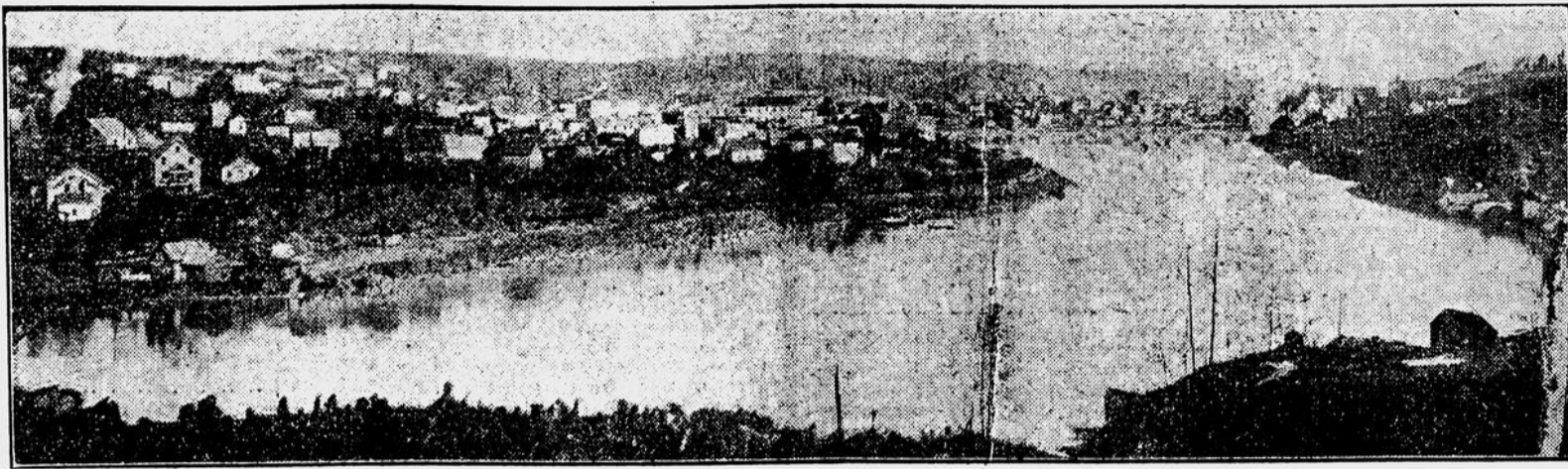


COBALT: THE TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND OF CANADA.

FARS AGO when silver was a dollar a ounce, or more, Silver Islet was discovered, almost within the shadow of the Sleeping Giant, near Port Arthur. When first found, in Lake Superior, it was small and resembled the crown of a man's head, and when the waters were rough it was lost in the foam. A prospector was called upon to make an observation upon the islet, and while doing so, he saw a vein carrying galena, and he struck the rocks with a width of a few feet. To make a very long story very short, this islet is less than a seventh of an acre, and was reclaimed to two acres of land that were titanic in size, and other skill and endurance were made out of it. The history of this islet afterwards is famous in the world.



THE RISING TOWN OF COBALT ON COBALT LAKE.

region than that extending from Silver Islet and Thunder Bay westward to Whitefish Lake, including the Beaver, Badger, Porcupine, Rabbit and East and West Silver Mountain Mines. But the silver mines of the mainland were closed down in 1894, because of the radical fall in the price of silver, consequent upon enormous production, and the impossibility of making them pay

gold mines of New Ontario, not to forget the Olive mine. Those who visited that locality, at that time, were told of marvellous wealth in actual sight and in prospect, and their boots were supposed to be shod in gold wherever they walked. Alas! all Canada and some other countries know where those fairy tales led, in loss of savings in shares that sold for ten cents and less and upwards, as did those who about the same time and later were allured by the promised fortunes to be made in War Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi, Payne, Republic, and what not, further west and south. In fairness it must be said, however, that many of these mines could have made ample returns if it had not been for the machinations of the Hooleys, the Whitaker Wrights, and other financial wreckers nearer home, in Canada and the United States.

With such past experiences one goes to a new mining camp frankly sceptical, and discounts every tale by a huge percentage. It has been impressed upon one, for instance, that the layman once bitten with the mineral fever is the most optimistic and most easily willing mortal to believe tales of fabulous riches on earth. However, actual knowledge of a mining district and with the pro-

dent, California, Coolgardie, the Rand, Kimberley, British Columbia and others, and Cobalt has a parallel legend of accidental discovery and subsequent brilliant or other fortune. In the south of England years ago—perhaps it is the same to-day—they used to play a game in which the children used to shout, when they succeeded in gaining a previously reserved space, 'I am on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up gold and silver,' and forthwith would proceed to pick up stones and the common dirt and pretend that it was negotiable security. No such pretence is necessary at Cobalt. The visitor can literally walk upon silver, as the veins outcrop and show up very clearly in places. Mythology is ever in advance of history in that which relates to places as well as to peoples, and history is only a sort of mythology, after all. The legend goes, we need not be concerned with its truth, that Cobalt was discovered by one Fred La Rose, a blacksmith, working on the government-built line, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway—a railway, by the way that is the highest credit to the Ontario authorities, and to public direction and ownership.

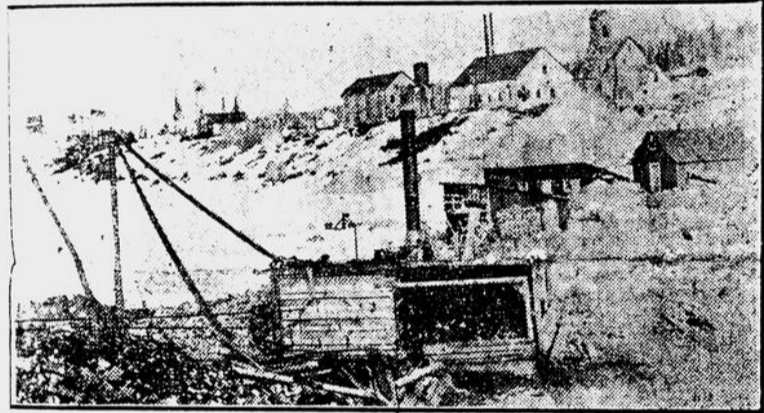
A 'railway cutting was being cut,' as a navy once put it, and some curious,

The wealth is there, wonderful, wonderful wealth, and if men were ordinarily honest with one another, investment in the real mines of the region ought to be as safe as investment in bank and other gilt-edged stocks.

In Cobalt, to-day, there are men with expert knowledge and world-wide experience of mining, who tell strange and moving tales of human endeavor and accomplishment. Among these is Mr. Samuel W. Cohen, engineer of the

have reached a depth of 115 feet and have found the richest ore at the bottom of the cutting. To show the profitability of mining at Cobalt, when there is anything to mine, the visitor learns of open cuttings where the silver has only had to be quarried out, and where hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made in a few days. Specifically, on the Crown Reserve property not ten thousand dollars was spent to get close upon two hundred thousand dollars' worth of metal—and that sum included draining the lake, buildings and all other expenses, except, of course, the purchase of the property, for which the Ontario Government received \$178,500 cash. The ore is chiselled by hand, as seen in the picture, and the metal often appears upon the surface like leaves and can be bent to and fro.

To the geologist and mineralogist the region is wonderfully interesting, the glaciers having ages ago dragged out the soft parts, where the lakes are now, from the rocks of plutonic and metamorphic character. There are strange freaks discovered, too, in the way in which the metals have been deposited, and miners regard these with the same strange joy as the dime museum proprietor regarded the first real Wild Man from Borneo. As for scenery, there are lakes everywhere, and the government railway gives some charming glimpses of the Montreal River in its windings, and its numerous rapids. But everywhere there are signs

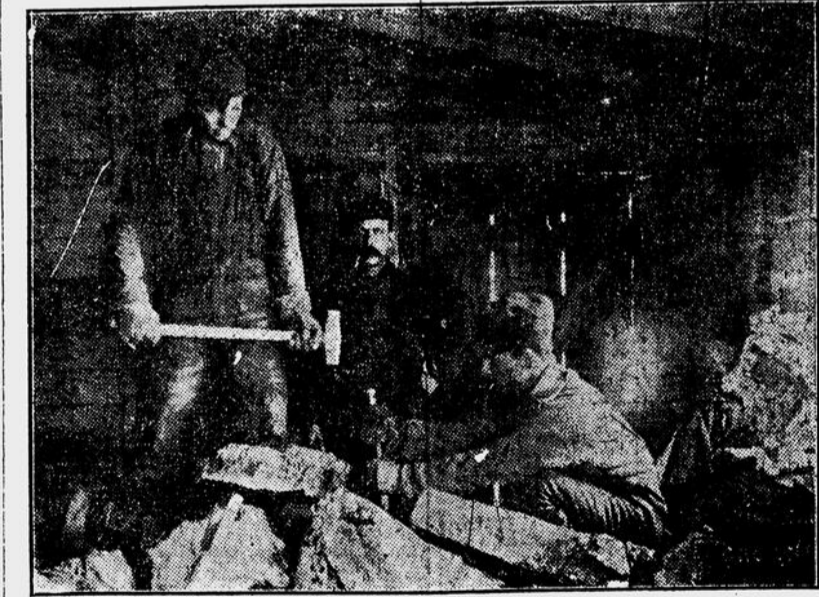


VIEW OF KERR LAKE, SHOWING PLANTS OF CROWN RESERVE, JACOBS AND DRUMMOND MINES.

of themselves or their One of them, for instance, B. Ward, of Detroit, and obtained from Silver Islet his daughter the Princess, and to pursue her subsequent career. Another was Mr. King, and it was at Silver Islet, the famous invention, the without which half the mining mines of the world are now nearly forty years old, and for people to con-

by the methods then employed for the extraction of the metal. They were, however, opened again in 1898, and worked at a small profit on the discovery of more economical methods of extraction.

The vicissitudes of silver mining around Port Arthur and Fort William, and experiences of mining in free milling gold in other parts of Algoma, or New Ontario, were recalled by a visit paid to Cobalt the other day. Eight or nine years ago, speculators large and small, in Montreal and elsewhere, were excited over the Golden Star, Alice A., Decca, Foley, Ferguson, Sultana, Mikado, Regina, Burley, and other free milling



BREAKING SILVER ORE FOR SHIPMENT TO SMELTER.

pecting and working of the mines of that district, do more for one's mining education than reading scores of descriptive or even technical papers; and when this contact is aided by some fair previous knowledge of geology, mineralogy and chemistry there is little in mining that one is not in the receptive mood to appreciate. Of course, the majority of those who visit any mine, or camp, know little or nothing about mining, and some few of them do not even pretend to; but even the confessed tyro, with an open eye and mind, can come away with quite a respectable store of information.

Cobalt, inevitably, like all new discoveries, has its indiscriminate admirers. Every foot of ground, according to some of them, is eighty percent silver. And it is not difficult to be carried away with a like impression if one is with an impressionable lot of interested folk, and has evidence before one's eyes of silver in astonishing abundance, and which is surely as pure as can be found anywhere, naturally, in any part of the world.

It would seem that all, or nearly all, mining regions were discovered by acci-

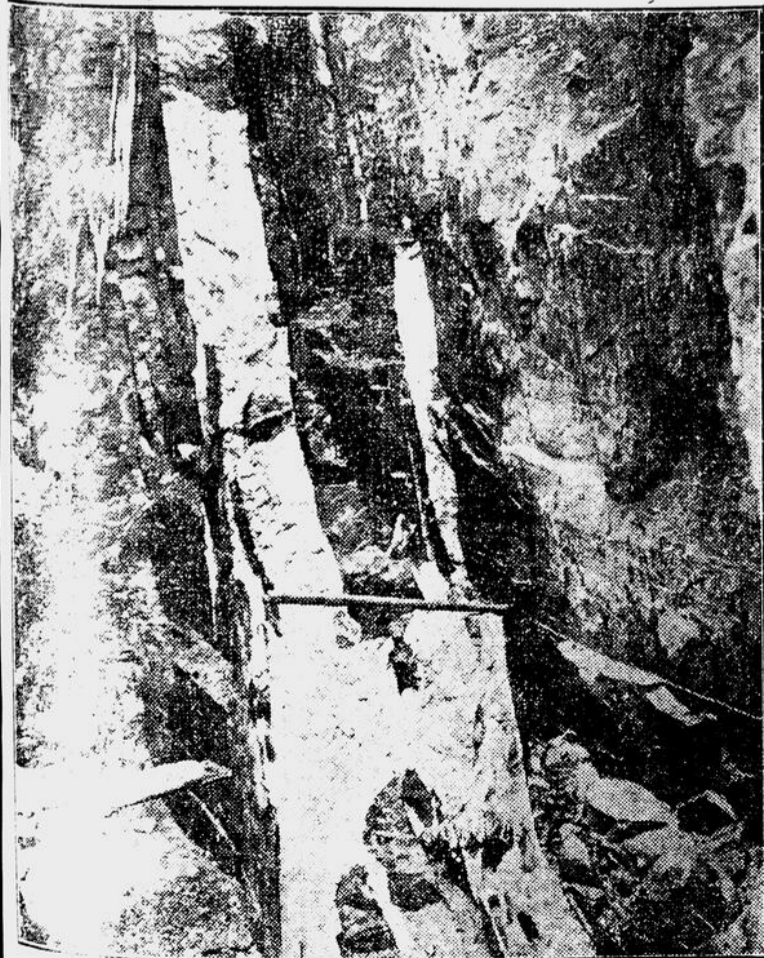
dent, difficult rock or metal to negotiate with the sun was rising, and glorifying the scene. Three or four years ago it was primeval. Not a leaf moved, not an animal stirred, not a wind blew, not a wave or rapid sounded in the hearing of man. To-day, on both sides of Cobalt Lake, some four thousand people, it is said, are living and working, and thousands more will inevitably pour into the region within the next two or three years.



VIEW OF SILVER QUEEN PLANT AND COUNTRY.

Crown Reserve Mine, whose life story would make a fascinating book. It was he who rescued the Crown Reserve property veritably from the waves. When the property was bought in January, 1907, only a little rock island twenty feet square, was seen in Kerr Lake, a piece of water then containing some twenty-two acres. The lake has since been lowered by some seven feet, by the cutting of a canal, and four or five acres of land have been reclaimed. On this land, an open cut was made, to a depth of about thirty-five feet, and an extraordinarily large vein of ore has been exposed which runs some eighty percent of silver to the ton. On the adjoining property of the Silver Leaf Mine the men

of forest fires, which have left in many places only charred black poles. When the miners first went into Cobalt they burnt only wood. Now there are no trees left in the immediate vicinity, only myriads of stumps, and a bright bituminous coal is used, which comes from Lethbridge. It is, indeed, a city of stumps and rocks, open cuttings, shafts, shacks and miners' buildings. Not many miles away, however, is tourists and sportsmen's paradise which cannot fail to fascinate the lovers of the wild and grow in popularity. For the rest, for good or ill, Cobalt is a silver world wonder, which must grow enormously, and in which and because of which, many fortunes will be won and lost within the next few years.



SILVER VEIN RUNNING OVER 80 PERCENT SILVER 22 INCHES WIDE.



CROWN RESERVE ORE HOUSE. SLAB SHOWN ABOVE IS 22 INCHES WIDE WEIGHS 1,250 LBS. AND RUNS OVER 80 PERCENT SILVER.

MR. PLUMPTRE'S FAREWELL

The congregation of St. George's Church will bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Plumtre and Mrs. Plumtre in the school house on Monday evening at half-past eight.

MR. BENNETT'S LECTURES.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, district secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary of the Bible Society, has arranged to deliver a lecture on 'The secret of Canada's coming greatness,' accompanied by lantern illustrations, in the following places during the next two months:

MR. McBEE SPEAKS TO MEN. The Men's Association of St. Martin's Church has secured Mr. Silas McBee, editor of the New York 'Churchman,' as the speaker at their final service 'for men only,' to-morrow, at four o'clock, in the church.

MISSIONARY WILL PREACH.

The Rev. W. W. Prudham, missionary on furlough from Japan, will preach in Mountain Street Methodist Church to-morrow evening. He will also address the Sunday-school in the afternoon. His topic will be missionary work in Japan, with references to similar work in other places.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. Jas. N. Laing, Jno. C. Hodgson, S. W. Ewing, and F. F. Parkins.

ATHLETIC BRITONS.

The historic college boat race annually stirs the pulses of Britons far overseas. See the fine picture of this year's winning crew in the May 'Pictorial.' (Further announcements on page 22.)

THE BANK OF TORONTO DIVIDEND No. 107

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

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PERCENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board, E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Montreal, 21st April, 1908.

Stock Brokers

NICHOLS & MARLER 21 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal, Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Established 1877. INVESTMENT BROKERS Correspondence invited. Orders carefully attended to.

RUPTURE

My free catalogue will show you why the LINDMAN TRUSS not only holds, but also cures rupture.

Write for it to-day.

Saint John N.E., March 12, 1908.

B. Lindman, Esq., Montreal. Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of the 11th, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to write that your appliance was satisfactory in every way. Am positive I was cured within the time you stated.

I have thousands of such letters on file in my office. B. LINDMAN, 16 McGill College ave., MONTREAL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

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

SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., METROPOLITAN BUILDING, 179 ST. JAMES STREET.

F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C. Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor, New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4703.

PATTERSON & ASTLE, Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors, CITY & DISTRICT BANK BUILDING, 180 St. James street, Montreal. W. PATTERSON, T. F. ASTLE.

R. RINFRET, B.Sc. Civil Engineer (McGill Diploma) Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor WATERWORKS Etc., SURVEY. No. 280 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY JOHN M. M. DUFF, 187 St. James Street, 48 Crescent Street.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC. C. C. COUSINS, Patent Solicitor, Suite 506 N. Y. Life Bldg. Tel. M. 6633. Expert personal attention.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, BLACKMORE & DENNISON, Liv. & Lon. & Globe Bldg., Montreal.

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

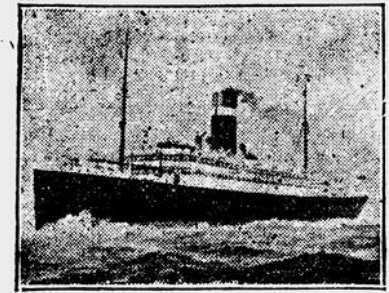
OWEN N. EVANS, PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER HOUSE, Chebeague Island, Me., Portland Harbor, Eight miles from Portland, will open June 15 to summer travel. For rates and terms apply to MRS. CLINTON M. HAMILTON, Proprietress.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE. Furnished Summer Residences and Cottages To Let right on the ocean front and nearby. \$100 and upwards for the season. DAVIS & HARMON, Box 591.

LIKE CAMPING? A Lake with twelve islands, beautiful surroundings and good trout fishing, offers every attraction. Near Montebello. Write for particulars as to engaging one or more of the islands for the summer. J. C. BRYMER, In care of Mr. Belanger, Buleau Post-Office, Ponsenby, County of Labelle.

JACKSON & CO. CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS, Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to. 329B to 335 MIBERNIA ROAD, Tel. Main 4183.



ALLAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

TO LIVERPOOL. CORSIKAN, May 2, May 29, June 26. VIRGINIAN, May 8, June 5, July 3. TUNISIAN, May 15, June 12, July 10. VICTORIAN, May 22, June 19, July 17.

TO GLASGOW. HESPERIAN, May 2, June 6, July 4. IONIAN, May 16, June 13, July 11. GRAMPIAN, May 23, June 20, July 18. PRETORIAN, May 30, June 27, July 25.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON. Corinthian, May 3, Parisian, May 20. Sardian, May 14, Pomeranian, May 30. Saloon, 'celled.' Second Cabin Rate, \$40 to London, \$45 to Havre and up; to Paris, \$2.85 additional. Third Class, \$27.50; Paris, \$30.00.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

TO LIVERPOOL From. Apl. 17—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN... Apl. 3. Apl. 29—LAKE CHAMPLAIN... Apl. 8.

TO GLASGOW From. May 1—EMPRESS OF IRELAND... Apl. 17. May 9—LAKE ERIE... Apl. 22.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON. After May 1st, \$72.50 and upward. 'Empresses,' \$82.50 and upward. After May 1st, \$90.00 and upward. 'Empresses,' \$90.00 and upward.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW. SS. ATHENIA (Cold storage) ... May 7.

ROTTERDAM SERVICE. SS. KASTALIA ... May 19.

THOMSON LINE to LONDON. LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE. SS. LATONA ... May 9.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO. Limited, MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B., PORTLAND, Me.

Groceries, Provisions, &c

WALTER PAUL'S. Direct Spring Importations are now coming in from all parts. Also: Daily arrivals of FRESH EGGS. Daily arrivals of FRESH BUTTER.

W. P.'S MOTTO: BEST Quality of Goods; MODERATE Prices; PROMPT Delivery.

461 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST. Phones UP 1237, 1235, 1239. 80 UNIVERSITY STREET, corner DUNDAS. Phone UP 4638.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS. Cures a Cold in 24 hours. Price 25c.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 150 Notre Dame St. West.



DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From MONTREAL. DOMINION ... May 2, June 6, July 11. KENSINGTON ... May 16, June 20, July 25.

Moderate Rate Service—Second Class To Liverpool, \$45.00. To London, \$2.50 additional.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH) MANXMAN ... May 30, June 3, July 7. For all information, apply to local agents, or to DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED Section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba of the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Applications for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made perviously at any Sub-Agency Office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted, it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by having on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

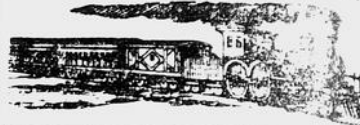
(4) The term 'vicinity' is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of the road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.



CANADIAN PACIFIC UPPER LAKE SERVICE

Commencing to-day, Tuesday, the first of the season after Steamship will leave Sault Ste. Marie and return to Montreal.

DESIRABLE WEEK END TRIPS. Good going Saturday morning until Monday morning.

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME

Effective May 3rd, 1908. Particulars in another column.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS. GOING Saturday or Sunday by express R.F.C. until Monday by any train, as follows: Abenakis Springs, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John's, etc.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Non-venture Union Depot. 7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc.

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc. 12.00 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

12.00 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc. 3.50 P.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc.

SATURDAYS ONLY

12.00 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, St. John's, etc. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St. James St. Tel. East 513.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING MACHINERY

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for the construction of a building machinery for the Dominion Lands Agency at Ottawa, Ontario, will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, May 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ARTHUR SMITH, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, 860 ST. LAWRENCE BOWLING ALLEY, Tel. East 2180.

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 50c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funerals appended to death notices, the extra; other extensions to obituaries, 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 appearing in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS. BROWN — On April 29, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brown, a son (premature). EAVES — At 417 Mount Stephen avenue, Westmount, on April 21, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Loudon Eaves, a daughter. PERROTT — At Fredericton, N.B., on April 28, 1908, to Prof. and Mrs. Perrott, a son. HAMMOND — To Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, 249 Turner street, Ottawa, a son. McPHERSON — On May 1, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McPherson, 217 Kent street, Ottawa, a son.

MARRIED. BIGGAR — WHITNEY — On April 30, 1908, at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Welch, D.D., Muriel Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitney, Esq., and granddaughter of J. W. G. Whitney, Esq., to Oliver Mowat Biggar, of Edmonton, eldest son of Charles R. W. Biggar, K.C.

