street.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Budd, jr., will preach at both services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sabbath morning class meeting, 10 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe ave.—Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E., Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8. Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Minister, Rev. W. H. Stevens. June 3. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the Rev. W. H. Stevens. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. in church parlor. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., assistant pastor. The Rev. J. B. Saunders will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The Beauty of True Worship.' Evening theme: 'The Outlook for Christianity in the East.' Visitors heartily welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Senior C. Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday, 10 a.m. Pastor, the Rev. George S. Reynolds.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Classes at 10.15 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. Monday, E. L. at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Friday, Junior League at 4 p.m. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D. Strangers welcome.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D, pastor. Regular services are held as follows: Sunday, public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Monday, B.Y.P.U. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. Seats are free and a very cordial welcome is extended to all.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street—Rev. J. W. Salton, pastor, 355a Dorion street. Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION, St. Zotique st., St. Denis Boulevard—The Rev. E. H. Horsey, incumbent. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m. Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m.. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. East. Whit-Sunday. 9 a.m., administration of the Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, Rev. Vaughan Colston. Administration of Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, the rector. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 426 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. Mr. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. 11.00 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 7.00, evensong. Preacher, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Prefontaine and Rouville streets, Hochelaga. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., children's service. 7 p.m., evensong. Preacher at all services, the rector. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., rector.—Whit Sunday. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Seats free.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector street. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer, at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the incumbent.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Whit-Sunday. Day of Intercession for Christian Unity. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon. Subject: 'Christian Unitey a Practical Possibility.' 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject, 'What is the Catholic Church?' Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, the vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class in Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Howard, D.D. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Whit Sunday.

Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Robt. D. White, M.A., vicar of Moreton, Pinkney, Northamptonshire, England.

7.05 p.m.— Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. T. A. Elliott.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Chuch Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'How to deal with temptation.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Strangers always cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational.—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach at both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. 74th anniversay of Sunday-school. Special hymns and anthems by scholars. Morning theme: 'A Group of Zion's Scholars.' Evening theme: 'Our Duty to the Children.' Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Welcome to all.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street.—Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Special service next Sunday, beginning at 11 a.m. Church choir: 'Hebe deine Augen aus.' Solo by Miss Arkison.' Everybody is welcome.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.—Chas. G. Beck, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or vespers at 7 p.m. Luther League at 8.15 p.m. Seats are free. All are welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m., in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. Prof. Mackenzie, minister in charge, will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street, Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting, Monday, 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street, —Rev James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible-class at 3.10 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario ave. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at the evening service. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL Presbyterian—Services on Sunday will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, Corner of William and Dalhousie streets. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion service in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.30 p.m. Monday 8 p.m., C.E.S. meets. Wednesday, 8 p.m., missionary prayer meeting. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., rector.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street,—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor; Mr. A. R. Ross, B.D., pastor's assistant. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible-class, 3.10 p.m. Devotional Hour, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior Girls' Mission Band, Friday, 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Ushers in attendance.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and Band of Hope on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome, and be shown to seats at any or all of the services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the evening service. Collection on behalf of the Poor Fund. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street.—Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., pastor; Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A., assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young Women's Class, 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Monthly meeting Young People's Association, Monday at 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor; the Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., associate pastor. Communion service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The second serseries on 'Plain Christian Ethics.' 'The Christian's duty with regard to Talebearing.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. The Eastern Men's Own meets at the same hour. Distribution of books, and all friends invited. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Third sermon in the series on Joseph, 'Joseph in Slavery.' The C. E. Society meets at 8 p.m., Monday. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C. E. on Friday at 3 p.m. You will be cordially welcomed to any or all of these services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

CHRISTIANS MEETING PLACE, 141 Stanley street. Sunday, 11 a.m., Breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., Bible study.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, June 3, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas Harris.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, corner Dorchestar and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute—Rev. E. Gould, M.A., pastor. Divine service, Sunday, 11 a.m. The public cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class, Sunday, at 3 p.m. Men's meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of (Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION meets every Sunday at Mission Hall, 207 St. Antoine street, corner of Mountain street, at 2.45 p.m. All Welsh residents cordially invited.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc Lafontaine.)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week nights (except Saturday), 8 p.m. The Rev. M. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

CASTLE HALL, 990 St. Catherine street East.—CHRISTIAN CHURCH, W. S. Honchins, minister. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Preaching and Communion at 11 a.m. Evangelistic service at 7 p.m. Subject to-morrow evening: 'Is it wrong for Christians to Dance?' Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOSIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday(morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W. C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second and Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible Class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets; Ensign Ghiam and wife in charge. Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Heibling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Coy and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. E. Owen and Lieut. Sparks in charge; services as above.

Avis de Culte Public.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblés de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

L' ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Ducloe, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater) —Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche class. 7 p.m., tevening service. Rector, à 11 a.m et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 10 a.m. Calvin E. Amaron, DD., pasteur, 31 rue Milton.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet, Levis (Quebec) Montmagny Riviere du Loup, and intermediate stations, at 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Levis (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Gaspe, Bay Chaleur, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Halifax, the Sydneys and intermediate points, 12 noon, daily, except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet Levis (Quebec), and intermediate stations, 3.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

For Cacouna, River du Loup, and Rimouski, 7.45 p.m. (English Mail Special) on Thursdays.

For Cacouna, R. du Loup, Little Metis, and intermediate stations, 7.45 p.m. on Fridays.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Levis (Quebec), Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

From Sydney, Halifax, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Riviere du Loup Levis (Quebec) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate station, 6.15 p.m. daily except Monday.

From Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis Cacouna Riviere du Loup, Montmagny, Levis (Quebec Drummondville, Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10 p.m. daily except Sunday

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St. James Street, Tel. Main 615.

J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station as follows:

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.30 a.m.
For daily except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m. daily Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily only; 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday 6.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday; and 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily, and 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday; 4.30 p.m. except Sunday 8.28 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to May 24th, 1906.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m. Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.25 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. †4.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. †4.30 and 9.40 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.00 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m. 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m. daily (i) 2.20 p.m. †5.20 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.20 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m. daily except Sat-urday and Sunday (i) 9.00 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.30 p.m. 5.35 p.m., 6,30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.
For St. Agathe, †8.45 a.m. (i) 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m. 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.30 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday, (i) 9.00 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †4.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †1.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m. †9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.15 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.05 p.m., (i) 10.35 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and 5.50 p.m., (i) 9.55 p.m.

†Week days, (i) Saturday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to April 29th, 1906.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday to Point Levi (Quebec).
8.05 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. & H.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
*

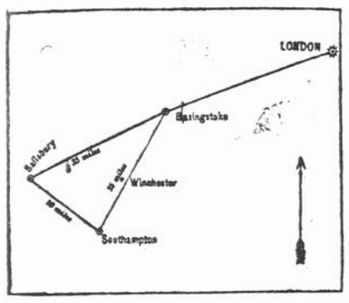
HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.

BY DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

Published by Special Arrangement.)

SUMMARY OF HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.

The two couples, Harold Scarsdale, an Englishman with an American bride, and Robert Allingford, an American with an English bride, get mixed on their honeymoon trip. Allingford and Mrs. Scarsdale have carried to Salisbury, are haughtily entertained at Melton Court by Lady Diana Melton, Scarsdale's aunt, but hearing that the elephant, for which Allingford holds a border as security for a loan, is being forwarded there, they hastily leave. Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford stop over at Winchester, Scarsdale passing as Allingford's brother Dick, of whose character and presence in England they are ignorant. He is arrested for Dick's misdeeds, and Carrington, Allingford's best man, is called from London to identify him. Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford leave for Salisbury, as Allingford and Mrs. Scarsdale arrive at Southampton. Leaving here, the latter reach Winchester and meet Carrington, who sends them on to Salisbury. Meanwhile the elephant arrives at Melton Court shortly after Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford. Lady Diana Melton is greatly incensed, and promptly dismisses all three. Unable to secure passage by train for the elephant, Scarsdale secures a mahout for his charge, and they set out for Christchurch.



CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Once astride the beast's neck, with Scarsdale's cane as an improvised ankus, he poured out a flood of cockney-Indian jargon which no Hindoo could ever have recognized as his native tongue, but which evidently had a familiar sound to the elephant, who proceeded to rise, first with his fore feet and then with his hind feet; after which his novel mahout, who, throughout these manoeuvres, had retained a precarious hold by one ear, hastened to seat himself more firmly upon him.

'All right?' queried Scarsdale, looking up; and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, added: 'Keep your feet well under his ears, and hit him on the head with your stick if he gets fractious. All you need to do is to follow our carriage. Trust to his judgment about bridges; he knows what will hold him.'

Arrangements, on a liberal scale, having been made for the use of the conveyance which had brought them from the station, they were ready to start in a very short space of time; Scarsdale stipulating that they head towards Southampton, taking the least travelled roads, and in any event giving Salisbury a wide berth. This was agreed to; and thereupon commenced one of the most extraordinary progresses that had ever stirred up a staid and conventional countryside, Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford leading off in the landau, since it was necessary to keep the horses well in front of the elephant, and Tom and his charge plodding on in their wake.

As they left the lodge behind them and came out into the open country, the Consul's wife, turning to her companion in misfortune, said, between tears and smiles:

'What do you think is going to happen next?'

CHAPTER XI.

IN WHICH THERE ARE TWO CLAIMANTS FOR ONE DINNER.

The village clock was on the stroke of one, when the little procession drew up before the door of the principal inn in the main square of a small town on the road between Salisbury and Southampton.

Scarsdale had been surprised to find how little excitement they had created in their progress through the countryside; but then he had chosen the most unfrequented roads, avoided villages as he would a pestilence. Man and beast must be fed somewhere, however, and, according to Tom, the elephant was giving no uncertain signs that he wanted his dinner. So, against his better judgment, Scarsdale had turned aside into a neighboring town, whence, after an hour's rest and refreshment, he determined to push on that afternoon to a quiet inn he knew of, near Fording Bridge, and thence to Christchurch the following morning.

Both he and Mrs. Allingford had been as quiet as mice during the last hour; indeed the novel position in which they found themselves inclined them rather to thought than conversation.

Their entrance into the town was effected more easily than could have been hoped for; though, in some unknown manner, a rumor of their coming seemed to have preceded them: for a crowd had collected along the main street, which cheered them vociferously, under the mistaken impression that they were the proprietors of a circus. No travelling show that wound its course through those country lanes had ever possessed such an attraction, and the people moved away after they had passed, full of wonder at the appearance of this strange monster among them, and regert that with such a beginning there was nothing more to follow.

Once they had come to a halt, they were surrounded by a curious crowd, and Scarsdale lost no time in entering into explanations with the landlord of the inn, who came hurrying out to receive his novel guests.

It was at this point that their troubles first began; for mine host, while he professed to furnish entertainment for man and beast, was dubious concerning the monster which it was proposed to quarter on him so unexpectedly. The lady and gentleman, their coachman, horses, and even the cockney mahout were more than welcome; but elephants were not in his line of business. He didn't know if he could give satisfaction; feared his accommodations were not sufficiently ample; would like to oblige, but had the reputation of his house to maintain, etc., etc.

When Scarsdale happened, however, casually to mention that it was Lady Melton's elephant, a change came over the face of affairs, of which he was not slow to take advantage.

Her ladyship was well known throughout the county, while her reputation for severity had a still wider circulation, and the landlord was in abject fear of her, though nevertheless obstinately determined to have none of the beast.

The subject of all this altercation had meantime appropriated the public horse-trough to his exclusive use for drinking and bathing purposes, and was enjoying himself in consequence, which was more than could be said of his rider, who shared unwillingly in his ablutions.

'Give 'im the word to sit down, sir. S'welp me, I'll be drowuded with 'is tricks!' cried Tom.

'I don't speak his infernal language,' returned Scarsdale testily; 'that's your business.'

'I've told 'im all I know sir, an' it's no use.'

'Then I'm afraid you'll have to stay up and get wet.'

'Couldn't yer 'elp me down, sir? Quit that, yer 'eathen!' as he dodged a shower of water.

'Certainly not,' replied Scarsdale. 'You can't leave him riderless in a public place.'

Then, turning to the landlord, who stood by in sore perplexity, aimlessly rubbing his hands, he continued:

'It's a beastly shame that a gentleman can't take a lady's elephant out for—exercise, without running up against all this nonsense in the first little hamlet he comes across! One would almost think you had never seen an elephant before.'

The landlord, whose eyes had, up to this time, been fairly bulging with curiosity, now declared himself desolated at such an uncalled-for suspicion.

'Perhaps it would be better if the gentleman were to send for a constable.'

Mine host neglected to add that he had done so on his own responsibility in his first burst of agitation. But Scarsdale, noting the excellent effect which his rating had produced on the landlord, determined that he should have some more of it.

'If you are afraid,' he said, 'of damaging your ramshackle old inn, perhaps you'll consent to give my elephant his dinner in the square?'

Mine host rolled up his eyes at this new phase of the question.

'I suppose,' continued Scarsdale, 'that the dignity of this "tuppenny ha'penny" town won't be seriously impaired by his presence for an hour in your elegant plaza!'

The last portion of this speech was lost on the landlord, because he did not know what a 'plaza' was; but it sounded imposing, and he hastened to assure his guest that the town would feel honored by the elephant's presence, though he would have to procure a permit from the mayor. Should he show him the way to that functionary's house?

This, however, proved to be unnecessary, as the mayor himself was present in the crowd, a pompous, fussy little man, full of the importance of his office. Lady Melton's name, which he had heard mentioned in connection with the affair, acted as a charm, and brought him bustling forward to shake Scarsdale's hand, assure him that no permit was required, and snub the innkeeper.

'Anything I can do for a relation of her ladyship's—I think you said a relation?' he inquired.

Scarsdale had not said anything of the kind, but unwillingly admitted that he was her nephew. Upon receiving this intelligence the mayor positively beamed, called Scarsdale 'your lordship,' and became most solicitous after Lady Melton's health. Her nephew gravely assured him that he might made his mind easy on that score, as his aunt was in the best of health, and that as soon as he returned to Melton Court (a most uncertain date, he thought grimly) he would be sure to convey to her his kind inquiries.

His worship on this was positively effusive, declared himself devoted to Scarsdale's interests, and insisted that he and 'her ladyship,' indicating Mrs. Allingford—another slip which his companion did not trouble to correct—must do him the honor of dining with Mrs. Mayor and himself.

Scarsdale was now beginning to fear that he was doing it rather too well, and hastened to excuse 'her ladyship' and himself, declaring that they could not think of trespassing on his worship's hospitality, and that they would be quite comfortable at the inn, if only the elephant might be permitted to have his dinner in the square.

The mayor declared that it was just what he most desired; but would his lordship kindly indicate of what that meal must consist?

This was a poser; but Scarsdale plunged recklessly on, for, having once entered the broad road of deception, there was no turning back, and he was surprised himself at the facility with which he could romance.

'That is just the trouble of taking charge of other people's pets,' he said, with shameless indifference to the demands of truth. 'I'm sure I don't know much more about the brute than you do; and as his mahout was away when we started out, I had to take one of the grooms. What does Jehoshaphat eat, Tom?'

'Hay, sir—me lud, I mean,' answered Tom, falling in with the humor of the situation.

'Oh, hay, of course,' said Scarsdale.

'How much, your lordship?' queried the mayor.

'How much? Confound it! how should I know? Do you take me for an elephant-trainer?' A remark which nearly reduced his worship to chaos; but Scarsdale, relenting, added:

'Say five or six tons—I don't know.'

'But it is not easy, my lord, to procure such an amount at short notice,' expostulated the official.

'Oh, then get him a waggon-load or two as a first course, and we'll find something else a little later.'

'It shall be procured at once. I—er—trust your lordship will not take it amiss, you will not dine with me, if I offer you a glass of—shall we say champagne?'

'With pleasure,' said Scarsdale.

'And her ladyship?' looking towards the carriage.

Mrs. Allingford bowed, and the mayor whispered a few words in mine host's ear.

Just at that moment, as Scarsdale was drawing his first easy breath, feeling at last that things were going smoothly, the very worst contretemps that could possibly happen occurred. Two dusty figures shambled around the corner of a neighboring street into the square, and one of them in a high-pitched voice, that was distinctly heard by every member of the crowd, exclaimed:

'Hi, there! What are you doing with my elephant?'

Scarsdale swung round to face the newcomers, a premonition of coming evil strong upon him, though a careful inspection assured him that he knew them not; yet conviction rang in every note of that challenge.

They were, in a word, the owner of elephants and the unregenerate Dick.

From early dawn they had made their way across country, in as straight a line as possible from Winchester to Salisbury, sometimes on foot and sometimes in such conveyances as they could hire from place to place; but ever buoyed up by hope—hope of finding that which was lost; hope of restoring elephants to their rightful owners; hope of clearing a brother's name. And here, unexpectedly, they had come upon the object of their search in the hands of total strangers.

'Who the devil are you?' cried Scarsdale hotly, scenting danger, and determined to face the worst at once. 'I don't know you.'

'I'm Richard Allingford,' said the larger of the two men, pushing forward till he faced the bewildered Englishman.

At this point Scarsdale, whose coolness alone could have saved the situation, lost his head. His temper, which had been severely tried by the vicissitudes of the day, gave way in the presence of the man whose escapades had caused him such needless suffering and indignity, and, regardless of results, he spoke his mind.

'So you're Richard Allingford, are you? Then allow me to tell you that you are the prettiest scoundrel that I've run across in a long time! Curse you! Do you know I've spent two days, this week, in Winchester jail on your account?'

A broad grin broke over Richard's face.

'I guess you must be Scarsdale,' he said. 'But what in thunder are you doing with my brother's elephant?'

'It's mine!' arose the shrill voice of his companion. 'I tell you he stole it from me!'

This was too much for Mrs. Allingford, and, to make a bad matter worse, she cried from the carriage:

'The Consul did not steal the elephant! It is his property, and I'm his wife!'

A voice from the crowd chimed in:

'But 'e said it was' er ladyship's helephant!'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE MINISTER'S DOG.

(Anna Burnham Bryant, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

'A new dog's moved into the parsonage!' burst out Dollie Peck, dashing into the parlor with his hat on and his face ablaze with excitement.

Mother looked hard at the hat till he took it off, and then she smiled and asked him the name of the minister's dog.

'Why—O—I'd know!' said Dollie. 'I just call him "Doggie," but I say it kind of coaxy, and as if I had a bone in my hand. Guess I'll call him "Curly."'

'Curly hair, has he?'

'Not very, but I've always wanted a curly dog, and you can make believe a little. Say, Ma, I'm going out to play with Curly!'

'What is the name of the family that—that'—

'That belongs to the dog?' interrupted Dollie, helpfully. 'O, Appletree, or something. Huh! they're all nice 'nough. You needn't worry. And the dog is just splendid!'

The next moment he was making the minister's dog do stunts through a barrel-hoop over on the minister's doorstep.

'Well, I suppose it might be worse!' she sighed. 'At any rate, he won't be learning any bad language.'

Mrs. Peck was a very loving mother, and a dozen 'Don't Worry' Clubs wouldn't have done her any good. The only time in the twenty-four hours that she didn't worry about Adolphus (it was the other boys who had nicknamed him 'Dollie') was when he was tucked up in bed, wearing his pretty blue-striped flannelette night garment, daintily scalloped at neck and sleeves with French blue embroidery cotton. Then she felt that he was safe, where no bad boys could get at him. She little knew what a bad dog could do in the way of corrupting his good manners.

Mr. Peck said 'Humph!' when she told him about it at dinner table.

'Don't worry, dear. We mustn't make a "sissy" of the boy. Let him rough and tumble a little—it won't hurt him; this summer at the beach, anyway. For pity's sake, yes, let him run with the dog! I've heard it said,' he added, chuckling, 'that ministers' children don't always turn out well, but I guess their dogs are safe enough.'

The new minister, Mr. Appleby, didn't think there was any need of putting a barbed-wite fence around his dog, if the little boy in the next house did want to play with him ten or a dozen hours out of the twenty-four. 'A boy and a dog belong together,' he said, 'like a cup and saucer, or a cat and her cushion.' He wasn't going to interfere.

