Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cool

VOL. XLVII., No. 216 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906. — PRICE ONE CENT

SERIOUS FIRE AT OTTAWA.

The Gilmour Hotel Totally Destroyed—Several Persons Believed to have Perished.

TWO HUNDRED GUESTS IN THE HOUSE AT THE TIME—MONTREALERS AMONG THE INJURED; ALSO MRS. ARCHIBALD BLUE—BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK ALSO DESTROYED.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The Gilmour, a popular family hotel, situated at the corner of Bank and Gilmour street, was totally destroyed by fire to-night, and there is reason to fear that there has been some loss of life, in addition to numerous cases of injuries caused by falls or jumping from the windows. There were 111 rooms in the hotel, nearly one of which was taken, and the corridors have been occupied nightly by guests in attendance at the Central Canada Exhibition.

There were upwards of 200 guests in the house, but the fire, occurring at 11.30 o'clock, many of the guests had not returned from the theatres, and so, fortunately, were not exposed to the peril. Others had retired or were preparing to retire when the alarm was sounded, and, escape by way of the elevator being cut off, they were obliged to seek safety by the fire escapes or by leaping from the windows.

The injured known at this writing are:—

Harry C. Walker, Mullica Hill, N.J., both legs broken and burned about the arms.

Mrs. Archibald Blue, wife of the census commissioner, left shoulder broken and burned.

Mr. Montgomery, Toronto, right leg broken.

Percy Delaney, boy of 17, face and hands badly burned.

Mrs. Robert Pentecost, 405 Huron street, Toronto, leg broken and hands burned.

Mr. Gregg, hands badly cut by breaking glass in rescue work.

Mrs. Degarre, Galt, badly burned.

James Smith, Montreal, hands and left leg burned.

Mrs. James Smith, Montreal, slightly burned.

Miss Amelia Laforest, slightly burned.

Mrs. E. B. Butterworth, slightly burned about the face and arms.

Mr. E. B. Butterworth, slightly burned about the face.

Others were injured, but they were removed to various private homes, so that at this hour their names are not known.

A branch of the Royal Bank was located in the south-east corner of the hotel and it was destroyed.

The loss is placed at $80,000, with insurance of $40,000.

The fire originated in the bottom of the elevator shaft, according to Mr. Robert Barnett, of Gilmour street. He had just entered the hotel and knew the structure well. He noticed a smell of smoke, he told the reporter. Going to the shaft he saw smoke ascending from the elevator well.

'I ran down stairs,' he said, 'past the engine to the shaft. I opened the door slightly, to find the inside a mass of fire. I quickly closed the door and rushed back to the office to give the alarm, but the fire was then shooting up the shaft. An alarm was sounded, but only two bell boys and one gentleman descended the stairs, and escape by way of the elevator was cut off. Any others who escaped must have got out by the windows. The fire must have originated in a cigar stub thrown into the shaft or by an electric spark.'

Mr. T. E. Babin, proprietor of the Gilmour, left for Atlantic City by the 5 o'clock train, and would learn of the disaster upon arrival at New York.

There were many heroic rescues, and the bravery of Mrs. Ruddick, wife of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who was on the third floor of the hotel, won hearty cheers from the crowds that filled the streets. She had been obliged to take refuge outside of the window, and there remained silent, while a guest, who had been forced to this means of escape, waved the smoke away with a sheet. Cheering words from the crowd, who announced the approach of the hook and ladder waggon, were shouted to them.

When the ladder arrived, delay in getting it into position was experienced on account of the network of wires in the vicinity, yet Mrs. Ruddick held the fort and promptly began its descent, but was quickly caught in the arms of a fireman and borne to the ground and to shelter. The gentleman followed, and hearty cheers greeted their rescue.

Among the guests in the hotel were many well-known people, including Judge and Mrs. Belanger, Judge Richardson, late of Regina, and a daughter; Col. Macdonald, Mr. C. L. Panet, private secretary of the Minister of Militia; Mrs. Panet and son, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Blue and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ruddick. Of the above all are known to have escaped, except Judge Richardson, whose whereabouts could not be learned at a late hour.

THE AZILDA WRECK.

Engineer of Imperial Limited Testifies as to Failure of Air-Brakes.

Sudbury, Ont., Sept. 14.—The inquest on the Azilda railway disaster, in which fourteen persons lost their lives, opened at 7 o'clock on Thursday night, Coroner Struthers presiding. J. A. Mulligan acted for Crown Attorney Browning, of North Bay. The principal evidence was given by W. Thurlow, engineer on the third section of No. 2, which crashed into the waiting excursion train. Thurlow testified that orders had been received in the regular way as to meeting the third section of No. 1 at Azilda. It was down grade practically all the way from Cartier to Azilda, and he had tried the air brakes several times on the hill to steady his train. The brake had acted all right until applied for the purpose of stopping the train right at Azilda. Thurlow said he turned off the steam when three-quarters of a mile from the meeting place, and applied the air brake about half a mile distant. He found the air brake not working, although the gauge showed seventy pounds pressure in the train pipe and 110 pounds in the reservoir.

Immediately after the engineer had applied the brake the conductor signalled for brakes, and then himself applied the emergency brakes. The train was running about forty miles an hour, and on a bad rail. The wheels of the engine began to skid slightly, but the speed slackened only very little. The air brakes has the same effect if applied from either end if the brakes are working right, and if this brake had been working right the train should have stopped by the conductor's application of the brake. When Engineer Thurlow saw his train would not obey the brakes, and would not stop, he gave a back-up signal to the other train. Then he and his fireman jumped. After the accident Thurlow and Kirby, conductor of the excursion train, with one Schofield, examined the airbrake system. They found the angle cock back of the second car on the eastbound to be turned so as to shut off the air. Several links of heavy stay chain hung loose beside it. This loose chain might have struck or caught the handle of the angle cock and shut it off. He gave no signal for the hand brakes. The stay chains were inspected only at divisional points and might be jolted loose.

Thomas Kehoe, conductor of the eastbound train, corroborated Thurlow's evidence. He said that there was time to stop the train when he applied the brakes if the brake had been efficient, but he noticed that the train ran a longer distance than it should with the full brake applied. When Conductor Kehoe first saw the angle cock it had been turned back to the correct position. There is no specific rule for speed when approaching a meet, but the engineer must have his train under control.

D. Roche, fireman, corroborated the previous evidence.

P. Limoge, engineer of the excursion train, testified that his train was a little late at Azilda. He saw the back-up signal given by Engineer Thurlow, but had no time to back his train. J. Kirby, conductor on the same train, testified that the stay chain sometimes becomes uncoupled from jolting between divisional points. Some discussion arose as to whether Engineer Thurlow had applied his brakes in time, after which the inquest adjourned.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—A special from Sudbury says:—'In the list of dead found in the wreck were the names of Charles Palmer and F. Blackwell, both of Toronto. The identification was difficult, and the two bodies are now held as unidentified by the undertaker. A postcard addressed to F. Blackwell was found on one body, but it had not been mailed and had only the address, and no writing on the plain side. It is thought one of the unidentified dead comes from Three Rivers, Que., but this has not been confirmed.'

IMMIGRATION

A LABOR LEADER'S EXTRAORDINARY REMARKS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 14.—The Minister of the Interior of Canada sailed on the 'Virginian.' After a survey of the centres of emigration, he said, wherever possible, efforts would be made to improve the system. This year, for the first time, Canada attracted more emigrants from Great Britain, excluding Ireland, than the United States. What Canada wanted was people from the land to go to the land. For that reason they welcomed United States farmers. The Salvation Army scheme was all right if carried out as in the past. The minister stated there was no probability of Canada adopting a scheme of assisted emigration. The Dominion offered unlimited opportunity to the man wanting work, but no 'soft snobs' were desired.

Mr. Hyndman, a prominent labor leader, is bitterly opposed to emigration. He declares such stringent regulations are made by the immigration boards of Canada and Australia and elsewhere that only the able-bodied are permitted to land. It followed that Britain supplied the other countries with her best stock. If it were possible, he would emigrate as many epileptic, paralytic, insane and rickety as he could gather together. There was plenty of work for everybody in England.

CUBAN REVOLT

Island Congress Grants the Fullest Powers to President Palma.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WARNS CUBAN MINISTER THAT HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE.