DUNCAN — ANDERSON — At Calvin Presbyterian Church, on April 29, 1908, by the Rev. J. L. George, M.A., Alice Cheyne Anderson, daughter of A. Anderson, 29 Brunswick street, to Richard Lawson Meldrum Duncan, of Montreal.

McGEE — IOBBS — On April 27, 1908, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. Derby, Wright, Que., Richard McGee, son of the late Thos. Hobbs, third daughter of the Rev. C. Zuminis, assisted by the Rev. F. A. Allen.

NUGENT — BRADFORD — At the residence of Mrs. W. Nugent, Newington, on the eve of April 28, 1908, by the Rev. W. J. Beaulieu, John G. Nugent to Matilda Bradford, late of Winnipeg, Man., formerly of Cushing, Que.

PENTLAND — HOWELL — On April 22, 1908, at Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, by His Grace Archbishop Matheson of Rupertland, Charles Frederic Pentland, of Calgary, Alta., to Constance Christina Lally, daughter of Chief Justice Howell, of Winnipeg.

THOMPSON — ROBINSON — At the home of the bride's father, on April 29, 1908, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Mr. Cortez J. Thompson, Cassville, Que., to Miss Rosetta M. Robinson, daughter of Mr. Charles Robinson, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

DEATHS. CHARLESWORTH — Entered into rest, on April 8, 1908, at his residence, Heeley, Sheffield, England, James Charlesworth, merchant, son of the late John Charlesworth, linen manufacturer, of Barnsley, England, and father of the Rev. J. W. Charlesworth, B.D., of Frankton, Ont.

HILL — At Montreal, on May 1, 1908, Catherine Hunter, second daughter of the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

MUSON — On April 25, 1908, at Escanaba, Mich., Gaiusvere, aged 29 years, youngest daughter of J. S. Muson, formerly of Quebec.

NEWMAN — Suddenly, of paralysis, in London, England, on April 29, 1908, Frank W. Newman, formerly of Montreal.

PARLOW — Suddenly, at her late residence, 154 McCord street, Ottawa, on April 29, 1908, Isabel Parlow, beloved wife of the late E. D. Parlow, aged 53 years.

ROBINSON — At Rawdon, Que., on April 28, 1908, Fred W. R. Robinson, beloved son of John and Maggie Robinson, aged 36 years, 4 months and 4 days. Burial papers please copy.

RICHARDSON — On April 20, 1908, at his late residence, 185 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, Gardner Richardson, in his 77th year.

WAUGH — At Winnipeg, on April 27, 1908, Richard Waugh, aged 78 years.

WATTS — On March 29, 1908, at Coimbatore, south India, Pon-cuby William Esmond, eldest son of the late Colonel William Newman Watts, of the Royal Scots, and Emma Christina (nee Esmond).

WHITEHEAD — On May 1, 1908, at 306 Peel street, Montreal, Edward Ashworth Whitehead, Jr., son of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitehead, in his 29th year. Funeral service will take place at the Church of St. James the Apostle on Monday, the 4th instant, at 2:30 p.m. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE — At Pembroke, Ont., on April 29, 1908, Lindsay Adam, youngest son of the late Hon. Peter White, aged 21 years, one month and 22 days.

IN MEMORIAM. BROWN — In memory of Mrs. Robert Brown, who departed this life on May 2, 1907. "Asleep in the arms of Jesus."

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

Those sending notices to the above columns 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.

TEES & CO. The Funeral Directors 300 St. James Street.

SASKATCHEWAN MONEY BY-LAWS Saskatchewan, Sask., May 1.—The citizens emphatically decided in favor of the forward movement inaugurated by the City Council, carrying all the money by-laws by a large majority. The by-laws carried provide for a municipal hotel, fire hall and equipment, and a traffic roadway on the new C. P. R. bridge, involving an expenditure of over \$200,000.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908. SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME MONDAY ONE HUNDRED New Silk Lined Costumes, for \$25 \$10.95

The Dress Goods Share in Value Giving NEW TAFFETA SHADOW STRIPES, All Wool Dress Goods, in colors of Copenhagen, Brown, Wine, Navy, Grey, SPECIAL, per yard 65c SUMMER SUITINGS, in the much-wanted tape stripes, 3 widths, Grey and White, SALE PRICE, per yard 45c PANAMA SUITINGS, the hand weaving fabric, so much in vogue for Ladies' Costumes, colors of Brown, Navy, Copenhagen, etc., per yard 87c

Unusual Silk Prices Monday SHANTUNG SILKS, the Popular Silk for Ladies, Children's Dresses, full range of colorings. SPECIAL, per yard 74c LOUISINE SILKS, extra fine quality, in pretty two and three tone effects of Navy, Green, Heli, Brown, etc., per yard 55c JAPANESE WASHING SILKS, best quality in Natural White, large variety of stripes. SPECIAL PRICE 29c

"The Big Store's" Millinery Predominates LARGE MERRY WIDOW SAILORS, in Copenhagen Blue, trimmed with two big rosettes of Copenhagen tulle and Dresden ribbon \$6.45 PARIS MODEL, made of Terra Cotta fancy braid, turban shape, high crown, trimmed with an ostrich hussard pompon of the same shade held up at the side by a rosette of Golden Brown ribbon and shaded ornament \$16.50 CHILDREN'S RED TAMS, made of good quality of cloth, black ribbon around, and at the side, different names stamped in gold on band. All sizes 35c

"The Big Store" Announces a Book Sale STARTING MONDAY, MAY 4th, and continuing the entire month. For the first week we shall place on sale: 2,000 BOOKS, WORTH UP TO \$1.00, FOR 25c This lot will be laid out on large tables in Book Dept., and comprises most every kind of Books, suitable for young and old. Fiction, Travels, History, Natural History, Biographies, Religious Books, etc., etc. AS STATED BEFORE, SOME OF THEM ARE WORTH UP TO \$1.00. ALL REDUCED TO ONE PRICE 25c

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED SOME BARGAINS IN BEDROOM FURNITURE One of these consists of a solid oak bureau and washstand. Bureau has two medium and two large drawers and an oval-shaped bevel plate glass mirror 24 by 30 inches. Wash stand has large drawer and large cupboard. Price of these two pieces is \$24.50—No. 2240/7. The other consists of bureau and dressing table made of genuine mahogany. Both pieces have shaped oval plate glass mirrors 24 by 30 inches on the bureau and 20 by 24 inches on dressing table. In the bureau there are three large drawers and one in the dressing table. Price of bureau, No. 1335/4 is \$28.50, and dressing table, No. 2025/4, \$16.75. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, Limited, Corner St. Catherine and Guy sts.

SPRING and SUMMER SHIRTS Full Stock, Best Makes, all the new designs and colours. Good looks, perfect fit, and a long life goes with every one. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Also a variety of the finest fabrics made, at \$1.75 to \$3.00 each. J. W. REID & CO., 223 St. Catherine St. West, One door from Bleury.

FOR THE GRACE DART HOME The Grace Dart Home for Destitute Incurables desires to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions and donations: J. J. Westgate, for dispensary \$8 10.00 A Friend, for dispensary 22.75 Thos. Reid, for dispensary 1.00 Hugh Watson, for dispensary 20.00 Miss Margaret Mackay 1.90 STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS. From: Man. Importer - Manchester . . . St. John Cerverna . . . London . . . Portland La Provence . . . New York . . . Havre Athena . . . Montreal . . . Glasgow

SAILORS WILL BE HAPPY FORMAL OPENING OF THE ENLARGED INSTITUTE YESTERDAY. Enlarged to a degree that will meet requirements for several years to come, the Montreal Sailors Institute was formally opened by the president, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, yesterday. There was a large gathering present, but many were kept away by the bad weather. The changes that have been made, at a cost of \$40,000, seem adequate for the entertainment of the sailors who visit the port. The new assembly hall is large and comfortably seated, and has a gallery which will seat half as many people as can be accommodated on the ground floor. The new game room is also large and provision has been made so that on very warm fine evenings the weekly concerts can be held on the roof. "If the sailors are not good," remarked one gentleman who was present, "it will not be the fault of the citizens of Montreal. Mr. Allan, after describing the growth of the institution and the good that it had accomplished, said: "Few of us who cross the ocean as passengers realize the obligations we owe to sailors. As a rule, we Canadians embark on steamers at Montreal or Liverpool and pass a pleasant time on board ship, if the weather is favorable and we are good sailors. We leave the vessel perhaps with regret, and think little of those we leave behind on board. The history of the sea, however, has many tales of heroism to relate. The sailor risks his life when called upon to do so, as a rule without thought of any recompense. All of you have read in the daily press of accidents at sea, and as a rule the British sailor does his duty on such occasions. It is, therefore, fitting that we should look after him when he is ashore, and it is by providing such accommodation as this building affords that the sailors coming to this port can best be looked after and protected from the temptations that are thrown in their path when ashore. It seems to me, therefore, that in providing such a home and opportunities of recreation as are gathered within these walls, we are but doing our duty to the men to whom we have to look, not only to uphold the commercial supremacy of Britain on the seas, but whom we have to depend upon to save life and property in case of accidents at sea. "Everyone connected with the steamship business in the city of Montreal has felt, since we moved into the present building, that in Montreal the crews of the steamers were being looked after satisfactorily, but lately they have been forced to the conclusion that larger premises were required, if they were to accommodate the increasing numbers seeking to use the Institute. It was, therefore, determined to make an addition to our building, with the result that you see to-day. "With the improvements that are being made in the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the vast improvements that are being effected in the harbor of Montreal itself, and the rapid increase in the population of Canada, and also the opening up of the farming lands in the North-West, it is natural to expect that the tonnage seeking the St. Lawrence route (the natural outlet for Canadian traffic) will from this out largely increase, and I think we may well congratulate ourselves that we are equipped to care for the interests of the crews of the steamers coming to this port for some time to come. "I am glad to be able to inform you that we have still with us our manager, Mr. Ritchie Bell, to whose labor is largely due the position of the institute to-day, and I hope that with the support of the citizens he will continue his good work among us for many years to come. "Mr. Farquhar, first vice-president of the Board of Trade, also spoke, and remarked that it was fitting that the meeting should be presided over by one of the Allan family, Mr. Andrew Allan having been the first president of the institute. "Mr. Isaac Prefontaine, president of the Chambre de Commerce, added a few words of congratulation. Among those present were: Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, Sir William MacDonold, the Hon. J. K. Ward, the Rev. James Patterson, B. MacLennan, Jas. Meldrum, J. M. M. Duff, John Murphy, E. E. Howard, W. C. Bell, W. A. Coates, R. W. Reford, J. C. Holden, James Rodger, George Durnford, Thos. Gilday, Hugh Watson, William Ties, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, W. Drysdale, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Alex. McFee, D. W. Campbell, Robert Donaldson, Lansing Lewis, Alex. Robertson, C. S. J. Phillips, John Turnbull, the Rev. Dr. Young, J. H. Carson, the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Joseph Fortier, A. F. C. Ross, treasurer; Captain James Bales, honorary secretary; J. Ritchie Bell, manager.

THE 'EMPRESS' BOATS C. P. R. MANAGEMENT HAS NOT DECIDED WHAT PORT TO USE. No decision has yet been reached as to whether the C. P. R. 'Empress' steamships shall or shall not give Quebec the go-by this season. "All published statements to the effect that the 'Empresses' will use Montreal as their port during the early part of the season are mere unauthorized guess-work," said Mr. McNicoll, in discussing the matter. The longshoremen at Quebec, he said, still stuck to their position that they would not accede to the proposition of the C. P. R. to be paid the same rate as was paid for the same class of labor in Montreal. The Canadian Pacific still

adhered to its ultimatum that it would pay no more. Mr. McNicoll had intended visiting Quebec last week to make final arrangements in the matter, but was, unfortunately, laid up with a severe cold, so that nothing has as yet been done. Asked as to what would be done, Mr. McNicoll replied: "I have not come to any decision as yet. The matter is un-

Stewart's "Moving" Sale Can't you guess what happens when a man must move—when the landlord stands at the back door and makes you move out the front. We are moving Shoes out through the front by way of our customers. We're going across the street to our own old stand, and we're fitting up the store and preparing for the finest stock of Dolly Varden and Napoleon Shoes—all new models and new Shoes—Don't want to carry a single case of goods across—except these makes—hence. The greatest and quickest Store Clearing Sale of fine Shoes ever known. These prices do but faint justice to the galaxy of "Good Things" going here. We have the key now of our old Store. Boys' Boots, strong and serviceable. Were \$3.50; for \$2.25. Youtths' Boots, strong and serviceable. Were \$2.25; for \$1.45. Men's Slippers, high or low cut, fine quality. To clear at \$1.05. Children's Boots, high cut, American make, extra special value. Were \$2.75; for \$1.50. Just received from Boston, a line of Ladies' Tan Oxfords, which we needed badly to complete the sizes. Regular \$4 and \$4.50 shoes. And they must go with the others, to clear stock, at \$3.15. Men's Fine Medium Width Patent Calf or Goat Shoes. \$5 and \$6. To clear at \$3.50. Also several lines of Women's Fine Slippers, plain. Were \$3.50; for \$2.25. Women's Boots, a special line at \$4.50 and \$5.00. Women's Oxfords, were \$4.50 and \$4.50, for \$3.15.

W. H. Stewart, Limited 440 St. Catherine Street West Store Open Evenings Telephone Up 4149

May Introduces a NEW AWAKENING in all departments THE WALL PAPER department is expanding into an additional floor space of 6,000 feet—a natural expansion growing out of Montreal's increasing appreciation of our ability to look after its decorative requirements. Brighter and more radiant with the happiest of suggestions for artistic homes. THE G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.

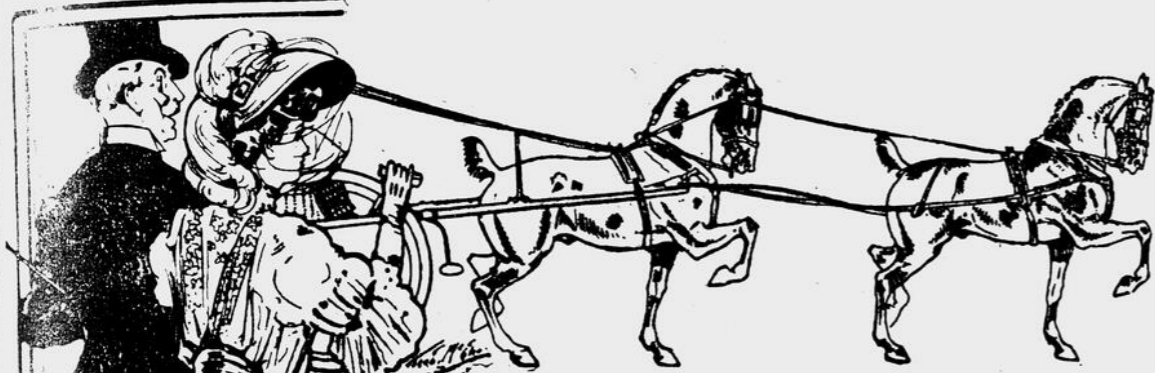
SPORTING GOODS department very much expanded to Canada's growing market will surprise you to see the extensive up-to-date lines we are carrying on Second Floor. Send for catalogue. BASKET DEPARTMENT Moving baskets \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40 to \$1.00. Baskets made to order on premises.

DIABOLO Just the game for you—full of fun, good for French and English, all astir with the game one! 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50. DOLLS' CARRIAGES and GO-CARTS . . . to \$15.00 seen in Toy Department, 2nd floor. Expensive \$10.00; wheelbarrows, 50c to \$1.35. Garden to \$1.00.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co. 519 St. Catherine St. West.

The John Murphy Company Limited

The John Murphy Company Limited



AN OFFER OF MILLINERY OF MUCH MOMENT

We believe this to be one of the most important offers of high class millinery in the history of our store.

They are, by reason of their grandeur, correct and novel styles, hats that will present the most charming fashion pictures at the Horse Show.

But the beauty of it all is best told here. These new hats are worth \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00. On Monday you may have your choice at \$17.50

These Gloves

The Need of the Moment.

These are the gloves that measure up to the requirement of the moment—these long kid gloves to be worn so becomingly at the Horse Show.

Rare Sale of Lace

Worth .50, .75; \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6, .35

4000 yards are involved. These laces are rich beyond adequate description.

They were imported by one of the highest class waist manufacturers in Canada for the trimming of his most costly models.

They are costly insertions, motifs, galons, festoons and straight band insertions in heavy guipures, fine guipures, filet guipures, Venetian designs point de gauze, Brussels applique, embroidered linen laces, rose point effects, copies of Irish crochets and others, in white, cream and ecru; and in black silk there are edgings, net laces, insertions and galons in fine guipures, silk appliques, Orientals, matched edgings and insertions, silk filet insertions.

The window display conveys but a hint of the many other beautiful designs that await your coming on Monday.

THE SEPARATE COAT

The feature of the moment in New York

We have a handsome line of new model coats to offer you on Monday at \$25.00. But they are worth \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50 and \$35.00.

We have them in fawn, golden brown, drab and black, fitted, semi fitted and loose styles, with silk lined bodies, elaborately trimmed and plain tailor made.

The separate coat is the feature of the moment in New York, which fact, in view of the Horse Show, makes these coats more value still.

CITY COUNCIL

WORK WITH ROAD REPORTS.

The Council held a three-and-a-half-hour session yesterday afternoon. A greater part of that time was devoted to reports from the Road Department relative to the street paving proposed to undertake during the season.

ROADS

At the close of the meeting, Ald. Giroux proposed a protest against the proposition in opposing every motion that was adopted.

The report of the Fire Department relative to the expense of tenders for electric light and gas, and citizens is well received.

THE PRIVATE CABSTANDS.

Ald. Gallery entered a protest against the decision which has recently been arrived at to abolish the private kiosks that have for so long occupied a position on certain cabstands.

Ald. Lariviere, chairman of the Road Committee, said the action in question had been decided on after due consideration and after hearing the representations of all parties interested.

FLETCHER'S FIELD IMPROVEMENT.

The Civic Improvement Section of the Province of Quebec Architects' Association wrote in favor of improving Fletcher's Field, both as regards its appearance and as a place of recreation and amusement.

The letter was filed for reference. A communication was received from the Numismatic Society, asking the Mayor and City Council to take up the question of celebrating the tercentenary

of Montreal as a trading port, in accordance with suggestions made in the resolution of the society, as published in the newspapers last Monday.

A BAKER'S PROTEST.

A notarial protest was forwarded on behalf of city bakers, objecting to the passing of a by-law which Ald. M. Martin hopes to introduce to restrict the weight and variety of loaves of bread manufactured in the city.

FORTY YEARS IN THE PULPIT

THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON DIED AFTER LONG TERM IN THE MINISTRY.

A veteran Presbyterian minister passed away this week by the death within a few days of the 55th birthday, of the Rev. John Anderson, who for 24 years was minister of Knox Church, Tiverton, from which he retired owing to advancing years, in 1894.



Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Mrs. Anderson predeceased her husband in 1905, but the rest of the family were present during his last illness. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Presbytery of Bruce.

A FEW SAMPLES OF MOVING DAY INCIDENTS.

There is one day in the year when Montreal is a city of sad-eyed, grumpy fatalists. That day is May the first.

Yesterday the usual thing happened. All through April there had been many balmy days, with clear blue skies, and bright sunshine, and all through April people whose rest was disturbed by thoughts of moving day had been hoping against hope that this kind of weather would last over the first day in May.

Some people thought to escape the grisly fatalism of May-day by arranging to get their flitting the evening before. But fate got wind of their little scheme, and sent the rain in torrents the moment the piano and the bedding were in the streets on the way to the new habitation.

Such scenes of misery as this were numerous on Thursday night. They were more numerous yesterday. Nearly all day the rain was beating upon the army of house movers and their effects; and the carters, true to their traditions, were adding to the general misery by charging all sorts of fabulous prices.

Then in the pitchy blackness, and pitiless rain, the men climbed the roof and fixed up a pulley to haul the piano up in the front of the house and in at the window.

One woman, for instance, arrived at a house with a wagon-load of effects and announced that she must have possession at once, for herself and four other families to whom she had sub-let rooms.

Fortunately, moving day had its lighter side, but only those who were not moving seemed to see it. There was the spectacle, for instance, of one of our best known pastors, with his clerical hat battered in on his head, his collar reduced to a pulp and his black suit begrimed with dirt, furtively rushing across to another block from time to time with all sorts of domestic appurtenances under his arms.

Then there was an accident on Sherbrooke street. A heavy wagon-load of household goods was being pulled slowly along through the mud by a tired looking horse. The head of the still-distant hat was walking along on the pavement with two babies in his arms.

From the mover's point of view this was tragedy. And yet, when that energetic little household pet started to bury its teeth in its own master's leg, there were nasty, horrid things who laughed!

NOT GUILTY OF PERJURY. Sandwich, Ont., May 1.—Roy McGregor, Aylsworth Calder and Arthur McKee, of Tilbury West, principals in a fight that has been in the courts for two years, were acquitted on a charge of perjury brought against them in connection with a suit in which they were prosecutors at a former court.

A TRAGEDY IN ALBERTA. Lethbridge, May 1.—A horrible crime was committed here this afternoon, when Melia Zagaly, a Serbian miner, shot Mrs. Mike Barceci, an Italian, on the road between the town and the mine. He shot her three times and then cut her throat. He then shot himself three times. The man used to board with the woman and had given her money to keep for him. She refused to give it back when he asked for it on the road. The woman's nine-year-old boy was with her and had the money. The woman had eight children, and her husband works in the mine and is respectable. The murderer was an engineer on a screen engine.

CURIOS POINT OF LAW. Toronto, May 1.—A curious point was raised in a motion made this morning before Mr. Justice Teetzel to quash the local option by-law of Howick township, in the County of Huron. The grounds for the motion are that the former clerk died and the widow continued the duties of the position. She married again, her second husband doing the work and signing all the documents. It is claimed that by her marriage again she had lost her personality and is no longer clerk. Judgment was reserved.

MR. DARGAVEL RENOMINATED. Brockville, Ont., May 1.—John R. Dargavel, the sitting member for Leeds in the Provincial Legislature, was renominated to-day at one of the largest Conservative conventions in the history of the riding.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. The treasurer of the Catholic Sailors' Club acknowledge the receipt of one thousand dollars from Mrs. F. B. McNamee, being the second instalment of the legacy left to the club by the late Mr. F. B. McNamee.

FINED FOR CRUELTY. Emil Corbeil was prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working a horse with large scores, and sentenced by Recorder Dupuis to \$3 fine and costs, or, failing payment, to 15 days imprisonment.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness' ... 12 mos. \$2.00
'Weekly Witness' ... 12 mos. 1.50
'World Wide' ... 12 mos. 1.50
'Northern Messenger' ... 12 mos. .40

CLIPPING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address, worth only ... 'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide' 14.50 \$3.30
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger' 4.40 3.10
'Daily', 'World Wide' and 'Messenger' ... 4.30 3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' 2.50 2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger' 1.40 1.20
'Weekly', 'World Wide' and 'Messenger' ... 2.30 2.20

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness', \$3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness', \$1 extra; 'Northern Messenger', 50c extra; 'World Wide', subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only \$1.50.