But Curly—we may as well call him that, as long as Dollie did—was an old dog with new tricks. He had learned them of the minister's nephew, and the minister knew nothing about them. Three months' private tutoring had taught him more mischief than anybody could ever whip out of him. One of these tricks was stealing umbrellas. Every pleasant day the beach was covered with pleasant little groups sunning themselves under the shade of rainbow-colored umbrellas or parasols, and when the sun wasn't too hot, the people under them often furled these awnings and laid them folded on the sand beside them. This was Curly's chance. He would steal up behind with a pensive look seaward, as if he were asking, 'What are the wild waves saying?' and suddenly swoop down on the umbrella and run with it in his mouth, giving the owner a rollicking chase, and either dropping it in some safe hiding-place in the rocks or swimming out with it and leaving it in the water.

The first time Dollie saw him do it, he was frightened, as well as astonished, and the minute he got Curly alone he talked to him like a father.

'It's stealing, Curly, and you'll go to jail for it—don't you know that's what they do to thief-dogs? And I'd just go an' commit sooside in this deep, deep water if they did it to you! Please don't do bad things, Curly darling, for I love you!'

(To be continued.)

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

A NEW NAME.

God sometimes gave a new name to His servants. Abram and Sarai are instances. God adding His own name to theirs, so that one became Abraham and the other Sarah. Ah, represented God. It is interesting to note this union of the Divine name with the human. We have it in Jehoshua, the Hebrew, equivalent of Jesus, the one who saves. Jacob the supplanter becomes Israel who contends with God and prevails. So Jesus becomes the Christ, crowned with honor and glory. In Isa. lvi., 5, God promises a name, or relationship, better than that of sons, a name that shall never be cut off. In the New Testament the name of sons is a special mark of God's grace. The words, 'Sons of God' only used four times in the Old Testament (Gen. vi., 2; Job i., 6; ii., 1; xxxviii., 7.) Believers in Jesus become what He is. When He shall appear we shall be like Him. (I John iii., 2; iv., 17.) Sonship of believers is first taught in Rom. viii. Here we have a new relation name. What is the new name in Rev. ii., 17; iii., 12? The white stone, the Urim, on the priest's breastplate, bore upon it, or there shone through it, the name of God. Jesus Christ is the white stone given to every believer. In Him is revealed the Father, as our Father, because God is His Father. Jesus appears before God for us, and He is in, and His name is upon, His people, so that, like Aaron, they bear upon their foreheads, 'Holy to the Lord.' Roman bond-servants had their master's name on the forehead. It is remarkable that the book of Revelation refers four times to Christ's servants. (Chap. vii., 3; xiv., 1; xx., 4; xxii., 4), and four times to anti-Christ's followers. (Chap. ix., 4; xiii., 16; xiv., 9; xvii., 5.) Both classes can be recognized. Christian is a new name, and properly belongs alone to followers of Christ.

Sore Lungs

We want everybody who has a hard cold in the chest to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Our long experience with it, over sixty years, tells us there is nothing its equal for coughs, colds in the chest, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore lungs, weak throats, and weak lungs. Doctors tells us the same thing. Ask your doctor about it.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

'Were you frightened when you arose to make your first speech?'

'What should frighten me?'

'The audience.'

'The audience left as soon as my name was announced.'

'I don't know which is worse,' muttered young Blundertheels at the swell reception, retreating to a corner and wiping his perspiring brow: 'but I believe I would rather be run over by a train than step on one.'

Miss Hogsboom (of Chicago)—'And what profession is your brother, Lord Shortcash?'

Lord Shortcash — 'Oh, when Algernon leaves Oxford I fancy he will take orders.'

Miss Hogsboom (surprised)—'Yes. Well, there are some real nice gentlemen work as travellers.'

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00, guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

Brown— 'What a remarkably well-read man Robinson is! You cannot name a book that he hasn't read. I can't understand how a man can find time to read so much.'

Fogg—'I think I can.'

Brown—'And how, pray?'

Fogg — 'You ask him a few questions about some book you have read yourself, and you'll find out immediately.'

Anxious Old Lady (on steamer)—'I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?'

Surly Deckhand—'Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was going down; then, again, her 'lers ain't none too good, so she might go up!'

'I declare,' exclaimed a talkative youth in a smoking room one day, 'I believe I have forgotten all I ever knew!'

'Sorry to hear it,' growled a ferocious old individual. 'However, you can put in an hour some day learning it all over again.'

'How did you come to get mixed up in this altercation?' asked the prosecuting attorney. 'Oi didn't come to git mixed up in it,' answered Pat; 'Oi come to collect a bill av foor dollars an' twinty-siven cents.'—'Judge.'

'My ancestors were all soldiers, Bridget.' 'Indeed, were they, ma'am?' 'Yes; do you know what it is to come from a fighting family, Bridget?' 'Sure I do, ma'am. That's why I left my last place, ma'am.'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

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District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2965.

Dame Exilda Descent has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Alfred Lemaire, Carpenter, both of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 12th May, 1906.

M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

Then get a box of

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How About That Cough?

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LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.

WALTER PAUL'S Waggons will begin runnning to St. Anne's calling at all intermediate place on Saturday morning. All orders must be in by 6 o'clock on Friday evening.

Cor. METCALFE and ST. CATHERINE Sts.

Phones, Up 1237, 1238.

DAILY TEXT.

June 2.

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee.—Ps. lvi., 3.

Home Department.

The Reward of Service.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.
Thy love shall chant its own
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man helped by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service that thou renderest.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

How Honoria Was Converted.

By Philip Fall King, in the 'Ram's Horn.'

Mrs. Richard Casterberry was deeply interested in the Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Church. As president of the society, she shaped its policy, and new life had been born of her enthusiastic activity. A systematic study of the foreign lands had been inaugurated, and no one was better posted as to the superstition, depravity and wretchedness of China, India and other heathen fields than Mrs. Casterberry, and her papers, when she was on the programme, were carefully prepared, elegant in diction and genuinely interesting. The Ladies' Missionary Society was in a prosperous condition under the presidency of Mrs. Casterberry.

One afternoon, after the routine business had been transacted, the president announced an open parliament. 'How can we best advance the cause of the Master?' Several ladies had made short talks when Mrs. John Townsend was called upon for some remarks. 'Yes, Mrs. Townsend, we would be glad to hear from you. I am sure we will appreciate any message you choose to give us,' urged the president in her most pleasing manner.

Mrs. Townsend was a quiet, shrinking little woman, who seldom spoke in public, but when others insisted, she came to the front, and in a clear, soft voice, said: 'My sister, I have noticed with satisfaction the harmonious and prosperous condition of our society. We have done some splendid work. Our offering for the Chinese hospital has been the largest for many years; our membership has increased, and an atmosphere of delightful fellowship pervades the entire society. In all of this I truly delight, but may I speak about a work very close to my heart, a work nearer home than China, but none the less important. I mean the work which has just been started looking to the betterment of the working girls in our homes and factories. Sisters, have we not overlooked the mission work at our very doors? I met two servant girls a few days ago, nice, well behaved girls. I asked them of their home and church life. Their home life is confined almost entirely to the kitchen and the garret; they had no church relations and, in response to an inquiry from me, said they felt that they were not wanted in our churches. I endorse and appreciate the work our society has done in China, but I would like so much to see something done right here at home to brighten the lives of the young girls who are forced to work for a livelihood.'

Mrs. Casterberry went home from the society in a very serious frame of mind. Mrs. Townsend's words, simple as they were, had been spoken with such marked earnestness that an impression had been made upon all. Mrs. Casterberry had in her employ a young German girl. She had never spoken to her about becoming a Christian, and the words she had heard had brought home to her heart a lesson; she felt convinced of her indifference and neglect. 'If there were only a working girls' church here,' she said in an attempt to quiet her conscience, 'the matter would be easy, but suppose she were to join the First Church. Others would follow, and soon the exclusiveness and aristocracy of our church would be destroyed.' But try as she might, the earnest face and solemn words of Mrs. Townsend would come before her. She became nervous and unhappy. What would her society friends think if she were to influence her hired cook to become a member of the leading congregation of the town!

A protracted meeing was in progress at the First Church. Mrs. Casterberry, accompanied by her husband and small daughter, went every night. The preacher was scholarly and consecrated, the music was good and the attendance was large. But somehow Mrs. Casterberry did not enjoy the service. She could not forget Honoria alone in her small room. How lonesome she must feel. At work all day and then, to her room, bare, cold and unattractive. No books by which she could forget herself; no young life to which she could tell her hopes and sorrows; no recreation for tired body and brain!

At one of the afternoon services, the evangelist made a short, earnest talk on personal work for Christ.

'The Alpha and Omega of Christianity,' he said, 'is soul winning. Christ alone can save, but He cannot save alone. May I ask that each of you will speak to someone about Jesus and His love before the evening service? And at no better place can you begin than in your own home.'

Mrs. Casterberry hurried from the church. 'Richard may not like it, but I shall do it,' she said half aloud. Reaching home, she laid aside her hat and went to the kitchen. Honoria, with sleeves rolled up, was busy preparing supper.

'Honoria, I want to speak with you a minute. You are a good girl and neat and careful in your work, but you are not a Christian and I would like so much to see you happily converted. Won't you go to church with us to-night? I'll help you with the dishes. There, there, don't cry,' and the banker's wife put her arms around the orphan servant girl, and when she bent forward and softly kissed her on the cheek, there were tears in her own eyes.

The society ladies were greatly surprised to see Mrs. Casterberry's cook sitting beside her in her private pew, but though they criticized they admired.

The third night of Honoria's attendance, when the invitation was given for the unconverted to take a stand for Christ, Mrs. Casterberry whispered: 'Honoria, won't you go?'

'Yes'm, if you will go with me.'

She hesitated. The church was crowded. All her society friends were present. Just then the words of the song came soft and sweet:

'Jesus, and shall it ever be,
A mortal man ashamed of Thee?'

She hesitated no longer. 'Yes, my dear. Come,' and taking Honoria by the hand, she led her to the front and put the girl's hand into the hand of the preacher. The next night Honoria was baptized and formally received into the church.

Two nights later, when the invitation was extended, Mr. Casterberry quietly went forward and confessed his faith in God. That night there was joy in the home of the banker. Honoria's conversation had flooded the heart of Mrs. Casterberry. In the sweet happy life opening to her servant, she herself was lifted up to a higher spiritual joy; in seeking a blessing for Honoria, she had herself received a benediction; and now, since her husband's brave stand, the glory of the Transfiguration was shining about her.

They talked it all over that night. Just before retiring, Mrs. Casterberry laid her arm on her husband's broad shoulder and smiling through her tears of joy, said: 'Richard, there is one more question.'

'For five years, you know, I have begged and pleaded with you; it seemed that you only grew harder, until I became discouraged, and now, just as I was about to give up, you bravely take a stand for Christ. What was it that impelled you?'

'Honoria.'

'Honoria!'

'Yes, my dear. I heard you the evening you first spoke to her. I saw you, kiss her, and when you went forward with her the other night I knew that you had conquered; I saw that your religion had ceased to be a luxury, a fad, and had become something practical and real. I knew that you were taking a new step and I wanted to stand by your side. And now, together, we'll start for that land—where our baby is waiting for us. And suppose we give Honoria that little room next to daughter's and brighten it up a little with curtains, pictures and books, and in the family altar which we shall erect, have her come in as a part of the family. If God has accepted her, we can.'

Home Thoughts.

ONE KIND OF GOSSIP.

Gossip isn't always disagreeable. Two pleasant faced women rode in on a suburban train the other morning. One sat behind the other, and all the way into town they kept up a running comment of personalities something like this:

'Elsie is a dear little thing, isn't she?'

'Indeed she is—one of the sweetest young girls I know.'

'They say she was quite the belle of the ball at the party last night.'

'Was she? She didn't seem to think so at all. She has such a sweet personality, neither bashful nor forward. She speaks so nicely of her stepmother.'

'I never heard her speak unkindly of any one.'

'No, that's true,' said the other, warmly. 'And she always has a great deal of good to say about every one.'

The women continued to speak affectionately of Elsie, until the listener felt a warm interest in this fresh, charming, modest young girl. It was nice she was all that.

Then the talk turned on two young girls evidently visiting at the home of one.

'It's a pleasure to have them. They are such bright, merry girls, and so careful not to disturb our routine in the least detail. They would be really distressed if they were half a minute late to meals.'

'I've heard their mother talking to them,' smiled the other. 'They have had the best of training.'

'One would easily know that.'

And then, while one wished one might know these two model young guests, the conversation touched on a masculine mutual acquaintance and his daughter.

'I felt sorry for her. She wished so much to visit them. But her father, well, you know. He will not permit.'

There was silence for a moment; then, not a fusillade of criticism against the harsh parent, but this:

'John will see more clearly after a while,' said one in a quiet tone. 'He is a good man, and his motives are high. When he sees his mistake, he will rectify it.'

Upon this they heartily agreed, and before long a married friend was the subject of the pleasant low-voiced duet.

'What lovely children she has!' said one. 'She is so exquisitively gentle with them.'

'Her husband is one of the finest men I know,' said the other, and she told a little anecdote which was like a peep into a happy and exceptional family life.

Before the train ran into the city sheds, the interested eavesdropper was introduced to quite a little circle of the mutual friends of these two excellent ladies. They were all such kindly, agreeable people, that one's only regret was not to be able to make their actual acquaintance.

Were they all really so delightful? one wondered. Or was it that these gentle hearts would think ill of none, and these silvery tongues speak only good?

It was a kind of gossip that did no harm. It made you feel that the world must be rather a pleasant place, with so many nice people living in it.—'Bulletin.'

SONG.

That Spring is fairest
Whose Winter is long!
That Joy is the rarest
Which follows Grief's wrong!
That Art we most cherish
Which gives us most toil!
That Faith cannot perish
Which Death cannot foil!
Those hearts cling the nearest
Which Fate tries to sever,
And Love gained the dearest
Is gained, and forever!
—G.C.E., in 'Westminster Gazette.'

THEY LAUGH TOGETHER.

'Whenever things look black,' said the young wife, 'Billy and I go off on a little spree. We're such good friends that we don't have to spend much on a good time, so we don't feel it's rank extravagance to do it, even if the blue spell is caused by a deficit in the treasury. Then we find all the fun out of the situation we can. Even if it's bad enough to cry about, we laugh at it. We're neither of us fond enough of trouble to take it out for a good time. The beauty of it is that we can always find lots to laugh at together.—Detroit 'News.'

With the Children.

THE WORLD.

The world is such a pleasant place
For any child to be,
With pleasant things to sing about
And pleasant things to see,
And other little children near
And pleasant roads to go,
And many things a-happening
Which only children know.

The world is full of apple trees
And stony walls to climb,
And buttercups and meadow-sweet
And all the summer time,
And singing brooks where cowslips grow
And children wade and fish,
And blackberries as large and sweet
As any child may wish.

The world is full of lullabies
And loves for little heads,
And mother-dears to sit beside
The sleepy trundle beds,
And pretty dreams to run among
As far as you can see—
The world is such a happy place
For any child to be.
—Carolyn S. Bailey.

TWO PICTURES.

(By Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., in 'New Crusade.')

Scene I.

A group of people sitting under some apple trees. The ground covered with apples. A little boy begins to pick them up and eat them. The father noticing this, cries out, 'Stop eating those green apples, Ralph.'

The child pays no attention to the command.

'Stop eating those green apples, I say. They will make you sick. They are green, and not fit to eat.'

'But, papa, they are good.'

'No, they are not, and you must not eat them. Now, you mind me or I will have to punish you.'

After a time, observing that the child still continues to eat the apple, the father calls out, 'If you will persist in eating those apples, Ralph, pick out those that are the ripest. Here, bring those to me and let me see them.'

The child not obeying, the father rises and goes to him, takes an apple out of his hand and throws it away; picks up another and hands to the child, saying, 'This is a better one.'

Then, taking out his knife, he peels several apples and gives them to the boy, who accepts and eats them without a word of comment from either.

A few minutes later the father observes the boy trying to climb a tree, and calls out:

'Stop climbing that tree; you'll tear your clothes. You are always in some mischief.'

The child persists in trying to swarm up the trunk of the tree, which is too large for him to compass. After watching his futile efforts for a time and telling him to desist the father at last says:

'Well, if you are going to climb that tree anyway, why don't you take that box to stand on. Here you bring the box and I'll give you a boost. There, now, you are up in the tree. See if you can't sit still on those lower branches.'

The father returns to his conversation. The boy, instead of sitting still, climbs everywhere at the risk of limbs and clothes, and in spite of warnings and scoldings he continues to climb until he wants to get down when the father come to his aid and sets him on the ground rather roughly, saying to his friends as he does so, 'I never saw such a persistent little rascal. He always manages in some way to get what he wants.' The child overhears the remark and smiles. It is not hard to foresee the result of such training, a persistently disobendient son made so by the father's unwisdom and finally, perhaps, bringing disgrace to himself and sorrow to the father.

Scene II.

As before, an orchard and the ground strewn with apples. A child who begins to pick up the apples and bite them.

Noting this, the father says:

'Please bring me some of those apples. I want to see if they are ripe enough to eat.'

Th child obeys. The father examines the fruit, saying, 'These are all too green to eat. I will see if I can find you a good one. Here, this is fairly good. I will peel it for you.'

After peeling a couple of apples for the child the father says, 'That will do now. You must eat no more to-day. To-morrow we will see if we can find some more good ones.

The child, seeing that the father is not exercising an arbitrary power of dictation, but is seeking the child's best interests, yields readily to the command and seeks other pleasures. He soon begins to climb a big apple tree. The father, who is ever watchful, observes this and says, 'Look at your coat, John; see how you have soiled it. It will never do to make extra labor for mamma in this way.'

'But, papa, I want to get up in the tree. I won't tear my clothes.'

'If I will help you up in the tree will you sit quietly on these lower branches, I can't let you climb today. Another day when you have on your old clothes you shall climb, for I want you to learn to be a good climber. Are you willing just to sit up there?'

'Yes, papa.'

The father helps him to his seat and returns to his friends.

Presently the boy calls out:

'Can't I climb up just to those branches there? I won't tear my clothes.'

The father looked up presently, saying, 'A bargain's a bargain, isn't it? I kept my part of the agreement. If you can't keep yours I will come and help you down. Business men always keep a contract.'

The boy laughs and sits still for a while. Then he calls out, 'I'm ready to come down, papa.'

The father gives his assistance and the boy thanks him, saying as he runs away, 'I'll make a good business man, won't I?'

'He's such a dear little chap,' says the father, as he rejoins his friends. 'Full of mischief and life, but he knows I am his friend, and that I forbid him nothing except I think it is for his good. We have many jolly larks together, he and I, and he says we'll be partners in business some day, and I think we will.'

Ten Health Commandments.

1. Thou shalt not complain of the weather. God controls the winds and waves.
2. Thou shalt not fear concerning thy food and thy drink. 'Fear hath torment and kills.'
3. Thou shalt not dwell in the body and its sensations. Live in the spirit. 'The soul knows not deformity or pain.'
4. Thou shalt not criticize thy neighbor. He is God's child and entitled to thy love.
5. Thou shalt not worry over thyself or thy friends. 'Trust in him and he will give thee thy heart's desire.'
6. Thou shalt not despise any living thing. All is from God and God is in all.'
7. Thou shalt not 'pollute the morning' with a doleful face. 'In his presence is fulness and joy.'
8. Thou shalt not be in bondage to weakness or doubt. 'He is the health of thy countenance. His trust shall be thy shield and thy buckler.'
9. Thou shalt not be afraid to go where duty calls. 'He giveth his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.'
10. Thou shalt lie down and rest in peace. 'Underneath are everlasting arms.'
—'Healthy Home.'

Why Woman Ages.

HER HAUNTING FINANCIAL CARES.

Most shopkeepers say they would rather have a man come in to buy any day than a woman.

Of course they would. Who ever saw a man turn things over to discover their relative merits, ask the price of this, that, and the other, and finally go off where it can be bought just as good for less money? This practice may not be pleasant for the merchant, and it is distinctly unpleasant for the shopper herself, but it is generally made necessary by the fact that in most households the woman has just so much money, and her purchases have to be kept within that limit.