Havana, Sept. 14.—The extra session of Congress called by President Palma completed at one sitting this afternoon the business for which it was summoned, namely, the granting to President Palma of the fullest powers not already constitutionally possessed by the executive for carrying on the war, including the right to appropriate any public funds for war purposes; revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of Congress in order to permit the diversion of the moneys involved to prosecution of the war, and authorizing increases of the rural guards to 10,000, and the artillery to 20,000 men. This triples the former force of rural guards and doubles the artillery. These measures, which were combined in one blanket bill, were passed by party votes, the Liberals and Independents refraining from voting, and the Liberal Nationalists voting with the Nationals. President Palma submitted a brief message principally devoted to deploring the conduct of the Opposition, whom he charged with the responsibility of causing the rebellion. The message suggested that Congress approve all recent executive decrees and take such steps as may be deemed advisable for ending the war. The President regretted that the first extra session of Congress should have been necessitated by a disturbance of public order, and said nobody would have expected that within four years after the inauguration of the republic it would have been in the midst of a rebellion threatening the stability of the government, causing the sincerity of Cuban professions to be distrusted by the world, and endangering the independence and sovereignty which had been purchased so dearly with the blood of thousands of Cubans after long years of cruel sacrifices. Who, asked the President, would have supposed that with the prosperity of the country and the well-being of the people so advancing, with millions in the treasury after paying $19,000,000 to the army of liberation and investing $11,000,000 in public improvements, and with such splendid credit abroad, there would be Cubans who would conspire to change the constitutional order by placing armed force, violence and anarchy before law, order and peace to the country's shame and sorrow?

President Palma charged his political opponents with having, ever since the opening of the last election campaign, plotted to use violence, and in support of this he instanced the attack on the rural guards in the Guanabacoa barracks last February.

He said the Opposition had seemed to devote themselves to such efforts rather than to organize effectively for the contest for votes at the next election, as was done among peoples who were accustomed to the exercise of the boon of liberty. He added that those who at the last election used violent methods to obtain power at all costs are the same who, without mercy to their country, organized unscrupulous conspiracies, using assassination and seeking to seduce the army of the republic from its loyalty as means of reaching their despicable ambitions. The executive, said President Palma, had knowledge of these conspiracies and would have adopted preventive measures, but it wished to proceed only in accordance with democratic principles, in a strictly fair, lawful and clearly justifiable manner, never imagining, in view of the prosperous and progressive condition of the country, that any excepting adventurers would have done such things.

ROOSEVELT'S WARNING NOTE.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 14.—The following is a letter sent by President Roosevelt:

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 14.

My Dear Senor Quesada:

In this crisis in the affairs of the Republic of Cuba, I write you, not merely because you are the minister of Cuba accredited to this government, but because you and I were intimately drawn together at the time when the United States intervened in the affairs of Cuba, with the result of making her an independent nation. You know how sincere my affection and admiration and regard for Cuba are. You know that I never have done and never shall do anything in reference to Cuba save with such sincere regard for her welfare. You also know the pride I felt because it came to me as President to withdraw the American troops from the island of Cuba and officially to proclaim her independence and to wish her God-speed in her career as a free republic. I desire now, therefore, to say a word of solemn warning to your people, whose earnest well-wisher I am. For several years Cuba has been in a condition of profound peace and of steadily growing prosperity. For years this peace and prosperity have obtained under her independent government. Her peace, prosperity and independence are now menaced, for of all possible evils that can befall Cuba the worst is the evil of anarchy, into which civil war and revolutionary disturbances will assuredly throw her.

Whoever is responsible for armed revolution and outrage, whoever is responsible in any way for the condition of affairs that now obtains, is an enemy of Cuba, and doubly heavy is the responsibility of the man, who, affecting to be the especial champion of Cuban independence, takes any step which will jeopardize that independence. For there is just one way in which Cuban independence can be secured, and that is for the Cuban people to show that ability to continue progress. This nation asks nothing of Cuba save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the past seven years, and that it shall know and practice the orderly liberty which will undoubtedly bring an ever increasing measure of peace and prosperity to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles.

Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government, and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy.

I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together to sink all differences and personal ambitions(and to remember that the only way they can preserve the independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war. I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the staunchest friends and well-wishers of Cuba that there are in the world, will be seriously considered, and will be acted upon, and if so acted upon, Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent success as a republic are assured.

Under treaty with your government, I, as President of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot shirk. The third article of that treaty explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land, and furnishes me with the right and the means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests. The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe. I have received authentic information of injury to and destruction of American property. It is in my judgment imperative for the sake of Cuba that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island. I am sending to Havana the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, and the assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon, as the special representatives of this government, who will render such aid as is possible towards those ends. I had hoped that Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, could have stopped in Havana on his return from South America, but the seeming imminence of the crisis forbids further delay.

Through you I desire in this way to communicate with the Cuban Government and with the Cuban people, and, accordingly, I am sending you a copy of this letter to be presented to President Palma, and have also directed its immediate publication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Minister.

WARSHIPS ON THE WAY.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Having done everything in the way of preparation for eventualities in Cuba which prudence and experience could suggest, the officials in Washington who temporarily are acting as heads of the military branches of the government to-day awaited developments and watched the execution of the plans they already had formed. There was no cessation of the activities of the subordinate officers who were charged with the execution of the details of the plans. Thus it appears that in a short time an effective fleet of eight naval vessels will surround Cuba, and they will be well manned by marine contingents, making good a deficiency in the present equipment of the 'Denver.' In addition to the 'Denver,' now at Havana,' the 'Des Moines' already is crossing the Florida Straits from Key West for that port; the 'Marietta' is probably at Cienfuegos. The 'Dixie,' with 300 marines aboard, is making all haste from Guantanamo for the Cuban capital, while in home ports the 'Tacoma' is about to sail for Cuba from Norfolk, to be followed to-morrow by the 'Cleveland' and the 'Newark' at the same port, and the 'Minneapolis' at League Island are taking on stores with all speed under preparatory orders, and will be ready to sail when the starting signal comes from Washington. Meanwhile, the marine corps is in perfect readiness, and expects to be able to place two thousand marines aboard ship at a few hours' notice, most of the men being now at League Island, New York, and Norfolk.

Havana, Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt's action in sending General Taft, Secretary of War, and Mr. Bacon, acting secretary of State, to Cuba to investigate the conditions in the island, was regarded favorably on the whole by those who were first apprised of it. Cubans generally, it may be said, do not desire intervention of any sort in Cuban affairs, but the desire of a settlement of some kind now predominates. The conviction is overwhelming that the trouble must be settled through the United States. The truth of President Roosevelt's picture of the deplorability of the revolution and of his reference to the United States' right of intervention is not questioned.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 14.—The Australian Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed a resolution giving a preference of ten percent to British goods imported in British ships. The schedule is subject to amendment.

WILD STORIES FROM PARIS

Proposed Attempts on the Life of M. Fallieres at Marseilles.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO BE ASSEMBLED THERE.

Paris, Sept. 14.— Some wild stories have been circulated in France recently. The latest one appeared in the Conservative newspaper yesterday telling of rumors of attempts to be made upon the life of President Fallieres, while he is at Marseilles. So far as can be learned, all these stories are sensational. M. Fallierres left Paris this evening for Marseilles. There was the customary demonstration at the railway station, whence his departure had been announced in the newspapers.

It would seem strange indeed if real plotters would let such specific news of their plans reach the papers as have been published here. Nevertheless, it is announced to-night not only have 15,000 additional troops and police been assembled at Marseilles, but that while the public will be admitted to the presidential enclosure there, everybody must enter empty-handed. President Fallierres will be in Marseilles two days. Many warships will take part in the ceremonies attendant upon his reception. With the precautions taken, no anarchist attempt is likely, notwithstanding the fact that the Paris newspapers have been filled with stories of plots to be carried out on this occasion.

MR. JOHN MORRISON'S ESTATE

MRS. MORRISON APPLIES FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The National Trust Company, acting for Mrs. John Morrison, of this city, has applied to the Ontario Surrogate Court for letters of administration of her late husband's estate. Under a marriage contract dated Jan. 15, 1902, Mr. John Morrison and Miss Ethel Isabella Frost, who was about to become Mrs. Morrison, agreed to have all goods and assets in common, the survivor to inherit the entire goods and assets.

No letters of administration are necessary from a legal standpoint, but the companies in which stocks are held will not transfer the stocks to Mrs. Morrison without being empowered so to do by letters of administration. Therefore this application for letters of adminstration for an estate of twenty-five dollars has been made.

Mr. John Morrison was killed by an electric car on June 24, and left a considerable estate. The sum of twenty-five dollars is mentioned as a nominal sum; any other amount might have been mentioned, and is put in so that letters of administration may be obtained.

MASSACRE OF JEWS TO-DAY

News of a Planned Slaughter at Cracow, Poland, Wired to English Press

CIVIL AUTHORITY SUSPENDED—POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN.