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

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

Calendar for MAY 1908. S M T W T F S. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16, 17 18 19 20 21 22 23, 24 25 26 27 28 29 30.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

The idea of having a military pageant at Quebec is, no doubt, a good one, though enormously expensive. It will please and interest our own people, and will be as good as manoeuvres in the way of practice in moving troops and in field and parade movements. It has been suggested that, as representatives from Germany and France will be present, we ought at least to have representatives of the various arms of our services, particularly cavalry and artillery. We should have thought that the presence of these representatives of regular armies would have been the last of incentives to the exhibition of citizen forces with citizen horses. We may be able to exhibit as good human stuff as any country could, but to appear on parade in comparison with men and horses that have for years done nothing else but parade is altogether more than can be expected of us. In such matters we are no more than a new unarmy country doing our best. We cannot well afford to excel in show work.

An Indian, elected a member of the Oklahoma Legislature, brought in a bill, and got it passed, to abolish the wooden figure of a red man used as a sign for tobacco and cigar shops. It seems to have offended his susceptibilities, as the stago Irishman and stage Jew are regarded as insulting by these nationalities. But it will strike most people that the Indians of the new state have few grievances to complain against when they could find nothing worse than a wooden representation of their race, not intended in any kind of scorn. In fact, the posters and bill-boards which advertise tobacco seem to vie with each other in associating the wares they glorify with the most honored names they can find. It has to be admitted that from time immemorial the Indian has been the recognized sign of the tobaccoist, as tobacco was first used by the Indian tribes of America, and that the figure has in many cases been varied by the substitution of figures of other races locally regarded as somewhat outlandish, such as the turbaned Turk. That there was no scorn

intended is shown by the frequent use of the Scotch Highlander, a use that would have been ill brooked if it had been looked upon with umbrage. The objection made in this case would seem to prove, however, that the Indians of Oklahoma have reached a high state of sensitiveness, as notable in its way as that displayed by the white men of the same legislature when last session they passed an act requiring that hotel and boarding house bed sheets must be at least nine feet long. The vagaries of western legislation have occasionally excited the astonishment and mirth of the more conservative east, but those who take note of bills introduced in our own provincial legislature could find attempts at law-making quite as remarkable. On this continent the people have won the right to govern themselves, and, having delegated its exercise to their representatives, there seems to be no limit to its enjoyment. With this particular Oklahoma measure very many will have sympathy. Bedsteads are generally made too short for a man of even average stature to stretch himself on, and bedclothes are of a length that if pulled up round the shoulders forsake the feet. Sheets ought surely to be long enough to be well secured at the feet, and in these days of open-air sleeping to wrap up the head if necessary.

A Chicago inventor asserts that eighteen months hence he will be manufacturing twenty-four carat gold at the rate of a hundred million dollars annually. He need not set up too big a factory, as a very few hundred millions added to the world's supply would render gold not worth manufacturing. No greater calamity could occur to the economics of the world. It would render all money and all securities representing money worth just as little as it cost the mill to grind out what they represented in gold. Everything would become nominally preposterously dear. Nothing would have a value on which anybody could count. No commercial agreement would have any standard. Nobody would be able to sell any goods, knowing that the money to pay for them would be worth less before it could be spent. It would be commercially a cataclysm equal to Noah's deluge. It would plunge all dealings between man and man into absolute chaos. Let us hope the Chicago man will make his fortune by some other than this malign method.

Radio-telephony is the latest scientific marvel. Mr. Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish inventor, has been for some years endeavoring to solve the problem of producing continuous aerial currents of electricity, as the great obstacle to the transmission of speech through space has been the jerky nature of the currents at first utilized for wireless transmission of messages. In the autumn of 1906, Mr. Poulsen was enabled to demonstrate to an audience at the Queen's Hall, London, that he had found the solution of the problem, and, having perfected a system of wireless telegraphy, he turned his attention to applying his principles to the telephone. Since reading his paper at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Poulsen has considerably amplified his theme, and what were then only possibilities are now realities. At the present moment, Mr. Poulsen says that wireless telephony has a real and practical existence. The system is said already to have been used successfully between Copenhagen and Berlin, a distance of two hundred and ninety miles; but the inventor has no immediate intention of trying his system across the Atlantic, its main importance, for the present, being communication over comparatively short distances. In relating the developments in connection with radio-telegraphy, which he said was distinctly a long-distance system, Mr. Poulsen claimed that his new system required the use of only two thousand to five thousand volts to cover the same distance as was covered by ten to fifty thousand volts by the previous system, while his recording apparatus worked at a speed hitherto unknown. A characteristic feature of the system is said to be the simplicity of the devices used for transmitting and receiving messages.

A life on the ocean wave when it is in an iron battle ship seems to be something of a nightmare. One would think it would be undermining to the nerves of brave men to live in the constant presence of instant death. The magazine may explode and send two hundred and forty into eternity, as occurred yesterday to the 'Matsushima.' The boiler may explode, as in the case of the 'Britannia,' on April 28. Or a liner may ram you amidships in a flurry of snow, as occurred to the cruiser 'Gladiator,' on the 25th, sending her to the bottom, or you may be cut in two by a companion vessel in manoeuvres, with the same result as in the case of the 'Gala,' on the 28th, on the North Sea, and in that of the 'Tiger,' on the 3rd, in

the Channel. Or one of your own torpedoed may go mad and turn again and ram you, as occurred to the United States ship 'Florida,' on the thirtieth of March. These are the doings of a month.

Holland is again stirred over the question of succession to the throne should Queen Wilhelmina remain childless. Popular anxiety is the more intense on account of the haunting fear that Germany contemplates the absorption of the Kingdom as part of its scheme of Imperial expansion. Nearly all the great rivers of Germany empty into the sea through the Netherlands, whose seaports and coast line would give her a commanding maritime position, not to mention what she craves as earnestly, a colonial empire only surpassed by that of Great Britain. Germany may cherish this dream, but two treaties recently negotiated confirm the present position of the nations bordering on the North Sea and on the Baltic. On the 23rd of this month an agreement was signed by Russia, Germany, Sweden and Denmark, by which the maintenance of their existing territorial possessions on the Baltic was guaranteed to each of these powers. At the same time a treaty was ratified at Berlin by Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark and Norway to the same effect as regards the North Sea. This, however, cannot entirely quiet Holland's apprehensions so long as there is no direct heir to the throne of Holland. She might be drawn into the German federation as a constituent state, like Bavaria, should the throne become vacant and the nearest claimant a German. In anticipation of such an occurrence, the project of changing the constitution from that of a kingdom to a republic is being in a vague way discussed. Meantime the Hollanders are hopefully praying that their Queen will solve the difficulty by presenting them with an heir to the throne. The sympathies of Great Britain and France are entirely with them.

A Toronto contemporary, the 'Telegram,' concludes that Canadians, in the matter of fidelity to political prejudice or principle, are inferior to the voters who turned the Right Honorable Winston Churchill out of the seat for North-west Manchester. It assumes that a Canadian constituency would average far higher in worldly circumstances, and that is probably the case, and that yet a Canadian constituency would never poll a majority of 428 at a by-election against a cabinet minister who, as a private member, had been chosen by over twelve hundred majority at a general election. These are the premises upon which is based the conclusion that the collective greed which, in view of possible government favors, urges a community to vote for a cabinet minister is as corrupt as the personal greed which urges an individual to vote so as to secure a five-dollar bill for himself. However little or much one may admire the voters of Manchester and the instability of their opinions, there is this to be said for elections in England, that no candidate could ask for the favor of a constituency on the grounds that in return the government would build a new wharf, a new post-office, a new customs house, or what not for it; neither could the influence of 'big men' be sought on promises that government jobs would be found for themselves or their friends. No, Great Britain is not boodle-ridden as we are, and a government candidate over there who should make such promises as our candidates do as a matter of course would be hissed out of public life. It is high time we turned over a new leaf, as in many respects we have no better public morals than prevailed in England during the regime of Sir Robert Walpole, and in the days of that typically corrupt borough, Old Sarum. But if Great Britain is not boodle-ridden she would seem to be beer-ridden. We find that the newspapers on both sides of politics regard the Manchester victory as simply a second Peckham, a victory for the public house, and the glorification that followed as something of a farce. In all the cartoons referring to the contest Bung holds the leading place.

OUR DEFENCES.

Sir Frederick Borden was declared, in an assembly of military men, to be the best Minister of Militia Canada has ever had. The speaker, Col. Buchan, was no doubt inspired to this remark by the broad and statesmanlike plans enunciated by the minister for the defence of Canada, and regarding her rightful contribution to the defence of the Empire. Not only in largeness of view, but in far-reaching wisdom as to method, Sir Frederick has had no predecessor. He does not propose that Canada maintain an army. What he wants is that all Canadians shall be material for an army in time of need. He would no doubt like, as we all would, that our country and the Empire should be able to count with certitude

on perpetual peace. But as such a faith has no warrant in history, the question is how best to be prepared for danger with the least derangement of our peaceful conditions. To do this Sir Frederick proposes to introduce athletics into the schools in the shape of physical training for all children, such as will set them up for life. During the years of childhood he would give this training to both boys and girls in all schools. After the age of thirteen he would, in the case of the boys, give such elementary military training as would prepare them during life to fall into rank when necessary and at the best age for such training, he would add rifle practice. This we submit, and have long urged, would be the most patriotic use to which military appropriations could possibly be put, as everything done would be pure gain to the nation, war or no war. If the plan were rightly carried out, every child would be the better in health and carriage throughout life for the physical education that would thus be afforded. It will be a great pity if our unfortunate provincial jealousies should stand in the way of such a national contribution to our national well-being. It will be urged that this partial militarization of our educational system would be the introduction of militarism into our country, and would incite our lads to soldiering. The first of these views is a mistake. Militarism is the dominance of a distinct military caste. This is the reverse of that. It makes no class interest in favor of war, but a universal home interest against it. The other fear is better grounded, but as long as soldiering is liable to be needed it is well that the whole nation should take home the responsibility of it. Sir Frederick would, of course, not stop at school training. He does not propose to do away with our present volunteer militia system, or with the small standing garrisons which we now maintain, and he sees the absolute need, if we are to have defences at all, of a thoroughly trained army service corps and a thoroughly educated staff of officers. 'You can improvise an army of a hundred thousand in thirty days, but who would think of educating a staff of officers in that time?'

SCIENCE AND FARMING.

Among the factors which make for agricultural depopulation here in the east, the next in importance to the lure of the west, if quality rather than numbers may be considered, is that of the lure of the professions. It is now more than a quarter of a century since Goldwin Smith eloquently appealed to the youths of Ontario on this subject, and at that time the overcrowded professions were chiefly law and medicine. Since then there has been an immense development in Canada of professional applied science. The lure of engineering in all its branches, and more particularly the mining and the electrical, has been very great for young men of ability; and up to the present the openings for science graduates in general have seemed to be most abundant. The force of attraction towards scientific study is unquestionably strong. The modern methods of instruction in the universities, with their splendid equipments for experiments and research, must naturally more and more determine a considerable proportion of the intellectually inclined to applied science. It is just here, indeed, that the true hope for agriculture emerges. It also is a branch of applied science, and calls for fundamental training in scientific method and knowledge as much as engineering. To put the substantial question boldly at once we will say that the farmer's son who takes the full course at such an institution as Macdonald College, with the view of making farming his life work, should become as familiar with the uses of the chemical test tube and with the nature of bacteria, as his brother who is practising as a physician. Unfortunately, the recognition of farming as a scientific occupation is more or less retarded by the too general idea that escape from farming is escape from drudgery. As a matter of fact, drudgery, in the simple sense of hard work, is quite common in the world, and the out-door is the healthiest form of it. Drudgery the work of farming must always be, of course, whenever and wherever the resources of knowledge, intelligence and judgment are deficient or unemployed. When the brain is invoked as a partner in the task, the chances for success in farming are greatly multiplied, and they are good to-day in eastern Canada.

The possibilities of the Eastern Townships in this respect we have frequently referred to, but there, if anywhere, the future depends upon scientific method. A concrete example of interest at the present moment may be cited. The average production of milk per cow in the Townships is thirty-five dollars a year at the creamery or the cheese factory. Recently, attention has been paid here and there to the principle of testing, with most satisfactory results; and in several instances, we learn that the average production in a dairy herd has been increased to sixty and even seventy dollars per head. The weeding out of unprofitable animals is, indeed, practically impossible without methodical testing. In the Townships also, as in New England, there is large room to-day for the application of scientific knowledge and method in the restoration of exhausted soils. For thirty years and more it has been acknowledged that a large portion of our province does not produce anything like what it might produce if properly worked. No part of the continent is better-suited naturally for the production of butter, and none is better calculated to maintain a high standard of quality in that article, but the total production is still very far below the possible amount. The first beginnings, it may be said, have yet to be made in intensive farming. In making twenty-five acres of rightly cultivated land afford the returns of one hundred acres as ordinarily cultivated 'some work of noble note may yet be done.' The true missionaries of agricultural progress in any community are those who actually double the number of grass blades. That scientific knowledge and scientific method applied to farming enormously increase production has been abundantly proved the world over. The need of the hour is simply intelligent recruits for the work.

Few careers, if any, really afford a better prospect, even from the money point of view, for intelligent youths of the farm than that of scientific agriculture. Intellectually, it is really of wider scope and more permanent interest than many of the specialized followings in the industrial and professional world. In half a century great progress has been made in agricultural science, but many problems still await solution, and they will be solved by individual and co-operative experiments. The discovery within recent years, after long research, that the free nitrogen of the atmosphere can be fixed by means of special bacteria applied to the soil by plants of the pea family is an example of the possibilities in this direction, coming as it did when the nitrate beds of the world were being exhausted. Still more interesting is the field opened up by the production of new fruits and grains by means of cross-fertilization, with its important practical bearings for this country with its varied climatic conditions. The success of the poultry department of Macdonald College in getting hens to lay all winter by simply exposing them to the open air is one of those surprises which must contribute largely to the wealth of our province. The outlook, indeed, for the young man who recognizes that farming is an intellectual occupation as well as a healthy and profitable one, and who understands that the best possible general education as well as sound training in the sciences connected with agriculture are of the highest importance, was never better than it is to-day; and sooner or later the allurements of science must determine a strong movement to the many neglected opportunities of the east.

Mr. Roosevelt finds a grim tragedy in the time that has gone by when the people or peoples can be oppressed who are stronger without effective protest from the interests. He is of no more unnerfed being who was the time is out of joint. That ever I was born to see. On the contrary, he only give me my biggest see that no bullying is parently wants not to President Nord Aves stop killing your country which he is already to do and which under the Monroe assumption his obvious duty to say to the Belgians, 'You slave and main the Russia and Japan. You and restore the integrity of the Czar, 'You must not send them in millions of States; to the Sultan massacre Armenian men, and so forth. The sense of the United States test which made the of the powers to produce a failure. That country grievance, as the married were hers and her own behalf. But it was just when the was taking measures of Turkey to put the sacrifice of the Armenians Cleveland hurled the ed States into the threat of war against industrial and professional world. In half a century great progress has been made in agricultural science, but many problems still await solution, and they will be solved by individual and co-operative experiments. The discovery within recent years, after long research, that the free nitrogen of the atmosphere can be fixed by means of special bacteria applied to the soil by plants of the pea family is an example of the possibilities in this direction, coming as it did when the nitrate beds of the world were being exhausted. Still more interesting is the field opened up by the production of new fruits and grains by means of cross-fertilization, with its important practical bearings for this country with its varied climatic conditions. The success of the poultry department of Macdonald College in getting hens to lay all winter by simply exposing them to the open air is one of those surprises which must contribute largely to the wealth of our province. The outlook, indeed, for the young man who recognizes that farming is an intellectual occupation as well as a healthy and profitable one, and who understands that the best possible general education as well as sound training in the sciences connected with agriculture are of the highest importance, was never better than it is to-day; and sooner or later the allurements of science must determine a strong movement to the many neglected opportunities of the east.

A WORLD'S POLICE.

A curious feature of congressional politics at present is that President Roosevelt find the strongest supporters of his recommendations among the Democrats, and his most determined opponents among the Republicans. In a recent message Mr. Roosevelt insisted on the construction of four battleships, but both Houses, by an overwhelming vote, decided that only two should be constructed. An indication of the position the President thinks the United States should assume in world politics is contained in his message. In addition to the old argument in favor of preparation for possible contingencies, he refers to the difficulties the United States encounters in dealing with appeals for protection from oppressed peoples. He reminded Congress that appeals are continually made to the State Department to interfere on behalf of peoples and nationalities who complain that they are suffering from oppression; now Jews in one country, now Christians in another, now black men said to be oppressed by white men in Africa, Armenians, Koreans, Finns, Poles, representatives of all appeal at times to the United States Government to interfere on their behalf. While refraining from discussing the merits of these appeals, Mr. Roosevelt observed that in certain cases the most appalling loss of life is shown to have occurred accompanied with frightful cruelty. Which side in these horrors was right or wrong he was not called upon to decide, but he observed that it is a probably conserva-

tive statement to say that last twelve years, as far as war, massacres and butchery occurred in which more lives of men and children have been any single great war and the Napoleonic struggles.

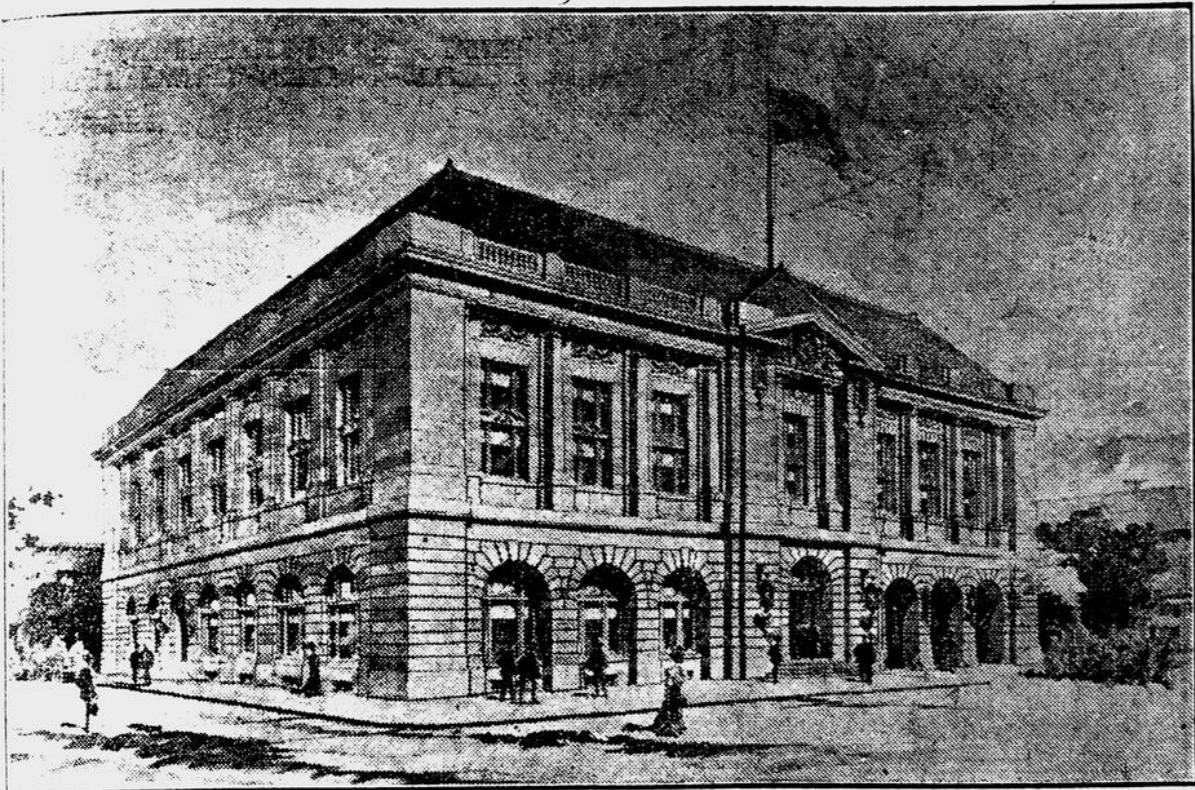
Mr. Roosevelt finds a grim tragedy in the time that has gone by when the people or peoples can be oppressed who are stronger without effective protest from the interests. He is of no more unnerfed being who was the time is out of joint. That ever I was born to see. On the contrary, he only give me my biggest see that no bullying is parently wants not to President Nord Aves stop killing your country which he is already to do and which under the Monroe assumption his obvious duty to say to the Belgians, 'You slave and main the Russia and Japan. You and restore the integrity of the Czar, 'You must not send them in millions of States; to the Sultan massacre Armenian men, and so forth. The sense of the United States test which made the of the powers to produce a failure. That country grievance, as the married were hers and her own behalf. But it was just when the was taking measures of Turkey to put the sacrifice of the Armenians Cleveland hurled the ed States into the threat of war against industrial and professional world. In half a century great progress has been made in agricultural science, but many problems still await solution, and they will be solved by individual and co-operative experiments. The discovery within recent years, after long research, that the free nitrogen of the atmosphere can be fixed by means of special bacteria applied to the soil by plants of the pea family is an example of the possibilities in this direction, coming as it did when the nitrate beds of the world were being exhausted. Still more interesting is the field opened up by the production of new fruits and grains by means of cross-fertilization, with its important practical bearings for this country with its varied climatic conditions. The success of the poultry department of Macdonald College in getting hens to lay all winter by simply exposing them to the open air is one of those surprises which must contribute largely to the wealth of our province. The outlook, indeed, for the young man who recognizes that farming is an intellectual occupation as well as a healthy and profitable one, and who understands that the best possible general education as well as sound training in the sciences connected with agriculture are of the highest importance, was never better than it is to-day; and sooner or later the allurements of science must determine a strong movement to the many neglected opportunities of the east.

Great Britain has a long intervened on behalf of Jews. When the Duke of Saxe-Waldensian sent the were Protestants in Cromwell sent word that and it stopped. Lord down the doctrine that was injuring its honor by oppressing its subjects held accountable by the ed. The late John H. States Secretary of State with Russia for her treatment of Jews. Still later war against Spain on behalf of all the powers intervened in the matter of affairs in Morocco. states could be out of the vague presentation of Mr. Roosevelt is a political policy. So far as the by the press in the only force to exist in tyrannical governments and weak nationalities. It would perhaps, when the matter is inferior policing, not in self-interest but in those of common humanity at least two powers should measures to be taken, and tribute to their enforcement means the temptation to disemend and aggression. beneficence would be in the United States and Russia in the task and only the mended itself to be. Be it more clearly defined, of conflicting sovereign universal law binding the right of interference if oppressed will be asked no government will be an outlaw among the enemy of humanity. What arrives the millennium.

INVOCATION TO SUMMER.

Come, Summer, come, delay: We do thee honor with a We prize thee more, we worth: We hold thee dearer in Come, Summer, dawn Find sparkling dewdrops Hush all before thy Ard hallow the land soon. Come, Summer, Come, Summer, grasses long: Make all the grove The pasture carpet And thickly roof the Come, Summer, Come, Summer, breath Make consummation Complete the work Spring: Life more abundantly Come, Summer, W. M. N. A.