When the man of the house goes to shop it is different. Nobody requires him to give account of what he spends. Moreover, he hates to be conspicuous, and so adopts the quickest way out—buys the most expensive and the first thing shown to him—and the most expensive thing is usually the first shown to a man—without asking the price, and goes away with his conscience at peace.

A woman who has been frequenting registry offices a good deal lately says that the most astounding thing is the way householders of the masculine persuasion will sally into the establishment, fix their eyes upon a domestic applicant of promising aspect, and walk off with her before the indignant gaze of all the women on a similar mission.

She says this was a mystery to her until she listened to one of these interviews. The conversation was something like this:

Gentleman—'How much do you want?'

Domestic Applicant (sizing him up)—'Six shillings a week, every Thursday off, and privileges.'

Gentleman—'Well, you come along with me, and we'll try to make it comfortable for you.'

Upon which the bargain is closed.

Whereas, had the man's wife been doing it her knowledge of the household finances would have forced her to haggle for a 4s a week maid. The head of the house probably knows as well what the family income is, but his supreme distaste for haggling and bargaining and his desire not to appear mean, outweigh every other consideration.

A $5 purchase and no bother seems to him cheaper than a $2 purchase achieved by a lot of worry.

In theory the man is right. It is without doubt true that freedom from worry is worth the price of a few shillings. Infinitely better a serene mind, even though it means a little less money in the purse.

A woman whose sky is darkened because she paid $2.00 for a blouse yesterday, which to-day she could have got for $1.50, is unspeakably foolish, provided the $2.00 was within her means. But the trouble is that with the majority of wives the necessity is to find the $1.50 blouse in the first place, because the more expensive one is a financial impossibility. And to this end they must wearily chase the length and breadth of the town, wearing out their own vitality and that of the salespeople.

That is one of the reasons why women age faster than men, and why they are more concerned by petty little details. The habit of economy has long been ground into their souls through the long generations of their dependence upon men for their money. It has become so fixed that even when a woman is freed from the necessity of it she still finds it difficult to get away from the practice of getting things as cheaply as possible. It has become second nature to her, and because of it everything she acquires, either for wage or by purchase, means to both her and those she deals with a greater 'expenditure of time and nervous force than when a man is the purchaser.

When her financial bondage has been left far enough in the past for her to outgrow the memory of its galling claims, it may be we shall see her sallying into the shops and ordering exactly what she needs with the easy bonhomie of a man, minus all troublesome calculations as to cost.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

For the Housekeeper.

SODA PUT TO GOOD USES.

A little observation has taught me that few housekeepers appreciate soda as they should. They use it for baking, and do not consider the many other instances when its use would be economy. Its cheapness no one will gainsay, particularly when bought in large quantities, says a writer in the New England 'Homestead.'

I keep a jar of it where it is accessible for dishwashing. A pinch in the water makes the dishes glisten and does away with the greasy formation on the pan.

Sometimes the kettles are sticky or burned and loom up as a disagreeable task, but a little soda and hot water left in them works wonders. Nothing scours tins brighter and a wonderful transformation is wrought by rubbing silver in everyday use with a damp cloth dipped in soda, then polishing with a chamois skin. It is a useful agent when cleaning a smoky ceiling. Dissolve some in the water, but be cautious that the solution is not too strong or the paint will be injured. I have often used it for removing the disagreeable little spatters which we so often find on the window glass after the sash has been newly painted.

It has also a prominent place in the medicine chest, and a teaspoonful of it in half a glass of water is the first remedy tried for a disturbed stomach. When I spilled a cup of hot tea over my hand I quickly covered it with a paste of dampened soda and was soon relieved. It also proved a panacea for baby when he was heated or suffered from a rash. A little was dissolved in the water used to bathe him.

Used in cooking it often saves time, fuel and flour. We all know how long it is necessary to cook string beans in order that they may be palatable, and sometimes we forego the pleasure of having them rather than have so much fire. Now, a generous pinch of soda put in the water in which the beans are to be boiled will render them perfectly tender in an hour's time and not injure their flavor in the least. The same is true of boiled onions, beets, green peas or other vegetables which have become too mature.

In boiling a ham always parboil it in soda water, then take it out and scrape and wash clean. Add clear water and cook. It will have an added sweetness and be remarkably tender.

If meats have lain a little too long in warm weather, parboiling in soda water will render it so that the most factidious can find no fault.

Soda will save sugar. Did you ever make a pieplant pie or stew plums, cranberries, etc., when you could hardly tell what ingredient was used most lavishly, the fruit or the sugar? No doubt your conscience troubled you as the sugar barrel lowered, but what were you to do? Just this: use a half teaspoonful of soda to every quart of fruit before the sugar is added and you will find that half the quantity will suffice.

Selected Recipes.

For Potato Salad—Chop very fine indeed half of a small onion and half a green pepper pod. Cut six boiled potatoes into cubes less than half an inch in diameter. Mix the onion, pepper and potato together with five or six tablespoonfuls of oil. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a little paprika. Add vinegar in whatever proportion is liked. Rub the salad bowl with a split clove of garlic, put in the salad, shaping it firmly into a mound. Cover with a smooth mayonnaise. With lines of capers or sliced olives divide the mound into six sections. Fill in these sections with finely chopped hard boiled eggs, using both whites and yolks, and with chopped boiled beets. Decorate the sections in contrasting colors. Set a tuft of lettuce hearts in the top, and decorate the edges with tiny gherkins, cut in the thinnest of slices and spread out fan fashion.

An absolutely new and deliciously nutty flavor is given to potato salad by using baked potatoes instead of those which have been boiled. The same improvement is noted in fried potatoes of cornbeef hash made from baked potatoes.

CURRANT SANDWICHES

A very pleasant and healthy variation of the meat, jam, egg, or watercress sandwich can be made with the assistance of the nutritious dried currant. Take a teacupful of currants and rub them in a cloth, then butter rather thick some thin slices of bread. Cover the buttered bread all over with currants, sift a very little castor sugar over them, and make into sandwiches. This satisfying little novelty is wonderfully appreciated, and will not fail to delight the children.

SUCCESS BREAD

One cup of sour milk in which has been dissolved one scant teaspoonful of baking soda. One cup of brown or graham flour, one-half-cup of corn meal, one-half cup of white flour, a little salt, half a cup of sugar and a few raisins.

Mix thoroughly your flour, salt and sugar, then add slowly your sour milk. The batter will be quite thick. Butter a baking pan that has a cover, a coffee can is a good substitute. If you have not such a baking pan, or a quart milk pail, or jelly mould—indeed, any tin with a tight fitting cover will answer. Put in the bottom layer of the batter, then sprinkle in a few raisins, and repeat this twice, or until your batter is all used. Cover the pan and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. For an unsweetened bread is desired omit the sugar and raisins. This receipt, as you see by its name, as if directions are followed, never fails to be good.

Advertisements.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Most of the troubles that afflict children ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive. Baby's Own Tablets will cure all stomach and bowel ailments, and all the minor troubles of babyhood and childhood. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the medicine contains no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Wilbert McKay, Chelmsford, Ont., says: 'My little girl was troubled with obstinate constipation to such an extent that we did not think she would live. She cried almost constantly and was wasting away. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and in a few days found a great improvement. I continued giving her the Tablets for nearly a month, and every trace of the trouble has disappeared, and she has since been a bright, healthy child and has grown nicely.' You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on the wise and impartial manner in which you have in your recent editorials referred to the Education Bill now before the British Imperial Parliament. The views of your correspondent, Mr. Carruthers do not coincide with the ideas of some of the most learned and pious of the English clergy. There is, I presume, a wide difference in his opinions and those of the Rev. W. J. Spriggs-Smith. I desire to call the attention of your readers to his book on this vital question of elementary education at present before the public. The title page of this book reads thus: 'A dialogue on the 1902 educational act, by two schoolmasters, by the Rev. W. J. Spriggs-Smith, vicar of Terrington St. John, Norfolk, formerly a missionary in Malaga, Spain: The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.'—Diogenes. Price, one penny.

The reverend gentleman, in a manner worthy of his profession as a minister of Christ, and his reputation as an author, severely criticizes and condemns the Education Act of 1902. Such was his aversion to it that he joined the passive resisters. I will, for the benefit of the public mind, copy his defence before the magistrates at Terrington Court, Aug. 10, 1903. He says: 'I cannot conscientiously voluntarily pay the sectarian portion of this or any future rate, as it will be used in many instances in the county of Norfolk for teaching children doctrines which I would not preach, nor teach, nor allow a child of mine to be taught. In making this declaration, I have authority in God's word, the "Three Hebrews" (see Daniel iii., 13 to 18). The decree of King Nebuchadnezzar was civilly as binding on the men as the present unconstitutional Education Act is upon us, but they resisted and refused to comply therewith; because it was a law which trespassed on the domain of their conscience, and this is the main reason why I am here to day. Did God condemn these men for so doing? No. On the contrary, he encouraged them for their faithfulness and consistency by his presence with them in the "Fiery Furnace." Later on the flames therefrom consumed the evil doers who conceived the plot against them. The plotters of to-day against the freedom of conscience and religious liberty are the bishops of the Church of England (the Bishop of Hereford excepted) in alliance with those of the Church of Rome, who pretend to be the successors of the apostles, but they are not.' His preface to this book deserves particular notice. I will quote part of it: 'It is the mission of the parents to train their children in the religion of their choice, and therein they are helped by the denominational Sunday-schools, which exist for this special purpose. But it is not the duty of the state to provide for sectarian instruction in our day schools, nor to impose the cost of such teaching on its citizens without their consent. Neither is it wise on the part of a church which claims to be the "National Church" to call for such an imposition on the ratepayers, until the nation has shown by its vote that it desires to undertake the burden.' His introduction gives historical notes on the subject of 'Elementary Education.' These notes correspond with the extract from a letter of the late Earl Russell, to Mr. Alfred Bourne, on the education question, from Cannes, dated Feb. 1, 1872. This is printed on the cover at the end of the book. It plainly shows that the bishops and clergy of the Church of England in the beginning of the nineteenth century, were opposed to a liberal education for the laboring classes. Mr. Spriggs-Smith's open letter to the Bishop of Norwich is a manly utterance of sentiment, which others should emulate. On page 31 there is the copy of a letter sent by the Passive Resistance League, to the editor of the 'British Weekly.' I sometimes get copies of this excellent newspaper sent to me from a relative in England. The issue of this journal for April 12, 1906, is one of peculiar note. Mr. Carruthers would do well to read it. I would also kindly call his attention to a strong article in favor of the present English Education Act, by the Countess of Wimborne, which was published in the 'Nineteenth Century,' and copied in the Toronto 'Sentinel' of May 10, 1906. On the 1st page of the Halifax 'Wesleyan' of Sept. 21, 1904, there is mention made of this good lady's anti-ritual crusade in some of the villages of Dorsetshire, England. She endeavored to counteract the evil and persistent efforts of the High Church clergy who were openly preaching and teaching to the children in the church schools the anti-Protestant doctrine of transubstantiation. I have seen a small pamphlet headed with these words: 'What we may come to. The apostles' creed is the thin edge of the wedge.' This is said to be taught in the London Board Schools. Space will not permit of my giving it in detail. I am glad to see by the late newspapers that the present Education Bill is becoming popular, and is carried in the House of Commons in England by a large majority. Many of the English clergy support it.

JOSEPH PASCOE.

Petitcodiac, N.B., May 30, 1906.

THE DAY OF REST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The writer is well pleased with the stand you have taken in regard to legislation which shall tend to the better observance of the Lord's Day: The Day of Rest. This Day of Rest practically the Dominion Steel Company ignores, ignores the commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and it is sad to see the army of toilers who are compelled to labor seven days a week. I wonder whether the stockholders, many of whom are followers of the Lord Jesus, have ever pondered over the words of the prophet to David, 'Thou art the man.' But men will break God's laws collectively, who personally are strict observers of the same. They go as far as the first paragraph themselves, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' but ignore the second, 'Thou and thy man servant, thy maid servant, and the stranger that is within thy gates.' Our friend, the religious stockholder, observes the first paragraph, but is strangely remiss in the observance of the succeeding ones.

H. F. COOMBS.

Sydney, May 7.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my communication on church union, the declaratory act of the U. P. Church was quoted as official evidence that the Presbyterian Church had moved from the teaching of the Westminster Confession on three points of the act, viz., 'the love of God to all mankind, the gift of his son to be the propitiation of the sins of the whole world, and the free offer of salvation to men without distinction on the ground of Christ's perfect sacrifice.' To this, exception was taken by 'Presbyterian,' in your issue of Saturday last. He holds that the Confession does teach the love of God to all mankind, and he quotes in proof of his position these words from the Confession: 'Most loving, gracious, merciful, long-suffering, abundant in goodness and truth, forgiving iniquity transgression and sin; the rewarder of them that diligently seek him.' This quotation is from a section specifying the attributes and characteristics of God; and the reader will notice that the quotation is separated into two distinct clauses by a semicolon, and that the definitions of the first clause hang together being pointed by commas only. One would like to know therefore, by what rule of interpretation 'Presbyterian' gets warrant, for attaching the last clause to the specification of God's forgiving characteristic, alone, and giving the gloss, 'this passage clearly indicates the universality of God's love, and that he forgives the sins of all who diligently seek him.' Why not say, in like manner, 'that God is most loving to all who diligently seek him'? If, however, 'Presbyterian,' with his method of interpretation, yet holds that the words 'most loving' mean that God so loved all mankind, that he gave his Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, I rejoice, for that is the only love to all mankind worthy the name of love; but it is not the teaching of the Confession. His next quotation is equally unfortunate in the way of proof. 'He freely offereth unto sinners life and salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them faith in him that they may be saved.' With regard to the last clause, all are agreed. It teaches nothing of the universality of God's love. The first clause does indeed describe a free offer, in terms of universality, but the universality of the offer does not mean the universality of love, unless the universal offer is based on a love of God to all mankind, which gives his Son to be the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and it is not so based in the quotation. 'The free offer of salvation to men without distinction, on the ground of Christ's perfect sacrifice is not found anywhere in the Confession of Faith. That document sets forth, and sets forth only, a propitiation for the sins of a certain number less than all. Under the same subject 'Presbyterian' gives certain quotations from Calvinistic writers, one of them Calvin himself. I made no mention of individuals. I was speaking of the Church as a church, and of official church acts. It is well known that at a certain period the Arminian body, on certain points, pressed beyond Arminius.

The next point to which 'Presbyterian' objects has respect to the modifications in the conception of God which have resulted from the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God. I take it from the tone of his statements, that he admits the spread of the doctrine, and that it has modified the older conceptions. That is quite sufficient to establish what I stated, and no further discussion is necessary on that point. Of course I hold that the conception and interpretation of God in terms of the living personal Father of mankind is better, truer, closer, richer, than in terms of any other relation, and that it is in perfect accord with Jesus's teaching. 'Presbyterian' does not. Over the orthodoxy or non-orthodoxy of the matter 'Presbyterian' and I and others might easily argue till you closed down on us, so I decline to enter on that new issue.

JAMES FRASER.

Cushing, Que.

THE CHURCH AND INTEMPERANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some weeks ago I wrote you concerning the churches' responsibility for the existence of the liquor traffic and their duties in the battle for its extermination. You seem to think it would be a surprise to most of them to be told that they are not doing all that they can and ought to do. You refer to the Archbishop of Montreal, who has no doubt done a great service both to his church and the country in his efforts against the great evil. You are there on the ground, and can judge whether his efforts have accomplished any real good or not. If they have done good in arousing public sentiment against the traffic, what an awful responsibility must rest on all other churches and their ministers, who, I repeat again, seldom refer to the matter from their pulpits from one year's end to the other. All they ever do is that an odd one will refer to it once in a while in his sermon. Not one in twenty, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, has ever done nearly so much in arousing public sentiment against it as the Archbishop of Montreal has done.

Now, what is wanted is for every minister of all churches and denominations to start a campaign of education amongst their people from their pulpits, and if they rolled up their sleeves and went at it in dead earnest the results would more than justify their efforts.

The 'Witness' can do wonders in urging the matter on the churches by editorials and any other way you may deem fit. I am strongly convinced that along these lines is the true road to the abolition of the liquor traffic. My opinion may not be worth much, so I leave the matter with you.

H. STEEL.

Toronto, May 20.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apropos of nothing except the ever-present evil of intemperance and the crusade of the Roman Catholic Church against it, I would say what has been said before, namely, that the churches could do more than they have done. They are too much like our government. They are afraid of offending the people. They say, in effect, these are the commandments, obey as many of them as may be convenient. I heard a sermon in the time of the plebiscite, and the burden of it was: If the liquor traffic is right, vote for it. If it is wrong, vote against it. Would you think that the preacher of that sermon was John Knox or Elijah, or even Mr. Dowie?

What is the good of a church if it stands nowhere? What is the good of a church if it stands for no principle?

The Roman Catholic Church to-day is not afraid of offending the people. To-day it preaches temperance, and with no uncertain sound. Although it is now seedtime, this whole parish attends the church every day, and when the temperance lectures are over there will be only two or three inveterates left who have not joined the society. Of course, this is temperance made to order. Nevertheless, I am thankful, and will be more so if the liquor-selling in this place can be put down by the help of the new converts. Anyhow, I expect that there will be no more sowing of broken bottles in my 'part de route,' nor howlings of the Loup Garou at midnight.

JOHN FORD.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI AND TEMPERANCE.

Sir,—Having read your journal for over thirty years, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you re 'temperance movement.' My project is to make a presentation to Archbishop Bruchesi, for the great work he is prosecuting in the cause of temperance. I think if you undertake the task and co-operate with some of the French papers that the scheme would meet with hearty approval by all classes; and further, it would kindle a brotherly feeling between the two peoples. It seems needless for me to eulogize the great work this priest has accomplished, suffice it to say that I am convinced that no man in my memory has done more than this distinguished prelate, and in addition, it it were not for his warm support of the Lord's Day Bill it might have been defeated in the House of Commons.

As you may surmise, I am not a Catholic, but I believe in tendering unstinted praise to the one man among the Catholic hierarchy who was willing to come into the open and fight for a cause which was not endorsed by the church as a whole. If you think well of my suggestion, kindly write me and I will remit you something toward the object.

A. B. C.

Quebec, May, 1906.

'LA TEMPERANCE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just received two copies of the newly published Catholic periodical bearing the above title. I was pleased that it was sent with the compliments of the editor. It is an admirable piece of temperance literature, very neatly gotten up—well printed and full of useful and practical teaching. It is under the direct sanction of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi; and may be regarded as part of the noble crusade which he has recently inaugurated. I am quite sure that the readers of the 'Witness' will rejoice equally with their Catholic fellow-citizens in the position which His Grace has taken on the question of temperance.

It struck me in perusing this paper that it would be interesting to your readers to have a brief resumé of the nature of this crusade, the methods of its operation, and some of its grand results. To supply this information is one of the chief objects for which this journal is published.

In carrying out this work great emphasis is laid upon the work of preaching. A number of eminent priests are set apart as missionaries to visit the parishes and proclaim the evils of intemperance—to urge upon the people to discontinue the use of intoxicants; and to pledge them in the most solemn manner to the practice of total abstinence.

It would be difficult to devise any more effective methods of dealing with the evils of intemperance than those adopted in this crusade.

At the close of the week of preaching the large audiences gather about the foot of the altar and accept the small black cross of temperance which has been blessed by the priest. They receive the cross on their bended knees, and kiss it. When this part of the ceremony is over, the cross has been distributed, the following address is given by the missionary:—

'My Dear Brethren, for the love of Jesus Christ, and by the grace of God, you have engaged yourselves to practice temperance all your life.'

The pledge is then given in these words:

'Do you promise never to use strong drink, except in case of sickness?'

'Yes, I promise it.'

'Do you promise never to treat any person?'

'Yes, I promise it.'

'Do you promise never to go into a tavern, except for serious reasons?'

'Yes, I promise it.'

'Do you promise to exhort your kindred and friends to temperance?'

'Yes, I promise it.'

'Do you promise to observe the other rules of the society?'

'Yes, I promise it.'

After this follows the formula d'Engagement, the words of which are very solemn.