New York, Sept. 15.—A London despatch to the 'Sun' says that M. Daszynski, leader of the Social Democrats in the Austrian Reichsrath, telegraphs from Cracow, Poland, to the English newspapers that a slaughter of Jews has been arranged for to-day. Troops have been brought from distant garrisons, and they have been divided into military districts. Civil authority has been suspended. The population is in a state of panic.

A SWINDLING 'DOCTOR.'

HOW HE SOLD THOROUGHBRED STOCK NOT HIS OWN.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 13.—The police of Perth announce that they have failed to find the fraudulent 'doctor' who swindled the sheriff of Perth and others persons. About two weeks ago a man calling himself Dr. Ovens, who gave his place of residence as Tottenham, Simcoe County, came to Perth, and, after examining Sheriff McGarry's stock of pure bred Durham cattle, offered to buy a number of them at a handsome price. The animals were not paid for at the time, the agreement being that when the cash was paid the cattle would be shipped. Later developments have shown that the purchaser was a fraud, as he went to Maberly and represented himself to be the agent of Mr. McGarry, and actually sold the cattle, receiving the money for them. The understanding was that the real owner of the cattle would ship them to the purchasers. After waiting a reasonable length of time, Mr. McGarry was written to, and asked when the buyers might expect the Durhams. The letters unearthed the fraud. Mr. McGarry still has the cattle, as the inspection of them and the doctor's offer to purchase was only a part of the fraudulent scheme. It was easily worked, as the owner of the cattle was widely known throughout the country as a breeder of fine cattle. Mr. McGarry gave the doctor the pedigrees, but refused to sign them until the cash was paid over. Ovens used them to assist in the crooked work.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Yuan Shih Kai, viceroy of the Province of Chihli, it is reported, has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the New Army.

Report says a massacre of the Jews has been planned for to-day in Cracow. Civil authority has been suspended and the population is in a state of panic.

The Russian students, at a big meeting in St. Petersburg yesterday, decided to reopen the universities and go to work again. The universities have been closed for two years.

Wild stories are afloat in France of attempts to be made on the life of President Fallieres, at Marseilles, for which city he left Paris last night.

President Roosevelt warns whoever is responsible for the trouble in Cuba, that the only way to keep the independence of the island is to avoid the insurrectionary habit and show themselves capable of self-government.

There was almost a panic at the unveiling of the McKinley monument yesterday in Columbus, Ohio. The throng of fifty thousand persons got so excited in their efforts to see Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the daughter of President Roosevelt, that several women fainted, and two were trampled on, and the speeches had to be postponed until the evening.

Twelve men were drowned in the Maumee river, near Toledo, yesterday. They were running on a handcar without permission, and plunged into an open drawbridge.

A tornado between Elk Creek and Tecumseh, Nebraska, yesterday, caused the death of four persons and injury to many more.

The Gilmour Hotel, Ottawa, was destroyed by fire last night and, in addition to numerous cases of injuries, it is feared that there has been loss of life.

The steamer 'Oregon' is wrecked at the entrance to Prince William Sound. The passengers are reported safe, but the boat will be a total loss.

Fire at St. Laurent yesterday morning destroyed five dwellings before the firemen from Montreal could get there.

Following the petition of the Montreal Women's Club, the Board of Health has decided to this fall appoint twenty-one physicians to make an experimental inspection of the city schools from October until the end of the school year.

C.N.R. RUMOR

MAY ESTABLISH CAR SHOPS IN MONTREAL.

A despatch from Toronto says there is a rumor there that the Canadian Northern Railway is contemplating establishing its extensive car shops at Montreal instead of at Winnipeg, as was at first intended. The unsettled condition of the labor market at Winnipeg is advanced as a reason for considering this step. Some of the head officials of the company feel that in Montreal they would be sure of an abundant supply of labor, without much danger of strikes.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

THE PROPOSED TARIFF TREATY BETWEEN THEM DOOMED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 13.—After two days' discussion the Australian Federal House of Representatives affirmed the principle of a reciprocal treaty with New Zealand. Premier Deakin immediately postponed the consideration of a schedule of duties pending the decision of New Zealand. The discussion revealed the marked disloyalty of protectionists representing country districts, who feared the competition of New Zealand products. The treaty is now doomed.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE ENDED HIS LIFE

DEFALCATION OF EMPLOYEE IN CANADA DROVE HIM INSANE.

Philadelphia Sept. 14.—The body of Henry K. Wampole, the wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer of chemicals, who had been missing for several days, was found in the East river, New York, last night. He had undoubtedly committed suicide. Mr. Wampole's mind became unbalanced through worry over business entanglements. A trusted employee of the firm of Wampole & Co. in Canada was short a large sum of money, and Mr. Wampole brooded over the matter until he became insane. While in New York last week in a hotel he eluded the vigilance of the trained nurse who was caring for him, and drowned himself, the body not being found until last night. Meanwhile the police were scouring the country for traces of him. Mr. Wampole was 57 years old.

BISHOP OF HARBOR GRACE.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 14.—A despatch from St. John's says:—The Rev. Father John Marsh, rector of the Catholic Cathedral at Harbor Grace, has been chosen Bishop of Harbor Grace diocese, succeeding Bishop MacDonald.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD.—At 217 Walnut street, Montclear, N.J., on Aug. 24, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Macdonald, a son (Roderick).

THOMAS—At 154 Lusignan street, on Sept. 11, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thomas.

MARRIED.

BROWN — STANFORD — On Sept. 12, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 871a Mount Royal avenue, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Effie May, daughter of Mr. W. Stanford, to Henry Ernest Brown, son of James H. Brown, Postmaster of Hochelaga.

COLE — GLEN — At 'Clement Place,' Alton, Ill., on Monday, Sept. 3, 1906, by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, George Percy Cole, to Helen Margaret Glen, eldest daughter of James Glen, Esq., of Alton.

ELLIS — FIRSTBROOK — On Sept. 12, 1906, at Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, by Dr. H. Francis Perry, Ada Louise, daughter of John Firstbrook, to Dr. Arthur W. Ellis, son of A. H. Ellis, Ingersoll, Ont., both of Toronto, Ont.

GORDON — MERRITT — At St. Thomas's Church, St. Catharines, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1906, by the Rev. N. 1. Perry, Alexander Douglas Gordon, Esq., of Toronto, to Helen Emily, younger daughter of the late J. P. Merritt, of Oak Hill, St. Catharines, and granddaughter of the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt.

MARTIN — BICKERDIKE — At Cartierville, on Sept. 1, 1906, by the Rev. Wm. T. Morison, Emma, daughter of Nelson Bickerdike, to Thomas A. Martin, son of the late Mr. Olaf Martin.

MORIN — CLAIRMONT — At St. Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Father Collins, Louis J. Morin, barrister, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morin, St. Joseph, Beauce, Que., to Mabel Gertrude, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clairmont, Gravenhurst, Ont.

McGEE — OSBORNE—At Beamsville, Ont., at the residence of the bride's aunt, on Sept. 11, 1906, by the Rev. D. C. Macintyre, D.D., Annie Osborne, daugther of the late Robert Osborne, of Hamilton, Ont., to David McGee, of Toronto.

SIMM — PHILIPS — At 343 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, on Aug. 29, 1906, by the Rev. E. A. McKenzie, Mary, daughter of John Philips, to Mr. Chas. H. Simm.

DIED.

BIXLY — In St. Catharines, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1906, Harry W., son of D. W. Bixly, aged 40 years.

BOYD — At Vars, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1906, at 5.20 a.m., James Boyd, formerly of Eastman's Springs, in his 71st year.

CHAMBERS.—At Grenville, Que., on Sept. 11, 1906, Ruby Norah, daughter of Andrew and Mary Chambers, aged 1 year and 2 months and 3 days.

GOW — In this city, on Sept. 13, 1906, Peter Gow, 81 years of age, a native of Muthill, Scotland.
Funeral private.

LINCOLN — On Sept. 12, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. E. Herbert Greene, 60 Carlton street, Toronto, Elizabeth, widow of the late Wm. Rensslaeur Lincoln.

STEPHENSON — At Sheridan, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1906 Annie Chapman, relict of the late Edward Stephenson, aged 86 years.

SHEARER — In Westmount, on Sept. 13, 1906, James Shearer, Lumber Merchant, in his eighty-fifth year.
Funeral from his late residence, Mount Pleasant avenue, at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 15.

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

TEES & CO
THE UNDERTAKERS
AND EMBALMERS
300 St. James St.

It will be cheaper to get your FURS Repaired now.
CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

Exhibition Pianos.—Some of the beautiful Mason & Risch Pianos exhibited at the recent Toronto Fair, have been received by Leach Piano Company, 560 St. Catherine street west, and should be seen by intending piano purchasers.

THE HEALTHIEST HAT.