VERDUN'S NEW TOWN HALL, FIRE AND POLICE STATION.



The new town of Verdun, which has a population of 6,500 people is to have a town hall which, besides municipal offices, will provide accommodation for the accessories of the fire and police departments, which will be under one head. The site of the proposed structure is at the corner of Church and Evelyn streets, with a frontage of 125 feet on the former, and 125 feet on the latter.

The authorities, after purchasing the site, had formed some idea of the building, which they wanted completed in a few months. The plans drawn and submitted by Messrs. Ross & MacFarlane have been accepted, the perspective of which appears above.

The fire station will have ample room for four pieces of apparatus—ladder truck, steamer, hose wagon and the chief's buggy; also a modern stable with ten stalls and two box stalls; a hose tower, etc. The floor above the fire department will be occupied by the firemen's dormitory, for nine men, with recreation room, billiard room, wash rooms, shower bath, two officers' rooms and private toilet.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.

WISCONSIN CORNER. Grace, with the buildings erected thereon, for \$10,000.

The Amherst Park Land Company has sold to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners twenty-eight lots front-

ing on Amherst street, near Boyer street, for the sum of \$8,000. The emplacement has a total superficial area of 63,750 square feet.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE

- ST. AMBROISE ST.—Area about 100,000 ft., 240 ft. frontage on St. Ambrose street, and 240 ft. frontage on Lachine Canal, direct connection with Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways.
- ST. GABRIEL ST.—Area 11,000 ft., 200 ft. on Richmond street and 75 feet on Basin street, light on all sides.
- ST. BERNARD ST.—Area 8,283 feet, 50 ft. frontage on Dowd st., running through to St. Bernard st.; very central.
- ST. LAWRENCE ST.—Area 10,240 ft., 75 ft. frontage on St. Lawrence and St. Bernard sts., depth 132 ft.; situated near Ontario st., suitable for any kind of manufacturing.
- ST. RICHMOND AVE.—Area 154,967 ft., corner property, having 440 ft. on Deschamps ave. and 550 ft. on Amity st.; very reasonable price.
- ST. GABRIEL WARD—Sites facing on Mullins, Butler and Reading sts., adjoining Grand Trunk Railway tracks, suitable for factory sites.
- ST. JOSEPH ST.—140 acres, suitable for any kind of manufacturing or suburban residential railway facilities.
- ST. DENIS ST.—Area 8,525 ft., 15 x 114 ft., convenient to railways for shipping purposes.
- ST. FERDINAND ST.—Area 6,203 ft., fine lighting, and G.T.R. passes within 100 feet of premises.
- ST. PAUL ST.—Area 585,990 ft., 752 feet frontage on Lachine Canal; direct connection with Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways; excellent site for large factory; moderate price.

The Cradock Simpson Co.
205 St. James Street.

HOUSES
FIRST MAY POSSESSION,
FOR SALE.

Belmont Place, 7 rooms ... \$4,500
St. George st., 11 rooms ... 8,500
Make offer.

St. Charles above Sherbrooke, 5 rooms, New ... 8,500

INVESTMENTS

St. Charles street, Westmount, ... \$450
St. Charles, 2 flats ... 4,500
St. Charles, 2 flats ... 8,200

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James St.

VILLA LOT
FOR SALE,

ST. ANTOINE AVENUE, Just above St. Antoine Road, 50 ft. frontage, 40c per foot.

GILVIE & CO., Inc.
1111 St. Jacques Street.
Phone 3113.

TO LET, ELGIN AVENUE.
Lower and centre flat, Nos. 251 and 251A.
Rents \$25 and \$28.50 respectively.

TO LET ROCKWOOD COTTAGE
Handsomely Furnished
Summer Residence.

Situated on a beautiful slope leading to Brome Lake, a charming situation, extensive grounds, part orchard, pure spring water from Bolton Pass; an ideal beach for bathing, perfectly safe for children. 7 family and guest chambers, 2 extra rooms for maids; large dining-room; sitting-room with open hearth; verandah on 3 sides of house; ice-house full of pure ice; hot and cold water, bath and w.c.; good drainage. Distance, 2 1/2 hours from Montreal. Rent, \$300 from 1st May to November.

For Sale at Little Metis

The best site at this lovely summer resort, half acre front by one and a half acres in depth to the River St. Lawrence, bounded on the north-east and south-west by the MacNider and Tuggey properties respectively.

A. W. D. HOWELL.
212 St. James Street.

FOR SALE

- STONE COTTAGE**
An attractive 2 1/2 story cottage, with bay window. Finished basement, five bed-rooms, large drawing room and library. Side lights, etc. Price \$9,250.
- INVESTMENT—\$17,000**
A stone front property, comprising six up-to-date flats, specially built as a permanent investment. Each flat 28 feet wide, and containing open plumbing, electric light, etc. All well rented. A splendid opportunity for a safe investment.
- COTTAGE \$6,000**
On Upper Cadieux street, a solid brick cottage, with lot fronting on City Hall ave. Rear portion could be built upon. This property would be sold or exchanged.
- TWO-STORY HOUSE**
A well situated stone and brick cottage, containing five bedrooms, parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen. Hot water furnace, electric light, open plumbing, etc. Price under \$7,000. Ask for permit.
- SMALL FACTORY LOT**
On Duke street, near the Haymarket, a vacant lot having a frontage of 33 feet by a depth of 98 feet. Sold to close an estate.
- CORNER LOT**
A splendid built lot on Park avenue, near Mount Royal avenue, 100 feet by 101. Good location for renting or selling. Price moderate.
- HOUSE AND STABLE**
On St. Antoine street West, a solidly-built stone front house, containing twelve rooms, heated by furnace, two stall stable in rear. Price \$6,500.
- FOUR-STONE HOUSES**
On Greene avenue, above Western ave., four good self-contained houses, without basements, 10 rooms each. Well rented. Will be sold separately or en bloc. These houses could be altered to good advantage. Prices and particulars sent on request.
- ST. DENIS STREET**
A valuable piece of land with old buildings adjoining corner of St. Catherine st., 42 x 87. Tenants for large or small stores are available at once for this property, and investors should investigate.

PUTNAM & McLORRY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg.
Telephone MAIN 3290.

MAY BUILD NEW PENITENTIARY.

According to the 'Western Architect and Builder,' the state commissioners appointed to determine on the advisability of the state selling the present penitentiary buildings in Ohio, and erecting a new penal institution, advise that the present site be sold and a new site purchased in the vicinity of Columbus. It is estimated that the new building will cost about \$2,600,000.

FOR SALE

886 & 888 MANCE ST. ANNEX
2 New Self Contained Houses
Electric Fixtures, Furnace and Cemented Cellars. 8 Rooms.
Rent \$25.00.
Apply 878 Mance St.

Gagnon the houses 272, 274 and 276 Roy street, at the corner of City Hall avenue, for \$8,500.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Plain and Decorative Painting Paperhanging Upholstering

Our work is charged at current rates, and with the advantage of artistic direction.

Castle & Son
568
St. Catherine St. West.

thereon, fronting on Clarke street, for \$6,500.

Mrs. Alex. Prevost has sold to Mrs. Alex. Berlinguet two lots in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, with the buildings erected thereon, for the sum of \$4,500.

Arthur Angrignon has sold to Zenon Trudeau two lots in Hochelaga Ward for the sum of \$3,200.

The Order of St. Sulpice has sold to Adelard Cardinal the south part of two vacant lots in St. Gabriel Ward for \$3,781.50.

Adelard Cardinal has sold to the Pure Ice Company, Limited, three lots in St. Gabriel Ward for the sum of \$3,780.

Leon Gelinhas has sold to Alph. P. Gelinhas half of two lots, with the buildings erected thereon, fronting on St. Andre street, for the sum of \$4,000.

Mrs. F. O. Rinfret has sold to Art.

FRASER'S
High-Grade Groceries Always in Demand.

We specialize in and handle only the highest grade and best quality of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. We do not offer our patrons anything except that which we can guarantee to be perfectly pure and wholesome. QUALITY is always our first consideration, and it should be yours also.

Fresh Farm Eggs—New Laid ONLY 22c DOZEN.

PIN MONEY PICKLES FROM OLD VIRGINIA.
Another fresh shipment just to hand of Mr. Kidd's Famous Virginia 'Pin Money' Pickles. Here is the assortment of Pickles and Mangoes.

Pin Money Mixed Pickles	40c Bottle.
Pin Money Gherkins	40c Bottle.
Pin Money Cucumbers	40c Bottle.
Pin Money Bur Cucumbers	40c Bottle.
Pin Money Melon Mangoes	40c Bottle.
Pin Money Cucumber Mangoes	50c Bottle.

GERMAN MUSTARD (Wein Senf).
Real German Mustard, and one of the finest brands known.
Small Pots, only 15c Each.
Large Pots, only 25c Each.
TRY SOME TO-DAY.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES
LARGE BOTTLES, 35c EACH
We have something very choice to offer in Spanish Queen Olives at a very reasonable price—35c per large bottle.

"Y. C." SALAD DRESSING
This is the season of the year to sell Salad Dressing, and we are ready for the demand with a full supply of the famous 'Yacht Club' Brand. We offer:
Y.C. Salad Dressing ... 40c Each.
Small Bottles ... 30c Each. Large Bottles ... 50c Each.

PIMENTOS MORRONES
(SPANISH SWEET PEPPERS.)
Just arrived from Spain, another fresh lot of Pimentos Morrones, in tins, 25c tin, \$2.75 dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1858.
FRASER'S BUILDING, 207, 209 & 211 St. James St. MONTREAL.

ALL THE FLAT IRONS
Used in the Fancy Ironing Department, where Ladies' garments are ironed at

THE TOILET LAUNDRY
"the laundry that knows how," are heated by electricity. There are no gas fumes to permeate the garment and render its presence objectionable. Still another reason why our work in this line is so superior.

425 RICHMOND STREET,
Phone Up 3480.

MUSICAL MATTERS.
WHEN CARUSO WAS HISSED

Discouraging experiences at the outset are the lot of most great artists, and Caruso, the famous tenor, who is going to sing in the Arena on May 18, was no exception. It is only twelve years ago since he first made up his mind he could sing. He tried it in a little town near Naples, where he was born, and he found the audience did not hold the same opinion of his abilities as he did. He actually went round to the stage door to hiss some more. He must have improved rapidly after that, for a few months later an impresario carried him off to Russia. About that time Grau came across him and refused to pay \$700 a month for the voice which soon became the most valuable in the world. When Grau decided later that he really did want Caruso, the price had risen to \$1,400 a night.

The Eclipse Individual File

For binding loose sheets in such a way as to be readily accessible. All standard sizes.

LIGHT, CHEAP, DURABLE.



CARUSO IN FAUST.

MISS MYLOTT'S RECITAL.

Miss Eva Mylott, the Australian contralto, who has been spending several weeks in Montreal, gave her farewell concert in St. James Methodist Church, on Thursday. The weather was not favorable to the attendance of a very large audience, but still there was a fair turnout, and those who were present enjoyed a rare treat. Miss Mylott was in fine voice, and her selections were such as to give her a splendid opportunity to test its superior qualities. The audience was most enthusiastic, but their feelings had to be suppressed owing to the request, both verbal and printed, that there should be no applause. Miss Mylott has been singing in St. James Church on Sundays for the past month, and her services have been highly appreciated by the large congregations that have been privileged to hear her. On Thursday evening she was ably supported by Mme. Froehlich, piano soloist;

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Printers
115-117 Notre Dame street, W. Montreal.

FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE
10 and 12 Bleur Street

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

Prof. Dubois, cellist, and Mr. Small, organist, who was the accompanist.

A MUSICAL REUNION.

After a successful season at The Hague, Mr. Edmund Burke will appear in recital in the Lyric Hall, Montreal, on May 12, when the programme will be lent additional attraction by the reappearance of Mr. Emile Taranto, the violin virtuoso, with Mr. Frederick H.



MR. EDMUND BURKE.

Blair as accompanist. Mr. Taranto, who charmed his audience on Thursday evening last, resided for some time in Paris, and he and Mr. Burke appeared at different times on the same programme while there, so that their appearance on the platform together here is in the nature of a musical reunion.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Doukhobor Problem—Responsibility Lies Between Authorities of Ontario and Saskatchewan—Turtle Mountain Reserve—A Question of Fire Extinguishers.

Ottawa, May 2.—Several matters of interest engaged the attention of the House of Commons on Friday afternoon and the evening was spent on the lion. Mr. Pugsley's votes for public works expenditure, some headway being made. The particular sums voted were for various public buildings in Ontario.

The Doukhobor problem afforded the most interesting discussion of the day, with special reference to the antics of the colony recently shipped from Fort William to Yorkton. The matter was brought up by Mr. R. S. Lake, Conservative, Qu'Appelle, who, on motion to go into supply, told the story of the pilgrimage made by these people last summer which culminated in their arrival in Fort William in the late autumn. He then touched lightly on the acts of indecency of which they were guilty while in that city and which led to the arrest and imprisonment of nineteen members of the party, who, however, had been released by the Department of Justice after the lapse of ten days.

Mr. Aylesworth had said in reply to a question put in the House that these Doukhobors came from Saskatchewan but they have been sent to Yorkton. They had, he said, been allowed to step out of jail defiant and triumphant because they had successfully evaded the laws of the country.

Mr. Lake said he had inquired in the House if the Federal Government would accept the responsibility for the good behavior of these people in Saskatchewan and the Premier had replied in the negative. He must protest against this. It was not fair that the province should be burdened with criminals whom the Minister of Justice took it upon himself to release.

The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth replied the Department of Justice could recognize no responsibility whatever in the matter, apart from that arising out of the granting by the Department of the request for the release of the prisoners from the jail at Fort William. Under the circumstances, he believed, their release was proper. It was at the direct request of the Attorney-General of Ontario, the province in which the offences against the law had been committed. In his twenty-three months' experience as Minister of Justice he had on many occasions received recommendations from Attorney-Generals of various provinces for the release of prisoners, and he could not recall one occasion of which such a recommendation had been ignored. The offence for which the Doukhobors had been imprisoned was one against morals and social order. Such offences were dealt with by the provincial authorities. The recommendation for release was supported by two of the prison officials of the province who came to Ottawa to see the Department of Justice. The object of their visit was to point out that if the nineteen persons in jail were released the whole colony at Fort William would consent to return to the place from which they came.

Mr. R. L. Borden said that, in view of the acts committed by the Doukhobors after their arrival in Ontario, it was natural that the people of that province should desire to be rid of them. But when it came to the point of taking action the utmost care should have been exercised in dealing with the matter. If the Doukhobors are in their right mind they have a perfect right to settle in Ontario if they want to do so. If they continue to be bandied about from one province to another, till complications occur, a curious condition of affairs will arise. Supported to jail in Saskatchewan, would the Department of Justice allow them to be pardoned in order that they might be shipped to British Columbia? It would appear that these particular Doukhobors are fit inmates either for a prison or an asylum, and the Federal Government should co-operate with some province and see that public decency is not further violated.

The Hon. Frank Oliver said that the Department of the Interior has wide responsibilities already in bringing people to Canada, and it should not have the additional care of being responsible for them after they have settled in the country, and cease to be immigrants. There is a division of responsibility between departments and governments, and nothing will be gained by an invasion of one another's field of jurisdiction. Under immigration laws it is possible to deport immigrants within two years for offences against the laws of the country, but the Doukhobors have been in Canada for from seven to nine years. He believed that as a class there was not another eight thousand persons in Canada who had come so little into conflict with the authorities. They had a perfect right to change their place of abode if they desired to do so. Although this particular party had been in Fort William all winter, the local authorities did not take cognizance of their improper actions till the spring. The appeal to the Department of Justice for the release of offenders was no doubt due to the fact that the Ontario authorities desired to be relieved of the necessity of enforcing the laws of the province.

Continuing Mr. Oliver said that if the Doukhobors returned to Saskatchewan of their own accord they had a right to do so. If they went back owing to misrepresentation, or because they were kidnapped, then a criminal charge can, and probably will, be preferred against the guilty parties. The Dominion Government, however, should not be called upon to exercise an authority which it does not possess. It would not be sound public policy for the federal government to attempt to exercise its authority at the present juncture.

The discussion was closed by Dr. Roche, of Marquette, who said that a great change had taken place in the attitude of the Minister of the Interior towards the Doukhobors. Mr. Oliver,

in the Edmonton 'Bulletin,' before he became a minister, had severely criticized the government for bringing these people to Canada.

TIMBER RESERVES.

Dr. Shaffner brought before the House the question of the timber reserves at Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, and asked the Minister of the Interior what was being done regarding this reserve, which, he said, was absolutely neglected. The overseer of this reserve, he said, spends his time looking after votes for the Liberal party instead of looking after the reserve.

Mr. Oliver replied that the Turtle Mountain Reserve had been a reserve for years, and that the government was carrying out a former act of parliament to the best of their ability. It was an ideal forest reserve, in his opinion, and they should make every effort to develop it. He knew nothing of the overseer taking part in politics, and the question would be investigated.

QUESTION OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Mr. George Taylor, Conservative whip, brought up the question of the purchase by the Public Works Department of fire extinguishers from Mr. Patton, of Montreal, and from Messrs. Patton & Crowe, of Ottawa. Mr. Crowe, he said, was in reality Mr. A. Grant, an Ottawa lawyer. The order had been obtained by Mr. Auguste Lemieux, a brother of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Grant had paid Mr. Lemieux by cheque between six and seven hundred dollars commission. These cheques disappeared from Mr. Grant's safe and came into possession of Senator Belcourt, who had them photographed and sent to the Premier. The result was that Mr. Lemieux, who wanted the nomination as Liberal candidate in Ottawa at the by-election in the autumn of 1907, had to drop out of the running.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley wanted to know what evidence Mr. Taylor had of the truth of his statement.

Mr. Taylor replied that he was satisfied with his source of information, but declined to further enlighten the minister. Mr. Taylor said he had been told that the Hon. A. G. Blair finally acquiesced in the G. T. P. affair because the Premier had in his possession cheques for money which had been paid to Mr. Blair by contractors.

Sir Wilfrid—There is not a word of truth in that statement.

Mr. Taylor—I am glad to hear it, but the fact remains that cheques shut Mr. Blair up.

Mr. Pugsley said that there might have been a limited number of these extinguishers purchased by the department. His information, however, was incomplete, and he would bring down the papers.

MARINE INQUIRY

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO MR. G. H. WATSON, K.C.

Ottawa, May 1.—The following letter of instruction, dated April 18, from the Minister of Justice to Mr. G. H. Watson, K.C., of Toronto, was presented to the House to-day.

Referring to our interview yesterday, I have your telegram to-day and am very pleased that you see your way to taking charge of the investigation before Judge Cassels.

Your work will, of course, be with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as the investigation is departmental, and the commissioner is acting under appointment from the minister presiding over that department.

But I may say to you in a general way that what is expected of you is that you prosecute a thorough inquiry into all the matters covered by the order-in-council authorizing Judge Cassels's appointment.

You will be responsible for bringing before the commissioner all such evidence as may be requested to make the inquiry thorough, and enable the commissioner to make a complete report.

I understand that Mr. Perron, K.C., is to act as your assistant in the conduct of the investigation.

THE HODGINS CHARGES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY WILL MEET ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Ottawa, May 2.—The special committee of the House of Commons to investigate the charges made by Major Hodgins in connection with the alleged fraud in the expenditure of public money on the National Transcontinental Railway contracts, will meet on Tuesday next, and Major Hodgins, who has been summoned from Victoria, will be present to give his evidence.

C. P. R. AND ARBITRATION.

Ottawa, May 2.—The Department of Labor has been notified by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that Mr. C. P. Fullerton, the well-known barrister of Winnipeg, has been appointed as its representative on the board of conciliation and arbitration to inquire into the differences between the company and the mechanical branches as to a matter of wages.

ARRESTS AT LISBON

Two Prisoners Charged With Complicity in Death of King and Crown Prince.

Lisbon, May 1.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Dr. Braganca and a grocer of the name of Mendis, president and treasurer respectively of a political society which organized the demonstrations at the graves of Buica and Dacosta, on the charge of complicity in the murders of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis. Their accuser is a shoemaker, who declares that Dr. Braganca bribed him to throw a bomb at the royal carriage. The informer was confronted by Braganca and Mendis, and reiterated his accusations, saying Braganca had offered him \$100. Braganca angrily repudiated the charge, and became so excited that he fell into a fit and was taken to the hospital.

Republicans say the prisoners were trapped by the police. The demonstration was merely identical with those held at the graves of all the society's members. It was no greater than usual, only the government did not allow Buica and Dacosta to be buried at the society's expense. Dacosta was the man the police mistakenly killed, thinking he was one of the actual assassins.

MR. CHURCHILL IN DUNDEE.

Enthusiastic Reception—Insists on Adopting His Own Methods in Handling the Constituency.

London, May 1.—Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, who was lately defeated for re-election to the House in the north-west division of Manchester, was given an enthusiastic ovation when he arrived in Dundee to-day to open his campaign for the vacant seat there. He made his way with difficulty through the cheering crowds from the train to his carriage. In response to the otherwise unappeasable clamor he made a brief speech in the street, after which he was vociferously acclaimed. Subsequently he investigated the Liberal organization, and was astonished to find that the local leaders had for years relied upon the Liberal supremacy in the district, taking everything for granted. He forthwith began hustling the political workers to put energy into the campaign. He insisted upon the adoption of his own methods in handling the constituency. In this he offended some of the fossils of the party, but he is likely to impart some of his own enthusiasm to the majority of the Liberals. Mr. Churchill shrewdly determined first to emphasize his official interest in the city's industries, and he made a tour, not as a partisan, but as President of the Board of Trade, of numerous manufactories, the quays, etc. He was everywhere courteously received.

HONDURAS ON THE WARPATH.

President Vasquez Plans a Revolution.

Panama, May 1.—It is reported that Honduras is concentrating her forces on the Guatemalan frontier. Passengers who have arrived here recently from Guatemala say that a revolution was being planned against the Honduran Government by General Domingo Vasquez, president of Honduras, who is supposed to have the support of Guatemala. This, they say, is the reason why Senator Bustillos, finance minister of Honduras, was sent on a special confidential mission to President Cabrera, of Guatemala, and why Cabrera, instead of treating with Bustillos, practically imprisoned him in Guatemala City.

MAY DAY DOINGS.

Socialists Were Not Allowed to Hold a Demonstration or Parade Last Night.

POLICE ORDERED CROWD TO DISPERSE, AND THEY OBEYED QUIETLY.

Two thousand Socialists who gathered on the Champ de Mars last night to hold a May-Day demonstration, were dispersed by the police just as they were arranging to parade through the streets. The parade was timed to commence at half past seven, and a few minutes before that the Italian band, followed by a crowd of Socialists with red banners flying, entered the Champ de Mars playing the 'Internationale' and the 'Marseillaise.' Almost simultaneously, Chief Constable, accompanied by Constable John Collins, appeared, and informed the demonstrators that the meeting could not be allowed.

Mr. Albert St. Martin, the Socialist marshal, then asked the gathering to disperse quietly, and a force of 150 police arrived from the City Hall, and gradually broke up the crowd. There was no violence, and no disturbance, and no one was arrested.