So far as can be gathered from the 'Chronique' or report of the crusade, a large measure of success has attended the ministrations of those apostles of temperance. In counting up the statistics I found that two of those Franciscan Fathers had received within the space of two weeks the pledge given above from over three thousand six hundred persons. The detailed statistics from the different parishes are given. It would be easy to copy them; but I must have respect for your space.

It is gratifying to learn that these rev. fathers have dealt very faithfully in many instances with the gentlemen of the municipal councils. It is quite certain that some of them will never more vote for liquor licenses. And that of itself will be a blessed result of the Catholic crusade. Indeed many licenses have been already cancelled through their mission. This is a very important part of the work. It is indeed a dire calamity when any municipality has a council who will vote for liquor licenses, which are nothing more nor less than a deadly curse in every community wherever they exist.

'La Temperance' very courteously and very correctly admits the fact that the 'Protestant sects are not the last in this movement—far from it. The example of the one will serve for the instruction of the other.'

A very interesting illustration of the benefit of united action between Catholic and Protestant occurred very recently in the city of Quebec, when ten Catholic priests and four Protestant ministers went up together to interview the Premier and the government to ask for a reduction in the number of licenses, and the government promptly and wisely acceded to their request by promising a reduction of fifty of those licenses.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Hypolite street, Montreal.

QUEEN EMMA OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen Mother of Holland, who has just left England after spending a few days at Claremont with her sister, the Duchess of Albany, is one of the most attractive of Royal personalities. Her devoted services to her adopted country as Regent during her daughter's long minority, and her constant motherly care of the child-Sovereign formed such a perfect example of dutifulness as is seldom seen. Of those Regency days many stories are told, none, perhaps, prettier than the following: The little Queen was a trifle inclined to be on her dignity even with her mother. One morning, it is related, Queen Emma was awakened by a knock at her door, and in reply to her inquiry who was there, a precociously dignified voice said, 'The Queen of Holland.' The Queen-Mother retorted with, 'I am not up, and am not, therefore, able to receive Her Majesty; but if it's my little girl she can come in.' Queen Emma has been always very popular in England, and it is an open secret that her sanity and coolness saved Holland from a very undignified position on the occasion of the somewhat headstrong action of Queen Wilhelmina over President Kruger's reception.—'The Onlooker.'

NEW YORK'S ALL-NIGHT BANK.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

New York's 'all night' bank, which opens when the other banks close, and shuts its doors in the morning when the other banks open, has stirred many comments. Are we coming to a day when there will be no night? Or are we promised an era of three shifts in the twenty-four hours—which Mr. Sims foresees through those rose-colored spectacles. This man shall be working, while that man shall be sleeping, and the other man on the job shall be playing! But never all of them at rest. Mathematically it works out right enough. Nevertheless the personal elements counts. And there are many men who could not sleep soundly with the banks, post-offices, and telephones at work and calling.

A LUCKY GIRL.

Saved from Deadly Decline by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

'When I think of my former condition of health,' says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N.S., 'I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong to-day, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well known Boston doctor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely restored my health, and I have had no sickness since.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak, nervous, pale-faced young woman, who is slipping from anæmia into deadly decline. They make new, rich health-giving blood, and that is what every growing girl and woman must have to retain their health. It is because these pills actually make new blood that they strike at the root of all common ailments of life, such as headache and sideaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, and paralysis. But only the genuine pills can do this, and the sick one should see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Don't let any one persuade you to take anything else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

THE ITCH.

'Reader' asks for a cure for the 'itch.' Ans.—If you mean scabies, a disease which is popularly termed 'the itch,' and is caused by a parasite in the skin, the best treatment is ordinarily sulphur ointment (thoroughly rubbed into the skin twice a day. Take a warm bath first and thoroughly remove any scales or scabs and then apply the ointment.

RED FLANNEL.

'Rouge' refers to the popular belief that red flannel is efficacious in certain ailments such as rheumatism and asks if there is any good reason for this belief; also if there is any particular virtue in the flannel being red rather than any other color. Ans.—Woollen articles of clothing are of great use inasmuch as wool is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Wool, therefore is recommended where warmth and protection are desirable. It is also non-absorbent and tends to keep the body moist. Therefore, in rheumatism, where warmth and moisture are required to relieve pain and protect the body from changes of temperature flannel has a useful place. The color, however, is of no particular importance.

SLEEPING WITH CONSUMPTIVES.

G. MacD. asks if there is any danger in sleeping with consumptive patients, provided they do not cough or expectorate. Ans.—Probably not. The germ of consumption does not seem to be contained in the breath, but is discharged into the air during the act of coughing, and is of course present in enormous numbers in the sputum. It may also be present in the secretions of the mouth. Therefore, persons so afflicted should always cough into a piece of tissue paper or old rag which should be immediately burned. Kissing should also be avoided. There is, however, a very sufficient reason why tuberculous persons should not sleep with others and that is for their own sake. The tuberculous patient requires all the fresh air he can get and this is in large measure the cause of the efficacy of sanitorium treatment. Such persons should have a large airy room to themselves, which should always have the window open. If more warmth is needed, more clothing should be put on the bed.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'Dextra' is a young woman troubled with the hair falling out. Has a little dandruff. Is otherwise healthy. Ans.—You should try and find out the cause of your hair falling and then remove it. After prolonged fevers, acute illnesses, nervous shock or worry, the hair is apt to fall out. Then some cases are dependent upon some local disease of the scalp, such as dandruff, ringworm, favus, alopecia. In other cases again the trouble seems to be a family peculiarity. If your hair is fine and thin cut it short. Wash the head once a week, using hot water and some mild soap, such as castile. Spirits of green soap would be still better if you can get it. Rub the soap into a lather and apply thickly to the scalp. Then allow to remain on five minutes. Next, wash off with very hot water and finally douche with cold. In drying, use heat rather than rubbing with a towel. Every morning apply the following tonic: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; resorcin, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits, to make eight ounces. Take plenty of outdoor exercise and keep your general health up. If robust a cold sponge bath every morning would be advisable.

DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

'A Reader of the 'Witness'' is a young woman, twenty-one years of age. She is unable to breathe through the nose. At night or when lying down she is compelled to keep the mouth open owing to the impossibility of getting air through the nose. The lips are dry all the time. On waking up in the morning the mouth is open and the lips in a bad state. Has always had a weak throat and coughs when she has a cold. Is healthy otherwise. Ans.—It is clear that there is complete obstruction in the nostrils. This may be due to several causes, such as catarrh, polyps, or to growths at the back of the nose or throat (adenoids). In the case of catarrh the condition would have periods of improvement. Most likely you have adenoids. These can be removed by operation. I would strongly advise you to see your local doctor. So long as you have these growths you will be liable to colds and the condition predisposes to tuberculosis. The operation is not a very serious one and is efficacious.

SINKING SENSATION.

J. is sixty-four years of age, and in good general health. For some years on going to sleep has felt a fainting or falling sensation from which comes a sensitive awakening. It seems akin to dying. Also, his daughter when bitten by mosquitoes suffers from red inflamed lumps. What is the remedy, and how would living in the North-West affect her? Ans.—The unpleasant sensation complained of is probably to be referred to the heart. The stomach and heart lie close together and if the stomach be distended from food or wind it presses on the heart and interferes with its action. Hence you get palpitation, bad dreams and fainting sensations. Do not take any late suppers and sleep on the right side with the head and shoulders somewhat elevated. Keep the bowels active daily. Probably your daughter could go to the North-West. Most people in time get accustomed to mosquito bites and have peace afterwards. They seem to become immune to the effects. Applying baking soda or aqua ammonia to the bite immediately will help.

FLATULENCY.

'Subscriber' is much troubled with wind. Ans.—No doubt there is some fault with the digestion. If the sugars and starches of the food are not digested they cause gas to be formed in the stomach and bowels. Again, imperfect mastication by increasing the work of the stomach delays digestion and promotes fermentation of the food. You might try the following method: Every morning on rising drink a glassful of cold water. This stimulates the bowels. Take a large proportion of meat, milk and eggs. Cut down the amount of sweetstuffs and cereals. Between meals drink a small tumbler of plain or alkaline water, say two hours after meals. Keep the bowels active by taking fifteen or twenty drops of aromatic cascara three times a day. Take plenty of outdoor exercise.

INGUINAL HERNIA.

A.H.M., a baby boy, five months' old, who has inguinal hernia. It was first noticed when he was two weeks old. Since that time it has been out of place on three different occasions, once for ten hours, and was pressed back with cold applications. Is easily kept in place when he is well, but is forced out by coughing or crying. Has been using for the most part a cotton band with a light pad. Has tried an elastic truss, but cannot use it all the time, as it chafes and scalds. When out of place the part is sore, and the baby is cross. Otherwise he is healthy and growing well. Wishes to know if the condition is likely to heal, and what length of time the rupture would have to be kept in place before a cure could be effected. Also, if cold applications are the proper treatment. Ans.—About two-thirds of the cases of inguinal hernia are curable in infancy. They, however, require constant attention. Cure will not be possible if the hernia is allowed to come down occasionally, as this undoes all the good that is otherwise attained. Any truss, or appliance, should be kept on night and day. A spring truss, with a soft pad, is better than bandages. The irritating effect of the truss can be mitigated by not using too great pressure, bathing the part night and morning with alcohol and water, and then using a dusting powder. It is hard to say how long the truss would have to be worn before a cure would be effected, perhaps a year or two. Cold applications are very suitable when the hernia comes down, as they lessen congestion and irritation, and render it more easy to return the hernia. I presume you have consulted your doctor about it. You should show him the truss and find out if it is fitting properly. It is doing no good unless it does fit. Take care that the baby's bowels move freely every day. Keep him as much as possible on his back.

INTERMITTENT PULSE.

H.H. is apparently in good health, but of late has an intermittent pulse. It will beat regularly for seven beats, and then miss one, then beat three and miss, and so on. Up till a month ago had a firm, regular pulse. Now it is slow, irregular, and weak. Ans.—I would strongly advise you to see a doctor and have your heart examined. An irregular or intermittent pulse, such as you describe, always calls for investigation. Some people have naturally an intermittent pulse, and in such it probably has no special significance. If it comes on in those who have previously had a steady pulse it may indicate trouble. Sometimes it merely indicates an overloaded stomach or flatulency, or again, a nervous and 'run-down' condition. In such cases the condition ceases as soon as the cause is removed. If persistent, an intermittent pulse may indicate trouble with the heart. I would certainly see about it.

NASAL CATARRH.

'Reader' is a woman fifty-two years of age. Has always been healthy and robust. About two years ago caught a cold which settled in the throat. This causes her a good deal of trouble as the phlegm drops down from the head into the throat. The throat in the morning seems full. Asks if she needs a tonic and if she needs the throat burned. Ans.—If you feel strong and well in other respects it is not likely that a tonic will be of much benefit. With regard to burning the throat, this is a valuable means, in some cases, of lessening the catarrh. It can do no harm and certainly does not weaken the throat. As catarrh of this kind cannot be successfully treated by home measures you had better by far attend your doctor and follow out his treatment faithfully. You will get more good that way.

The Tonic of Health.

Must be more than a stimulant—must be a food as well. There is one medicine that is both a food and a tonic,—it aids digestion, promotes assimilation, converts food into nutriment that builds up nerves, blood, brain and bone. That tonic is Ferrozone, which contains exactly what a run-down system needs. Ferrozone supplies oxygen to purify the blood, phosphorous to develop the brain, iron to harden the muscles. No wonder it makes such vigorous men and women. You'll eat, sleep, thing and feel better by using Ferrozone; try it—now. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty chocolate coated Ferrozone tablets, at all dealers.

The Boys' Page.

What Willard Found

AN ALASKAN STORY.

(By Kate W. Hamilton, in 'Pilgrim Visitor.')

Willard had undoubtedly strayed somewhat beyond bounds that summer afternoon, if it can be called straying when one is on the water in a light canoe. But it was all so new and delightful, and ordinary boundaries seemed to have vanished away in this wonderful visit to Alaska. The matron at the Home had only said, when she consented to his coming out, 'Don't go too far.' That was not a very definite bar when a boy was having such a good time.

'John, we haven't come very far, have we?' he asked the Indian lad by way of satisfying his conscience.

For a minute the paddle lessened its stroke.

'You like go on?'

'Oh, yes; don't you?'

The brown face smiled into the white one, and it was evident that both boys were enjoying themselves.

He had seen all he cared most to see about the Home and he would not know what to do with the rest of the afternoon if he went back. Willard assured himself. His father and mother had gone with the principal on a visit to Juneau, and Sister Nell seemed to be absorbed in the cooking and sewing classes where the native girls were busy but this coasting about on the bright water with its little islands just suited him.

'The matron, Mrs. White, she'll not worry about us, will she?' he asked a trifle hesitatingly. 'Will she be afraid anything has happened to us if we're gone a little longer?'

'She not 'fraid one fish will drown,' answered John, proudly conscious of his own skill on the water. He knew nothing of the anxious watchfulness of the woman with one boy, but he knew the woman with a whole school to care for would have no time for imagining mishaps.

That settled it. Willard straightened his cap on his head, and gave himself up to enjoyment. John was a good companion. He did not talk a great deal, but he was bright and observant, and when he pointed out anything it was worth looking at. He was ready to answer questions, and his English was good enough to be fairly understood. Once or twice a canoe passed them, and occasionally some craft was sighted at a distance; but for the most part the boys had their small world of water and sky to themselves.

'That's a pretty little island,' said Willard, pointing to a low-lying point of land covered with forest.

'You go see him?' inquired John, skilfully turning his light boat in that direction. 'Salmon berries, maybe.'

The possibility of picking for himself the fruit that the Indians prized tempted Willard at once, and he eagerly landed when the boat touched the shore. John, content, with the blue sky and gently-rocking boat, allowed his guest to make his explorations alone.

'I stay here,' he said.

There were no berries in sight, but Willard decided that so beautiful a spot must hold treasure of leaf or moss to carry back to his mother. Secretly he had an ambition to secure some rare souvenir of their Alaskan trip; something found where no other of the tourists had set foot. But he was at the water's edge again in a few minutes, his face wearing a puzzled look.

'Say, John, there's a boy up there in the woods, a little fellow not more than seven or eight. He's lying on the ground almost hidden in the bushes, sort of sobbing to himself. He looked nearly scared to death when he saw me, but I couldn't make out whether he's sick or lost, or what's the matter. He wouldn't tell me anything, and I couldn't have understood if he had.'

'His people they take care of him,' said John, unimpressed.

'But he's all alone; I didn't see or hear another soul anywhere. We can't go off and leave a little chap like that without finding out what's the matter with him,' urged Willard. 'You go and talk to him, John. Maybe he'll not be afraid of you. I'll wait here with the canoe.'

John was good-natured if not interested, and he yielded without debate; but after he had vanished among the trees it seemed to Willard that a long time elapsed, in which he heard no sound but the lapping of the waves.

Silently the Indian boy reappeared almost as if he had sprung up from the ground.

'Well?' questioned Willard, curiously, as his companion reached the boat.

'He hid up there; got a canoe in the bushes,' said John in a low voice. 'He came 'way alone. Chief's woman she die. Medicine man say boy make her sick. Witch.'

'That baby?' exclaimed Willard with all the superiority of five additional years.

'What kind of folks has he got, anyway?'

'Father and mother they dead; him got nobody to care much,' explained John. 'Men try to catch, but he slip off in a boat and hide. People not believe much such bad things here now, not for long time, do him way off,' and the Indian boy made a gesture of pushing all witchcraft superstition far back into uncivilized regions.

'What will they do with him if they find him?' demanded Willard. 'A lot of men wouldn't really kill a little fellow like that, would they?'

John's reply was vague, but not reassuring. He had lost all faith in the practices of the medicine men, but he knew well what their power might be in places where they still were tolerated. But the white boy was persistent. He dimly recalled stories read and forgotten in the safe shelter of his happy home, and he questioned how, in some of the remote regions, the frightful medicine man with his drum and rattle and horrible incantations was still called in cases of serious illness, and any name he pronounced in his frenzy was the one that had bewitched the sufferer. Everyone feared him, and it was a dangerous hour for anyone that had ever incurred his enmity, or, if he had no wrongs to avenge, dangerous for anyone of the village that was friendless or unprotected. The medicine man must sustain his reputation and earn the rich offerings made to him, so he was sure to name some one. The friends of the sick person were equally sure to dispose of the witch in some cruel fashion if they caught him.

'And so they picked on that little chap! Oh, my! What do you think of that?' exclaimed Willard.

Whatever anyone else might have thought, the young American did some very rapid thinking himself. They must help the little refugee in some way.

'I suppose he's hidden safely enough, isn't he, so far as he's come? But what'll he do for something to eat?'

But John doubted his safety.

'I think they find him,' he said slowly. 'You know canoe pass us—four, five in him? I think that one look for boy. When they not see him way on pretty soon they come back and look on shore.'

'Then we must take him back to the Mission School. That's the place for him, anyway,' declared the white boy promptly.

But again the more cautious Indian lad objected. They would probably meet the men again on their return, and if they saw their victim in the boat they would surely take him. Two boys could not prevent them.

'Then they mustn't see him, that's all; but we've got to risk taking him,' said Willard. 'Say, John, we'll carry back a load of branches and green stuff, as if we were going to trim the school. Make him lie down in the bottom of the boat and we'll cover him up.'

John's face brightened, and he nodded assent. Then he stood for a minute with his keen eyes scanning the water in every direction. 'We be quick,' he said briefly.

Two pocket-knives worked swiftly, and if the mass of greenery was not carefully selected, it was certainly plentiful. The poor, frightened child cowered down beneath it with an appealing look at his young protectors that made one of them, at least, determine still more resolutely that he should not be taken. Out into the water swept the boat, and then away on the homeward track. For an hour they saw no one near; then John's clear eyes detected an approaching speck. He watched it for a minute or two.

'I think him come,' he said significantly.

'Keep right on; don't act as if you were trying the least bit to get out of their way,' advised Willard.

The speck grew into a well-manned boat, and was unmistakably the one that had passed them early in the afternoon. John was sure now that he had judged his crew correctly, and he said so. If the little refugee did not understand the few words that passed between the boys, he heard the sound of paddles; he showed his fear only by shrinking into a still smaller space and remaining silent.

'Don't hurry, urged Willard, trailing a green spray in the water with as perfect an air of unconcern as he could summon. 'Can you whistle, John?'

Without waiting for a reply he struck up 'Yanky Doodle,' and if the notes were not altogether steady, there was a touch of defiance in them, and the courage of ancestors that had entered upon perilous battle to the same strain. It was bravely done, the whistled tune and the even stroke of the boatman. Beads of perspiration not called forth by the heat of the day stood on the brown forehead and on the white, but the little craft with its innocent-looking cargo of green passed the scrutiny of savage eyes unsuspected, and went safely on its way.

'I thought one minute they were going to stop us sure,' said Willard with a long breath of relief.

'I think they want ask question. When they go out of sight then we hurry,' remarked John, his eye on the receding boat.

At an hour that would have been sunset in the States, but was still bright with the long Alaskan day, they reached the Home, and the hunted, trembling child found a haven of rest and safety, and such care and tenderness as his short life had never before known.

A few hours later Colonel Romney and his wife, returned from their trip, stood beside the white cot where, fed, bathed and cleanly dressed, the young wanderer had at last fallen asleep. The brown face, now that slumber had smoothed out some of the lines of want and fear, was scarcely more than a baby face, after all. With a soft glint of tears in her eyes, the mother looked at her own fair-haired boy.

'I was looking for something for you, mother, some sort of odd souvenir or memento that you'd like to keep to remind you of your visit here, and this chap was all I found,' laughed Willard.

'Well he shall be your mother's memento,' said the Colonel swiftly reading her wish. 'He is surely a unique treasure-trove. There! That is a good name for him—Trove! We will call him Trove Romney, and pay for his keeping and education here.'

So, when the party sailed away on their homeward voyage a few days later, one small brown hand waved a more eagerly affectionate farewell than the others, and they seemed to be leaving behind one who in a way belonged to them. That is why a beautiful home in Chicago so gladly welcomes whenever they come, the loving odd little letters, that are signed 'Trove Romney.'