What is the most healthy sort of hat? If temperature is the test, then, according to the 'Scottish Field,' the Panama wins easily. In some experiments made the other day a small thermometer placed inside one of these hats, worn by a man who sat in the sunshine for a quarter of an hour, registered the temperature at 78 degrees Fahrenheit. On the other hand, motoring and yachting caps are the hottest, their temperature in the same circumstances being 98 degrees. Other hats gave the following results: Straw Homburg, 80 degrees; ordinary straw hat, 82 degrees; white felt Homburg, 86 degrees; silk hat, 89 degrees; bowler, 92 degrees; mortar-board, 92 degrees; tweed cap, 94 degrees; and policeman's helmet, 97 degrees. Here is a wide range in temperature; and you pay your money and take your choice.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Saturday, Sept. 15.

DISPLAY OF FALL STYLES
—IN—
Ladies' Coats and Costumes

We are ready with the greatest exhibition of exclusive designs in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Suits and Dresses, ever shown. No pains have been spared by thechief of this department to secure absolutely the best that was to be had in New York and on the Continent.

In Ladies' Suits, a variety of styles are considered right by fashion critics. The Prince Chap Suit is very popular; also, short tight fitting styles are very much in favor.

IN LADIES' WINTER MANTLES, Tweeds in Light and Medium Shades are distinctly taking the lead, the loose full swing back being decidedly the most popular garment.

A UNIQUE CARRIAGE COAT, of Fine Quality Black Silk Velvet, 42 inches long, beautifully embroidered with Black Silk and cord, flat neck finish, French back, wadded and lined with heavy Peau-de-Soie.

A MAGNIFICENT EVENING CLOAK, of Cream Broadcloth, seven-eighth length, round yoke effect of fancy silk braid applique, inlaid collar and cuffs of Heliotrope Velvet, with French knots, trimmed with small gold buttons and large Mosaic art buttons; sleeve very full, lined with White Satin.

A DECIDEDLY PRETTY DRESS SKIRT, of Fine Quality All Wool Black Panama Cloth, stylishly trimmed with side and inverted pleats, front, back and sides; finished around bottom with Silk Taffeta folds. Very Exclusive and New.

A VERY POPULAR TAILOR-MADE SUIT, of excellent quality French Venetian, in Navy Blue and Black, made with short tight fitting coat, hip length, trimmed with strappings of self, Taffeta Silk pipings and military braid; double breasted effect, lined with Taffeta Silk; Skirt prettily made with pleated panels, front, back and sides.

These are a few selections from a collection containing hundreds of high class novelties. You are cordially invited to inspect at leisure the beautiful display in the MANTLE SALON, First Floor.

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

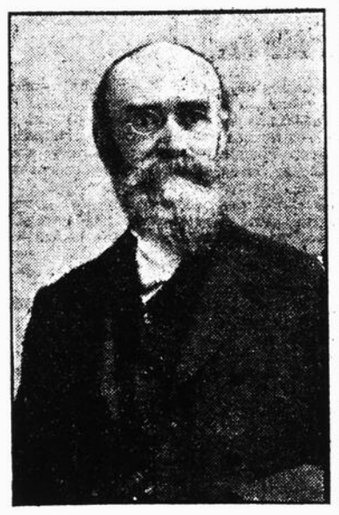
FAIRMOUNT AVENUE CHURCH

ANNEX METHODISTS HAVE CORNER STONE LAYING CEREMONY THIS AFTERNOON.

One of the youngest self-sustaining Methodist churches in Montreal is the Fairmount Avenue congregation, whose place of worship is situated at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street. The rapid increase of population, due partly to the removal of Methodist families from the central portions of the city to the town of St. Louis, has made it necessary that a larger church should be provided, especially for the accommodation of the Sunday-school. With this object in view land has been bought and work commenced on a new church building at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Hutchison street, one block west of Park avenue, in the part of the town known as the Montreal Annex, and only two blocks from the site of the old church. The laying of the corner stone of this new structure will take place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Melvin Taylor, president of the Montreal Conference, and others, will take part in the ceremony, while the stone will be laid by Mr. J. W. Knox, Mayor of Westmount, and superintendent of Douglas Sunday-school.

It is now twelve years since Methodism was introduced in the town of St. Louis. It is an offshoot of work undertaken by the Rev. G. H. Porter, in the adjoining municipality of Outremont. The minutes of the Montreal Conference for 1889 show that Mr. Porter had charge of St. Henri and Cote St. Paul, in addition to which he took up several other appointments, among them, Outremont.

In the year 1893, the Rev. J. H. Ainsworth was appointed superintendent of the Cote St. Louis circuit, which owing to rearrangement of work, included Outremont. After a few months of service, Mr. Ainsworth's work had to be supplied, because of illness, and the Rev. H. Walker was appointed to the field.



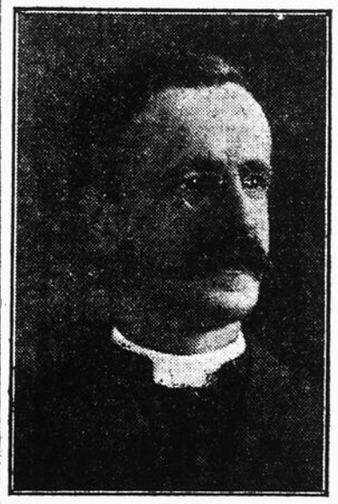
THE REV. G. H. PORTER, M.A., S.T.D.

In January, 1894, the Rev. J. H. McConnell, then a student of the Wesleyan Theological College, took charge of Outremont. The month following, while visiting among the few newcomers in St. Louis, he decided to start a prayer meeting. At the close of the meeting, it was agreed that the time had come to begin a Sunday-school, and arrangements were made for Sunday evening services. Fortunately for the little band, one of the spacious rooms in a house owned by Mr. R. A. Mainwaring was placed at their disposal by the occupant, Mr. F. G. Wallace, who became the first superintendent of the Sunday-school. Sixteen scholars were present at the first session.

At a meeting of the church officials, held on April 14, 1894, it was decided to call the new cause the Montreal Annex Union Mission; but on May 3, 1895, this was changed to Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, the present name.

The Kingston Conference of 1894 appointed the Rev. W. J. Wood and Mr. George I. Campbell to take charge of the Cote St. Louis and Outremont circuit. The faithful and earnest work of the preceding year, and the zeal and devotion of the newly appointed ministers resulted in the gathering of a congregation too large for the room they had occupied up to this time; therefore, at a meeting held on Aug. 13, 1894, the superintendent of the circuit being in the chair, it was decided to purchase land at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street, upon which to erect a church. At this meeting, Messrs. John Ritchie, sr., Richard Lewthwaite, and W. J. Bailey were appointed the first board of trustees. The workers, though few, were earnest and devoted, and most of the work of excavation, and much of the actual building, was done in the evenings, and at such spare time as they had at command. Under the wise and able leadership of the Rev. G. I. Campbell, the little company had the joy of seeing their labors crowned with success.

Most appropriately, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22, 1894, the church was dedicated to the work of God. The dedicatory services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, and on the following Sunday regular services were begun. The actual outlay was found to be two thousand dollars—much less than it would have been but for those who had done so much manual work.



THE REV. T. BROWN, B.D.,
The Present Pastor.

From that time, the story has been one of growth. The Rev. W. P. Boshart was appointed in 1896. In September, an official board was appointed, with Mr. A. C. Galbraith as recording steward. The church owes not a little for any success that has been achieved to the faithful and painstaking work of Mr. Galbraith, from the time of his appointment to that important postion, to the present. The other members of the board were Messrs. Bailey, Ritchie, Lacken and Lewthwaite.

In January, 1897, it was decided to begin morning services in addtion to those held in the evenings. From the Conference of 1897 is to be dated the successful four years' pastorate of the Rev. D. A. Lough. By mutual arrangement, it was decided to unite the forces of the Outremont and Fairmount churches, and on March 13, 1898, this arrangement was carried out, and Outremont identified itself with Fairmount Avenue.

The wisdom of this arrangement was shown in the autumn of the same year, when the board decided to become self-sustaining, and to seek no further assistance from the Missionary Society. Twelve months later, the congregation had increased so rapidly that the church was taxed to its utmost capacity, and it was decided to enlarge by building an addition to the rear; this was done at a cost of $2,200. Re-opening services were held on Sept. 5, 1899. It was with sincere regret that the church lost the services of Mr. Lough, whose stay had been marked with such advancement.