The Socialist leaders, however, were indignant, for they claimed to have received permission from the Mayor to hold the meeting. They went immediately to the Central Police Station, and Auguste Keenka, a Chicago Socialist who was to have been the principal speaker, and Mr. St. Martin demanded to be placed under arrest in order to make a test case. Chief Campeau, however, only smiled when the suggestion was made.

PARIS

KID GLOVE STORE



Annual Glove SALE

May 11th to 16th inclus.

Our special importations for this coming event will be on view all next week. These gloves which are noted for their fine qualities will be sold at exceptionally low prices, to be announced later. Every pair guaranteed.

464 St. Catherine West. Phone Up 1068

NO BRANCH STORE

The Socialist side of the story was told to a 'Witness' reporter by Mr. St. Martin. 'Three weeks ago,' he said, 'a committee was delegated by the May-Day Conference to interview the Mayor in order to find out whether we could use our rights as citizens and British subjects, and hold a parade and demonstration on May-Day.' The Mayor said it was all right. We could hold our meeting, and would not be disturbed. The committee reported to the May-Day Conference, who made arrangements for the demonstration.

Last week a committee was sent to the civic authorities asking to be handed back our flag and banners which was taken from us last May. In order that we might have the parade this year the order was given to return them to us, on a receipt given by me.

The order was telephoned to Police Station No. 4 in my presence, and they were handed over to a man I sent for them.

The May Day conference then sent a letter to the Mayor informing him of the route to be taken in the parade, and yesterday Inspector Lamouche communicated with me, and ascertained about the route, telling me it would be all right.

At twenty minutes past seven to-night, having seen some articles in the papers stating that the police might not allow us to meet, I went to the police station and wanted to find out whether we would be disturbed. No one would tell me. I tried to see Chief Campeau, and they told me he was on the Champ de Mars. I went there, and was told he was in the office. Then I returned to the office, and asked them if they would kindly tell me if we were to be disturbed. While I was there they were already sending policemen to break up the meeting.

Inspector Leggett then told me his instructions were to clear the Champ de Mars. I asked, 'Will you give me five minutes, before you do so?' and he agreed, so I addressed the gathering, told them to remember that Socialists were law-abiding citizens, and asked them to disperse quietly. They obeyed, and in ten minutes the Champ de Mars was cleared.

Reich, Edwards, Klenka and myself then waited on the chief of police at his office. Klenka asked if there was any law in Canada to prevent Socialists meeting on the Champ de Mars, but he could get no answer. Then he said the only way to get redress was to be arrested and appear before the Recorder's Court, so that a legal decision would have to be given. Both Klenka and myself offered to be arrested, but the chief only smiled.

The indignant Socialists then left, vowing they would send telegrams all over America, and declaring that the treatment they received in Montreal was as bad as it could have been in Russia. 'If the authorities had wanted to have bloodshed,' said Klenka, 'they could not have gone about it in a better way. Only our peaceableness prevented it. They wanted us to resist, and that is why they only sent Chief Campeau and one man at first. If we had gone on speaking, there would have been a baton charge, and blood would have been spilled.'

After trying unsuccessfully to engage a larger hall, the Socialists' committee decided to hold two meetings on Sunday in the Labor Temple.

SQUARE LAKE HOUSE

ST. FAUSTIN STATION.

Trout season NOW OPEN. Splendid fishing, &c. Rates moderate.

For terms and particulars, apply to

W. C. FYFE, St. Faustin Station, P.Q.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Public Building, Knowlton, Que.' will be received at this office until 4:30 p.m. on THURSDAY, May 21, 1925, for the construction of a Public Building at Knowlton, Que.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and on application to the postmaster at Knowlton.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By Order, IRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 25, 1925. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP 'ALSACE'

SEARCHING INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

Kiel, May 2.—A searching investigation is to be made into the explosion of a mine on the German battleship 'Alsace' on Wednesday, whereby two seamen were killed and six others injured. It appears that the launch had been out from the battleship to experiment in the blowing up of obstructions in the water. During the manoeuvres one of the mines on board exploded prematurely, with the above result.

A CHARMING PICTURE.

Such is the tribute of all who have seen it to the cover of the 'Canadian Pictorial' for May. It must be seen to be appreciated. Order a copy at once from your newsdealer or send ten cents direct to the office of publication. (See advertisement on page 22.)



THE TROY WAY
THE RIGHT WAY

That the TROY LAUNDRY should give the *Very Best Service* is but the natural result of the SUPERIOR and EXCLUSIVE means employed in all its departments. In addition to the most modern appliances and experienced help, it has the great advantage of a *Country Location* and a bountiful supply of UNCONTAMINATED WATER. It is worth your while to consider these facts when sending your laundry. The TROY service COSTS NO MORE than inferior work.

TROY LAUNDRY CO. Factory and Offices, Verdun 4 Phones.

The Care of The Eyes, Especially Children's Eyes

It is so important that you should know the first thing to do when you find your eyes are troubled. More eyes are ruined by "Quacks" and "Traveling Opticians" than by any other cause. Specialists than treat the known form of eye trouble. If you are troubled with eye trouble, get the proper class of glasses.

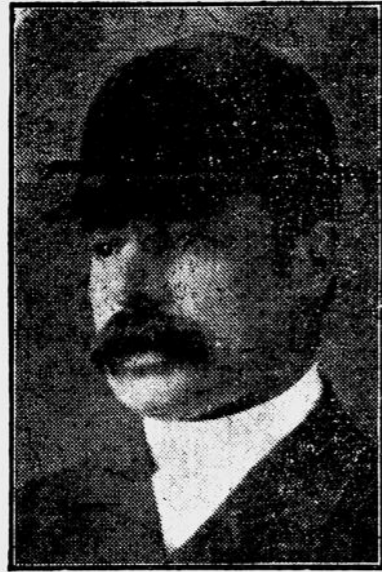
FRANK C. FOX
Refracting Optician
32 McGill College Avenue
Appointments: 10 to 12

WANTED: A WORKING MAN for two positions, first wages and good hours. Apply to Top Street.

RECORD ENTRY FOR HORSE SHOW.

Ninth Annual Fair Which Opens at the Arena on Wednesday Has Nearly 850 Entries.

The ninth annual Montreal Horse Show under the patronage of the Montreal Hunt, will commence at the Arena on Wednesday next, May 6, and will continue until the evening of Saturday, May 9.



DR. CHARLES McEACHRAN, Chairman of the Show Committee.

Last year's total which reached the high figure of 825 is therefore eclipsed by over 200. This in itself speaks volumes for the show.

The following is a complete list of the stewards, committees and judges: Stewards—Sir H. Montagu Allan, chairman, Arch. Allan, Hugh A. Allan, R. A. Allan, A. Baumgarten, Charles Cassils, Colin Campbell, C. E. Delorme, M.F.H., Angus W. Hooper, Maj. Geo. R. Hooper, Alan G. Law, Hartland B. Macdonald, A. D. Martier, Dr. Charles McEachran, W. C. McIntyre, Bartlett McLennan, W. R. Miller, A. E. Ogilvie, M.F.H., Hugh Paton, Ald. H. B. Yates, M.D.

Show Committee—Dr. Charles McEachran, chairman; Sir H. Montagu Allan, Ed. Sheppard, Colin Campbell, A. E. Ogilvie, M.F.H.

Executive—Ed. Sheppard, chairman; W. Northey, sec.-treas.; James Simpson, Geo. W. Gardner, C. M. Cameron.

JUDGES: Hackneys—Dr. Duncan, McEachran. Thoroughbred Clydesdale and Shire stallions and draught horses—The Hon. Robt. Beth Bowmanville, Ont.

Roadsters—Mr. Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N.J.; Mr. James G. Marshall, New York, N.Y.

Four-in-hands, tandems, carriage, harness horses and appointments and ponies in harness—Mr. James G. Marshall, New York, N.Y.; Mr. Louis Haight, West York, N.Y.; Mr. Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N.J.

Saddle horses—Mr. James G. Marshall, New York, N.Y.

Hunters and jumpers—Mr. Frank A. Bonal, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. C. Noron



SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Member of the Show Committee.

Stewart, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Harry W. Smith, Worcester, Mass.

Polo ponies and military classes—Col. F. L. Lessard, C.B., Ottawa, Ont.

Veterinarians—E. Phelps Baill, D.V.S., Rock Island, P.Q.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME. The official programme is as follows: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6. 10 o'clock—Judging four heavy draught horses shown to single lorries.

10.30—Judging two thoroughbred stallions. 10.50—Judging 11 three or four-year-old mares or geldings likely to make harness horses.

10.55—Judging hackney stallions, under four years. 11—Preliminary trial of 11 jumpers entered in Class 62 and only those selected will be allowed to compete at 10.40 a.m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. 2.45—Judging 15 single horses in harness exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, that have not won a first prize at any of the Association's previous shows.

3.15—Judging 7 pairs light draught horses. 3.35—Judging 13 single horses in harness (hadies to drive). 4.00—Judging 27 green hunters (middle-weight). 4.45—Judging 14 combination saddle and harness horses 15 hands 3 inches and under. 5.15—Judging 5 professional coachmen driving through obstacles.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. 8.15—Judging 12 general deliveries. 8.40—Judging 19 high steppers 15 hands 2 inches and under.

9.05—Judging 13 qualified hunters (heavy-weight). 9.20—Judging 10 local horses and runabouts. 9.35—Judging 10 saddle horses (light-weight). 10.15—Judging 13 harness tandems. 10.40—Judging those jumpers previously selected to compete in Class 62.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7. 10.00—Judging three standard-bred roadster stallions. 10.15—Judging four Clydesdale or Shire stallions under four years. 10.30—Judging four hackney stallions four-year-old and upward standing in the Province of Quebec.

10.45—Judging five three-year-old mares or geldings suitable to become saddle horses or hunters. 11.00—Judging four Clydesdale or Shire stallions four-year-old and upward. 11.15—Judging eight brood mares. 11.40—Judging three strings of two polo ponies each.

12.10—Judging seven hackney stallions four-year-old and upward. THURSDAY AFTERNOON. 2.45—Judging 22 single horses in harness exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. 3.25—Judging 16 ladies' saddle horses (hadies to ride). 3.55—Judging four pairs heavy draught horses.

4.10—Judging 12 pairs of horses shown before an appropriate trap for gentlemen's use. 4.40—Judging seven qualified hunters (lightweight). 5.05—Judging 20 single horses in harness not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches that have not won a first prize at any of the Association's previous shows.

THURSDAY EVENING. 8.15—Judging 13 bakers' deliveries. 8.35—Judging 14 roadsters 15 hands 3 inches and over. 8.55—Judging 18 jumpers over three jumps 4 feet 6 inches, 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches. 9.20—Judging 16 pairs of horses in harness over 15 hands 3 inches. 9.45—Judging 14 saddle horses (heavy-weight). 10.15—Judging 18 single horses in har-

ness over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. 10.40—Judging 19 hunters, property of members of the Fox Hunters' Association and Citawa Hunt Club.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8. 10.00—Judging four pony brood mares. 10.20—Judging three long stallions. 10.45—Judging five heavy draught horses. Shown to coal or Scotch cart. 10.50—Judging seven light draught horses. Shown to express or farm wagon. 11.00—Judging twelve green jumpers (light-weight).

11.15—Judging five polo ponies, light-weight. 11.45—Judging ten mares or geldings for the Governor-General's cup. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8. 2.45—Judging twenty-five horses in single harness, 15 hands, 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. 3.15—Judging fifteen ladies' saddle horses. Ladies to ride. 3.40—Judging two roadster pairs. 3.55—Judging time sporting tandems. 4.10—Judging thirteen qualified hunters. Middle-weight. 4.35—Judging eight pairs of horses shown to a Victoria. 5.00—Judging five polo ponies. Heavy weight.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8. 8.15—Judging nine green hunters. Heavy weight. 8.40—Judging eight pairs of horses in harness, 15 hands 2 inches and under. 9.00—Judging twenty saddle horses. Middle-weight. 9.25—Judging thirteen roadsters in harness under 15 hands 3 inches. 9.50—Judging nine officers' mounts.

11.55—Judging ten hunters not eligible to compete in the qualified or green classes. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9. 2.45—Judging six harness tandems. Ladies to drive. 3.10—Judging twenty combination saddle and harness horses over 15 hands 2 inches. 3.40—Judging eleven horses and best appointed runabouts. 4.00—Judging twenty-seven ladies' hunters. Ladies to ride. 4.20—Judging six four in hand teams. 4.55—Judging lightweight hunters for the championship. Judging middleweight hunters for the championship. Judging heavyweight hunters for the championship.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9. 8.15—Judging fifteen troopers' mounts. 8.35—Judging twelve cabmen's turnouts, single. 8.55—Judging saddle horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under, for the championship. 9.10—Judging harness horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under, for the championship. 9.20—Judging saddle horses, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship. 9.35—Judging harness horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship. 9.50—Judging eight hunt teams. 10.20—Judging horses entered for the high jump.

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10.10—Judging nineteen single high steppers in harness, over 15 hands 2 inches. 10.40—Judging twenty-five hunters entered in the Corinthian class. SPECIAL CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9. 10.00—Judging six ponies in harness, under 12 hands. 10.20—Judging five ponies under saddle, 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. 10.35—Judging nine ponies in harness, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch. 10.50—Judging two ponies under saddle, under 12 hands. 11.00—Judging six ponies in harness, 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. 11.15—Judging six ponies under saddle, 12 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch. 11.30—Judging nine pony jumpers.



MR. ED. SHEPPARD, Member of the Show Committee.

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NO GAME YESTERDAY.

Weather Conditions Made it Impossible for Royals and Jersey City to Meet in Scheduled Match.

Jersey City, N.J., May 1.—A surprising drop in temperature to-day, followed in the wake of last night's cyclone, which wrought disaster at the grounds of the Jersey City Club, made it impossible for the first City, planned for this afternoon. The wind storm, accompanied by rain, which swept over the city last night, tore the roof from the entire right wing of the Jersey City's new stand, and tossed it on to the cars tracks in the street. This freak of the elements was followed to-day by a severe hailstorm at noon, and a change of over thirty degrees in temperature, making it dangerous for players, and too uncomfortable for spectators, so the managers wisely deferred the first clash between the Montreal and Jersey City teams until to-morrow.

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS. Baltimore, May 1.—In weather more suited for football than baseball, Baltimore and Toronto struggled through twelve innings before the home team secured the victory. It was probably the finest game of ball ever witnessed under like conditions. R. H. E. Baltimore . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 12 1 Toronto . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1 Batteries—Adkins and Hearn; Mitchell and Pierce. Umpire, Kelley. Attendance, 1,750.

Providence, May 1.—Buffalo bore down on the Grays to-day, winning the first game between them by score of 5 to 2. Milligan was hit six times, and the hits were well scattered, while the Bisons got a few in succession off Prock in the fifth. R. H. E. Buffalo . . . 0 0 0 1 2 0 6 1 1 5 8 3 Providence . . . 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 2 6 4 Batteries—Mulligan and Ryan; Prock and Clarke. Umpire, Stafford. Attendance, 1,200.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE. At Detroit— R. H. E. Detroit . . . 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 x 4 5 0 Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 3 0 Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt; Smith, Altrock and Sullivan. At Philadelphia (Eleven innings) Boston . . . 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 Philadelphia . . . 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 Batteries—Morgan, Glass and Carrigan; Vickers, Schlitzler and Schreck. At Washington— Washington . . . 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 4 New York . . . 0 0 4 1 2 0 1 0 1 9 13 1 Batteries—Keely, Street and Warner; and Newton, Chebro and Kleinow.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Boston—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 7. At New York—New York-Philadelphia game postponed on account of cold weather.

CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION SEVERAL CLUBS ARE ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN THE ANNUAL REGATTA AND RARE COMPETITION IS EXPECTED AT NIGHT MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Ottawa, May 1.—The Carleton Place Canoe Club, which holds the Canadian war canoe championships, will make a strong bid for the annual meet of the Canadian Canoe Association when the yearly gathering of the latter takes place at Montreal to-morrow evening. The Carleton Place Club held the Northern Divisional regatta last year and carried it out with success. Carleton Place is said to have been assured the support of several Montreal and one or two Ottawa clubs. The only objection, a local paddler explained to-night, to giving the meet to Carleton Place would be the location of the town and the course. If Carleton Place would undertake to hold it in Ottawa there would be no objection. Carleton Place, however, claim that their course is ideal. The New Edinburgh and Britannia clubs will also put up a fight for the regatta. Commodore O. K. Gibson, of Ottawa, will preside and the representatives from the Capital will be: W. J. Johnston and A. E. Bradbury, Ottawa; E. E. Stockton and C

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908

LONDON DOCKS.

With Untold Millions.

WAREHOUSES.

London Docks, which, under the name of the House of Commons, have mapped out the first, some of the Port of London...

Another part of this wonderful warehouse system you see the indigo itself—but enough to-day.

A PACIFIC ISLAND TRAGEDY

MUTINY, MURDER AND PIRACY.

Tourists who arrived at Sydney from the South Pacific Islands on March 9 brought a remarkable story of mutiny, murder, and piracy on the high seas...

KEEPING MISSOURI IN ITS BED

VALLEY FARMERS' PLAN TO SAVE THEIR LAND AND CROPS.

There is one part of the Missouri River that resembles the Nile in Egypt, but unlike that river its overflow is not welcomed by the farmers...

BEST FOR WADING.

A subject, which is one of the most vital in connection with the fishing outfit and least likely to be properly understood, is that of footwear.

A COMPLIMENT TO COKE OF NORFOLK.

A characteristic story is told of his later years that serves to show the light in which he regarded his habitual thoroughness.

FETICHISM KILLS THOUSANDS

CRIMES OF WITCH DOCTORS IN DARKEST AFRICA.

The whites in barbarous Africa say that in spite of the evils the white race has inflicted upon the natives, the good they are receiving, especially the protection to life and property which the new governments are giving them, vastly outweighs the evil.

STRAW FOR HATS

HOW THE WHEAT IS PLANTED AND GARNERED—BLEACHING THE STALKS.

Few people know where the straw for making summer hats comes from. A great part of it is grown in Italy.

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ANGLEWORM.

What does science say about ploughing, anyway? She says, in the first place, that Nature runs the biggest plough of all, and that we had better watch her at the trick and see what she is doing and how she does it.

A VISIT TO CARLYLE.

More vivid in my memory now than the matter of the fall is the impression to come from Carlyle's powerful head and face; the hair then dark and thick, without a sign of grizzle, the complexion a strong bilious-ruddy, the eyes deep overhanging and clifflike, the firm mouth and chin then closely shaven.

STRUGGLE WITH A TIGER.

Two students at the State University, Urbana, A. O. Gros and H. A. Ray, last summer tramped over 1,301 miles in northern, central and southern Illinois, identifying and recording all the birds seen on a strip of land 150 feet wide.

THE ROMANS IN SCOTLAND

EXCAVATIONS AT MELROSE.

The fourth of the present series of Rhind lectures was delivered in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, by Mr. James Curle, V. S., F. S. A., Scot. The subject of the series is 'The excavations of the Roman Military Station at Melrose, Melrose,' and the lecturer gave an interesting account of some of the articles which had been found.

HANGING SCAFFOLDS.

With the modern skyscraping office building has come a new form of building scaffold. Instead of constructing the scaffold from below, which is impossible in the cases of buildings ranging from ten to fifty stories, platforms are suspended from the steel girders above.

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Suffered 20 Years "Fruit-atives" Cured in 2 Months.



St. Raphael's, Ont.

For twenty years I suffered from constipation of the bowels, and got no medicine to cure me. I tried every known purgative, medicine known, but I never got better. Sometimes, if I did not get a dose, I would go four or five days without any action of the bowels. At this time I was weak and indigestion constantly.

A friend advised me to try "Fruit-atives" as they had helped her. I began taking "Fruit-atives," and after a month the pains were gone, and the constipation relieved. In two months I was perfectly well, no constipation, and my appetite had lost all that fallow appearance.

— MARY A. McDONELL.

"Fruit-atives" or Fruit Liver Tablets are the only remedy known to science that cures Constipation. They make the liver healthy and cause the bile to flow freely.

"Fruit-atives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets," 50c a box—6 for \$3.00. Sent on receipt of price. The Great Lakes Limited, Ottawa.

ELEPHANTS OF LOMAGUNDI BEASTS THAT ARE BUYING PROPERTY AND KILLING THE PEOPLE.

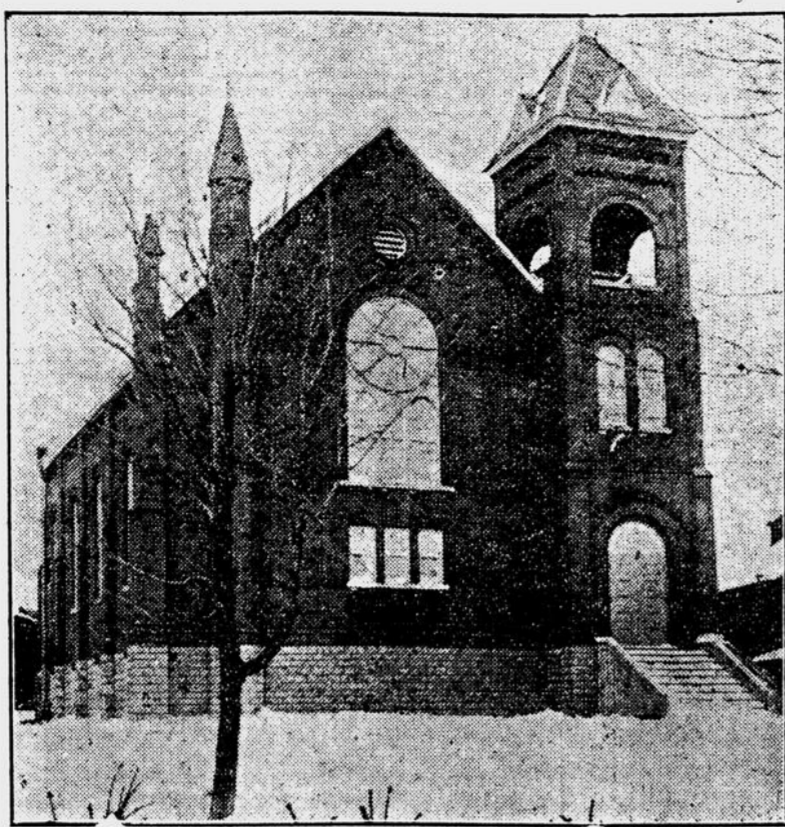
The Rhodesian 'Herald' is a paper which has had occasion to comment on the destructiveness and viciousness of the elephants that ravage that country. A few years ago there was only a small herd of about a dozen, but only Mr. Grantman places their number at over 100.

It has been corroborated by other men, who have placed boys at various parts of the country for the special purpose of ascertaining the numerical strength of the beasts. They go about in small herds of about nine months' age, and are very tame.

They are very tame, and they are not afraid of man, and they are very destructive. They raid the crops, scatter the fires in the bush, and what they do not eat of they destroy in pure wantonness. About three kraals have been destroyed by their frequent visitations. The whole of the Umvoti district extends for a good many miles across their depredations. They are reported up and broken down the hills, and the elephants are the cause of the pest.

Almost every man, woman and child in the district are reported to be afraid of the elephants, and they are reported to be afraid of the elephants, and they are reported to be afraid of the elephants.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ST. GEORGE.