The King's Choristers

Music has ever been a dominant feature of the services attended by crowned heads, more especially those held in their own private chapels. The value of finished choral singing, and the pleasure to be derived from it, was plainly shown by one of our early English monarchs—namely, Edward IV.; for he it was who established a full choir for the special benefit of himself and his court, which choir has continued its functions without lapse until the present day. The royal choristers have been known by various names, such as the Singing Children and Gentlemen, and the 'Children of the Revels'—at the present day the correct description being the 'Children and Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal.'

At one time the members of the choir were attached very closely to the court, moving to and fro from one palace to another whenever the monarch did so himself, the distances being traversed either on horseback or in coaches. On such occasions a special allowance per day of fourpence to the boys, and a larger sum to the men, was made to defray expenses, this, of course, being over and above their salaries, which ranged from threepence per day upwards.

No provision for clothing the 'gentlemen' of the choir has ever been made, with the exception, indeed, of Coronations. For these stately functions every adult had to appear in a long scarlet robe, and, therefore, so many yards of cloth was dealt out for the purpose. Nowadays, however, the gentlemen are always robed in the orthodox black and white.

The state livery of the 'children' has ever been a special feature of the choir, and it is issued now exactly as in bygone periods. It is exceedingly quaint and brightly picturesque, consisting of a long scarlet coat, heavily bound and adorned in gold, plush knee-breeches, silk stockings, and patent shoes with buckles, these items being further supplemented by cambric bands and lace ruffles for the neck and wrists.

The boys are further supplied with a cape, buff gaiters, and a state cocked hat and white gloves.

It is an exceedingly good thing for a boy to be elected to the choir of the Chapel Royal, and it is open to any lad of decent birth and education, provided he has an exceptional voice, a little over the average knowledge of music—especially singing at sight—and has been born in London or the suburbs.

He enters by competitive examination, and may do so at the age of eight years. He is then no further expense to his parents so long as he retains his treble voice.

That is, he is fed, lodged, clothed, and educated—and, moreover, educated in such a way that he is fitted either for a first-class mercantile career, for an after university course, or for the musical profession, many of the boys subsequently adopting the latter. During the whole course of their service they receive, as a matter of fact, one hour's serious musical instruction every day, their tutor being the organist of the Chapel Royal, a musician of recognized ability.

There are only ten boys, and these are all lodged in the house of one of the gentlemen of the choir, who is known as the 'Master of the Children.'

He it is who is responsible for their general education, and it may be mentioned that, fortunately for the future of the boys, this is not the strictly classical, modern languages and shorthand being prominent subjects.

The boys come to and fro from his suburban residence for the services at St. James's Palace Chapel, officiating also at Marlborough House Chapel when the King and Queen are present. Should there be anything exceptional at Windsor, such as a royal wedding or funeral, they augment the choir of St. George's Chapel.

They have also rendered the music on the rare occasions of a wedding at Buckingham Palace Chapel, and their bright dress is always conspicuous in the front of the magnificent picked choir who render the part music at the state concerts at the palace.—Mary Spencer Warren, in 'Good Words.'

BOYS AND GIRLS.

('Congregationalist and Christian World.')

'I'm awful glad I'm not a girl,'
Said John.
'To wear a skirt and shake my curls,
And tie pink ribbons on.'

'I'm awful glad I am a boy,'
Said John.
'To play baseball, be sensible,
And have a gun.'

'Pshaw, I don't care,' Belinda said,
'Maybe I'll wed an earl;
Besides, it's much more ladylike
To be a girl.'

THE SECRET OF THE PAINTER'S SKILL.

Half a dozen houses in one neighborhood are being freshly painted this spring, and all by the same painter, a quite young man, whose thoroughness and skilfulness has passed into a proverb in the town.

'We can't afford not to have him do the work,' one householder had said. 'He is absolutely careful in every detail, and he knows his trade perfectly—all the little niceties of it.'

One morning a boy was watching the painter at work, and envying him what seemed such an easy job—'just brushing on some paint,' he told himself. He thought—did that boy—of a certain slow, 'poky' task of his own, and impatiently wished he could do some simple work like that painter's.

'How long does it take to learn that trade,' he inquired, complacently.

'Well,' said the busy young painter, as he drew his brush along a particularly difficult place, 'they say one can learn it in three years, but I've been at it seven years now, and I don't know what I ought to know about it yet. There's still lots to learn.'

The painter's own ideal of work was always just beyond his own achievement. In that lay the secret of his thoroughness, his skill, his success. It is such interest and ambition in one's work that makes patience easy to keep.

The man who 'knows it all' in three years is not the man for whom the owners of half a dozen houses will wait their turn to have him paint them.—'Ram's Horn.'

CAT IN THE HOLE.

The Scotch game called 'cat in the hole,' old as it is, is capable of affording some good sport yet. Six shallow holes are dug, rather nearer than the bases in base-ball, and arranged so as to form a diamond. In the centre stands a boy with a ball in his hand. At each hole is a boy with a stick, one end of which he rests in the hole he is guarding. When the boy with the ball sings out, 'Cat in the hole,' all the other boys change holes. As they do so the boy with the ball tries to throw it into one of the holes before any boy gets his stick into it. If he succeeds, the boy who is slow in changing, and finds the ball in the hole before his stick, is out. He then has to take the ball himself.—Selected.

NUMBERS ARE QUEER THINGS.

(The Philadelphia 'Record.')

'The most remarkable arrangement of numbers that I know of,' said a local business college man who takes a delight in solving curious problems and digging up mathematical oddities, 'is the combination of the six figures of 142,857. Multiply this number by 2 and the answer is 285,714, by 3 and the answer is 428,571, by 4 and the answer is 571,428, by 5 and the answer is 714,285, by 6 and the answer is 857,142. Each answer contains exactly the same digits as the original sum, and, to cap the climax, multiply the number by 7 and up comes the answer 999,999. Try it and see if it is not so.'

PUZZLES.

GUESSING STORY.

(Sent in by E. A. J.)

I cannot say that we belong to a very old family, for we have been in existence little more than fifty years; but, it it is more important to have had a useful existence than a long one, we can claim that merit. We have spread and multiplied wonderfully in our time, so that you may find us in all parts of the globe, even in remote and uncivilized ones.

We vary in complexion even more than human beings, for you will find us of all colors—pink, red, blue, green, orange, yellow—as well as of various tints and shades of these hues.

Like yourselves, we belong to different nationalities, ranks and classes, and are 'worth' more or less from a commercial point of view.

At the outset of life, the members of our families cling closely together, though more easily separable than in former times. It is fortunate that there is some slight change in that respect, and that the parting has been made as easy as may be, as our vocation is to travel on various missions all over the world.

In disposition we are particularly clinging, and so faithful and constant, that, if you gave us a commission to the most distant part of the world, we should stick firmly to our charge, and it is the rarest thing for one of us to leave his post. The more distant missions are generally entrusted to those amongst us of highest rank and worth; or several of a humbler class are sent together, as there is said to be safety in numbers.

Our errands are of many kinds; business, pleasure, commerce, politics, gossip, education, family affairs, love, friendship, are all entrusted to us, and not in vain.

As to our personal endowments, we are, to begin with, generally good-looking, and present a pleasant appearance. We have a great taste for pictorial art, especially for portraits, and those we have to show you belong to the highest circles, being likenesses of the crowned heads and rulers of almost all countries on the globe. We have a few pictures from still life, from art, or from nature, in our collection, such as a wheat-sheaf, a rake, a pyramid.

Besides a taste for art, you will find we have some knowledge of history and geography, and I have known children who have learned a good deal of both from us.

Our connection with government is a close one, and we are able greatly to increase its revenues. Our life is one of self-devotion; for in order to do you a single service, we sacrifice our personal appearance, and our future usefulness. Yet not the latter entirely, since, after we have worked on your behalf, many of those who take high rank as distinguished foreigners, have special homes prepared for their reception, and are introduced with pride and pleasure by the people who have placed them there, to all their friends and relations, and excite much interest. Children have shown themselves most hospitable in providing these homes. The respect paid to some of these foreigners from distant parts is very high.

One of the greatest compliments which we have received is that so much has been written about us, that our histories and biographies form quite a literature. Can you say who we are?—E. C. Rickards, in 'Chatterbox.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Plow, low. 2. Clock, lock. 3. Rink, ink. 4. Clove, love.

SINGLE ACROSTICS.

1.—
C A N A L
Z E B R A
A P R I L
R O Y A L

2.—
S T O V E
I N T E R
S E V E N
T R A I L
E N T E R
R A B I D

3.—
M A N E
A D A M
J O I N
O I L Y
R I N G

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Fishing With Electricity.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Since electricity has come into such general use it is not surprising that it has been employed in the fisheries. A Frenchman named Trouve has devised an ingenious method in which electricity plays an important part. In his nets, of a cylindrical shape, the ring forming the bottom has lead sinkers fixed to it in the ordinary way, while the upper edge consists of a rubber tube, which is in communication by means of a long, flexible, rubber pipe with a reservoir in the boat, and which is supplied with compressed air by means of one or more air pumps. Instead of being placed in the boat this reservoir can, in some cases, be arranged on shore, or even on a special buoy.

When thrown in the water in the usual way, the rubber tube having been emptied of air, the weight of the net will, of course, take it to the bottom, where it forms a stationary mass of relatively small volume, which will not of itself terrify the fish.

It is well known and recognized that fish, in common with most terrestrial animals, not excluding men, are strongly attracted by anything which glitters. M. Trouve has taken advantage of this, and has constructed luminous buoys, containing batteries or accumulators connecting with incandescent lamps. A flattened reflector spreads the light over a wide extent. These buoys are placed with other bait in the nets, and the fish are attracted from all sides, like moths to a candle, and become prey. As soon as there is reason to believe that they have gathered in force a stopcock is opened, allowing the compressed air from the reservoir to flow into and to inflate the tubular ring which constitutes the upper border of the net. This ring, as a result, augments in volume and forms a rigid mouth for the net, and at a given moment, in accordance with the law of Archimedes, it becomes buoyant and rises to the top of the water, carrying the net with it.

An important point is to know when to haul the net, as otherwise water hauls would be frequent and costly. The idea is to make a sort of scale, consisting of a beam pivoted to a stake, this beam having at one end a square net and at the other a tray, in which is placed a weight slightly greater than that of the square net. An appropriate mechanism, clockwork or otherwise, raises up this tray at regular intervals, say every five or ten minutes, which gives to the beam an oscillatory movement. Every time the beam rises beyond the horizontal position an electrical contact is made, connecting at a distance, on the bank or in the boat, wherever the fisherman is stationed. Whenever there are no fish in this square net it rises quickly, carried up by the excessive weight at the other end of the beam, and a short interval of ringing shows that the beam has gone by the horizontal position without stopping there, and consequently there are no fish. If, on the contrary, the square net encloses fish, the excess of weight will no longer be able to carry it up beyond the horizontal, and the bell will ring continuously.

The electric light is also used in fishing for the wary mackerel. In the boat is a dynamo, to which is attached a long wire carrying from one to six incandescent light bulbs. The purse seine is first lowered and then the bulbs are lowered until they are just over the net, when the lights are turned on. The fish being attracted by the light gather around them, and are easily captured by the closing of the net. This method, so far as mackerel are concerned, is in the experimental stage, although it has been used in Scotland and on the Pacific coast for other fishes.

An ingenious electrical device has been devised for fishing in the clear waters of the South. In a bag slung over his shoulder the fisherman has a small electric battery. From it lead two wires, and these run down his left arm to the water telescope. The latter is nothing but an ordinary water bucket, with the bottom removed and a pane of window glass substituted. On the edge of the bucket is a switch, to which the wires are attached. From this button the wires are conducted to the pole which the fisherman holds in his right hand, the wires being lightly looped over the end of the pole, so that they can be readily slipped off when he desires to use the net. Thence the wires go down into the water just as a fish line would, and terminate in a detonating cap, such as is used to detonate dynamite. Fish are exceedingly curious, and will crowd closely around anything new. Sometimes a little bait will be attached alongside the cap to hasten matters. With his water glass the fisherman watches the cap and the fish moving about it. When one that he wants gets near enough he presses the button on the edge of the bucket and the cap explodes. The shock merely stuns the fish, and it is quickly dipped up with a small hand net. In deep water a grapnel is used in bringing up the stunned fish.

A Norwegian has invented a queer way of finding out where the fish are. A microphone, which is an instrument that will catch and transmit the least little bit of sound, is lowered into the water from a fishing smack, and a wire from it leads to a telephone aboard the boat. Now, as the herring, codfish and mackerel schools number thousands and tens of thousands of fish, their passage through the water naturally causes a rushing sound, which can be heard by the fishermen at the telephone, and thus they are enabled to lower their nets at the right time and in the right place.

A DOG'S SAGACITY.

One cold winter's morning my son was riding through a very wild part of the wooded mountains of West Virginia (America), and leading another horse home to its owner. The weather was very rough, the cold intense, and the snow was so blinding it made it difficult for him to find the road. After going many miles without meeting a human being, he met a man in a waggon moving his household goods, who, on passing him, said—

'You had better not go there without you have a revolver, as there is a mad dog on the road; he's been running round and round my horses' legs and biting at them.'

My son thanked the man, but said, as he had his work to do, 'Mad dog or no mad dog, he must go on.'

Before coming to the part of the road where he saw the dog, he noticed by its tracks in the snow that it had been running backward and forwards, and had also made a track off the road deeper into the forest.

On seeing my son, it ran up to him with great demonstration of delight, but as soon as the horses passed the track into the forest he whined, howled, and snapped at the horses' legs. Seeing that the dog was not suffering from rabies, and being exceedingly puzzled by his strange behavior, my son dismounted, and, fastening his horses to trees by the roadside, he followed the dog, who led the way up the track he had made into the forest.

At first my son thought the dog must have 'treed a racoon,' which are common in this country, but if he stopped a minute to look about him, or to listen, which he did now and then, the dog would run back and try in every way to tempt him to follow him. It was still intensely cold, and the snow had drifted high in many places. After a time the dog stopped by the trunk of a fallen tree, where there were the remains of a smouldering fire and a workman's empty dinner pail, and by it a man was lying in a very exhausted condition.

He was quite unconscious; after building up the fire and taking off the man's socks and rubbing his feet and hands for a long time, and having partially restored him to consciousness, my son was able partly to support him and partly drag him to the road where the horses were waiting. The dog all the time showed the greatest delight and eagerness, running on in front, and every few yards turning round and stopping with his nose, chest, and fore-legs on the ground, but with his hindquarters still erect, he would wait in that position until they came up to him, and then run on again as before. With great difficulty my son got the man on to a log, and from that on to one of the horses.

It is an easy thing to lose oneself in these thickly-wooded forests of the Alleghanies; the man had lost his way, and had no idea how near he was to the road when he was overcome with exhaustion and cold. If it had not been for the devotion and sagacity of his dog he must have soon succumbed.—'The Cotttager and Artisan.'

WHY NOT RAISE CHESTNUTS?

The boys may be interested to know that chestnuts prove a very profitable crop. Experts claim that an orchard of chestnuts will bring greater returns to the owner than an apple orchard of the same size, as the nuts are retailed on street corners at about six dollars a bushel, while the Italian who sells roasted chestnuts receives pay for them at the rate of at least eight dollars a bushel. The tree is one of the most rapid growers, and has been known to bear fruit at five years of age.—'Ram's Horn.'

PIG LEADER IN SERVIA.

In any Servian village there is only one swineherd, and he leads all the pigs of the community. In the morning he goes through the streets blowing his horn, and the pigs come out of their own accord and fall in behind him and follow him to the pasture. At night he brings them home, and they disperse to their sties in the same orderly way as they pass the houses to which they belong. They require no attention and no singling out.—London 'Mail.'

Work is the grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind.—Carlyle.

LAND ANIMALS IN WATER.

Here is a little paragraph from the Otago 'Witness': 'Though they do not readily enter water, but only when put to it from necessity, the squirrel and the rabbit are amongst the fastest swimmers of all land animals. Curiously enough, each swims in what seems to be an awkward position, and the style of each is distinct. The squirrel swims with its head raised high, its bushy tail down low in the water. The rabbit swims with its body submerged, save for its head and tail. Each one swims as fast as a man can row, though the squirrel is a little the faster of the two.'

But there is one animal that we all know of who avoids the water at all times, yet here is a story that comes through the Sydney 'Bulletin': 'Waiting, the other night, at a dam for a shot at kangaroos, I saw by the bright moonlight a cat slip gently into the water and make for some ducks that were floating a little distance out. Presently the ducks flew away, with the exception of one left struggling with its hidden assailant. In about a minute the cat started back to the bank with the bird in tow. I shot it as it was polishing its victim off, and made a sufficiently careful inspection to be able to guarantee that it was a plain twopenny cat, and a very dead wet cat at that.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best Blood Medicine.



Baby's Own Soap

Makes the little ones happy by keeping their tiny bodies in a healthy, clean condition.

ALBERT SOAPS, Limited,
MONTREAL.

Makers of the celebrated Albert Toilet Soaps.

INDIAN CHIEF SELLS FAMILY TOMBSTONE.

Nearly blind and helpless, Chief Sunnihat, of the Alaska Haidahs, arrived in the city yesterday on the steamer 'Al-Ki,' en route to Los Angeles, Cal., to secure treatment. In order to obtain treatment for his eyes, the Indian chief has sold the tombstone to the graves of his ancestors, the house in which he lived in Alaska, many curios which he has collected from the members of his tribe, and will go on exhibition himself at Redondo, the Huntington summer resort near Los Angeles.

Chief Sunnihat and the collection of Indian curios, including three totem poles, one of which is the largest ever sent out of Alaska, are in charge of W. L. Bunard and Walter Weymouth. The house, totem poles, and other curios, weigh a total of about two hundred tons, and will be transferred to three different boats before reaching the destination.

The largest of the three totem poles is fifty feet in length, and four feet four inches in circumference at the butt. The house was torn to pieces at Kasaan, Prince of Wales Island, and shipped in that manner to be erected again at Redondo.

At Redondo Chief Sunnihat will live in his own house, surrounded by the totem poles and the other curios which form the collection. He will be one of the features of the summer resort, and will remain as long as his eyes are in need of treatment. He is about seventy years of age, and has been chief of the Haidahs since he was fourteen.

The house of the Indian chief is the first house to be sold out of Alaska. When this house was built Chief Sunnihat gave a big potlatch to the members of his tribe, at which he gave away about three thousand blankets.

The big totem pole was shipped in sections on the 'Al-Ki,' and immediately after the arrival of the Alaska steamer in port was transferred to the 'Umatilla, for San Francisco, and will be transferred again on arrival at that port for southern California.—Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.'

COOL UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

(St. Albans 'Messenger.')

Seymour Harris, of Morrisville, was recently attacked by a bull in Elmer Ryder's barnyard, and nothing by Mr. Harris's coolness probably saved him from a horrible death. He was hit square in front by the animal, his body fortunately between the horns, and knocked flat upon his back into a fetid pool of the yard. The bull stood for a time over him and went through all of the motions of goring his victim, but Mr. Harris had the self-control to lie perfectly still as if dead, and this act doubtless saved his life. Beyond resulting lameness and unavoidable effects of the shock Mr. Harris was uninjured.

Like a Thief in the Night

That's how pain comes.

We sit near an open window, get stiff neck or sore back. Perhaps cool off too quickly after exertion—rheumatism develops.

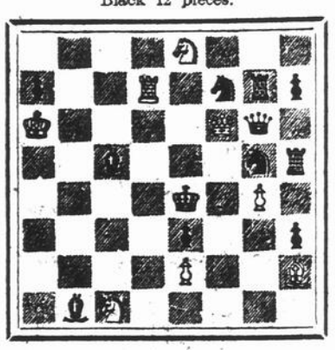
Spend what you may, but money can't buy anything better than Polson's Nerviline. Its penetrating power enables it to reach deep tissues—that's why it cures aches that all else can't touch. For outward application we guarantee five times more strength than in any other liniment. Inwardly, it's harmless and as sure as the hereafter to ease at once. Don't accept a substitute for Polson's Nerviline, which is the one great household panacea of to-day.

CHESS

Saturday, June 2, 1906.