The Conference of 1901 was looked forward to with much interest, and the appointment of the Rev. P. H. Allin was hailed with satisfaction. With great devotion the new pastor threw himself into his work, and quickly won a place in the affections of the whole community. The work in a rapidly growing neighborhood is a severe tax upon the power of the strongest, and Mr. Allin did not spare himself. On the last Sunday of March, 1902, Mr. Allin preached with his usual vigor, but in the early hours of the next morning he passed suddenly away, with but little pain, from the church militant to the church triumphant. The news of his sudden translation was a shock to all, and the board of the church gathered, with Dr. Williams presiding, and passed a resolution of condolence with the afflicted widow, and made all possible arrangements that would show the esteem in which they held their late beloved pastor.

For the three months before the meeting of the Conference the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. R. H. Whiteside.

The population of the town of St. Louis continued to increase during the next two years, and every department of the church felt the benefit of the influx. The Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.D., took hold of the work in 1902, and his sterling ability and intellectual gifts gained for him much respect and esteem.

In 1904, the Rev. Thomas Brown, B.D., of Kingston, was appointed. During his pastorate, it has been found necessary to take steps towards the erection of a new church. The trustees decided that it was not advisable to attempt any enlargement of the present building, and lots were purchased at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Hutchison street. The church, which has been the centre of so much activity, has been sold. Plans for the new church have been prepared by Messrs. Saxe and Archibald, and accepted by the trustees. The Hussey Construction Company have been awarded the contract for the building, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation at the beginning of April next.

The following are the members of the trustee board:—Messrs. Hy. Blachford, secretary; Wm. Smith, treasurer; R. Lewthwaite, S. W. Haskett, H. S. Shaw, M.D.; F. H. Wheeler, J. V. Vauthier, C. S. Webb, A. C. Galbraith, G. P. Clapp, John Ritchie, sr.; D. Davies, W. . Creed, F. G. Wevil, and Robert Neville, jr. The members of the official board are:—Messrs. G. Simpson, G. P. Clapp, D. Davies, R. J. Latimer, C. Jones, W. Smith, R. Lewthwaite, A. C. Galbraith, W. Smith, G. F. Allen (recording steward), Hy. Blachford, G. Collard, Dr. H. S. Shaw, A. G. Trott, A. G. Howell, C. S. Webb.



THE PRESENT FAIRMOUNT AVENUE CHURCH.

STOP PARLOR CAR SERVICE.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, the buffet, parlor car service on the Intercolonial morning local express will be discontinued. The buffet parlor car service on the afternoon express, from Quebec, arriving in Montreal at 10 p.m., will continue to run until further notice.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Church Organs for Methodist Ministers.—The reverend clergy and other delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada are invited to call and examine the church organs sold by Willis & Co., Limited, 600 St. Catherine street west (near Mountain street). The firm has made a specialty of organs for churches of congregations of from two hundred to a thousand people, and the organs we sell are reed organs with pipe tone, and Scribner's qualifying tubes. These organs are in use among the leading churches of Canada. This is a specialty of the firm, and low prices on the one price system are quoted to the ministry. These reed organs possess all the power that can be given by reed organs, with all the variety required for sacred music in the most cultured congregations. Willis & Co., Limited, respectfully invite delegates to the conference to call and examine these organs for themselves.

Malone Fair.—The Malone Fair will be held this year on September 18th to 21st, and the New York Central Railway will sell reduced rate season tickets September 17th to 21st, inclusive. Special low rate one day tickets will also be sold September 19th, 20th and 21st, good going and returning on date of sale only. This Fair is one of the best in the country, and the horse races are of great interest. Call on New York Central ticket agent for full particulars.

ORGAN BARGAINS.

We would respectfully call the attention of the visiting clergy to our stock of Organs by Karn, Sherlock Manning, Doherty, Mason & Hamlin, and others. Most of these are bargains, and the terms will be made very easy. C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 512 St. Catherine street West (near Peel street).

PIANOS | KARN | ORGANS

COVETED by the Student,
ADMIRED by the Critic,
LOVED by the Artist.

These magnificent instruments are again pre-eminent at the great Toronto Fair, holding their supremacy in a marked degree over all other Canadian makes.

Latest Exhibition designs are now on view at the Montreal warerooms, where full particulars will be freely given and most favorable terms of payment arranged if desired.

SOME SAMPLE BARGAINS

Floor space is too costly to keep a large stock of shop-worn or second-hand instruments. We prefer to sacrifice them thus:

1 STYLE "K" MODEL KARN Organ, in oak. Its beautiful pipe tone is a marvel to all who hear it. In stock six months. Catalogued at $800 ..... $375
1 HEINTZMAN Cabinet Grand Piano, handsome walnut case, full compass, good tone $225
2 medium sized Pianos by DOMINION CO., and R. S. WILLIAMS, rich tone, neat appearance $165
1 ANGELUS Orchestral, the best of all Piano Players, quite new, but not the latest design $185
25 SQUARE PIANOS, all in thorough repair, all must go quickly at from $40

Special attention given to country orders. Write for complete lists,

LAYTON BROS.,
Sole Agents for KARN Pianos and Organs,
144 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

We will make NEW FURS out of your old ones, at
CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

Hearth Rugs In All Sizes.

We have these rugs as small as 11 inches wide by 28 inches long, and as large as 36 inches wide by 63 inches long.

They're very useful as they can be thrown around anywhere.

Among them are Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Tapestries, Smyrnas, and Oriental designs.

Then we have "dagdag" hearth rugs.

These are made of the very best selected wool, and are very fine, soft, and thick.

Patterns are chiefly Oriental, floral, conventional, "Hit and Miss", Art Nouveau, small all-over patterns, and plain designs with medallion centres.

Made in all the latest and newest color effects.

Suitable for halls, bedrooms, dining rooms, and parlors.

Can also be used in front of bureaus, sofas, hearths, etc.

Prices from 50c to $10 each less 10 p. c.

Won't you come in and see these rugs.

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

HOME AGAIN

and the Home to be put in perfect order for another season. The proper laundering of your lace curtains and household linen is of first importance. May we suggest that because of our superior advantages we can render you the best possible

LAUNDRY SERVICE.

A trial order will show you.

PHONES
Main 3644-3645—Main 3447
Main 1893—Main 3818
Up 1999.

TROY LAUNDRY
Factory and Offices,
VERDUN.



PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING is referred to by appreciative mothers throughout Canada as BOY-PROOF CLOTHES. They'll go through a strenuous campaign of Baseball, Lacrosse and Rugby with a real live boy in them. This label guarantees that kind of wear.

For Sale by

Wm CURRIE, 423 Notre-Dame, W.



PALMERS' HAIR TONIC

Invigorates and Cleanses the Hair,
Prevents Baldness,
Promotes Growth, Everyone should use it.
Price : $1.00 per Bottle.

For Sale at leading Druggists.

J. PALMER & SON, 105 Notre Dame West.

Summer Strength Comes from a Summer Food.

SHREDDED WHEAT is the ideal summer Food because it supplies the greatest amount of nutriment with the least tax upon the stomach and bowels.

MADE IN CANADA of Canadian Wheat.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.
CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office : 32 Church St.

If you want your OLD FURS to be Repaired and to look as good as new, bring them to us.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

AT HOTEL ROBERVAL.

Following are the latest arrivals at the Hotel Roberval:—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Knott, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. McLellan, Middleton, Ohio; F. Morristown, Pa.; Gy. Styn, Am. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hough, R.I.; Mr. I. Smith, New Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wheat, the Fort Worth, Texas; H. E. Quebec; Mrs. W. R. Thompson, and maid, Fort Worth, Mr. and Mrs. William Sinclaire, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gil- New York; M. Howenfewer, New York; Dr. W. Allport, Dr. Kauffman, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sutherland, Quebec;; John R. Poor, Lawrence, Mass.; Henry W. Crane, Arthur Conbalk, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, New York; Mrs. Julius Byles, Miss Florence Byles, Titusville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barker, Boston; Wm. Curry, Amherst; Canada; Mr. and Mrs. E. Blatz, Milwaukee; Ralph F. D. Hobert, New Rochelle;; Miss Hayes, Newark, N.J.; Miss Downer, Lakewood, N.J.; George R. Lancaster, Miss Sophie Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hopper, Chas. G. Witherspoon, Mr. F. M. Crossett, New York; Mr. G. C. Workman, Montreal; Mr. C. A. Hughes, Mrs. C. A. Hughes, Wm. H. Hughes, B. K. Hughes, Robert Hughes, Edna E. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Hahman, Altoona, Pa.; D. B. Dickson, Montreal; J. D. Guay, Chicoutimi; Mr. M. de Marmand, Paris; Ivin Bugge, Chicoutimi; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Horsey and son, Longueuil; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Moller, New York; J. W. Bellev, Chicoutimi; C. Nelson, Toronto; Geo. M. Etzel, New York; Jas. A. Crowley, New York; Horace T. Dustin, New York; Mr. L., and Mrs. J. F. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. T. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Woolon, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. Pettingill, Rumford Falls, Me.; Miss H. E. Pettingill, Rumford Falls, Me.; Mr. L. and Mrs. G. Beaudet, Quebec; E. Beaudet, Lotbimere; Mr. Murray, Roberval; Frank Hardman, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Craig, Chicago; A. E. Doucet, Quebec; C. E. W. Hanson, London; Wm. Hanson, W. G. Hanson, Montreal; Rene Dupont, J. Bain, Gaspard Le Moine, Alex. Hardy, Quebec; J. G. Colmer, London; J. G. Scott, Quebec; C. M. Torrens, Quebec; H. K. Doherty, New York; M. C. Hart, Toronto; J. M. Knott, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Douglas Miller and son, Montclair, N. J.; P. Van Volkenburgh, Mrs. M. C. Hunter and son, A. E. Newson, New York; E. Wheatley, Montreal; E. B. McLean, B. C. Holmes, H. P. Townsend, Washington, D.C.; Ralph Keeler, Stamford, Conn.; Miss A. Ludlow, W. C. Ludlow, Chas. E. Lyman, Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Clute, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hosser, Manchester, N.H.; A. D. Hermance, Williamsport, Pa.; Dr. M. A. Hermance, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lancier, D. J. McMartin, Montreal; A. W. Powell, Ottawa; Mrs. A. M. Hicks, New York; Mrs. J. F. LeBaron, Monasquan, N.Y., F. C. Bates, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Stoddard, New York.