The dedication of the new Presbyterian Church at St. George, Ont., by the Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., of Kingston, recently, marks another milestone in the history of their already historic congregation, which dates back to the year 1832, when services were conducted there by the Rev. Wm. Proudfoot.

In 1834 the congregation was organized by the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, and the first church building was erected at a cost of \$650. In 1836 the Rev. Thos. Christie, of Flamboro, ministered to the flock, and from 1838 to 1860 the Rev. Jas. Ray was pastor. From 1860 to 1885 the Rev. Robt. Hume ministered to the congregation. In 1891 the church just vacated was dedicated. From 1885 to 1896, the Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., was pastor, and from 1896 to 1905, the Rev. D. Y. Ross, M.A., acted in that capacity. The Rev. D. H. Marshall, M.A., was ordained, and inducted on May 25, 1906, and is the present pastor.

St. George's congregation has the distinction of forming the pioneer church of that district, and also of being the first Presbyterian church in Brant county, having been erected before any Presbyterian church in the city of Brantford.

In 1843 there were but three Presbyteries in Canada—one at Toronto, another at Flamboro, and the third at London. St. George belonged to Flamboro.

In those early days ministers had many appointments to attend, and at considerable distance from one another, and the pastor journeyed usually on the back of a good horse. It was on one of these journeys that the Rev. Mr. Ray fell from his horse and was killed in 1852.

learning. The deceased was a reputed Oriental scholar, as well as an authority on Hebrew and the Talmud.

Out of the twenty-nine hooligans, who confessed that they have murdered Jews during the pogrom in Kremenchug, two were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment; the rest were let loose.

The Moscow University announces that it will, under no circumstances, accept Jewish students when the three percent limit is reached.

Moritz Bernfeld, who died the other day at Budapest, bequeathed one million kronen to charitable institutions of various denominations.

The illness of Gabriel Lindo of London, ended fatally. Lindo belonged to a well-known Sephardic family that settled in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The deceased was a conspicuously useful member of the London Jewish community, and was gifted with many lovable qualities, besides being a widely reputed and able barrister.

It has been shown that the condition of the Jews in the smaller towns of Galicia defies description. The Hilfsverein has established many industries, so as to give employment to unemployed, and has distributed thousands of kronen to relieve the suffering of the sick and needy.

The will of Henry Rothschild gives \$1,500 to the Federation of Jewish Charities of New York.

Rabbi Landman's sociological drama, 'The Redemption,' dealing with Jews in Russia, has been produced in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, by the Orpheum Players. Rabbi Landman was formerly minister of Temple Emmanuel El, of Montreal.

The Russian Minister of the Interior ordered that expulsion of Jews from cities outside the Pale, or from villages within the Pale, shall be executed in mild weather only. No Jewish families shall be ordered to leave the city during winter months.

Part of Herbert Spencer's works has been translated into Yiddish. The name of the translator is not stated.

The Patriarch of Nijni Novgorod, Smakov, in a sermon, told the peasants that killing Jews is no crime against God.

The committee formed by the Ministry of the Interior for solving the Jewish problem in Russia has resumed its sittings.

Owing to the crisis now prevailing in North Africa, the Kiev Emigration Association has decided to send no more emigrants there.

The Senate has again notified the Russian governors that Jews must not only not be elected as members of the Zemstvo, but they are also excluded from participating in the election for Zemstvos.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$2,500 for the creation of a scholarship fund at the New York Hebrew Technical School for Girls. The fund provides for the free education of one girl each year in perpetuity.

In many towns and cities in the Pale clubs have been formed for the expressed purpose of assisting the Yiddish literature and the Yiddish drama.

'Russkaya Znamia' is printing, twice a week, a pardon from the Czar for sentenced hooligans, who were found guilty of committing outrages against Jews.

The Rabbi of Berdichev, Gellman, who was accused of being implicated in the assassination of the Czar, or police officer, has been declared innocent, and liberated.

Denying the charge often made that the Jew possesses enormous wealth, and is endowed to an extraordinary degree with the accumulating and hoarding faculty, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, in his lectures on 'The Genesis and Exodus of Prejudice,' said that there was not today on the face of the earth a people, taken as a whole, poorer than the Jews.

The Jewish population of Odessa is given as 170,000, according to the latest census.

The board of directors of the Sanatorium for Hebrew Children, at Rockaway Park, have completed plans for increased accommodations for the coming summer. It is expected that 25,000 children will be given the benefit of the advantages offered by the society.

The Ito has been prohibited in Russia, and its members can no more convene a meeting in the land of the Czar.

A Zadok Kahn Association to assist students, artists and widows has been organized at Paris, France.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association of New York has issued an appeal for five hundred or more members.

It is rumored in London that Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Home Office secretary, may be promoted to occupy the place of Home Secretary under the new administration.

Albert M. Hyamson's 'A History of the Jews of England,' is replete with information regarding the Jews of England and fully illustrated with maps and pictures. It treats of the Jews in England from the earliest times, from which only scattered legends have reached us, to the year 1906.

Louis Lamm, of Berlin, has just issued an anastatic reprint of the rare and valuable pamphlet on the Jews in China, published by C. G. von Murr in 1806. This contains a history of the Jews in

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MOVING TIME

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NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

A series of articles are being printed in the 'Temps,' Paris, written by a Constantinople correspondent, dealing with the Jews in Palestine. The writer states that the number of Jews in Palestine is increasing daily, and the Sultan of Turkey will soon find that they are a valuable asset in his empire. Within ten years, says the correspondent, Palestine will have fully two million Jews. The Jews emigrating to Palestine are not paupers, but agriculturists, professional men and merchants, who go there on account of their attachment to the Holy Land.

Cholera has reached Jerusalem from a country nine days' journey across the Jordan eastward of the Holy City, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease from revisiting Palestine. A five-days' quarantine has been declared on all individuals coming from across the Jordan, and soldiers from the local garrison have been sent to superintend the cordon there. Happily the climate is such as prevents any epidemic from spreading.

The language spoken mostly by the Jewish population of Jaffa is Hebrew. Among the young it is the only tongue heard, and among adults, just as it is in America regarded as a disgrace not to speak English, so it is there with one who does not speak Hebrew. The Poale Zion and laborers in the colonies are very enthusiastic about it, and regard it as an obligation to speak Hebrew always.

The annual audit of the Anglo-Palestine Company in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Hebron and Beirut was undertaken as the British consuls of the respective towns, and everything was found to be correct. In spite of the latter half year a good balance sheet is expected.

Mr. Daniel Aberle, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners for twelve years, has been elected president. He has been a member of the board since it was organized in 1891.

Dr. Barnet A. Elzas, of Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed to the State Historical Commission by the

governor of that state. Doctor Elzas, in spite of the many duties devolving upon him as rabbi, has found time to engage in historical research into local Jewish history, wherein he has been very successful.

Dr. D. L. Barnett has been appointed head of his own department and keeper of the Oriental books of the British Museum.

J. H. Amshewitz, of England, has won the limited competition for the decoration of the Liverpool Town Hall Vestibule with wall paintings to fill the lunettes.

Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, of Montreal, president of the Federation of Zionist Societies in Canada, has severely criticized the utterances of Israel Zangwill, as regards colonization in Palestine. He also said that Canada will not and cannot put aside any special territory to become the exclusive colonizing ground of a separate race, and the idea of establishing a sort of semi-independent Jewish state in the heart of Canada is too preposterous to be thought of. Jews who want to have a state of their own must go to Palestine.

'Der Sed' (The Devil), chief organ of the Six Hundred and Thirteen Jewish Parties, is the name of a new humorous weekly, in Yiddish, appearing in Warsaw.

Eleven Jews of Lomza that were sentenced to exile in Siberia for political offences, were permitted to go free on condition that they emigrate to America, and remain there for a period of not less than three years.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association, of New York, was given five thousand dollars by Mr. Jacob Schiff, so that it could continue its excellent work. The donation was made per cable. Mr. Schiff not being in the country now.

Some ray of hope for the amelioration of the Finnish Jews has been created by the order of the Czar to dissolve the Finnish Parliament. The Parliament that has just gone out of existence was creating daily new laws restricting the already limited rights of the Jews residing there. It was anti-Semitic to the core, and has outdone the cruelty of the Russians in expelling women and children, many of whom have succumbed to the elements. While no one can predict what the next Parliament may do, it surely will not be worse than the one that was dissolved.

The eighth annual report of the Jewish Agricultural Society shows that there are now 819 Jewish farmers in the states of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

Joseph H. Beal, city judge of Yonkers, asks that a home be provided for Hebrew boys, committed for minor offences. The young offenders are now being sent to a Catholic Protectory.

The demise of Hartwig Derenburg is announced from Paris. Thus the member of that famous family has passed away. The family Derenburg has for over a century produced men that became famous all the world over for their

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China, and a description of their sacred books by P. Ignatz Koegler. While much more has been learned about the Jewish community of Kai-Fung-Fu since that time, this volume has not lost its value, because it contains all the sources for the construction of a theory about these Jews, who are now unfortunately dying out.

The second enlarged edition of Ignatz Bernstein's 'Juedische Sprichwoerter und Redensarten' has just appeared. The book contains about 4,000 Jewish proverbs and sayings, spread over 742 quarto pages. It is a valuable addition to the study of Jewish folklore as well as of Jewish history.

In a small pamphlet entitled 'Emigration and Immigration,' the author, Eugen Doctor, proposes a new land for Jewish immigrants, Crenacia in Turkey, which, according to his opinion, could support two million persons. The discovery of new lands for the poor Jewish wanderers has become a fad at present.

A great work on the writings of Maimonides is now being published by Gustav Fock, of Leipzig. The first volume has already made its appearance.

people, quick to feel and to act under impulses, open to the worst and to the best and highest influences. You will hardly anywhere find more warm-hearted generous unselfish people once you have won their affections. They are willing to spend and be spent for a cause they have espoused. A woman student, living on fifty shillings a month, used to give twenty to her Social Democratic party. 'What do you sacrifice?' is a usual question.

EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICER.

In Kwan-Chen-Tsi an ensign on the retired list was charged with the training of twenty-seven Cossacks of the consular guard. For this purpose he received ten pounds a month for three months. He began by securing the services of a Japanese teacher, who asked and was promised six pounds a month. At the end of eight weeks, however, the teacher disappeared; it is believed because he had not received the promised pay, and also because he had learned from the Russians all that he wanted to ascertain. That the bulk of the officers are inadequately educated is, unfortunately, too well known to need proof. How lacking they are in those branches of knowledge which in other countries are deemed to be elementary has only recently been published to the world at large. The discovery was made in this way. A new rule was issued a short time ago prescribing written as well as oral examinations for all those officers who came forward as candidates for the military academy. It was meant as a rough test. To answer questions viva voce is easy to the man with a retentive memory, even though he be a person of no judgment. But to write an essay is a feat which calls into play certain mental gifts, the want of which would, in most cases, argue incapacity for the work which students of the military academy are expected to perform. Hence the new regulation—one of the very few symptoms manifested since the war of a desire to do something for the army. In March, 1907, then, these written examinations were held for the first time. But the results were deplorable, according to the military organ, 'Razvedehik,' which states that: 1. The officers examined possess but slender notions of any of the subjects in which they are supposed to be well versed. 2. Their general intellectual equipment is slight. 3. They are distinguished by inability to think and to judge. 4. They are further characterized by incapacity to set forth their ideas in writing, briefly, clearly and intelligibly. 5. They are distinguished by ignorance of grammar in the proper sense of the word.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in 'The Contemporary Review.'

RUSSIA'S POLYGLOT COLLEGE.

THEIR UNRULY STUDENTS GATH-
ERED FROM ALL PARTS OF
THE EMPIRE.

(Baron Paul Nicolay, in 'Student World'.)

The Russian student world does not represent a compact homogeneous mass of Russians, but reflects the variety of different nationalities, which form 144,000,000 inhabitants of this empire and of its 100 or more languages and dialects.

This is especially apparent in the western universities, in Yaroslaff (Dorpat), for example, where the Polish, German, Lettish, Estonian and Russian students form distinct groups, the last comprising, besides 'great' and 'small' Russians, a number of Jews and of dark-faced Armenians and Georgians from the Caucasus. These groups are not on friendly terms with each other.

It is impossible before a correct census has been taken to give an exact estimate of the number of students in the eight universities and about thirty-six high technical schools for men and in the ten or eleven higher institutions for women; but it is certain that the number has of late greatly increased, having risen in St. Petersburg from 14,600 in 1905 to 29,500, including about 8400 women. The total cannot be below 64,000. The students are concentrated in a few great centres, making access for work among them easier. All the universities and almost all the high technical schools are non-residential.

The distinctly Russian class of students produce on a foreigner an impression that is not prepossessing. With the exception of a few dandies in the capitals, they are mostly extremely poor and crowd into the universities without financial means, in hope of finding work or lessons to live on, and many are almost starving. A foreigner will also be struck by their uncleanliness, lack of restraint, unreliability, lack of enterprise and of perseverance, and the more than loose way in which they regard the very worst forms of sin. The sense of right and wrong seems to be obliterated to a terrible extent.

But much must be said in favor of these students to make up for these dark outlines. Russians are an emotional

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

In Paris shoplifting has become a fine art, consequently watching has had to become a fine art also, and the Parisian shopkeepers are finding that it pays them to employ proper women detectives to watch their stock; so now every house of importance has its own woman detective.—'Woman's Life.'

ARE YOUR NOSTRILS DRY, SORE?

Do they burn, feel sore to the touch, running cold one day, stuffed up the next day? This is Catarrh. The remedy is 'Catarrhazone.' It soothes, heals, cures quickly. Not a case of Throat Trouble, not a symptom of bronchitis or catarrh it won't cure. Nothing like Catarrhazone for colds. Get it to-day. The dollar size is guaranteed. Smaller sizes, 25 and 50 cents. All dealers sell Catarrhazone.

CLEMENCY FRANKLYN
BY
ANNIE KEARY,
AUTHOR OF "GOLDBURY," ETC.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

This story of Tunstall, a small manufacturing and mining town of England, opens on the evening of Clemency Franklyn's nineteenth birthday party in the home of her aunt, Miss Arnays. Among the guests were Mrs. Franklyn, the young girl's stepmother, and the Hon. Mrs. Edgecomb, Clemency's god-mother, who brings the good news of her son's expected home-coming. After all had gone, however, Arthur Yonge, the son of a reduced manufacturer, dropped in with his greetings. His father, a late partner of Clemency's father, had died, leaving her when only a child to the care of his grandfather, a reputed miser. Colonel Edgecomb arrives while Clemency and another god-daughter, Sydney Serle, were sitting High Combe. Sydney's home is the old farm house Manor Combe where she lives with her father and her brother and his family. There is great rejoicing in Tunstall over Colonel Edgecomb's return by all except Arthur Yonge. The excitement of frequent excursions and visits to High Combe is broken for Clemency by her return to her father's home, the Red House, to help her stepmother in the preparations for a great ball. She is troubled by the misunderstanding between her father and her younger brother, Rolla, and by the very open discussion by her stepmother of the meaning in Colonel Edgecomb's evident friendship with Clemency herself. Colonel Edgecomb, however, in his warm-hearted defence of the rather shallow little Sydney against his mother's judgment has dropped into more than friendly ways with the Serles and at the Red House ball speaks rashly to Sydney to counteract a slight she felt. He leaves home immediately, and Sydney during his absence and illness is quite ill. To avoid her sister-in-law's insinuations she becomes engaged to Mr. Humphreys. On his return, hearing of her illness, Colonel Edgecomb seeks her, proposes, and is accepted. Sydney tells her nothing of her engagement to Mr. Humphreys. At home Colonel Edgecomb obtains Clemency's consent to tell his mother and then leaves home again.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"I want you, Bessie," Mrs. Edgecomb said, eagerly. "I have been thinking all day, and I cannot come to any decision. Your judgment must help me one way or the other. Shall I do all I can to prevent this marriage? I can do a great deal both with Mr. Serle and Walter if I like; or shall I give a grudging consent, disapproving of it in my heart, and knowing that it will separate my son from me in the end?"

"Have you a right to prevent it? Aunt Bessie said gently, "is not that the question to decide first? Are not you afraid to go out of your way and do what it is not given you to do?"

"Not given me? What do you mean? I am his mother, and does not my own experience give me a right to judge for him? He is so like me, so capable of suffering as I have suffered. I know what it would be to him gradually to open his eyes and find that the person he had pinned to himself for life, had a nature so much smaller, and meaner, and narrower than his own, that there could never be any real sympathy between them. Many men would find ways of bridging over the difference; or learn not to care for it, or sink a little themselves, he will not. When once his eyes are opened, the gulf between them will widen every day, and his unhappiness on account of it deepen. Shall I not do right to take any means to secure his life from such a calamity?"

"Not any means, only the means you have a right to use, now different you and I still are. I am always afraid of acting even when the duty seems clear; and you, after all you have seen, are still sure that your wishes and plans for those you love are what is really best for them. Cannot you yet be content to keep still when you have no right to act, and trust God to guide them? Must not he have plans, and may not they be best?"

"I can't bear to keep still while my son makes a mistake, and brings suffering on himself. You must hear it, dear. He is a grown man now, and has passed

AN EATING ULCER.

Ulcers are a skin disease, and are more or less directly occasioned by a bad state of the blood, which produces acrid humors and corrupts the secretions.

No one can expect to have a skin free from disease when the blood is in a diseased condition and the stomach and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

Through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renovating action on the entire system, Burdock Blood Bitters has made thousands of cures of different skin diseases during the past thirty years it has been on the market.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Hallerton, Que., writes: "I had an eating ulcer on my ankle. I took two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and it worked like a charm, cleaning out all the impurities from my system and improving my appetite. While taking the B.B.B. internally I used it externally to cleanse the sore, and it helped a lot."

beyond your power to choose and judge for him. You must leave him now to live his own life, and suffer his own experience. I suppose it is a hard lesson. I learned long since to stand aside and see the lives of those I loved best worked out on quite different plans from what I should have chosen, and to bear to be nothing in them. One can bear that when one has once felt that 'God is all'."

Mrs. Edgecomb sighed. "You always get beyond me, Bessie, when we talk together. All our lives you have been trying to draw me up to the heights of quietism, where you dwell. I prefer fighting and struggling in the valley, though I get nothing but wounds, and you are at peace. Well, I promised to abide by your decision, and I will not go back from my word. I will write a letter of consent to Walter. I hope you are satisfied, Clemency; it is all your doing and Aunt Bessie's that I consent to the engagement, and that he and I remain friends."

When Mrs. Edgecomb had left the room, the other two sat for some time without speaking.

"Poor little Sydney," Miss Arnays said at last, "she has a difficult life before her. Her first interview with Mrs. Edgecomb will be very formidable to her, no doubt, and that will only be the beginning of difficulties. Poor little Sydney!"

Miss Arnays was softly stroking Clemency's hair as she spoke, and she was surprised to feel her suddenly draw her head away, and push the stool on which she was sitting into the shade, so as to put her face out of the reach of her aunt's eyes.

It was the one movement of impatience after a long day's endurance, but just then it did seem almost too much to Clemency that her aunt should be pitying Sydney. Sydney, who seemed to her so happy, before whom such a brilliant life, rich with such treasures of love, was opening up. It was surely a mockery to be pitying her. Now that the struggle was over, and she saw a smooth path stretched out before those she had promised to serve, Clemency was dismayed to find how little satisfaction she had in her victory. A sentence in her aunt's talk with Mrs. Edgecomb had fallen like a leaden weight on her heart, and she could not just then shake it off again. To stand aside and see the lives of those she loved worked out and be nothing in them! The prospect of such a lot seemed at that moment dreadful to her. From a sort of amazement at her aunt's pale thin face, on which the light fell. Had she really her dark corner she looked with passed through such a dark death-river, and were its cold waters waiting for her, too, to step down into? Was she now taking the first plunge into them?

Miss Arnays took no notice of Clemency's long silence, but after a time she began to talk about a scheme she had formed that day of taking a house for the autumn and winter, at some southern seaside place, and of having Rolla to spend a few months with her, to give him a pleasant holiday between leaving school and being taken into his father's business.

She took great pains to make the plan sound pleasant, and dwelt on the delight it would be to her to have her two dear children with her, where they might enjoy each other's society more uninterrupted than they had done since their childish days.

Clemency was often sorry afterwards that she allowed herself to think the gentle talk so dreary, and that she did not find a single word to respond to her aunt's cheerful anticipations.

CHAPTER XVII.

For all your love was past and done
Two days before it was begun—
Adieu love, adieu love, untrue love,
Untrue love, untrue love, adieu love;
Your mind is light—soon lost for new love.

—The Unfaithful Shepherdess.

So many disagreeable things happened to Sydney during the first week after her engagement, that she took a fit of philosophy one day and told Lizzie she had discovered that books and clergymen were right after all, when they said there was no such thing to be had as earthly happiness. It did not occur to her to blame her past conduct for her present embarrassment; she preferred looking on them as evidences of a perverse tendency in fate to put obstacles in the way of human satisfaction. She felt it extremely hard, that after all, though she had gained the summit of her wishes, neither the inward peace nor the outward triumph and glory would come to her. She might almost as well, she said, for any good it brought her, not be engaged at all. Now and then, indeed, short gleams of fluttering joy came, which made her run up and down stairs in her old nimble way, and brought the color back to her cheeks; but she was never allowed to retain them long. Something always occurred to check her spirits; disappointing looks from her father and George, such as she had never thought it possible could fall on her from their eyes, or words from Lizzie, which renewed the strange sense now always more or less present with her, of being in her sister's power and holding prosperity on her sufferance merely. It was difficult to reconcile herself to the idea of being befriended by Lizzie, in opposition to her father and George.

She was herself so accustomed to judge of the right or wrong of an action by the effect it had in promoting her own or other people's wishes, that she was extremely unprepared for the amount of disapproval with which her father and brother received the news of her intention of breaking her engagement with John Humphreys, in favor of a more prosperous suitor. She did not see that dwelling on the difference between John Humphreys and the Colonel Edgecomb, and proving how much happier she should be married to one than the other, was no answer to their remonstrances with her on breaking her promise.

Her promise to John Humphreys now looked to her only like a little slip of the

tongue, which in common good-nature her friends should put aside and never allude to again. If it really had prevented her from marrying Colonel Edgecomb, then indeed it would have been a terrible thing to have done; then she would have reproached and blamed herself all the rest of her life. But since Lizzie assured her that no unfortunate consequences need come to it, she considered it mere cruelty in her father and George to remind her of it so often.

In the days when the hope of Colonel Edgecomb's love had first dawned on her, she had been fond of picturing the scene of her taking her father apart some happy evening to tell him of her engagement. She fancied how fond, and proud, and triumphant he would look; and how she would soften any slight pain he might feel in the prospect of parting with her by planning all sorts of pleasures that were to come through her to the rest of the family, and making him promise to spend almost all his time at High Combe—better dressed than he was now, she imagined to herself, and cured of all tendency to talk of farm business at dinner-time. The engagement, which was the cloudy, uncertain part of the picture then, was a fact now, but the accessories were all so different it was hardly recognizable as the thing she had dreamed of.