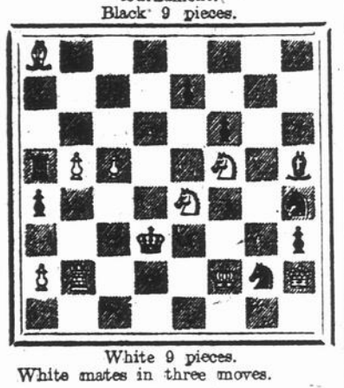
PROBLEM NO. 1055.

(By P. F. Blake.)
First prize in 'Western Daily Mercury' Tourney.
Black 12 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1056.
(By K. Erlin, Vienna.)
First prize in the 'Tidskraft' quarterly tournament.
Black 9 pieces.



White 9 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Pawn' solutions to:—
No. 1049 .. ..1. Kt—Q 2
No. 1050 .. ..1. R—R 6
No. 1051.. .. ..1. Kt—B 4
No. 1052.. .. ..1. B—Kt 2
Mrs. F. J. Pentelow solves—
No. 1047.. .. ..1. Kt—B 6
No. 1049.. .. ..1. Kt—Q 2

From Mr. Magnus M. Smith's column in the Manitoba 'Free Press':

THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Is the Canadian Chess Association dead, or only slumbering, and if the latter, are the Canadian chess players going to let it sleep the sleep that knows no awakening? Years ago the chess clubs of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa formed the Canadian Chess Association, and afterwards, for a short time, the Toronto Club came in. The association flourished for some years, and tournaments were held at various places in the east until the year 1899, when Magnus Smith, of Winnipeg, entered the tournament at Montreal and won the Canadian championship. This event seems to have rung the death knell of the association, as it has never been heard from since that time; and after the lapse of seven years its friends can only hope that, if dead, such peaceful death indicates that it passed from this vale of tears with a clear conscience.

'In 1899 the association could expect little or no help west of Toronto, whereas, now Winnipeg has perhaps the strongest chess club in the Dominion, and the North-West has half a dozen clubs, besides scores of chess players from all over the world. It is probable, in fact, that there are as many chess players in the west as in eastern Canada. There is no reason, therefore, why the association should not be reorganized immediately. There are many chess players in Canada—the west especially—that do not belong to any club, yet who are good, sound players, and if brought out through the medium of such an association would give a good account of themselves. There should be no difficulty in reorganizing an association, whereby a proper representation of the various cities and towns in Canada could be held yearly in different places, thus creating an interest in the game that could not be produced in any other way. We, therefore, call on the chess centres, such as Montreal, Ottawa, etc., to shake off their lethargy and take the first step in this matter, and we can promise them that Winnipeg will heartily co-operate.

A brilliant consultation game played in an Austrian International correspondence tourney. The notes are by Herr Baumgart, the conductor of the tourney.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Dr. Tibor vs. Herr Schwarzbach.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 B—B 4	4 B—B 4
5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 B—Q 2 (1)	7 B x B ch
8 Q Kt x B	8 Kt x P
9 Kt x Kt	9 P—Q 4
10 B x P	10 Q x B
11 Castles	11 Castles (2)
12 Kt—Q B 3	12 Q—B 5 (3)
13 P—Q 5	13 Kt—Kt 5
14 Kt—K 5	14 Q—K B 5
15 K R—K 1	15 B—B 4
16 Q R—Q B 1	16 P—K B 3
17 P—K Kt 3	17 Q—K R 3
18 Q—Kt 3 (4)	18 P x Kt
19 Q x Kt	19 B—R 6 (5)
20 Kt—K 4 (6)	20 Q—R 4
21 R—B 3	21 R—B 6
22 Q x Kt P	22 Q R—K B 1
23 R x Q B P	23 Q—Kt 5 (7)
24 P—Q 6	24 K—R 1 (8)
25 P—Q 7 (9)	25 R—K 6 (10)
26 R—K B 1 (11)	26 Q—B 6
27 Kt—Q 2	27 Q x B P ch (12)
28 R x Q	28 R—K 8 ch
29 R—K B 1	29 R x R ch
30 Kt x R	30 R x Kt mate

(1) Arriving at a well-known position of the Giuoco Piano game.

(2) Not more safe than 11—B—K Kt 5, the move that is suggested by theoretical considerations.

(3) The usual move is 12—Q—K R 4. Herr Marco says that 12..Q—B 5, followedp by 13..Kt—Kt 5 is apparently a phase of a well-considered plan of campaign, which is fully developed at Black's 19th move. It is then seen that Black has abandoned his Queen's wing, in order to seize the heart of the White position.

(4) The only move by which White can prevent the loss of one of his pieces.

(5) The beginning of a deep, preconcerted attack.

(6) If 20 Q x Q Kt P, Black will obtain an immendiate winning advantage by 20..Q—K B 3.

(7) A remarkably pretty position. Each of the two players is ready to deliver a blow that will annihilate his opponent.

(8) Carefully thought out, but still, if properly met, incorrect.

(9) The move for which Black was lying in wait. Herr Marco points out that 25 Q—Q 5 should, without a doubt, have been played. In that case, the White Queen's square would have been covered, and Black would have been prevented from bringing off his beautiful winning combination. Moreover, with two Pawns plus, White should certainly have won the game.

(10) On playing this move Black announced mate in seven moves at most.

(11) If 26 P x R, Black wins by 26..Q—K 7—not 26..Q—B 6, because of 27..Kt—B 6, Q x Kt; 28..R—(B 7)—R 1.

(12) If White had played 27..Kt—B 6, Black's rejoinder would have been 27..P—K 5.

Played in the recent contest for the championship of the Berlin Chess Club between Dr. Lewitt and Mr. H. Caro who is of British birth. Both players will probably compete in the Ostend tournament.

(Caro-Kann Defence.)

White. Dr. Lewitt.	Black. H. Caro.
1 P K 4	1 P Q B 3
2 P Q 4	2 P Q 4
3 Kt Q B 3	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt B3 (a)
5 Kt Kt 3 (b)	5 B Kt 5
6 B K 2 (c)	6 BxB
7 K Kt x B	7 P K 3
8 B Kt 5	7 Q Kt Q 2
9 Q Q 2	9 Q Kt 3
10 Castles (Q R)	10 Castles
11 K R—K sq	11 P K R 3
12 B B 4	12 P Kt 4
13 B—K 3	13 Kt Q 4
14 P K B 4	14 Q R 3
15K Kt sq	15 Q Kt Kt 3 (d)
16 Q Q 3	16 Kt B 5
17 B B sq	17 Kt Kt 5
18 Q Kt 3	18 Kt R 4
19 Q Q B 3	19 Kt B 5 (e)
20 P Q R 3	20 Kt Q 4
21 Q Kt 3	21 P x P
22 Kt x P	22 Kt x Kt
23 B x Kt	23 R Q 4
24 B B sq	24 Kt x P ch (f)
Resigns	

(a) The usual course is 4 . . . . B B 4; 5 Kt Kt 3 B Kt 3; etc. The text move is, perhaps, at least as good at this stage of the opening.

(b) We should prefer Kt x Kt. White gains nothing by going back, and Black gains time.

(c) P B 3 seems the natural reply. Interposing with the B merely plays Black's game.

(d) A strong move, to which the only good reply was P Kt 3.

(e) He might have ventured 19 . . . . Kt x R P, 20 K x Kt, Kt Kt 6 ch; 21 K x Kt, R Q 4; winning easily.

(f) Finishing neatly enough. There are several instructive features in this game, not the least being the obvious fact, that the Caro-Kann defence is by no means to be despised.

A fine ending to a game played by Mr. J. H. Blake (White) and Mr. G. A. Hooke (Black)—two well-known Southern amateurs.

Whie.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3
3 B—B 4	3 P—K B 4
4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 P x Q P
6 Q x P	6 B—Q 2
7 Kt—K Kt 5	7 Kt—B 3

White mates in five moves.

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.'

'Dear Lord, and Father of mankind
Forgive our feverish ways,
Reclothe us in a peaceful mind
In purer lives, Thy service find
In deeper reverence praise.

Drop Thy still dews of quietness
Till all our strivings cease,
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess,
The beauty of Try peace.'

The repose of a garden on the Sabbath day is more intensified than at any other time, and the mind is open to the influence of Nature and to the loveliness of the spring blossoms, that on this day have a deeper, tenderer significance.

Through vistas of green can be seen the tall lilacs, and the fragrance of the lily of the valley fills the air as it hides among the green leaves.

But there are sounds that disturb the Sabbath stillness during the summer months, and bring discredit upon the Lord's Day in this as well as in other country places. Instead of messages of peace and repose, the noise of tooting and whistling from steam launches and yachts, fills the otherwise quiet air, and the tendency of those who go to the country is to turn the day of rest into a day of secular pleasure seeking.

Men and women who go to church with decorum for the ten months of city life, do not set a good example when they spend the Sabbaths of the other two in boating or other week-day recreation.

An eminent French scientist gave as his opinion that Moses was one of the greatest physiologists of the world in any age. For not only did this wise law giver regulate sanitation, but he instituted the strict observance of one day in seven, as a day of rest. To this fact the thoughtful scientist ascribes much of the strength and power of resistance shown by the Jews, in spite of the long centuries of oppression.

Apart from the spiritual aspect this speaks in favor of keeping the Sabbath from a material point of view.

But if the Ten Commandments are to be obeyed as a moral law even, how can we discriminate between "Thou shalt not kill' and the commandment to 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?'

Of course 'killing' is unpleasant, it does not appeal to our desires as a weely vice, but the secularizing of the Sabbath is so agreeable to pleasure-seeking people as to be popular.

Let us have the rest for soul and body that brings refreshment for the work that comes to us on week days, and employ the hours in such a way that conscience will be satisfied Then indeed we may call the Sabbath a delight.

REGARDING 'SALLETS.'

Some inquiry has come regarding the planting of seed for making salad, one writer declaring that there 'ought to be something besides lettuce and onions.'

The English housekeepers demand most of the culinary herbs in use, while French and German have more in their salads, and lettuce and onions only have a part in the ingredients.

Not usual is the recognition of the appetizing flavor of mustard, or the piquant bitter of well-grown endive, while Nasturtiums are valuable as a salad, the seeds are used in pickles, and the tender leaves are often made to form the centre of a sandwich. These plants are often grown even in a limited space, and there is a charm in their freshness that is not to be found after a journey to market.

Garden cress may be treated like mustard both in the garden, and for winter use, as it sprouts readily and will grow in shallow boxes in a sunny window. As an ingredient to a salad it has a flavor all its own that adds piquancy where would only be a pungent tameness of the two vegetables mentioned by the inquirer.

Endive and chicory were well known in earlier centuries, for in 1534 Sir Thomas Elyot wrote:

'A garden salad was the third supply
Of endive, radishes and succory.'

When Emerson wrote 'succory to match the skies,' he referred to the wild blue chicory that gives an azure mist in summer morning to any meadow when it finds lodgment. But both chicory and endive must be grown quickly in hot bed and blanched to become part of a salad. 'I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, sir; I have not much skill in grass,' said one of Shakespeare's clowns; yet nowhere can be found such frequent illusions to 'sallets' as in those immortal plays. The housekeeper in the city or country can grow in boxes these little adjuncts to the ordinary salad, and give an added zest to the feast by the knowledge that she has guided it from the seed to the table.

A CONUNDRUM.

W.A.S.—Several people of an experimental turn of mind tried the new method of how to make lettuce seed come up in twenty minutes. Directions were followed—a little Vesuvius started in the pan—the earth heaved—yes, the seeds came up, they said; to the top of the pan, but had not sprouted.

What object is there in this sudden rising of the seed? Must it follow the fast age that permeates everything now a days?

Better to soak your cabbage and lettuce or other seeds in warm water before sowing, and they will be up and growing in a short time with roots planted in the ground.

SOME QUERIES.

Amateur.—You do not say what variety of fuschia you have, some are shy bloomers, others bloom in winter, but most likely yours will flower during the coming summer. Give it partial shade, not too large a pot, and plenty of water, with weak liquid fertilizer.

The Cactus plants you mention should be allowed to rest and remain partially dry in a shaded place till the end of August. Then put fresh earth on the top of the pot and give water, at first sparingly, and increase as the flower buds show. In regard to your garden plan it seems very suitable, and no doubt will be satisfactory. For a permanent border the day lily is very good, also an early blooming perennial called Arabis.

If you want an annual and to sow the seed there's nothing prettier than Sweet Alyssum. If there is room an inner border of Lobella will give you blue and white.

The pink Phlox, called 'Moss Pink,' is a good clean border, but requires time to grow, and annuals such as mentioned, or an edge of pansies, will be cheerful and satisfactory.

CURRANTS AND GRAPES.

Mrs. A.—Nip the points off of your young grape vine, and rub off side shoots that come up too plentifully, either from the root or branches.

The black currant does not require so much pruning as other varieties, but enough should be done to give the bush a regular open head, as well as to cut out all small, weak shoots. The young one-year-old shoots should not be shortened, because fruit is produced on the one-year-old wood as well as upon the small spin-like shoots on the old.

The currant requires good culture and rich, deep soil, succeeding better in loam or light clay than on light, sandy soil. It is a gross feeder, and will assimilate any amount of fertilizer, while wood ashes are of great value for it.

Probably the lack of fruit on your bushes is caused by lack of food, and if you give them plenty of nourishment this season, and have the bushes well dug about, they will repay you another year. Cut out dead or diseased wood at any time it appears.

THE PETUNIA.

Miss M. M.—It is quite safe to recommend the Petunia, for it is everybody's flower, and for fragrance, gives its share. Planted in a bed to form a mass of blossoms, it is a cloud of purple and white-shaded loveliness, and does not seem to resent the change of weather until winter sets in. For in spite of rain, or drought, or heat, its flowers beam upon the passer-by, and cover the land.

It is a satisfaction to grow these everyday flowers when a profusion of bloom is wanted, and to cover the beds with brilliant coloring.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Stella. — The leaves enclosed in your pleasant letter are those of a hardy annual named Ambrosia, from the delicious fragrance of its foliage.

Its long spiral stems are covered with the fine feathery foliage, and the seed buds are very fragrant. It resembles the Rose Geranium in some respects, and is very desirable in making up bouquets and other floral work. It is an easy plant to grow, and you can get the seed and sow it this season, if desirable, for it will not fail to appear, and grow its perfumed leaves.

COAL ASHES AROUND TREES.

Mrs. McD.—Coal ashes make a good safe mulch for fruit trees, plants or vines, and prevent weeds and grass from growing about them.

They are helpful on a clay soil by loosening the earth and making it porous.

Spread over a space four feet across, near the base of the tree, and four to six inches deep. These ashes contain but little fertility, their value being in keeping the soil loose and moist, acting as a mulch.

BEES AND FRUIT.

Henry.—Your friend was wrong in stating that bees are an injury to fruit growing, for the very opposite is the case. Bees are a decided benefit to the fruit grower, as they carry pollen from one flower to another, and by that means make those varieties fertile that would not otherwise be so.

The idea that they destroy fruit is absurd, as they are not provided with any means of breaking the skin. But if, by any means, the skin is broken, they do lap up the juices and convert them into honey. In this way they are valuable for saving fruit instead of injuring it, and altogether are very useful, and even necessary to the horticulturist.

TRANSPLANTING AN EVERGREEN.

E.R.—It is difficult to transplant such a large tree, but it can be done with care. Chose a time just before rain and have a trench dug, three feet from the base of the tree and deep enough to cut off all the roots. Use pries to undermine the block of earth underneath, and have a stone boat ready to take the tree to its new destination, when the hole should be ready, and be larger than the root surface.

When set up put in a couple of braces to keep it firm, and cut off the tender growth that will be sure to wilt down, for the branches must be shortened severely.

PLANTING TREES ON ROUGH LAND.

'A Farmer' asks if rocky land that cannot be cultivated can be used as an orchard, it having been used as a pasture, and free from brush. Rocks do not interfere with the growth of trees, and if used as a pasture there will be a certain amount of fertility in the soil. Land of this sort is generally well drained, and will make a profitable investment in orchard even though it is not possible to plough.

Each year for the first half dozen the soil about the trees should be cultivated with a spade or digging fork, and a heavy mulch of straw manure kept around them. After they become well established they will bear a crop of fruit that will repay the planting, and improve the appearance of rocky land that would otherwise look barren.

For such an orchard it would be well to plant only one or two varieties of the hardiest sorts, and such winter apples as Baldwin, Russet or Scott's Winter would remain on the trees until frost, and not be so likely to drop, as the earlier sorts. It is safe to advise the planting as regards profit, for in such a situation trees will generally grow well, having good drainage.

CURRANT WORMS.

Mrs. R.T.—Currant and gooseberry bushes must be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or sprinkled with powdered hellebore as soon as the leaves appear. This work cannot be done too early, and it is not well to wait till the worm appears, half or full grown. It often happens that this enemy has stripped some of the branches bare before he is discovered, but failure to attend to clearing the bushes of them will result in loss of both fruit and bush, for it is impossible to grow currants or gooseberries on branches that have been made leafless.

The governor of Herat has presented the following report to the Amir of Afghanistan: 'The behavior of the army is satisfactory, and there have been no cases of serious crime. The Herat army now says its prayers five times a day, and the men are becoming "pukka" (very good) Mussulmans.'



A Diuretic and an Aperient.

Abbey's Salt has a pronounced and gratifying effect on the kidneys—and is most beneficial in all Kidney Troubles.

It is invaluable in reducing the feverish condition—and in making the bowels move regularly.

Uric Acid affections—Gout—and Rheumatism—promptly disappear under the proper treatment of

25c. and 60c. bottles.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

THE GOOD REPUTATION

of "Five Roses" Flour is proof positive of its good quality. No amount of talking could make and hold such a reputation if the flour were not the very best. Thousands of housekeepers in every city bear testimony that the claims made for "Five Roses" are just, and thus, through its uniform superiority over ordinary brands, its high reputation grows daily. If you have not already tried it do so at once.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED.

WISE MOTHERS NOURISH THEIR BABIES ON LIFE-GIVING LACTATED FOOD DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

IT SAVES BABY FROM ALL DEADLY SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Delicate and dainty Confections are

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

Croquettes, Wafers, Cakes, Medallions, Etc.

Combining the fine flavor of the pure Chocolate with the richness of pure Canadian Milk with all the Cream in it.

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A WOMAN'S ATTRACTIVENESS

Is destroyed if she has to wear large boots, to ease her corns. Putnam's Corn Extractor relieves instantly, cures any corn without pain in twenty-four hours. Putnam's has been fifty years in use.

LITERARY NOTES.

The much talked of novel by Fogazzaro, 'Il Santo,' published in Italy last year, has lately been placed on the 'Index.' The wonder is that it has remained so long immune. The author declares his intention as a true son of the church to abide by the decree and will not authorize any further reprints or translations. It has, however, already passed through ten editions, and been received with attention everywhere and warm approval in many quarters.

That 'things are not what they seem' is sometimes a comfort. Ever since the day when Solomon declared that 'of the making of any books there is no end,' the number of books published has appeared overwhelming to those who have stopped to think. The New York 'Times' has a word on this line, that, to an age accustomed to reckoning in millions, is quite comforting. It says:—

The Secretary of the International Bibliographical Institute in Brussels reports that since the invention of printing 13,003,000 books have been published. Of these 20.46 percent only have been literary, a classification which, presumably, includes poetry and fiction. Thirteen millions books in all languages in something less than 500 years is not so many, being only a mere bagatelle of 26,000 a year, of which fewer than half, surely, were printed in the English language. We have no means of knowing how the Brussels statistics were compiled.

A book for the deep sea fisherman is F. J. Aflalo's 'The Salt of My Life.' (London: Pitman and Sons). Written by an enthusiast, it will prove of most interest to those who like himself enjoy this decidedly strenuous sport. The greater the tussle, the greater the prize, is the writer's opinion. No quiet, meditation by a shady mountain stream, no gentle swish as the line cuts through the lazy air, for him, but a fight to the death with the broad expanse of the sea about one, and prizes that dwarf the speckled mountain trout into insignificance. However, not all will agree with him, although his book will be thoroughly enjoyed. The London 'Spectator' says:—

We recommend his book; for the experience of others is valuable to all anglers, and his experience is unique. Some sea-fishing demands no skill, some demands a good deal. As fishing goes, it is not expensive, even when one hires boats. But to our mind, in spite of all the delightful scenes and memories which Mr. Aflalo's recollections picture to us, sea-fishing is a dirty sport. As a rule the baits are dirty, the tackle gets dirty, and a successful day means an angler wet and dirty, with a boat smeared with blood and scales." But tastes differ, as we said before; and sea-angling has no more competent champion than the writer of this book.