AT ABENAKI'S SPRINGS.

Among those registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel are:— A. Belasco, J. Alex. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Heward, James Walker, Jos. Lemoine, Montreal; Miss E. M. Lawless, Miss M. J. Mavault, Ottawa; Miss Hall, A. J. Norton, Montreal; Arthur Laliberti, St. Hyacinthe; L. O. Therrien, J. B. Macpherson, A. J. Leslie, Montreal; M. R. Morgan, jr., Barre, Vt.

OLIVET PULPIT SUPPLY.

The Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., late of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit of Olivet Church during the month of September. The Rev. Dr. Thomas recently returned after an extended tour of Great Britain.

RESIGN FROM THE WORRY CLUB

Life is a rush, but we can't all get there together. In consequence, we worry—can't help it, because nerves are weak, vitality is burnt up and there's no staying power left. Cut out the worry part, and build up. Let Ferrozone help you. It's a most strengthening nutritive tonic. Fills the blood with iron, supplies building material for worn out organs, generates the sort of vitality that makes you want to do things. No medicine more helpful for men, women and children who need strength and staying power. Try Ferrozone, 50c per box at all dealers.

TEMPERANCE

AN ADDRESS BY THE REV. G G. HUXTABLE AT THE CORNWALL COUNTY CONVENTION. W.C.T.U.

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I regard it both as a pleasure and an honor to be with you in this convention. The liquor traffic and the temperance movement present themselves to us under a variety of aspects. In the miscellaneous address which I purpose giving you I shall ask leave to say a few words on some of those aspects,

First of all, I would utter a few plain words on the question of

LICENSE.

In the Book of Esther we have a very graphic and a very vivid narrative of the purchase and sale of a legal license for the commission of a great crime.

The tyrant Haman made an offer to King Ahasuerus that he would hand over to the Royal Treasury 'ten thousand talents of silver,' if the king would enact a law, giving to him legal authority to kill and to slay the Jews throughout his dominion.

The king accepted the proposal. There was much money in that transaction. Moreover, he was under the influence of liquor. You could hardly think of such a bargain as that being made without liquor. The Persian Empire would have been deluged with blood as the result of this guilty license law, had it not been for the timely and powerful influence of a brave and noble-hearted woman.

Now, let us have a good look at the modern liquor license. My position is this: There is a strict analogy between the liquor license of to-day and the license just referred to. The ancient license was bought for money; and so is the modern. There is no difference whatever in that essential fact.

I am prepared to admit that there is a difference in the phraseology of the license granted by the Persian monarch and the license granted by our modern governments. It is only a difference in phraseology. The blank form in each case is filled up differently. The real object, and the ultimate result in both cases are precisely the same—money; that is the real object. 'To kill and to slay are the ultimate results.'

Some man may say that I am somewhat touched with fanaticism, and that my statements are exaggerated. I put my foot down solid and affirm that there is not a vestige of fanaticism in me, and that the statements I have made are literally true.

Let me ask this question: Does not every member of our Dominion Government and Parliament, and of our Provincial Legislatures; and of our Boards of License Commissioners, and the members of our municipal councils, do they not know that when they legalize and license the manufacture, the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor, they are giving the sanction of law to that which will produce murder, and suicide, and disease, and lunacy and crime?

Every one of the gentlemen just mentioned knows as well as he knows his right hand from his left that our liquor laws and our liquor licenses are literally red with blood. For the slaughter of animals the government provides the abattoir. For the slaughter of men, women and children the government provides the traffic in strong drink. Some one may say that such is not the original design of the government in its legislation. In answer to that I say that such is the direct result of such legislation. And, moreover, the government has placed itself in direct partnership with the trade. It gathers into the exchequer millions of the filthy lucre from the filthy liquor. As partners, the government must be held responsible for the fruits of the traffic. If I am not very much mistaken, that is good law and sound logic.

In the years of the past the government of Great Britain was responsible for the system of slavery, with all its revolting barbarities. In the years of the past that government was responsible for the poor victims who were crushed under the murderous wheels of Juggernaut. In the years of the past that government was responsible for the inhuman system of Suttee in our Indian empire. Under the provisions of that law millions of poor, hapless widows were burnt to death when their husbands died.

Now, thanks be to God, through the onward march of civilization and religion, all those barbarous enactments have been swept from the statute books of our empire. The curse of slavery no longer exists where the Royal Standard and the Union Jack of Old England wave. The ponderous wheels of Juggernaut no longer move through the streets of Delhi. The deadly fires of Suttee have been extinguished forever.

We may rejoice in the triumphs of truth and righteousness over the evils just referred to. Meanwhile, the accursed traffic in strong drink remains. Strong drink has caused a thousand times more suffering than slavery in the British empire. Strong drink has destroyed a thousand times more dear little children than the wheels of Juggernaut ever destroyed. Strong drink has inflicted a thousand times more of misery and pain and sin and shame upon the womanhood of Christendom than all the fires of Suttee ever inflicted upon the womanhood of India. And yet whilst these ghastly evils have been swept away to the everlasting shame of nearly all the legislatures in the Old World and in the New, those infamous alcoholic liquor laws still remain in all their frightful force. They stand out in bold relief, a veritable curse in every community in which they exist.

I have studied the subject of which I speak as carefully and as deeply as I can, I submit, Madame President and ladies and gentlemen, that every paragraph of such legislation legalizing and licensing that traffic is essentially immoral literature.

In that tragic Scripture narrative to which I have made reference, the victims of that bloody bargain were distinctly specified. It was expressly stipulated that the 'women and the children' should be included in the murderous slaughter. It is hard to believe that any men could devise such a system of infernal cruelty. But they did. That was one of the special provisions of the contract.

I examine the liquor laws of our day. There is no special provision for the murder of women and children. But the thing itself is there all the same. If they do not put it into words it is put into deeds; and thousands of women and children are sent to the grave every year from the brutal treatment of drunken husbands and drunken fathers, and that the direct result of the liquor license.

I have now said all that I purpose to say on the question of license. Much more might be said. But there are other matters to which I would invite your attention.

(The rest of this effective address will be given later.)

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY.

The members of the Yorkshire Society will attend their first union service in Trinity Church, St. Denis street, on Sunday evening. Members and friends will assemble in the basement of the church at 6.45. Members of St. George's Lancashire, Sons of England, and kindred societies are invited. The Rev. J. MacPherson Almond, M.A., rector, will preach.

NOVA SCOTIAN WILL PREACH.

The pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount (corner of St. Antoine Road and Stanton street), will be occupied at both services to-morrow, by the Rev. George B. McLeod, M.A., of the First Presbyterian Church, Truro, Nova Scotia. Mr. McLeod has the reputation of being an eloquent preacher.

589 St. Catherine St.

West, is the only place in Montreal where the Metrostyle Pianola and the Pianola Piano are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase, and where the Steinway, Nordheimer, Pratte and Lansdowne Pianos, and Mason and Hamlin Organs are on sale. Estimates cheerfully given on old instruments to be taken in exchange.

NORDHEIMER'S

Established 1840.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

MILLINERY

OUR

Fall Importations

—OF—

FOREIGN and AMERICAN HEADWEAR

Will be on Exhibition on

MONDAY, Sept. 17th, and following days.

Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd.,

MONTREAL.

We will make your OLD FURS to look as GOOD AS NEW, at

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.



CLEARING OUT

ALL COLORED SOFT FUR FELT HATS,
regularly sold for $2.00 to $3.00,
now at

$1.00 each

New Fall Styles

Black Stiff Hats

British Fur Felt, by best makers.
Becoming shapes for every one.

$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Fall Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear,
in big assortment, best values, at lowest prices.

SOLICITING INSPECTION.

OPEN EVENINGS

John W. Reid & Co.,

223 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
One door from Bleury

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

Weekly Calendar.



WESTMOUNT

METHODIST CHURCH

CONFERENCE SUNDAY

September 16th.

11 a.m.—
Rev. J. J. REDDIT,
of Toronto.

7 p.m.—
Rev. WM. BRIGGS,
of Toronto.

All are Invited.

CONFERENCE SUNDAY.

MOUNTAIN ST. METH. CHURCH.

SUNDAY, September 16th

11 a.m., Rev. Dr. W. J. SPARLING, Winnipeg, (former Pastor.)
7 p.m., Prof. W. F. OSBORNE, M.A., Wesley College, Winnipeg.
8 p.m., Sunday School Addresses by Rev. W. J. SMITH, B.A., Guelph; Mr. C. B. KENLEYSIDE, B.A., London, Ont.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

CALVARY CHURCH

Guy Street, above St. Antoine.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th,

Preacher, 11 a.m., **REV. J. M. HARRISON,** of Medicine Hat.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley & St. Catherine Sts.)

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A, (Pastor) will Preach at both Services

Evening Subject :—

"The Beginning of the Gospel, and the Gospel of Beginning."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, '06.

11 a.m.—Rev. R. M. BURNS, D.D., of Toronto.

7 p.m.—Rev, WM. DOBSON, of Charlottetown.

STRANGERS WELCOMED.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

288 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST,

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m.—Preacher, **Rev. R. I. WARNER.**

7 p.m.—Preacher, **Mr. J. W. WOODSIDE, B.A.** Sunday School 3 p.m.

Mr. Woodside's Adult Bible Class, 3.15 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, September 16, 1906.

9.30 a.m.—General Conference Love Feast led by **Rev. Dr. SHAW.**

11 a.m.—**REV. S. F. COLLIER, M.A.,** of Manchester, Eng., representative from British Conference.

3 p.m.—MASS MEETING in Sunday School Room, addressed by **Rev. J. J. RAE,** of Picton, Ont., **Rev. M. TAKAGI, B.D.,** of Japan, **WM. JOHNSON, Esq.,** and others. Special Music by the Sunday School.

7 p.m.—**Rev. M. V. KELLEY, D.D.,** of New York, representative from M. E. Church. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SHERBROOKE ST., and McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.

AT 11 A.M., REV. J. J. FERGUSON, B.A., B.D., and

AT 7 P.M., REV. STEPHEN BOND, Delegates to the Methodist General Conference

Will preach. ALL WELCOME.

N.B.—The Bible School meets at 3 P.M., in the French Baptist Church, Mance Street, near St. Catherine.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Sts.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1906.

MORNING SERVICE—11 a.m,

Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D.

OF NEW YORK,

Fraternal Delegate to the Methodist General Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

EVENING SERVICE—7 p.m.

Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A.

Visitors Made Welcome. **OF CALGARY.**

A GRAND PROGRAMME

has been arranged to be given under the auspices of the

Salvation Army Rescue Home *of 460 Seigneur Street, at Y. M. C. A. HALL,*

OCT. 17 & 18.

The following Artist are to take part

Humorist and Elocutionist, Owen A. Smily of Toronto.

Soprano : Miss Francis Emmons, - New York
Contralto : Miss Mary Pauline Bannon, " "
Reader : Miss Hattie J. Kunert, - " "

TICKETS are NOW BEING SOLD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

MR. JOHN CURRIE, Minister, Inspector Street Chapel, will address the Young Men's Meeting on

SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MR. D. E. HOSTE, of Shanghai, China, Director of the China Inland Mission, will speak on

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The Tuesday 7 p.m. Classes for Bible Study will meet as usual.

A HEARTY INVITATION TO MEN for these meetings.

The skeleton of a German lady, named Dora Bucheler, who disappeared from Chamonix three years ago, has just been found at the foot of the Aiguille, together with the jewellery and other belongings of the deceased.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Olivet Church

(BAPTIST)

Corner Dorchester & Guy Sts.

SUNDAY, September 16th

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D.

Late of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit during the month of SEPTEMBER.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

Weekly Calendar.

MEN'S OWN.

CALVARY CHURCH - - GUY STREET

SUNDAY, September 16th, 3 p.m.

Speaker — Mr. ABRAM SHAW, of Kingston.

Soloist—Miss DOROTHY LOCKE.

And Orchestral Music.

Make this your place of meeting for that day.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. Logan and Papineau avenue.

Speaker—Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, Member Methodist Conference.

Soloist—Mrs. HAYDEN.

The address to be given by Mr. Dixon will be a rousing one and all men are cordially invited.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, will be held in the rooms of their NEW HOME, 43 Belmont Park, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17th, 1906, at 8 o'clock.

A large attendance will be much appreciated.

C. W. KING,
Hon. Secretary.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Quarterly Meeting

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th September, at 8.15 o'clock.

A large attendance of the members is requested.

W. C. McALLISTER,
Secretary.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY

EXHIBITION

At LACHUTE

Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th

(Principal Days of Exhibition 19th & 20th)

SINGLE FARE ON C. P. R

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING

8 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 18,

LECTURE HALL, EAST END METHODIST CHURCH,
Cor. Bertrand and DeMontigny sts.
Auspices of Orient 19, R.T. of T.

Speakers Expected:

REV. J. H. OLIVER, Sarnia, Ont.
REV. WM. KETTLEWELL, St. Thomas, Ont.
JOSEPH GIBSON, ESQ., Ingersoll, Ont.
Vocal selections by local talent.
Hearty welcome to all.
Eloquent addresses.
Collection for expenses.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Westminster Abbey Choir

Glee and Concert Party

STANLEY HALL At rear of WINDSOR HOTEL

FRIDAY 21st, 8.15 MATINEE 22nd, 2.30
Prices 25, 50, 75c. Prices 25 and 50c.

Finest singing organization in the world.

Box Plan at McNees' Piano Rooms,
corner St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Montreal District Epworth League

Annual Meeting

AND

Election of Officers

MONDAY, September 24th.

Will be addressed by

REV. G. W. KERBY, B. A.
REV. D. NORMAN.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, &c.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Sept.				
14	9.00	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.	
*14	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
**14	6.00	p.m.	Victorian, Allan.	
**15	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dominion.	
17	9.00	a.m.	K. Welhelm II.,	N.G.Lloyd.
18	9.00	a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.	
*18	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
19	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland, H. Amer.	
21	9.00	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.	
**21	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain,	Canadian Pacific.
**22	1.00	p.m.	Dominion, Dominion.	
24	9.00	a.m.	Carmania, Cunard.	
*24	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
25	9.00	a.m.	Baltic, White Star.	
*25	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
26	9.00	a.m.	Amerika, H. American.	
*26	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
28	9.00	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.	
*28	6.15	p.m.	Supplementary.	
**28	6.00	p.m.	Virginian, Allan.	
**29	1.00	p.m.	Southwark, Dominion.	

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.30 p.m. on Fridays, and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. Registered before 5.30 p.m., Fridays, and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

McGILL C. C. AVERAGES.

The batting and bowling averages for the past season of the McGill University Cricket Club in both club and league matches are given below. E. F. Winter heads the list of batting averages, closely followed by Hainsworth, the club's professional, and by W. C. Baber, who captained the team during the season. The last named played a greater number of innings than any other member of the team with the exception of D. S. Gough, who scored a greater number of runs, but has not a solitary not out to help his average out. The same player also heads the bowling averages, having taken sixty wickets at a cost of under seven runs apiece.

In all the club played eighteen matches, of which thirteen were won and five lost. Of the five matches lost one was a league game with Point St. Charles. The other losses were to Ottawa (twice), to Quebec and to Montreal.