When she went to speak to her father, after Lizzie had paved the way, she was received as if she were a foolish child, who was speaking of what she did not understand. And even when Lizzie's persistence and energy had brought him to look upon the change in his proposed son-in-law as an accomplished deed from which there was no drawing-back, he could not be persuaded to look on the new state of things with complacency. When Sydney tried to talk grandly before him about the favors she would bestow on every one by-and-by, he would sit shaking his head with a disapproving look on his face, and if she ventured to include him in any of her plans he cut her short decidedly.

"No, no, not for me. I will have nothing. It is a bad business, child, and I can't bear to hear you talk about it. Lizzie has persuaded me not to interfere, and if John Humphreys is satisfied to give you up, as Lizzie says he is, I suppose there's no more to be said, unless I don't understand it. How you ever came to promise yourself to two men is beyond me. The Serles were used to keep their promises. And John Humphreys—such an old friend, too; he has never missed coming out and shaking hands with me when I have ridden past his house at Hemsley, for the last three years. I shall have to ride round by bye-streets to keep out of his way now, for I shall be ashamed to look him in the face, and that's what I never expected to feel towards any man on earth. If you were going to be married to a king, it would not mean a word to me for that; but—there, there, don't begin to cry, darling! I don't want to make you cry; only you must not expect me to say wrong is right, for all your and Lizzie's talking."

George Serle, being yet more under his wife's influence, did not venture even so much show of opposition as this, but Sydney noticed an oppressed, cowed look in his face, and observed a disposition in him to keep out of the house as much as possible, which she knew by past experience were always symptoms of his having been driven by stress of his wife's temper to give in to some course of conduct of which at heart he disapproved. Next to her father's reproaches, the sight of this look on George's face, and the knowledge that she was the cause of it being there, was the thing most capable of paining Sydney. She felt far more remorse for having quarrelled than for having changed her first letter case, she had moments of feeling ready to turn upon Lizzie, and reproach her for giving bad advice, and declare herself ready to marry John Humphreys or anybody, if her father and George would only look pleased with her again.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BEAUTIFUL TWIN.

"Goody," cried the Homely Twin, "I believe it's goin' to." She dropped the bit of cloth into the saucer of sand, and stood gazing proudly at the little crimson face in the looking-glass. For nearly an hour she had stood there, scouring the tiny gold brown spots, one by one. "Wined? Not the Homely Twin! But, truly, it had hurt—my!"

"I believe—I believe it's goin' to!" she breathed in rapture. For all the little freckles swam in the sea of red, faint and pale. They certainly looked as if they were fading out!

"I wonder if it wouldn't do to wait till to-morrow to do the rest," she murmured, doubtfully, feeling of her smarting nose with a pitying little forefinger.

"I shouldn't want to make it bleed—not just exactly before the picnic. I guess I'd better wait."

There was a sound of light steps coming up the stairs, and the Homely Twin hurried the sand saucer out of sight and scattered over to the window.

"Barby! Barby! where are you? What you doin' up here?" a voice called.

"Oh, I'm looking out the window. What you doin'?" I know; you're coming upstairs!"

The Beautiful Twin danced into the room, a radiant picture of flying curls and clear little pink and white face. But scorn was in her blue eyes.

"Out of the window! I hope you're having a good time, Barby Witherspoon, looking at an old red cow and a stone wall!"

"She's a dear red cow, so there!" cried the Homely Twin, quickly. "I'd rather look at Cream Pot than at—"

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14 at Universities; 20 passed University Examinations in Music, winning 11 first and 5 second-class honors, 10 passed examination of Toronto Conservatory of Music.
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Write for Booklet.
J. E. MACDONALD, B.A.,
Lady Principal.

Homely Twin's uneven writing, "ware mine. Here it is, and I've gone home with my jacket on over my Petticoat. Nobody'll know, and I can just as well as not. I shall run, it isn't so bad for me to Miss it, nobody will miss me, not look for me, I am gone!"

That night when the "home" got home it was very late, and Barby was in bed, asleep. Betty crept in beside her, and lay looking at the flushed, homely little face. Once she put out her fingers, and smoothed it gently. Then she got out of bed again, and found a pencil and wrote something on paper, sitting up close to the window in the starlight. When it was written, she pinned it carefully to the breast of Barby's little white nightgown; and then Betty kissed the unconscious little face.

"It's so," she whispered. "What folks call us isn't right. This is."

In the night the moon rose, and its tender light stole in and made the cracked words on the bit of paper on the Homely Twin's nightgown clear and easy to read.

"You are the Beautiful Twin," it said. "Annie Hamilton Donnell, in the 'Congregationalist.'"

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, MAY 2.
THE RIVER OF GOD. PS. LXX. 9.

The river of God is full of water wherewith He waters and enriches the earth. This is an emblem of the spiritual stream which has its source at the throne of God and the Lamb, ever full to overflowing, and spreading fertility and blessing wherever it comes. Rivers and waters are used in the Bible as emblems of spiritual abundance. (Num. xxiv, 5, 6.) In Ps. i, 3, the Christian is compared to a tree planted by a stream of water, whose leaf never withers and whose fruit never fails. The trees of the Lord, believers, are full of sap, and so ever fresh and growing and full of fruit. Do we pray, "Let me with-in Thy courts be seen, like a young cedar fresh and green; ever growing; Christ is the fountain of life, ever flowing. Such is the teaching of Jesus in John, chapters iv, and vi. God makes the rivers, man makes the canals from the river to irrigate the land. What rivulets are we making and using from the River of Life for blessing to others? As we freely receive of God's grace, we should freely impart to others. We are blessed to be blessings.

DAILY TEXT.

May 2.
The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand forever.—Isa. xl, 8.
Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me.—John v, 39.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

EXCLUSIVE EVENING
The agent for a century, expatiating on the new lot. Presently the program interrupted with the central prominent family there.

"Is this lot near there?"
"The agent admitted the distance off."
"Then," said the woman, "I'd rather pay for a good neighborhood."
The agent collapsed.
"Has it come to this, where people consider their neighbors even in a crowd?"
"Sure!"

HIS NAP INTERLUDE
A Eldersburg merchant's store one day when a pitcher appeared in the doorway for a quart of molasses. Yawned, stretched himself, eyes, and then in an abrupt "Ain't there nobody in here?" sells molasses but not the

THE DEMANDS OF
"I am a poetess," said a lady, "not a geometriean, and I do not for my line—I would not purely mechanical construction."
"I see," said the amateur of the metre of your poetry. "I must decline to do it."
"The lady glared."
"Nonsense!" she said, "right, make it so."
"But that's the question, not in my line."
The poetess poked and started for the door.

FROM THE LOUISIANA
"I'd just like to know," said a man, "to do" the remarking of a man—(Cleveland, Ohio)

ANYTHING
Farmer—Have you any Geller—Grazious—be?"
Farmer—That's what we want to find out, him, you might say, red coat of your own—London (London)

CURE FOR
"From the Louisiana," it is not every one's effectiveness of a seven years old, was the child found in sleep was ready to put you to sleep, and count slowly, and other hundred, and know it you'll be when you go to bed. Everything that until the father passed the boy's "Papa!"

MECHANICS, FARMERS, SPORTSMEN
To heal and soften grease, oil and rust spots use The "Master Specialist" Albert Toilet Soap.

PLATING

Buffing, Coloring Japanning.

Greatest Capacity in Structural Iron Work.

Prompt delivery and assured by introduction increased apparatus.

Canadian Oliver Typewriter
Head Office, 110 St. Peter St.
Works, 375 St. Martin St. Tel. 1000

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmith

ALEXANDER HINSHAW
HORSESHOEING AND BLACKSMITHING
37 St. Henry
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Price

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices'...

CHURCH, corner of St. James and Prince Arthur sts. Rev. J. Colborne Heine, B.A. Pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. On Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Mission Band. Services bright and interesting.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Wellington and Bourke. Morning service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. On Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Mission Band. Services bright and interesting.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Mr. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Dr. H. B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 7 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand at 10.15 a.m. Junior C. E. on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assembles de prières le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester street west. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning, from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Mission Circle second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square.—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELIST HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. What We Can Do for the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock. Public services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, in command.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles. Adjutant Allen and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. Richardson and Lieutenant Thornton in charge. Services as above.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Chling in charge.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices'...

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berrill street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, May 3, 1908. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland will preach at 7 p.m. S.S. and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Chatham streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavey, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Bertrand and De Montigny streets. The Rev. J. S. Osborne, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canling and Coursol streets.—The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Sunday, May 3, 1908. Love-feast in lecture hall at 10 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'A Goodly Land and a Broad Outlook.' Evening: 'Why Stand ye here idle?' Reception of new members and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of both morning and evening services. The Men's S.A. at 3 p.m. The Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors especially welcome.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. W. Prudham, B.A., returns missionary from Japan. Will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Mr. Prudham will also speak at the Sunday school at 3 p.m. On Monday evening, Epworth League meeting. Wednesday, 8 p.m. prayer and praise service. Friday, 4.15 p.m. Junior Endeavor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. The Rev. Edmund E. Scott, pastor. Morning at 11 a.m. Evening at 7.30 p.m. All are invited. Please note that the hour of the evening service is half-past seven.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnut. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. A. W. Williamson at the evening service. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service; also reception of new members. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Convent and St. Antoine sts.—The Rev. E. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Bible meeting of Lord's Supper and reception service. 7 p.m., the pastor will preach 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes. On Monday at 8 p.m. E. L. of C.E. Wednesday at 8 p.m. prayer and praise service. Strangers welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices'...

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Choral Communion. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: Books of the Bible. Judges, 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall, 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Evening speaker, Mr. Silas McBee. Subject: 'The Laymen's Missionary Movement.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; The Rev. J. S. Breaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Services at 11 a.m.; preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Howard, D.D. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. The Confirmation service is again unavoidably postponed. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector street. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services. The Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. St. Andrew's Brotherhood on Friday at 8.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne, Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the rector. 4 p.m., special service for men. Speaker, Mr. Silas McBee, of New York. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The False Woman.' Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Clergy. Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector. Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., Rev. H. H. Stevenson, B.A. Second Sunday after Easter. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Processional Hymn 228. Venite—Burrows. Psalms—Kelway and Tomlinson. Te Deum—Williams in A. Benedictus—Langdon. Gloria—313, 140. Kyrie—Wardie. Anthem—'I heard the voice of Jesus,' Coenan. After morning prayer, by license of the Bishop, Mr. Silas McBee, editor of the 'New York Churchman,' will give an address on 'The Laymen's Missionary Movement.' Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Processional Hymn 306. Responses—Tallis. Psalms—Old Melody and Crotch. Magnificat—Brown in E flat. Nunc Dimittis—Brown in E flat. Hymns—275, 221. Anthem, Ten thousand times ten thousand, Tezzer. Preacher—Rev. H. P. Plumptre. Recessional Hymn 540.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

L'ÉGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopal), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible meeting on Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 3 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Unfulfilled Hopes.' Evening subject: 'Church Union, Is It Possible?' Strangers welcome at all services.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine. The Rev. E. H. Tippet, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Communion at the close of the morning service. Sunday school at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

In effect Jan. 15th, 1908.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday, 2.05 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.40 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.00 p.m., Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows: Corrected to March 20th, 1908. For Toronto, Hamilton, *9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *6.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, *4.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday; 7.45 p.m. daily. For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows: From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily, 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), *12.00 noon and *6.40 p.m. daily.

Leave Place Viger Station: For Quebec, *8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m., daily, 11.30 p.m., daily.

Arrive at Place Viger Station: From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, *2.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m. daily, Ottawa, *12.45 p.m., *10.30 p.m. St. Jerome, *6.30 a.m., *11 a.m., *7.05 p.m., *9.45 p.m. St. Lin, *9.35 a.m. St. Eustache, *9.35 a.m., *7.06 p.m., *9.45 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, *9.15 a.m. and *6.05 p.m. Week days, *9.15 Saturday.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows: Corrected to April 7th, 1908. 6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows: 7.25 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and daily except Sunday, to Quebec.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows: 4.00 a.m.—EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.

DEATH TRAP FOR BIRDS. (Boston Transcript.) One of the keepers who came ashore from Boon Island recently, tells the story of the strange death encountered by thousands of the migrating birds every spring.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

In effect Jan. 15th, 1908.

6.45 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec, 7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, 8.00 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.

8.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns. *10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns. *Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service. FOR VAUDREUIL—6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32 *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

FOR STE. ANNE'S — 6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD—6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

LAKESIDE—6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

FOR VALOISVILLE — 6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

FOR STRATHMORE—6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

FOR DORVAL—6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

FOR DIXIE — 6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, *2.15, *4.21, *5.15, *5.45, *6.15, *7.32, *9.00, *11.25, *11.55 p.m.

COURSE OF MEROZ.

(Hushbrooke, M.A.)

struggle had sashed its... Even as the fiery... Dhu among the Scot...

they have neglected the sick, the prisoner, the poor...

Brothers, on which plane are we living? The Jewish, Pharisaic plane...

THE ARGUMENT OF COWARDICE.

II. Not all sins of omission are traceable to the subtle character of evil; the inactive man has often remained...

words are an imprecation of destruction upon the self-seeking community...

RESTORING A PEARL. Brampton.—I have a pearl which has been laid away for ten years...

FREEDOM OF THE CITY. M.D. Massachusetts.—What does the 'freedom of the city' mean...

MEDICAL. (Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness', Montreal...)

PRURITUS. Subscriber, forty years of age, is troubled with itches of the skin...

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS. (We handle questions on all possible subjects of general interest...)

GENERAL. NAME MUST BE SIGNED. The attention of correspondents is again called to the rule...

LASCA. M.B.J., Richmond, Va.—Can you tell me where I may get a copy of the poem 'Lasca'?

GEORGE MEREDITH'S WORK. An Alberta Inquirer.—Please give the names of George Meredith's best works...

DETROIT AND MONTREAL. D.L.M., Toronto.—Of the two cities, Detroit and Montreal, which has the largest population...

REMOVING WHITEWASH. Mrs. J. J. C.—Can you tell me how to treat the walls of a room that have always been whitewashed...

AN ADDITION. Mr. Alex. Smith, Saskatchewan, noticing that two verses were lacking in 'The Old Slave'...

BOOK ON ENGINEERING. J.C., Hampden, Ont.—Can you tell me of a good book where one could learn how to run a steam engine...

LAW AND POLITICS. A Cornwall Subscriber.—Will you be good enough to state the number of members of the House of Commons...

THE NEMESIS OF NEGLECTED DUTY. III. A few words in conclusion respecting the nature of the course upon Meroz...

AND SORE THROAT. and lower part of the neck... and sore throat...

Came Near Dying. Abscess on the Hip—Dreadful Suffering—Hospital Treatment Failed.

Another Great Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Charles L. Hutchins is well known and popular in S. Royalton, Vt., being driver of the stage to and from Chelsea.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, eliminates scrofulous tendencies, cures dyspepsia and kidney troubles, gives Sound Health, Restful Sleep.

It creates good appetite, relieves all symptoms of dyspepsia, makes one feel better, look better, eat and sleep better.

Advertisement for awnings and tents, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman and the text 'I swear that I will be as good as the Awnings of this Company.'

Advertisement for 'The Ideal Toast is TRISCUIT', featuring an illustration of a man and a woman and the text 'The Appetizing Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer'.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE

...ING IN CHINA.

(New Year Sabbath)

I was assisting in

ing of stoves to get

the church raised

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ing was convened for 10.30

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to his promptness,

11.30 before the gentleman

take the chair. He sud-

dered he had nothing what-

did not expect to speak.

was assured he was the

to be what we call chie-

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one, so my pencil was

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but his address, and

the end of every and

and taking a bite at my

matters along.

hour or so he had fin-

limited his composition

to smile to several. While

from one to another he

and had a smoke; he

to curtail his hardy

After midday a move was

ent, and this gentleman

The Imperial concerns of all under

heaven (i.e., China) concentrate in the

—concentrate in the con.— What word

can this be? (to M. A.)

M. A.—What is it like?

It has got a hand at side, a cover

top, and—what's this?

M. A.—I land at side, cover top. It'm,

is it "drag"?

No; that has seven inside, but this

hasn't.

Is it to crowd?—No, that has a

bird.

What is inside?—I can't make it

out; look yourself.

It is something like yellow, but that

would make "Broad" only for the cover

top. There is no such word; try

himself. Himself says, "read it Broad."

But it is not Broad; you have writ-

ten—expand—oh, you meant it for

Broad?—yes, the sound's the same.

And so on. The poor man who has

position without education, being

illoried by men far above him in rank,

whom his wrath cannot reach, and who

have no idea of a waiting audience save

for the pleasure their amusement gives

the actors.

But it is our first public meeting, and

we must start somewhere. After the

inscription has been finally deciphered,

the chairman retires, not to the central

bench used as a chair, but to the side

of a friend, where he loudly discusses

the spelling of these Chinese "charac-

ters," and the friend agrees, of course.

The chairman evidently feeling aggrieved,

He came to Kuangning—to make

money—incidentally to be an assistant

magistrate, and not to preside at public

meetings.

In the meantime a speaker was being

earnestly searched for, prominent people

were being pulled up, expostulating,

ejaculating, and as soon as force was

removed, sat down with promptitude.

No one would face it. A great, god-

humored crowd had gathered. My Japo-

Chinese friend felt as if the meeting

was about to collapse. He had his

speech ready all right, but such a jun-

ior must wait till the last. As no one

seemed in earnest, the last seemed to

be coming all too rapidly. At length

my friend the M. A.—for want of any-

thing better, I suppose—said, "Oh, the

pastor will speak for us; and so it was

"Yes, yes," all round. I was seized

next. I have several times since thought

I should have resisted a little, but my

Chino-Jap. friend's face had a look of

hope, and so I ventured. My themes

were, "Love of country," and "Truth."

I have spoken since, I hope, more prac-

tically, but I had then and there to

pitch in and do my best.

Well, that set the ball a-rolling, and

soon there was no lack. When a Chi-

nese gets on his feet to discuss matters

in general and quote classics in between

—with no limit to his subject—he is

quite at home, and meanders delighted-

ly through the halls and lanes of time

and thought.

In the meantime the audience is

busy discussing the speakers, as they

hold forth on high moral virtues, ex-

cellencies, energies and subscriptions ne-

cessary to exalt the nation.

Yes, he joined the Guild; and now

he and his friends have no taxes to

pay. He draws a fine salary for cler-

ical work, and sends one of his shomen

to do it; but the taxes he avoids are

more than his salary, and he gets many

presents from his friends for exempting

them.

Of another—Listen to him; he bought

a degree and now there is no one so

outrageous. He fears no one, and his

friends having this backing oppress in

every direction, and he eats them," (that

is, they contribute to his support).

Or another—"You wouldn't think he

had made his money by receiving stolen

goods . . . but what if I were he

past—a rich man—but if I were he

I'd keep quiet."

"I'm sure you would not; you'd talk

ocean."

Well, there seems no border to his

which they supposed to be there, so

they truly impressed upon him the

mark of Christ—a mark which has deep-

ened in reality with the years, and I

hope will continue.

In that central meeting, publicly con-

vened for discussion of public affairs,

these two lads of 'Ours' led.

We have in these two lads the two

sides of the question. One who enter-

ed the school, when here, a heathen, fol-

lowed it to Moulken, left before Dr.

Gillespie desired, and without any

statement as to Christian faith. His

mother is now a leading Christian wo-

man in our church. His wife and chil-

dren came last December, after being

trained by a Christian woman engaged

for the purpose by the old mother.

Their knowledge was sufficient, their de-

sire to confess Christ strong. "But," I

said, "what about your husband; will

he approve?" "Why, pastor, don't you

know, he is a Christian and has been

baptized in Japan."

The other lad is our school teacher;

he has had offers many and temptin-

could probably get ten times the small

salary we here are able to give—but has,

without pressure, elected to remain

here. He is a leader of men, and his

training has fitted him for it. He

knows that he knows, and he knows

what he does not know is vast. He

has the true thoughtful, discriminating

mind of a trained student—the verve of

a man whose mind is clean, whose

heart is right, whose hopes are pure

and elevated, who can put deep thought

into living speech, and who sees a way

before him, through Christ, for the up-

lifting of his native land. God keep

and help him.

DR. GRENELL ON

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

THE REINDEER—AND THE

SALOON.

St. Anthony, Feb. 18, 1908.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The evidences of

a very general growth of the co-

operation of our scattered people has

been one of the most pleasing features

noticeable on this coast of late.

It has come to a head at last in our

harbor in another direction by the spon-

taneous expression of a desire for car-

rying on our trade on co-operative prin-

ciples. A meeting was convened for

this purpose, and a most representative

gathering from the villages to the north

and south was the result. The keen-

ness of the audience to get independ-

ent of the credit system was proof

that they were learning to take, as

every whole man ought, a more in-

telligent interest in the details of do-

mestic economy which are characteris-

tically absent from those who "depend

on their traders." The interest was

so great that some three days later

\$3,000 capital was subscribed, a com-

mittee and manager were appointed, a

store, wharf, and house arranged for,

and even a first order for stock was drawn

up, and will be despatched by our next

dog mail. Alas! the first goods can-

not arrive, at any rate, till next May.

But by ordering now we can reasonably

expect that the first steamer, which

will be in "time enough for the fishery,"

will bring the necessities down. Among

the shareholders are men from all the

villages and all the creeds, a co-opera-

tion that our sectarian school system

does not tend in any way to foster. To

us that system appears nothing but an

evil heritage of mediaevalism, to be op-

posed, like the tubercle bacillus, on

every occasion. We were able at this

meeting to show that the co-operative

store at Flower's Cove continues to pay

a regular ten percent, and has now near-

ly five thousand dollars of local capi-

tal in shares. Here, however, the

Roche system of distribution will be

adopted, and after paying six percent

to the shareholders, the profits will be

divided among the dealers in proportion

LITERARY REVIEW.

WHITE AND YELLOW IN MANCHURIA.

At one end of the main street of Vladivostok stands the statue of Admiral Nevelskoi, bearing an inscription, the resounding sentence of the Czar Nicholas I. 'Where the Russian flag has been raised it must never be lowered.'

Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, author of several works on the Far East, deals in his recent book, 'The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia' (Macmillan, Toronto, \$3.50 net), with conditions that have arisen within a very few years past. Out of Western Manchuria a vast exodus commenced soon after the termination of the war.

Meanwhile, this home of Genghis Khan is a Russian military despotism, while simultaneously the hitherto uncultivated tracts to the south are rapidly filling up with Chinese farmers, who will steadily push their invincible way into Manchuria.

The Chinaman does not want Manchuria dominated either by Russia or by Japan; he knows that the latter country brings methods to bear where the former country fails, and that a new persistence will have to be defeated quite different from that encountered before the late war.

The Russians freely admit that the lasting friendship of China is coincident with the future of Manchuria. This is but one phase of the silent struggle that is beneath the surface of the Eastern question.

At Lake Baikal we pass from Asia into Europe, and purely Russian territory; and here we first realize the relentless nature of the Caucasian advance, which must meet and overcome any counter movement westward of Asiatic peoples.

Siberia, then, must now be looked upon simply as the exact Russian equivalent of the old American Far West or the New Canadian North-West. It is a new land, that is all, and should not be invested in imagination with any other characteristics.