Nothing wildly stirring or exciting follows the fortunes of 'The Lucky Piece.' (New York: 'Outing' Publishing Company), as told by Albert Bigelow Paine, but this 'Story of the North Woods' has its own fascination. The New York 'Tribune' says:—

It is a quiet love tale with a plot of almost elemental simplicity, and the complications which at one time threaten to impede the course of true love are founded on an expedient so familiar in fiction that the probable solution of the mystery occurs to the reader almost as soon as it is propounded. The novel gains in unquestioned interest from the natufalness and wholesomeness of the characters themselves, from the sympathetic interpretation of nature in her half tamed aspects, from the breath of the woods and the invigorating quality of the mountain life in which the most of the tale is set.

The Letters of Horace Walpole,' as edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee (Oxford University Press) have been recently published in sixteen volumes. One of several letters to Hannah Moore, gives an estimate of his own worth and ability that is entirely at variance with the popular belief in Walpole's vanity. It has the ring of sincerity about it. He writes:—

You said in your last that you feared you took up time of mine to the prejudice of the public; implying, I imagined, that I might employ it in composing. Waiving both your compliment and my own vanity, I will speak very seriously to you on that subject, and with exact truth. My simple writings have had better fortune than they had any right to expect; and I fairly believe, in a great degree, because gentlemen writers, who do not write for interest, are treated with some civility if they do not write absolute nonsense. I think so, because I have not infrequently known much better works than mine much more neglected, if the name, fortune, and situation of the authors were below mine. I wrote early from youth, spirits, and vanity; and from both the last when the first no longer existed. I now shudder when I reflect on my own boldness, and with mortification, when I compare my own writings with those of any great authors. This is so true, that I question whether it would be possible for me to summon up courage to publish anything I have written, if I could recall time past, and should yet think as I think at present. So much for what is over and out of my power. As to writing now, I have totally foreworn the profession, for two solid reasons. One I have already told you; and it is, that I know my own writings are trifling and of no depth. The other is, that, light and futile as they were, I am sensible they are better than I could compose now. I am aware of the decay of the middling parts I had, and others may be still more sensible of it.

The 'Newnes' Art Library' has a good but unpretentious volume on 'Fra Angelico,' by Edgcumbe Staley. (New York: Frederic Warne & Co.) The author has given due prominence to the representation of the art of the artist, his rather small volume containing sixty-four full page plates. Mr. Staley follows briefly the life and development of the artist monk, and gives a useful list of his chief works and their present location.

Another art work of considerably greater pretensions is Robert H. Hobart Cust's 'Giovanni Antonio Bazzi.' (London: John Murray; New York: E. P. Dutton.) It is an earnest defence of the character of the man against the insinuations of a nickname. On the principle of 'give a dog a bad name, and hang him,' Bazzi has been considered a moral degenerate as the inference of his well known name 'Sodoma.' Mr. Cust has spared no pains to reinstate his hero and apparently considers his research conclusive, since his subtitle with triumphant assertion, reads, 'Hitherto usually styled Sodoma.' The life and work of an artist are so largely bound together that there would be little sense in trying to separate the two. Mr. Cust has given perhaps a little too superlative praise to the style of Bazzi, which, in spite of its delicate beauty, lacked somewhat of the strength and energy of a master, but he has endeavored sincerely to do him justice. The New York 'Post' sees little to criticize:

Mr. Cust's style throughout is clear and simple, and, in treating of artistic matters, he eschews the terminology of the modern scientific school. We hear nothing of 'tactile values,' of 'pattern' or of 'space-composition.' Bazzi's paintings are described in old-fashioned English, in the old-fashioned way, and the reader is not expected to seek only 'artistic pleasure.' More 'illustration' is by no means despised, while on more than one occasion, pictures are frankly treated as so many documents and used to enforce historical arguments. Such, for example, is the case with the Farnesina frescoes, which, in Mr. Cust's opinion, 'give the lie to many of Vasari's insinuations' (p. 147). Thus, in spite of its elaborate catalogue and its numerous and well chosen half tone illustrations, the scope of the book before us is mainly biographical; and we submit with some confidence that its full justification is to be found in the fact that, 'with Bazzi more than with any other Italian painter, the question of his art has always been complicated by his personal character.'

Harold Bindloss has produced one of his favorite heroes in 'Alton of Somasco' (Stokes) and given his rugged strength a fitting field of action in the new lands of the west. Mr. Bindloss is able to make his hero live, and life in Western Canada can be very vigorous indeed, he likes his hero to come out on top, and Alton of Somasco is no exception to the rule. Though the story is not unusual, it is full of stir and excitement, and there is the satisfaction of knowing that the hero will win out in the end.

The troubadour Bernart, in the time of the Emperor Frederick II., is a fitting hero of romance, and Eleanor Alexander has carried out the story of his wanderings and love for his fair lady in very fitting style. 'The Lady of the Well' (Longmans, Green & Co.) is a very pretty story of allegiance and true love, from the time when the thirsty minstrel stoops to drink from the wayside well to the time when he is proud possessor of the gentle heart whose owner has been his Queen of Beauty. The London 'Spectator' says:

There is a great deal of real romance in the book, and the clash of arms and perilous adventures which occur in it are very much more lifelike than is usual in works of this kind. The beginning of the story certainly drags a little, and it is difficult for the patient reader to get the threads of it into his hands and to find out what the author is driving at. But with a little perseverance, and after the perusal of the first three or four chapters, everything becomes clear, and the development of a very charming story can be properly appreciated. The snatches of verse translated by the author are well done, and the account of the journey which Bernart takes when the Abbess and Adelaide are being unconsciously carried off has almost a flavor of the 'Canterbury Tales.' The book is altogether an extremely successful attempt to portray an exceedingly difficult subject, and we may congratulate the author on the mediaeval atmosphere which she has contrived to impart into her story.

Bliss Carman has published another collection of poems under the title 'From the Book of Valentines.' (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) His style is so well known and appreciated that it is quite enough praise to say, as the New York 'Independent' says: —

It is marked by his usual qualities of cheerful seriousness, and quick and delicate sentiment. Of all the pieces perhaps the best is the 'Players,' an excellent variation of the familiar comparison of the world to a stage.

The 'Westminster Gazette,' in reporting the annual dinner of the Society of Authors, given at the Criterion on May 9, mentions the speech made by Lord Curzon. He was their guest, and made the speech of the evening. He confessed to having written at one time a book on India, which was never published. It was in the hands of the publishers at the time of his appointment to India, but owing to the 'stern mandate' of Lord Salisbury that no prospective governor or viceroy should write a book dealing with the country he was about to administer,' it never found its way to the press. The article continues:—

The ex-Viceroy made an amusing reference to the versatility of men of letters, which broke out in all sorts of unexpected places—even in the Civil Service—a noteworthy nest of authorship being the Board of Trade, with Mr. Austin Dobson and Mr. Edmund Gosse as its most notable exponents; while the Record Office produced Mr. Maurice Hewlett, the War Office Mr. Frank Marzials and Mr. Morley Roberts, the India Office Charles Lamb and Mill, the Board of Education Matthew Arnold, and the Post-Office Anthony Trollope and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. Indeed, the Civil Service might be described as the real Incorporated Society of Authors.

Shakespeare has laid posterity under an obligation not alone on account of his literary gifts, but by giving them a subject for endless discussion, an unfailing foundation on which to raise further monuments to his and their own mutual glory—and yet there remains more to be said. Prof. Maurice F. Egan has published a number of essays under the title of 'The Ghost in Hamlet, and Other Essays in Comparative Literature' (Chicago: McClurg), which are receiving the attention they deserve. Prof. Egan rather deprecates the microscopic study of Shakespeare, as destructive to his power as a poet. He is also inclined to think that Shakespeare earnestly tried to write for the people, the common people who heard him eagerly, not above their heads. He would rather study the man and the times, than dig out possible dark allusions and hidden ideas. The rest of his work is as thoughtful and worthy of consideration as that which deals with Shakespeare. The New York 'Times' says:—

The other essays in the book are of a pleasantly literary flavor, and they are all the work of a scholarly and accomplished critic, who sees clearly and finds graceful and accomplished expression for definite and well-modelled opinions. If the book is not strongly original, it is interesting, and not without its importance to current literary discussion.

Were tea to us what it is to the Japanese, Sir Walter Raleigh might be the greatest hero of history, and his statues would adorn many a town, for tea, to the Japanese, is 'philosophy, art and religion.' The people of the west owe many a debt of gratitude to its soothing qualities, so inducive to sociability, but it is almost impossible to understand the part it plays to the easterner. 'The Book of Tea,' by Okakura-Kakuzo (Fox, Duffield & Co.), conveys, however, a very convincing impression of what it can mean. The New York 'Globe' says:—

To explain the origin and development of the ceremony of tea drinking, as the author does in this volume, it is to interpret for us Japanese life and ideals, and Japanese art. For it is not so much of tea that is spoken as of Teaism. The beverage is raised to a philosophy. It is distinguished by being divided into schools—of which there are three—the School of Boiling, the School of Whipping, and the School of Steeping—each coincident with a dynasty of rulers. The tea ceremony itself has its foundation in the ritual instituted by the Zen monks of successively drinking tea out of a bowl before the image of a god. The altar of the Zen chapel is the prototype of the Tokonoma—the place of honor in a Japanese room, where paintings and flowers are placed to delight the eye of the guests. The birth of the Art of Flower Arrangement, which is developed to such a high degree in Japan, was simultaneous with Teaism.

There is no hidden purpose lurking round the next paragraph to trap the careless reader into serious thought, in 'Mr. Pratt,' (A. S. Barnes & Co.), unless it can be detected in the occasional touches of satire which are all in good part, to correspond with the rest of Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln's book. The New York 'Sun' considers that, 'For pure, hearty fun, with plenty of outdoor life and shrewd observation of character, the summer reader will find nothing better.'

In the earlier years of the nineteenth century in the United States everything possible was done to prevent the escape of the slave. In these early years of the twentieth century it is impossible for the States to escape the results of the slave question, to rid themselves of a growing, pressing evil in their midst. Not that the question is impossible of solution, as the grand examples of men such as Booker T. Washington testify, but it will require many years in the working out, and meanwhile the forces of race prejudice are bitterly at work, ever increasing the problem. Several books more or less dealing with the subject, have been lately published. Dr. Henry R. Rowland's new novel, 'In the Shadow,' (D. Appleton & Co.), is a striking story of the relapse of an educated black. The story is, however, only a medium for a theory, urged by Dr. Leyden, one of the characters of the book, that the solution of the problem lies in the intermarriage of the races.

'The Negro and the Nation,' by George S. Merriam, (New York: Henry Holt), is a history of American slavery and its consequences. Its author by no means despairs of a successful issue out of the present day afflictions, but thinks that the result rests more particularly with the South.

'The Journal of Latrobe,' (New York: D. Appleton), should not properly be classed with the above. It is the journal of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect of the Capitol at Washington, with an introduction by his son, J. H. B. Latrobe; but dealing as it does with life in the days of slavery, there is much that bears on that subject. The architect on his travels is particularly struck by the cruelty of the Creoles towards their slaves. He says:

In going into Davis's ball-room and looking around the brilliant circle of ladies it is impossible to imagine that any one of the fair, mild, and somewhat languid faces could express any feeling but of kindness and humanity. And yet several, I had almost said many, of these soft beauties had themselves handled the cowskin with a sort of savage pleasure, and those soft eyes had looked on the tortures of their slaves, inflicted by their orders, with satisfaction, while they had coolly prescribed the dose of infliction, the measure of which should stop short of the life of their property.

The New York 'Post' thinks he draws the line too closely at the Creoles, as there is quite sufficient evidence to prove that their white sisters were not far behind them, and, after further quotation on the subject, concludes:—

If we needed any excuse for these extracts it would be found in the old taunt (still echoing), 'Why don't you go South and see for yourself?' We know what condition is suppressed: 'but (in the parlance of the photographer's studio) "look pleasant."' Latrobe went unbidden to the South, lived in the South without bias. He did not "look pleasant" at slavery. What weight will the Southern mind attach to his testimony?

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SPRING'S LAMENT.

With the birds on the trees and the grass on the hills,
And robin with lark gaily cheeping;
With the violet's glad smile and the tune from the rills,
The heart of the Spring should be leaping.

But I listen to hear as she pipes thro' the wind,
A wail like a trumpet of warning,
A low sustained moan that no comfort can find,
Comes down thro' the dews of the morning.

Is she brooding pathetic e'en now in her prime,
Of glories to ravish from sight,—
Bridging o'er rosy Summer and rich Harvest time,
To Winter's cold silence and Night?

For all thro' the sunshine, and rapture and thrill,
That pulsate in each living thing—
A sad undercurrent my ear catches still,
A sob in the voice of the Spring.

MARTHA MARTIN.

The unsanitary stabling of cattle in Italy makes tuberculosis very prevalent among them. There has now been established a company for insuring butchers against loss by condemnation of beef by the sanitary officials. Butchers pay to this company a premium for each head of cattle slaughtered in the municipal abattoirs or for carcasses brought there for inspection, and if the meat is condemned the company reimburses the dealer and retains the carcass to be sold for food, after being sterilized, if only partially infected, or to be used for industrial purposes if found unfit for human consumption.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME FISH.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

For many years the angler has grumbled over the destruction of game fish caused by the polution of our streams. By a portion of the public this is considered the selfish complaining of sportsmen whose recreations are thereby limited. The public is not aware that, with the game fish, our commercial fisheries are being destroyed; that many millions of dollars are thereby lost commercially, and that the public is being deprived of thousands of tons of toothsome and nourishing food, so that the whole cost of living is measurably increased by this treatment of the streams.

Time was when the streams of New England and many of those of New York abounded with salmon. Time was when the sturgeon fishery and sturgeon oil of the Hudson River were important and valuable commercially, when Albany 'beef' was in demand, and when sturgeon eggs formed an important article of export to Russia. Still later, in the boyhood of men yet young, the shad fisheries in the Connecticut and Housatonic and the Hudson were worth millions of dollars, and during the months of May and early June most delicious shad were to be had for a trifling price. Salmon, sturgeon and shad in New England and New York have almost disappeared. Of recent years millions of shad fry have been distributed in the upper waters of the Hudson river, but the shad in that stream become less and less. In few of them stale fish from Southern—and unpolluted—waters alone are purchasable.

THE ART OF BEING WELL BORN.

(Havelock Ellis, in the 'Nineteenth Century.')

Eugenic certificates, according to Mr. Francis Galton's proposal, would be issued by a suitably constituted authority to those candidates who chose to apply for them and were able to pass the necessary tests. Such certificates would imply an inquiry and examination into the ancestry of the candidate as well as into his own constitution, health, intelligence and character, and the possession of such a certificate would involve a superiority to the average in all these respects. No one would be compelled to offer himself for such examination, just as one is compelled to seek a university degree, but its possession would often be an advantage. There is nothing to prevent the establishment of a board of examiners of this kind to-morrow, and we may be sure that, once established, many candidates would hasten to present themselves. There are obviously many positions in life wherein a certificate of this kind of superiority would be helpful. But its chief distinction would be that its possession would be a kind of patent of natural nobility; the man or woman who held it would be one of nature's aristocrats, to whom the future of the race might be safely left without further question.

WITH GRANT AT VICKSBURG.

In 'Harper's' for May S. H. M. Byers describes the action in which he took part at the capture of Vicksburg, where Grant won the battle just as orders arrived from Sherman not to make the attack.

'I was struck twice, but slightly hurt. Comrades near me I saw covered with blood, their faces black with powder, fighting on. The dead lay everywhere unnoticed. Again I was biting cartridges and hurrying with that awful ramrod. A Confederate shot his ramrod through my hand. I was too busy, too excited, too hot, too thirsty, to think of it—to think of anything but loading and firing and standing my ground. We were winning Vicksburg right there. Making Grant President that afternoon. Every torn face was a step toward the city, every dead man a ballot for the White House, yet neither White House nor ballot nor Vicksburg was in our thoughts. Would that awful line in front of us ever give way? That was all. The terrific fighting continued. I emptied my musket forty times at men in front of me. Some took cartridges from the dead and fired fifty, sixty times. Once we were being flanked. A boy ran up to me crying: "My regiment has run. What will I do?" "Load and fire." He did, until both his legs were shot off by a cannon ball. That was war! I was getting adventure, too—lots of it!

'Before sundown the battle was over. Leaving our dead unburied, our wounded in the woods, we hurried on. We had taken Vicksburg, out there under the magnolia trees of Champion Hills. The awful fighting for the city forts, later, would have been in vain had Grant's army been defeated that afternoon in May. We went on to the Black River and fought again. Not knowing of our victories, the government ordered Grant to abandon the campaign; let Vicksburg go. Think of it! The messenger came to him as he sat on his horse watching some brave regiments storm the breastworks defending Black River bridge. "It is too late," he said to the messenger. "Look yonder. Forty cannon are in our hands." And then, sitting there in the saddle on the battlefield, he wrote to Sherman a letter in pencil, telling of the victory. The autograph letter is in the writer's hands.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Campbell Morgan has been elected President of the English Union of Christian Endeavor.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D., has returned home from his successful winter's work in England, Wales and Scotland. During the summer he will be in his Northfield home and ready for evangelistic and Bible work this coming fall and winter.

Union Seminary, New York, has offered the professorship of practical theology to the Rev. Hugh Black, of St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh, who lectured on this theme at Union Seminary last winter, and also visited several of our leading universities and colleges as preacher and adviser to youth. He will accept.

Mr. William T. Ellis, a journalist of experience and a ready pen, is about to make a tour of the world to describe mission fields and operations for a syndicate of important papers. He is the religious editor of the Philadelphia 'Press,' which has given him a year's leave of absence, and he furnishes also a weekly exposition of the International Sunday-school lesson for a number of papers. He will have as his fellow traveller on part of his westward journey, Dr. Arthur H. Smith. His descriptions of religious conditions the world around will be of exceptional interest and value. He goes bearing the letters of introduction from a number of religious and missionary bodies.

It is believed that by this time Dr. Griffith John has reached America. In a letter which the Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, of Chi Chou, has just received from Dr. John, he states that he has, acting upon medical advice, decided to go to his son, who resides in New York, where he will rest for a time, and then he intends returning to China to finish his translation of the Bible. Dr. John, in his letter to Mr. Rees, states that he 'cannot think of dying anywhere but in China.' And he adds that his medical attendants have emphatically warned him not to take part in any public meetings. He also states that during the last few weeks he has come to look ten years older than he was, and that his 'days are full of adversity' and his 'nights full of pain.'

The 'Blue Book on India,' recently issued by the British Government, gives many interesting facts regarding that populous land, showing a gain in population for ten years past of 1.5 percent, while the number of native Christians has increased by 31 percent. Most of the Christians are in the Madras Presidency, while 25 percent of all the people profess Christianity, while, taking in view the whole country, only one percent are Christians. One man in ten and one woman in 144 can read and write. The use of the Aryan dialects is spreading and the older tongues are disappearing, but even now the people speak 147 different languages. Christianity has taken strong root in India, and is proving itself the right religion to meet the need of those Oriental peoples.

JULY AT NORTHFIELD.

July will be a busy month this summer at Northfield. The little town, which for so many years has been the Mecca of Christian people, will witness four distinct assemblies during this month, each standing for a specific line of Christian work and each attempting to give the best possible help to those interested in that field.

As in the past years, Northfield Seminary, with its beautiful undulating campus, will be thrown open to all those who come, whether they wish to use the buildings or occupy a tent on some grassy slope overlooking the valley. In addition, young men with an eye to athletics and social good times will find a welcome at Camp Northfield, on Mount Strowbridge, or better still, the spacious apartments and truly comfortable quarters of 'The Northfield' are always at the service of the Conference visitors. The variety and elasticity of the places one can stay at in Northfield are in proportion to the variety of visitors who make their annual pilgrimage thither. Perhaps this may have something to do with attracting so many people there and with making them generally come again after the first trip. The natural beauty of New England may also have a good deal to do with drawing people to Northfield, but the real thing which makes everybody love Northfield is the fellowship and spirit of the Conferences which find their home there.