When to this natural growth is added the industrial and commercial impetus that a self-sufficing country must generate within its borders, we begin to discover the nature and certainty of this advance of the West upon the East.

The emigrants of to-day are naturally more peaceful, more inclined to satisfy their homely wants; yet at the same time they are singularly enterprising and energetic; being, indeed, the pick of their breed.

Strange will it be, indeed, if in the years to come Russia shall be regenerated and given free institutions and generous rule by the descendants of these freedom-loving exiles.

We may profitably now turn Eastward again, and observe the Japanese in Southern Manchuria, by way of contrast. Entrenching at Harbin, one is

launched forward to Kuan-ch'eng-tzu, a Chinese city of 250,000 people, on the border between Russian and Japanese Manchuria. The station is deserted save for a few Chinese carters, the Russians aboard the train are gloomy and pensive, the Japanese lines are but seven miles distant across the plain, neutral ground as yet, pending the territorial settlement.

I stood deeply impressed with these new signs of a coming traffic so suddenly springing up, and reflected on the divergent ambitions of Russia and Japan as expressed on the two sides of a narrow neutral strip of seven miles. Japan's ambition is for profit—immediate and unmistakable—profit in land holdings, in commerce, in everything.

Two facts strike one as of special significance: the Chinese have not at all lost their regard for Russia because of her defeat, Russia appealing to them as a great giantess of untold strength, resource and power; and they cordially dislike the Japanese.

The new problem of Eastern Asia, then, is to find some means of offsetting Japan's undoubted ideal of a hegemony in which she shall be supreme by adjusting the balance of power more equally among the nations interested.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Ointment for Piles, including a testimonial and contact information for Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

and endowed with more mentality. Japan is a machine, tireless, persistent, utterly aggressive. Were China equally alive to her material welfare, the balance of power would adjust itself.

Japan has many admirable qualities, and the patriotism of her sons is beyond all praise. But when there is imminent risk of the work of decades being undone by a sentimental obsession, then the time has arrived for the plainest speaking.

A further twist to this entanglement is given by the fact that in spite of the agreement between Japan, England and France, as to the 'open door' and 'equal opportunities for all,' Japan already is violating its spirit, if not its letter, and is openly and secretly discriminating in every possible way against her commercial allies.

The awakening of China cannot too earnestly be attended to by Christian nations; the massing of fleets and the maintenance of coaling stations in the Pacific cannot be too quickly undertaken; the cutting of the Panama Canal too expeditiously concluded.

Also received: 'Get Rich Quick Wallingford' by George Randolph Chester (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'The Philosophy of Loyalty' by Josiah Royce; 'Stephen A. Douglas: A Study in American Politics' by Allen Johnson; 'General History of Western Nations' by Emil Reich, 2 vols.; 'Modern Egypt' by the Earl of Cromer, 2 vols. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited). 'Scribner's Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

Prominent among the later arrivals in the field of English fiction, Mr. Archibald Marshall secured his position last year in the publication of his 'Eton Manor.' So promptly was this taken into favor that there was a ready welcome for his further work, and his latest novel, 'Many Junes,' will not disappoint his readers.

A collection of five stories translated

Advertisement for Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee, featuring an illustration of a coffee pot and a cup, and text describing the coffee's quality and availability.

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The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

from the German of S. H. Rosenthal is published in 'Stories of Jewish Home Life' by the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. The stories are pathetic, that might almost go without saying, dealing as they do with this strangely broken and scattered people, and told by one of themselves, and it is the women of the race who furnish the author with his main characters.

THE EMPIRE, SOUTH AND EAST.

An important chapter in the story of the British Empire is written by George C. Henderson, Professor of History in Adelaide University, in the life of 'Sir George Grey, Pioneer of Empire in Southern Lands' (imported by E. P. Dutton & Co.). The public career of Sir George Grey covers a critical point in the history of South Africa, where his enthusiasm for federation brought about his recall, but is mainly concerned with the formative time of the now stable Australasian states.

Some 'Letters from India,' published by A. Constable & Co., London, will be of peculiar interest to Canadians, as their writer was the late Alfred William Stratton, a native of Toronto, and graduate of the university there.

'Twentieth Century Impressions of British Malaya,' editor-in-chief, Arnold Wright; assistant editor, H. A. Cartwright (Singapore) (Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co.), is a splendid

Advertisement for Chapman's Book Store, featuring a testimonial from a customer and the store's address at 513 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

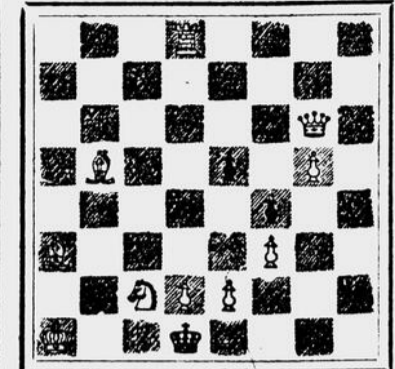
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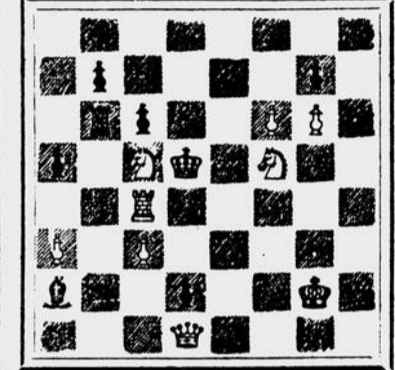
CHESS

Saturday, May 2, 1908. PROBLEM NO. 1252. (By S. Schuster, Buda-Pest.) Black—3 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces. White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1253. (By S. Schuster, Buda-Pest.) Black—8 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces. White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS. Received from 'Report' for 1246-1. B B 2; 1248-1. Kt B 5, and for 1249-1. Q Kt 8 with the variations complete; the key for Mr. F. Healey's problem is 1. K Q 7, with sacrifice of R for second move.

The enclosed problem from the 'New Dominion Monthly' of 1876 has perhaps appeared in the 'Witness' column already, but as there is one neat mating position will give it in this way: 1. Q 4—3—6 P 1—7—3 B 1—7—k, White 4 pieces, black 4 pieces; White to move and mate in three moves.

To H. H. S.: After 1. Kt K 2 the move 1. P. B. 3 sets free the black B 1, and there is no mate; and in No. 1249 1. Q Q 5, (not K 5) is answered by 1. B B 5, leaving a stale mate or a check at Kt sq. Of course the initials are remembered. Pleased to see them again.

Duras, Maroczy and Schlechter tied for first place in the Vienna tournament, which was finished last week, each with 14 games won and five lost. Under the rules of the contest, a tie between more than two players was not to be played off, and in consequence the three leaders divide the first three prizes, amounting to 10,500 crowns.

Rubinstein, the Russian champion, finished in fourth place, with a score of 13 points, one point less than that of the winners, and obtained a prize of 2,000 crowns. The other prizes were distributed as follows: Teichmann, of London, 12 points; fifth prize, of 1,200 crowns; Spielmann, of Munich, 11 1/2 points, sixth prize of 800 crowns; Dr. Perlis and Tartakover, of Vienna, each with 11 points, divided the seventh and eighth prizes, aggregating 1,000 crowns.

At an adjourned annual meeting of the Westmount Chess Club, held on Saturday evening last, in the club room, Victoria Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For president, Mr. J. S. Leo; first vice-president, Mr. E. L. Guedinger; second vice-president, Mr. J. Sawyer; secretary, Mr. S. Pitt; treasurer, Mr. H. C. Russell; auditors, Messrs. Caulder and Collins.

A Muzio, and a pretty Q. G. D. from the Vienna tournament: MUZIO GAMBIT. White. Black. 1 P K 4 1 P K 4 2 P K B 4 2 P x P 3 Kt K B 3 3 P K Kt 4 4 B B 4 4 P Kt 5 5 Castles. 5 P x Kt 6 Q x P 6 Q B 3 7 P K 5 (a) 7 Q x P 8 R x P 8 P Q 4 (c) 9 B B 4 (d) 10 Q Kt B 3 11 P B 3 11 B B 4 12 I Q 4 12 Q K 5 (e) 13 Q B 2 13 B K 3 14 B x P 14 Castles (f) 15 Kt Q 2 15 Q Kt 3 16 Kt B 3 16 R Kt sq 17 R Q sq 17 Kt Q 4 18 Kt R 4 18 Q R 5 19 B x Kt 20 P B 4 21 B Kt 3 21 R x Kt 22 P Q 5 22 P x P (i) 23 R x B 24 P x R 25 B R 3 25 Kt Q 5 26 P K R 3 26 Q Kt 3 (j) 27 P K Kt 4 27 Kt B 4 28 B Kt 3 28 Kt x B 29 Q x Kt 30 P K 4 31 P B 5 31 P K R 4 32 P x P 32 Q x Q P 33 P Kt 5 33 Q Q 5 ch 33 K R 2 33 Drawn

(a) The Russian attack, beginning with P Q 3, is generally preferred by modern experts, the leading idea being to win in the end game. (b) A well-known book move. If Q x R, the Queen never gets out again after 9. Kt B 3. (c) The right reply, and gaining valuable time.

(d) If 10. B x Kt P, then B x B; 11. Q x B, Q B 4 ch; 12. K R sq, Q B 3! (e) Kt x P would be too venturesome. (f) B x B, 15. Kt Q 2, followed by Kt x B, only improves White's position. (g) If R x P, 21. R x R, B Q B 4; 22. P K R 3! and Black cannot recover the piece, although he would reduce matters to an end game, in which he remained with a Pawn ahead. (h) This move was a mistake, which cost a piece. Black was, however, in some difficulty, 22. P Q 5, followed by Q x R, B being threatened. (i) If B x B, 24. P x B, Q x P; 25. Q x Q, R x Q; 26. P x P, and wins. (j) Stronger was Q K 5; especially as White could not reply 27. R K sq, for fear of Q x B; 28. Q x Q, Kt B 6 ch! QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Suchting. Swidersky. White. Black. 1 P Q 4 1 P Q 4 2 P Q B 4 2 P K 3 3 Kt Q B 3 3 Kt K B 3 4 B Kt 5 4 B K 2 5 P K 3 5 Q Kt Q 2 6 Kt B 3 6 Castles 7 B Q 3 7 P x P 8 B x B P 8 P Q R 3 9 Castles 9 P B 4 10 Kt K 5 10 P x P 11 P x P 11 Kt Kt 3 12 B Kt 3 12 B Q 2 13 B K 3 13 Q Kt sq 14 Q R 3 14 B Q sq 15 K R K sq 15 P Q R 4 16 B B 2 16 Q B 2 17 Q R 3 17 P Kt 3 18 Q Q 3 18 Kt R 4 19 B R 6 19 Kt Kt 2 20 Kt Kt 4 20 P B 4 21 B x Kt 21 K x B 22 Q R 6 ch 22 K Kt sq 23 Kt 5 23 B B sq 24 B Kt 3 24 P R 5 25 Kt x Kt P 25 O Kt 2 26 B x P ch 26 B x B 27 Q x Q ch 27 K x Q 28 Kt x R 28 B B 5 29 Kt K 6 ch 29 K B 3 30 Q R K 3 30 Resigns.

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.'

'So steadily and so softly, The seasons tread their round, So surely seem to pass, In springtime clothe the ground, Amid their measured music, What watchful ear can hear God's voice amidst the garden? Yet hush! for He is here.

No more machine is Nature Wound up and left to play, No wind harp swept at random By airs that idly stray; A spirit aways the maker, And lo! he is on the chords, Oh, bow thy head and listen, That hand—it is the Lord's!

With delight we welcome the long-looked for 'May,' bringing with it the fair procession of spring flowers, for Dafoedils have opened by the score giving the garden a golden gleam after the long dallying changeable weeks. Truly April was a fickle month, without any steady, genial weather, and the general appearance of Mayday is not altogether presentable, for housecleaning still fills the horizon in many homes, but gives a sense of satisfaction when the dust of winter fires no longer disturbs, and the sun shines on freshly polished glass, with renewed comfort.

'If there is any time I feel like worshipping,' said Aunt Duston yesterday, 'it is when the last corner of the cellar is cleaned, for I always begin at the attic. Don't look so horrified at my remarks, for if God is not in the home then where is He? If you go to church for Sunday worship to find Him it is only for a couple of hours, but there must be an altar in the home, and prayer is the burden of a sigh' we women make, and many of them, though the elocution may be faulty, some people go about their work as if they were walking tombstone, and it is not right to be slaves to the pots and pans, but there is but little time for necessary there is but little time for necessary.

'But,' I said, 'even in housecleaning we can be lifted up by the results, and enjoy the comfort in anticipation. Think of the dark soil that has evolved these pure blossoms, sanctified with rain and blessed with sunshine. And while we renovate and restore, we can joy in the young growth renewed, of tree, and plant, of nature in harmony, and say—'O, all ye green things upon the earth, Bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him forever...'

She leaned back in the garden chair and moralized. 'Cleanliness and hope are the first tenets in household faith, and we need to breathe a little religion with our bread and butter. We need more spiritual life put into everyday work, and to feel that God is not a remote being, to come to us in the hour of trial only, or one day in the week. If we could live in such a mood, we should not mope so much or feel that everything was going wrong, or tribulation. Housecleaning should not be made such a burden, for it is building order out of confusion, and looking to the ways of the household.'

'But,' I commented, 'you must find time to look at the flowers, they are part of the harmony. It always seems as if the return to spring's activity stimulates the intellectual nature, whatever the task, and we should feel that the path of good living is the joy in living, that good work is joy in work, not the spurring of an uneasy sense of duty. And with the advent of spring there is a feeling of freshness and of wonderment, a stirring of all the forces that housecleaning may blend with, but not destroy.'

HAVING A HOBBY. 'Discouraged—Got some speciality to occupy your time, it will not hang heavily on your hands. It is often said of the world's workers who have to toil in one groove that a pet avocation for their spare hours would prove a step towards contentment. In nothing are people's tastes seen so much as in the selection of a hobby—old china, bric-a-brac, pictures, furniture, postage stamps, butterflies and beetles. A charming hobby is to be a rose fancier, and the delights of a garden are enough to absorb the mind and bring daily pleasure. It is healthful as well as pleasant, a few plants in winter will brighten the dulliest room. Science, art and literature are safe intellectual hobbies, but must not be made a burden instead of a recreation, and music has the charm of an absorbing variety, and rare enjoyment. A recreation to which a man can turn when the pressure of the daily grind is removed, draws him out of his rut and

breaks up the stagnation of life, and gives a chance for jaded nerves to gain fresh poise and strength. By all means have something that will fill your life, and at the same time it may be so ordered as to be a help and benefit to your fellow men, and so be a means of going good.

A.G.A.—The Azalea is propagated by cuttings or grafting the cuttings, rooting best when made in August from half ripened wood, and placed in sand under a frame with gentle bottom heat. Choice varieties are increased by tongue grafting in July or August on vigorous growing plants. The best soil is peat-leaf mold and a little loam that is free of lime. Most of the plants sold by the florists are imported from Holland and Belgium, and it is cheaper to buy than to raise them. They will endure full sunshine, but thrive in partial shade.

SEEDS FOR HOTBED. Miss N. M. B.—Mignonette, Sweet Asters and Chrysanthemums are as well sown outdoors as transplanted. Lettuce, too, will grow fast enough in a small outdoor bed or frame. Celery requires a long time and can be kept in a hotbed until June. It requires plenty of water, and is very slow to start. Thank you very much for kind words. I have not about your success. SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Mrs. J. McA.—Wash the roots of the rose in good soap suds and put into fresh soil in a pot just the size of the roots when spread out. It is quite possible the Nicotiana has been useful in frightening away the insects from your plants. If you have a garden set the rose bush out there for the summer, it will be more likely to recruit there than in the house. Your apple tree requires spraying with the well known Bordeaux mixture put on before buds open and then after they fall, and again when fruit has formed.

As you say you have never done any spraying it is possible you do not know the proportion for making the Bordeaux mixture which is as follows: Into a fifty gallon barrel pour thirty gallons of soft water and suspend in it six pounds of bluestone in coarse sacking. Slake four pounds of fresh lime in another vessel, adding water slowly to obtain a creamy liquid free from grit. When the bluestone is dissolved add the lime-milk slowly with water enough to fill the barrel, stirring slowly. If not used promptly it deteriorates by keeping.

PAURIE WITH SWEET PEAS. Mrs. M. R. had no any success with Sweet Peas last year, though according to letter, the soil was good garden loam, and grew other flowers well. But 'early in August the plants dried up. Why not try planting in a moist place, and if there seems danger of drying up give them a good watering for three evenings just before dark. The best thing to do is to see other gardens. Where these flowers are grown successfully, and then you will perhaps learn the reason of yours being a failure.

ONE SHRUB. Miss M.G.—If only room for one shrub you had better plant the Hydrangea Panniculata, for it will give you flowers through the last three months of outdoor life, when roses are scarce and shrubs generally have had their day. The acquisition of this Japanese plant has been a great boon for gardens, giving a tree blooming hardy shrub at a season when such a one was needed. It can be made effective as a single plant or in groups, will answer as a tall or a low specimen of shrub.

A peculiar feature is the lasting quality of the flowers, for if a panicle of bloom is cut with a stem fifteen or eighteen inches in length, before it has a touch of frost, it will keep fresh in the house in water for several months. This shrub should be pruned back every spring, cutting back most of the previous year's growth, and this requires to be done early before the buds begin to swell. As a low growing plant it can be used with fine effect planted on a shrubbery border in masses, and it is just as useful for planting as the one shrub in your small garden.

RASPBERRY CANE BORER. Query.—Last summer, writes a correspondent, a small worm destroyed nearly all your raspberry canes. It entered the shoot near the top, eating the pith for quite a distance up and down, when, of course, it wilts and turns over. In answer it may be said that this is a very common complaint with raspberries, and there is no way of detecting the worm till damage is done. The boring insects are very difficult to fight, and the means employed are usually preventive. Sometimes plants are sprayed with whitewash in the early part of the season, for the injury ceases after July. Burn at once affected canes, cutting off low to secure the enemy.

OTAHËTE ORANGE. Mrs. J. B.—It is most likely your little orange tree has too large a receptacle in which to spread out its roots. As a rule, this plant will grow and blossom best if the roots are confined. Like most hard wooded plants they require a season of rest when they are kept in a temperature of from forty to fifty degrees, and just enough water given to keep the foliage from drooping. Left in this manner for a month or two they can then be brought to a sunny window at a little higher temperature, and given more water.

During the growing season liquid fertilizer should be given, but stopped as soon as the rest season begins. If the plant is not kept moist it will soon present a stunted and spindly appearance. The best rule is, in summer to give a liberal supply of water, and in winter keep cool and rather dry. It is a plant that can be pruned to any shape desired before new growth begins, and will respond to amateur by fruit and flowers, often growing on the same branch. At this time no stimulant should be applied, only clear water. Too dry an atmosphere, too much or too little water, will cause the buds to drop. So in order to succeed, it requires some judgment as to its requirements, should be well watered, but not kept constantly soaked.

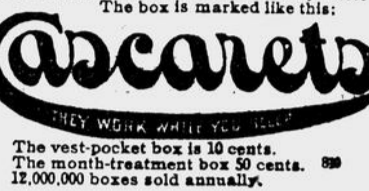
EARLY STARTING. John R.—Early potatoes can be forwarded ten days to two weeks, by sprouting them before planting. Take shallow boxes, three to four inches in depth, and sow the full of seeds. Cut the seed potatoes the same as usual, and stick them in the sand, eye upward. Sprinkle more sand on them, sufficient to cover them, moisten well, and set in a partially darkened place with a temperature of 45 degrees. For it is hardly worth while this season as it takes three weeks for them to make any progress. Lima beans will grow in your part of Ontario, and can be started weeks before they can be planted in the open ground. They readily bear transplanting, the only precaution being to take up a good sized ball of earth with each plant.

Start in boxes, plant one bean in a place, and far enough apart that, in taking up, the roots will not be disturbed. They may be allowed to grow three or four inches in height, and if carefully transplanted will

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The old way of treating a torpid liver was with salts or cathartics. They whipped the fired liver to a spurt of action. But this is what else they did: They irritated the lining of the stomach and bowels, causing an inflammation. They flooded the bowels with digestive juices, needed to digest your food. They upset every function. Thus every habitual user of salts and pills suffers from chronic dyspepsia. The liver needs gentle treatment. Abuse means injury. Then the liver grows hard and unresponsive, compelling a larger dose. Cascarets act naturally. Their effect

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not receive any visible check. Plant eyes down, and do not cover more than half an inch in depth. Sweet corn may be forwarded by the sprouting process. It is less hardy than field varieties, and rots more readily if cold water sets in after planting. It only requires a week for the sprouting period. A few radishes among onions will mark the rows, and have an early start.

E.R.T.—Your little rose is struck by mildew and needs to be dusted with sulphur. When it first appeared it would have been easier to spray the whole plant with sulphide of potash, one-half ounce to a gallon of water. You can set the rose out of doors now, and cut off the affected leaves, giving a dusting of sulphur to the stems and young leaves that are clear. The cool air and fresh breezes will disperse the mildew, as it lives best in a warm, moist place when there is no fresh air.

HOUND'S LONG CHASE

FOLLOWED A FOX FOR FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS OVER CAPE COD SANDS.

(From 'Forest and Stream.') Following close on the heels of a big gray fox, running for five days and nights, covering a distance of probably two hundred miles through the woods and along the sandy shores of Cape Cod, only to have the fox escape by wearing him out, is the record of a hound four years old, one of three valuable dogs that a party of hunters recently took with them to hunt foxes in the woods at Wellfleet. The dog chased the fox, or perhaps several foxes—for it may have switched off from one to another in its travels—and did not show up after starting the fox. After waiting for hours for the dog to return the hunter went back to the village, expecting the dog would give up the chase. Night came on and they became alarmed, fearing the dog had been lost.

A local gunner who accompanied the fox hunters into the woods, said he would find the dog and ship him home the next day. Inquiries were made through the villages, but no one had seen the dog and it appeared as if he

must have been drowned in crossing the swamps on the thin ice. At the end of five days a dog was seen following a big gray fox through the village of East Wareham. The man who saw the fox as it limped through his back yard, rushed into the house for his gun. As he came out he saw a hound limping along and vainly trying to bark; the fox had disappeared and the dog, which could hardly stand, dropped in its tracks nearly dead from exhaustion. The man gave the dog food and drink in small quantities and in a few days it seemed to be all right. On the collar was the name of the owner, to whom the man wrote, and in a few days he came after it. It was then learned that the dog started the fox in Wellfleet and for five days and nights had been chasing. He had been seen chasing the fox at Ellenville, on the shores of Cape Cod Bay, and near White Island, in the cranberry district; he had crossed the harbors and rivers and had given up when nearly dead in East Wareham, sixty miles from where the hunt was started. It was said, 'The dog was a mere skeleton and the fox seemed as if he had been running for a month.' There are instances on Cape Cod where dogs have followed foxes for days at a time, but none of the old gunners remember any such performance as this one.

INDIA'S TROUBLE—AND SPECIFIC.

We think that poverty lies at the root of Indian unrest, therefore we are mainly concerned to see India so organized that its tragic poverty shall be at once mitigated, and finally eliminated. We think that this poverty cannot be mitigated without an industrial awakening.—Indian Age.

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