The first of these, the Student Conference, will be over by the opening of the month. The second, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mount Hermon School, which represents a part of the educational work begun by Mr. D. L. Moody, will take place from June 30 to July 3. It is a singular coincidence that during the same year which Mount Hermon celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary as a school, the Student Volunteers celebrate at Nashville the twentieth anniversary of their organization, which took place in one of the school rooms of Mount Hermon. The third gathering, the Northfield Young Women's Conference, July 5 to 15, promises to be one of the most attractive times ever seen at Northfield. Through the united efforts of a few devoted women this conference has developed in a marvellous way. Its corps of speakers indicate the tone and consecration of the gathering. A few of these are:—The Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, Mr. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D., the Rev. John McDowell, the Rev. Stanley White, the Rev. Albert H. Plumb, D.D., and Miss Margaret Slattery.

The closing half of the month will be occupied by two Summer Schools, which in the past few years have grown from a handful of people to important factors in the departments which they cover. These are a Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, July 17 to 25, under the auspices of the International Conference of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, and a Summer School of Methods for Sunday-school workers, July 21 to 29. So crowded, indeed, is the month that these two assemblies overlap in such a way that any one may take advantage of both. They both stand for the most thoughtful handling of missionary and Sunday-school work, and both are under the guidance of well-known leaders. A partial list of the instructors includes:—The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.; the Rev. A. W. Halsey, D.D.; Mrs. A. W. Montgomery, Mrs Lawrence Thurston, Mrs. Theodore Crosby Bliss, Mrs. Chas. N. Thorpe, Miss Helen B. Calder, Miss Margaret Slattery, Miss Eliabeth C. Northup, Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, Miss M. C. Beckwith, Mrs. F. N. Conant, and Mr. J. S. Cooley.

Less than a week after the close of these schools the General Conference for Christian Workers begins, and continues from Aug. 3 to 19.

CLIFTON SPRINGS.

The 23rd annual meeting of the International Missionary Union will be held at Clifton Springs, N.Y., on June 6 to 12. All foreign missionaries, whether active or retired, together with appointees of the regular boards, are invited to this gathering, and are entertained gratuitously.

The outline programme comprehends a survey of world wide missionary conditions, methods and results, and promises to be of great interest. The daily devotional hour and Bible study will be in charge of Mr. Campbell White. The annual sermon on Sunday will be preached by Dr. Hunter Corbett, for more than forty years a missionary in China. Many eminent and experienced missionaries are to be present and to participate.

For prospectus or further information, address the secretary, the Rev. H. A. Crane, Canisteo, N.Y.

A ZULU AT THE FRONT

'Missionary Herald.')

The highest prize—the Curtis gold medal—given by Columbia College, New York city, in a recent oratorical contest, was awarded to Mr. Pixley ka Isaka Seme, a young Zulu, who received his first training and entered the Christian church in the American Board Zulu Mission. His oration, which took the prize, was in English, and was on 'The regeneration of Africa,' and the award was based on the threefold test of thought, literary style, and delivery. After graduation from Amanzimtote Seminary, in 1897, he worked his passage to America, studied for some time at Mt. Hermon, then entered Columbia College, completing his course there this spring, having given particular attention to history and economics. He has supported himself while thus gaining his education. He is well spoken of by his instructors as a young man of intelligence and character. That with his antecedents he should have won this prize among so many able competitors is a testimony not only to his own abilities, but to the race to which he belongs, which seems to possess in a remarkable degree the gift of speech. It is Mr. Seme's plan to go to Oxford and study law, hoping to return to Natal, where there will be ample scope for him to carry out his expressed purpose 'to help my people.' During his stay in New York he has been a faithful member of the Manhattan Congregational Church.

THE LATE DR. BENJAMIN LABAREE.

(New York 'Observer.')

Dr. Labaree went to Persia as a missionary in 1860, when the Urumia Mission was still connected with the American Board, so that he was at the time of his death one of the oldest missionaries in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Labaree was a man of great refinement and depth of character, of most simple and devoted faith, and unusual scholarly ability and of the most generous and kindly sympathy. He was detained in the United States for a few years by the health of his family and the work of revision of the Syriac Bible, and for several years acted as assistant secretary of the Board. After the death of his wife and one of his daughters, Dr. Labaree returned to Persia in 1898. His patriarchal appearance, his deep piety, and his sound and loving judgment have given him, especially since his last return to Persia, a unique place in the councils of the Mission and the affection and regard of the Nestorian people. The tragic death of Dr. Labaree's oldest son two years ago and the fortitude and Christlikeness of Dr. Labaree's attitude in his great loss and suffering intensified the regard alike of the Mohammedans and the Christians. His death removes the oldest missionary in the Persian Missions. Following so shortly after the death of Dr. Cochran, it falls as a heavy loss upon the work.

Dr. Labaree was born in Columbia, Tennessee, on March 21, 1834. He received his education at Middlebury College in Vermont, of which his father was president, and from which he was graduated in 1854. He was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1859. Beside his son Robert, who went out to Persia last year to take his brother's place, Dr. Labaree leaves two daughters, who are living in Stamford, Conn.

RUSSIA OPEN.

'Missionary Herald.')

A recent visit in the United States of Baron Uexkuell, a Russian nobleman, a man of true culture and deep piety, has confirmed the hopes entertained that the promises made by the Russian government of full religious toleration are to be trusted, and that the way is open for the free proclamation of the gospel throughout the empire. Several interviews with the baron have made a deep impression upon the representatives of the principal missionary societies of this country, who are convinced that a new day has dawned in Russia and that the call for evangelical work is most imperative. There has for many years been some liberty in the distribution of the Bible, and there have been not a few dissenters from the Orthodox Greek Church who have very quietly maintained their evangelical views. Yet all propagandism was repressed, even by violence. But this visiting nobleman affirms that there is now entire liberty to change one's faith, though, of course, social and hereditary influences would be brought to bear to prevent such changes. The Stundists, of whom there are large numbers, a quiet and devout people scattered in many sections of the empire, will now have full opportunity to propagate their faith. It certainly looks as if Russia would soon stand before the Christian world as one of the great fields for missionary enterprise.

A FAMOUS INDIAN MISSIONARY.

('The Christian.')

The death of 'Faizabad' Elliott, by which geographical appellation the famous Indian missionary, the Rev. Joseph A. Elliott, was familiarly known, has removed from the Methodist Church one of its foremost workers in Northern India. At the time of his sudden home-call, Mr. Elliott was spending a well-earned furlough in England, which, however, was not a period of rest, but of strenuous labor in missionary advocacy. In the preceding weeks he had addresed great gatherings in the Central Hall and in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester; with all his wonted vivacity and power he spoke at a series of meetings in Hull; and then, after a few hours' illness, he passed into the presence-chamber of the King.

Mr. Elliott was a missionary of unique gifts, and, as to Indian missions, an advocate of extraordinary interest and power. The romantic experiences of his early days colored all his after-life. He was the son of an English soldier who had seen service under the old East India Company. Having been born in India, he had thus unusual opportunities, which he did not neglect, of growing familiar with Indian life and character. He was a precocious child of five years old when the Indian Mutiny broke out, which left his mother a widow, and four little children (of whom he was the eldest) orphans. The story of the hair-breadths escapes of the brave mother and her helpless ones in that terrible time is more exciting than a romance. The heroism and loyalty of a native bearer, by name Ram Din, were, under God, the means of preserving a life which was to be consecrated to the glorious purpose of preaching the Gospel of love and to the race whose savage fanaticism had threatened its earliest days. The last escape of Mrs. Elliott and her fatherless children was perhaps the most remarkable of all.

The tide of the Mutiny had reached their place of refuge at Nimuch, a station three hundred miles south-west of Agra, and a small band of English soldiers and women and children were shut up in the mud fort. Ammunition and rations failed, and hope died. Surrender would mean butchery, and it was resolved that the fort should be blown up. Mrs. Elliott spent the last night in prayer, while her little children slept in happy unconsciousness of their impending fate. When the morning dawned, it was discovered that the mutineers had fled before the advancing force that brought relief. God had been mindful of his own, and had delivered them from the jaws of death.

The next ten years young Elliott spent among the hills, at a school which had been founded by Sir Henry Lawrence for children orphaned by the Mutiny. He then found employment in a government office. At the age of eighteen he was converted, under the preaching of the Rev. Joseph Broadbent, and at once gave himself to Christian work. He became a lay evangelist, and then joined the ranks of the Wesleyan ministry in India. During these years he gave himself to the careful study of the native tongues and customs. In order to secure still further equipment for his life-work, he proceeded to England in 1880 for theological training, and spent two years in the Richmond College. Returning to India, he labored for a time at Benares, preaching to the pilgrims who flock in thousands to bathe in the sacred Ganges. He was transferred to Faizabad in the province of Oudh, which for the last twenty-two years was the scene of his consecrated toils.

Few English missionaries have gained such an influence over all classes of the natives as Mr. Elliott wielded in Northern India. The Rev. A. Trevellick Cape, a colleague of Mr. Elliott in India, writes:—

'What a host of friends he had. In Faizabad the news of his death will bring regret alike into the messes of the officers, the barrack-rooms of the soldiers, the bungalows of the high civil officials, the palace of the Rajan, the houses of the native gentlemen, and the hovels of the poor. In the zenanas and apartments of the women of Hindu and Mohammedan there will be tears in the eyes that he has never seen. His influence as a missionary was unique. From the Commissioner down to the laborer he was loved and respected.

His extraordinary influence was doubtless due to his remarkable gifts, his unique knowledge of native character, his perfect command of the native languages, his sunny nature, his self-denying toil, and whole-hearted consecration to the proclamation of the evangel of Christ. The Rev. J. Milton Brown, formerly the chairman of the district in which Mr. Elliott labored, bears testimony that his gifts were of a rare order, and that in knowledge of the people in Oudh and Rohilcund, in acquaintance with their vernacular, their customs, habits, and thoughts, he stood unrivalled. It has been said by competent judges that Mr. Elliott was the greatest open-air preacher in the vernacular in India. Much labor had been expended by Mr. Elliott in laying the foundations of missionary enterprise in Faizabad, and in the creation of missionary plant. It was his cherished purpose, when he returned to India, to devote himself entirely to evangelization and to open-air work among the two thousand villages, with a population of nearly two millions, which were all included in the circuit of which he had charge.

The story of how Mr. Elliott secured an open-air pulpit in Faizabad illustrates the fertility of resource and winning persuasiveness of his methods of Christian aggression. About fifteen years ago, Mr. Elliott approached the chairman of the Municipal Board in Oudh, and made the modest request that a circle of land, four feet in diameter, might be given him. The high official acknowledged the modesty of the demand, until he learned that the missionary desired that the circle of land should be in the 'Chauk,' the great central market-place of the city. 'Impossible,' was his reply. But Mr. Elliott persisted in his plea, and urged that the Hindus had scores of temples and shrines, and the Mohammedans had their mosques, while the Christians had not a yard of land to call their own within the city.

At length, the chairman was won by his arguments, and presented his demand to the Municipal Board. The missionary's request fell like a bombshell among the astonished members. There was the strongest opposition, which, however, gave way before the advocacy and arguments of the chairman. He pointed out that whether the request was granted or not, Mr. Elliott would still preach in the Chauk; and with a roving commission the missionary might cause more disturbance to the shopkeepers and annoyance to the devotees of the Hindu temples than if he were located in a particular position! The circle of land was granted, and a stone pulpit erected thereon, surrounded by iron railings. For the last fifteen years, from this striking vantage ground in the market of the city, Mr. Elliott regularly preached the gospel to crowds of hearers of all ranks and classes. He used to declare, with truth, that only eternity can possibly reveal the far-reaching results of that market seed-sowing.

That stone pulpit is by no means the only monument of Mr. Elliott's labors in Faizabad. There is not a building in connection with the Methodist mission that he did not erect. A mission church, with a flourishing Christian community; girls' school with accommodation for eighty boarders, houses for the missionaries—all owe their existence to his enterprise. But statistics and buildings give a poor idea of the results of his work. He had gained a remarkable influence over those who had not yet embraced Christianity. How beautiful is the incident recorded by the colleague of Mr. Elliott already named:

'I was walking with him one evening after the synod held in Faizabad last January, when two natives called after us. Mr. Elliott stopped for them to come up, while I walked slowly on. I turned after a moment or two, and there was one of the two men kneeling on the ground, while Mr. Elliott had his hand on his head. "What was it?" I asked, as he rejoined me. "Oh, that man was about to go on a long journey, and he came to ask my blessing before he started." "I suppose he was one of your native Christians?" "Oh, no! he was a Hindu."'

Therein was a remarkable tribute to the influence of the Christian missionary. Even the heathen priests feared and respected him. Visiting the temples in a time of plague, the priests earnestly entreated him to intercede on their behalf with the government to put an end to the plague, and to forbid the people deserting their temples. The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, during his tour in India, visited Mr. Elliott, and was taken by him to a heathen temple. There he found how respect, mingled with not a little awe, characterized the attitude of the priests towards the missionary, who had the audacity to take a god from one of the temples and hand it to the visitor as a curiosity! Another man would have paid dearly for the rash act, but Mr. Elliott did it without remonstrance.

A HEATHEN EVANGELIST.*

A strange heading, yet nevertheless true. It describes the case of a man who was the means of leading another into the Light, all the while closing his own heart against it.

Some years ago, the missionaries at a station in Basutoland were baptizing several converts, who, after two years' probation, were being thus publicly received into the Christian Church. Among the crowd of heathens that were gathered around was a woman, Ina Nkhalla by name, who followed with deep interest all that was done and said. She was the only answer she could give to their questions was: 'My heart is black; oh, my heart is so black!' Her husband, the chief, thought her bewitched and consulted the white doctors, who pronounced it to be the spirit, 'Moteketeke.' 'That it certainly is not,' replied the husband, 'for the spirit of Moteketeke always calls out for beer, and that my wife has never even asked for.'

At length, some dim remembrance of what he himself had heard of the gospel came back to him, and he knelt down beside his wife and prayed for her, and continued doing so, morning and evening, for several weeks.

One day, without letting any one know, he set off for the Mission station to buy a 'reading book,' avoiding telling the missionary either who it was for, or why he wanted it. He was given an alphabet and an elementary Scripture Reader. Armed with these, he set to work to teach his wife the small amount of knowledge he himself possessed, making her learn a text a day.

Imagine the delight of the missionary to see this chief and his wife arrive together one day, and hear the chief say: 'I can now do no more—but I bring thee my wife, so that thou mayest receive her into thy class. She thirsts for God.'

This was indeed the case—Ina Nkhalla even then was a simple believer, and after further instruction, and the usual two years' probation, was admitted into the Church, of which she has been ever since one of the most faithful and consistent members.

But what about her husband? Though willing his wife should be a Christian, he would not take the step himself. Said the missionary, 'Why not ask God to save you?' 'Oh!' said the chief, 'I dare not do that. If I did I feel sure he would do it, and I am not prepared for all it would mean to me. I am a chief, and if I were converted I should have to give up my heathen customs and should no longer have my authority.' The missionary pleaded with him, but so far as is known he never came out on the Lord's side. But his pledge of abstinence from drink he never broke to the day of his death, which occurred not long ago.

*From the latest report of the Basutoland Mission.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR IN MADURA.

All the missionaries speak favorably of the work done by the Christian Endeavor societies. Though many of the societies are weak and feeble, others are strong and active in Christian work. Many of the societies are composed wholly of Hindu children, and yet, if one were to attend their meetings, one would scarcely realize that these children were not from Christian homes. And one cannot say that these children are not sincere in their actions. Many have gone forth from these societies to live lives of consecration and service for the Master. Many have suffered bitter persecution for his name's sake.

In the Aruppukottai Boarding School last month twenty of the little children asked to be allowed to join the Christian Endeavor Society as active members. Some of them could not read properly, and as part of the society's pledge is 'to read the Bible every day,' we felt they must wait a bit. But they assured us they could read and brought their book to prove it. They had learned a hundred verses by heart, so taking the book they would carefully spell out the first word and then repeat the rest of the verse from memory; true, they sometimes made a mistake and quoted another verse that began with the same word; but they were so in earnest, that sixteen of them have been enrolled as active members of the Junior Society. One of the boys, now nine years old, is a fine little fellow; yet he comes from a home of the worst description, so bad that we do not let him go home even for vacation.—'Darkness, Dawn and Day in Madura.'

THE BLESSED HOPE.

Oh! some glad day
This painful strife shall cease,
My trials o'er,
I'll lay me down in peace.

Oh! some bright morn
My struggling bark shall glide
Beyond the storm,
Beyond the surging tide.

Oh! some sweet day
The powers of hell shall fail,
For Christ shall reign
And heavenly peace prevail

Yes, some sweet day—
But is it far or near?
Oh, blessed Hope!
What numerous signs appear!

In clearer light
With warmer zeal I burn,
So would I live
To hasten His return.

T. H. SHANNON.

Spokane, Wash., May 20, 1906.

TROPICAL SKIES.

To our northern eyes the intense brilliancy of the tropical and semi-tropical sky comes as a revelation. Sometimes at noon it is painfully dazzling; but the evening is a vision of prismatic light holding carnival in the air, wherein Milton's 'twilight grey' has no part. Unless the sky is held in the relentless grip of a winter storm, the Orient holds no grey in its evening tones; these are translucent and glowing from the setting of the sun until the stars appear. In Greece we are dreamers in that subtle atmosphere, and in Egypt visionaries under the spell of an ethereal loveliness where the filigree patterning of white dome and minaret and interlacing palm and feathery peppertree leaves litle wonder in the mind that the ornamentation of their architecture is so ravishing in its tracery.—Corwin Knapp Linson, in the 'Century.'

LONDON WOMEN.

In his 'London and Londoners,' Mr. Platt speaks of the woman who works, whether in factory or office. He writes: 'Of the London girls born of London parents, it seems to me that the fair Saxon types usually suffer most from the conditions of town life. They inherit the Saxon tall stature, but do not nourish it; they become too slim in figure, too devoid of the essential curves of womanliness. From out of their pale and pathetic faces their clear eyes shine with a suggestion of infinite longing; it may be but my fancy, but it always appeals to me as though they were possessed with a great heart-hunger for the wild free spaces of their historic nurse, the sea.' This may be a little overwrought, but which of us who know our London has not had the same idea? Cockney humor is all very well, but the children at the heart of the Empire cannot be sustained on their parents' fun. It is a matter for the parents as well as for the government. The future women of London should be trained to know something about children. It is all very well to teach them how to cook, but there are more important things. London's humor is well salted with tears.—From 'London Humors,' in 'T. P.'s Weekly.'

WEDDING FEAST COOKED IN STREET.

Following the solemnization of the wedding vows of Theodore Connolly and Miss Willa Thirsted recently, a wedding breakfast was served to the guests at the residence of the elder brother of the groom at Central avenue and Page street, and that wedding breakfast spoke well for the spirit that is typical of the new San Francisco.

Weeks ago the ceremony was planned. The groom, in association with his four elder brothers, was engaged in a prosperous grocery business on Fourth street. The store went up in flames. A fine trousseau had been prepared for the bride. That, too, went up in flames, not a stitch of the finery being saved. But there was no postponement of the wedding, and even the breakfast contemplated by the original arrangement was not dispensed with.

Immediately after the wedding the breakfast was served, and soon after the last word of felicitation had been pronounced the groom and his brother were hustling about to get into contract with contractors and builders, while the bride was busily engaged on the preparation of the evening meal, being by no means too proud to woo the cook stove that stood in the gutter in front of the one home left to the family. There can't be much the matter with San Francisco when that spirit prevails.—San Francisco 'Chronicle.'

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BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416.
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James St. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cath. E. 1537.
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 5073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

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., 1766 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. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1171.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6378
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. 879.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 184.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1474.
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, LTD., H. & CO. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1226
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. 3158

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2723, 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. 192

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. 3969.

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 1331
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. 105.
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. 656
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1955 St. Lawrence st. Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1784

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.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1989
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208 & 1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 469-481 Richmond. Up 2476
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.