Name.	Innings.	Times Not out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
E. E. Winter	14	1	56	271	20.7
Hainsworth	11	1	57	198	19.8
W. C. Baber	16	..	56	311	19.4
A. C. King	13	..	47	204	15.7
A. B. Wood	13	3	40	126	12.6
D. S. Gough	16	2	27	132	9.4
C. W. Gamble	10	1	85*	82	9.1
J. A. Cameron	12	3	27	75	8.3
E. L. Richards	12	..	40	91	7.6
H. V. Dickinson	10	..	29	72	7.2
L. C. Sharman	13	1	21	72	6.0
W. W. Robinson	6	..	16	31	5.2

The following also batted:—W. Maglachlan, 6, 4, 2; A. Morris, 0, 10*, 7, 4*, 1*; C. J. Harrod, 15; J. McDonald, 0, 1; E. McDougall, 0, 0, 0; H. A. Jones, 6, 0; A. R. Oughtred, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1; J. J. Lomax, 9; A. Hodgson, 20, 1, 0, 6; J. Brunner, 2, 5*, 10, 0, 15; A. C. Harry, 0, 14; W. H. Wright, 10, 19, 8, 15*; L. Mayers, 37, 27.

*Signifies not out.

The following bowled in five or more innings:

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. C. Baber	179.5	38	416	60	6.9
A. B. Wood	121.4	38	229	32	7.1
Hainsworth	104	27	237	29	8.2
D. S. Gough	69	12	155	18	8.6
A. C. King	24	1	89	7	12.7
The following also bowled:					
E. L. Richards	8	2	12	1	...
E. E. Winter	17	5	34	4	...
A. Hodgson	5	0	8	2	...

BASEBALL

ROYALS AND BALTIMORE WILL PLAY A DOUBLE HEADER TO-DAY.

A new player will be included in the Montreal side against Baltimore this afternoon at Atwater Park, when a double header will be played, the first game commencing at 2 o'clock. The new-comer has just arrived from Norfolk, Va., the same locality that Stanley, Manager Kittridge's new pitcher, comes from. McMahon will play at third base, and is said to be very efficient in that position.

Dubois, the Point St. Charles boy, who was signed by the management a couple of weeks ago, will be given his first try-out in serious baseball this afternoon. He will pitch in the second game. Herbst will do the twirling in the first game.

This will be Baltimore's last appearance at Atwater Park for this season.

SEVENTEEN INNINGS AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Sept. 14.—It took seventeen innings to decide the match here to-day between the locals and Newark. Up till the ninth the game looked safe for Rochester, but in that inning the score was evened up, and it was not till eight extra periods had been played that Loudy's hit sent Clancy in with the winning run.

									R.	H.	E.
Roches-ter	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	13	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	8	0

Batteries—Case and Steelman; Moriarity, Roy and Stanage. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 698.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Providence took both games of a double header here to-day. Mistakes in the field on the part of Toronto were mainly responsible for the results.

										R.	H.	E.
Score—First game—												
Providence	.	..	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3	4	0
Toronto	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	3	3

Batteries—Cronin and Barton; Williams and Wood.

Second game—												
Toronto	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2	0	1	3—8	15	4
Providence	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	4	0	2—9	10	0

Batteries—McCafferty and Slattery; Nops, McClosky and Higgins. Umpire, Finneran. Attendance, 1,500.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Buffalo won from Jersey City this afternoon in one of the hardest games that the Bisons have ever played. Tozer had hard luck in not having a shut out to his credit, but an error by Nattress in the third followed by a wild throw from Corcoran, in the same inning, was responsible for three runs.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	..	..	..	..	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	x—4	7	3
Jersey City	.	..	..	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3	6	3

Batteries—Tozer and McManus; Moskiman and Butler. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 3,177.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	80	53	.602
Jersey City	75	54	.581
Baltimore	74	54	.578
Rochester	70	61	.534
Newark	62	69	.477
Providence	61	70	.466
Montreal	55	75	.423
Toronto	43	85	.336

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	79	51	.608
Chicago	79	51	.608
Philadelphia	72	57	.558
Cleveland	71	57	.555
St. Louis	66	64	.508
Detroit	60	69	.465
Washington	50	81	.382
Boston	43	90	.323

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	102	32	.761
New York	85	47	.644
Pittsburg	83	49	.629
Philadelphia	62	71	.466
Cincinnati	57	78	.422
Brooklyn	54	77	.412
St. Louis	48	86	.358
Boston	42	93	.311

Demmett, who is playing with Baltimore, is a civil engineer by profession, having just graduated from the University of Illinois. He will go to Ottawa to live at the close of the present season.

C.A.A.U. GAMES.

ENTRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE BOSTON A.A.

Mr. E. Herbert Brown yesterday received five entries from the Boston A.A. for the Canadian championships, which are to be held on Sept. 22, at the M.A.A.A. grounds. This will be the first Canadian championship meeting in which Boston athletes have competed for many years.

In the American Athletic Union games last week the Boston athletes did well, and it is thought that it is for this reason that they are seeking new honors. The team will include the following:—Ellery H. Clark, the winner of the last all-around world's championship. The other entries are W. W. Coe, the famous shot putter; H. Leavitt, winner of the high hurdles at the Olympic games at Athens; H. A. Gidney, champion high jumper of New England, and B. F. Sherman, the 16-pound hammer thrower.

Another entry received yesterday was that of Kerr, the Hamilton sprinter.

LACROSSE

TO-DAY'S GAMES AT MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

The last scheduled game of the N.L.U. series in Montreal will have been played when the result of the Montreal-National game at the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon shall have been decided. Montreal supporters are looking for a win, but the Nationals are coming up full of confidence, and having a fair share of speed and skill should be able to make the Montreal team go to the time limit.

The Shamrocks leave for Ottawa this morning, and the result of their game with the Capitals will be as keenly looked for as that at the result of the game at the West End grounds. Shamrock supporters are putting a good deal of faith in their youngsters and, although the latter cannot reasonably expect to come away victors yet they have plenty of confidence. When the smoke of to-day's battles has settled the outlook for the championship will become a little clearer, though it will not be till after the drawn games which have occurred this season have been played off that the probable champions will be within sight.

INTERVARSITY FOOTBALL

McGILL'S PROSPECTS FOR THE ING SEASON ARE BRIGHT.

With the other Canadian Universities ball teams, McGill will suffer the loss several of her last year's men. Callaghan, Rathbun, Lyons, Mair, Young and Cowen will not be back for the college this season. She some of her best wing men remain with some strong recruits on the chances for the coming season are promising.

Queen's will suffer the least from her old team, with the exception men, will be eligible for this Toronto is in far the worst her victorious team is all broken win and Beatty are both good famous back division but two Montagu, who played at quarter Southam, who was half back side wings are missing, and their scrimmage will be back loss of one inside and one and their full back, but five team will be able to play for So although McGill has lost men who have played for her past years, her chances are bad as those of 'Varsity, and stand should bring out a good student support, the team should a good account of itself during inter-university matches.

Members of the team will dress in the Union, and it is decided improvement to have of the showers and lockers provided in the basement.

The first practice will be held campus at 3 o'clock on Monday, and a large turnout is expected.

REGATTA AT MAISONNEUVE

BOATING CLUB WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

The Maisonneuve Boating Club will hold its second annual regatta this afternoon, opposite Viauville Park. Aquatic sports in the east end of the city is growing in interest, and with the facilities that the Boating Club possess, some good paddlers and oarsmen are being produced. This afternoon's programme is a varied one. A strong feature will be the races for power boats.

The events will be as follows:

1. Special race for small power boats.
2. Race—Single canoe.
3. Race—Tandem canoe
4. Race—Power yachts under 25 feet.
5. Race—Boat two pairs of oars and one paddle.
6. Race—Lady and gentleman.
7. Race—Single skiff.
8. Race—Power yachts, 25 feet and over.
9. Tub race.
10. Swimming race.
11. Indian race, six paddles.
12. Free for all 'power.'
13. Match race 'power.'
14. Duck hunt.
15. War canoe.
16. Tilting.

The officials are:—

Starter—Mr. J. Gurndon.

Judges—Bert. McCall, Longueuil; B. C. L. Giroux, D. Benoit, sr., R. Lauzon, L. L. Christin, H. Beauchemin (secretary), Provost, N. Dufresne, I. Laniel, N. E. Decotte, Dr. Garrow, J. Tarte, A. Cote, J. Trudel, and J. Coderre, Maisonneuve.

RUGBY PRACTICES

Westmount will practice this afternoon at Westmount Park, starting at 3 o'clock. It is urged by the executive that all members turn out this afternoon. The early morning practices, although but preliminary work-outs, have been well attended, and many of the players are rapidly getting into shape.

Outremont will practice this afternoon on Fletcher's Field, at 3.30. After to-day regular practices will take place on the old Exhibition grounds.

The Gordon A.A. Rugby team will practice on Fletcher's Field this afternoon at 3.30.

HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

DATES FIXED FOR ANNUAL AQUATIC AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The officers of the High School Athletic Association for the school year have been elected as follows:—Hon. president, Director, W. Dixon, B.A.; president, I. Gammell, B.A.; vice-president, S. Forbes; secretary, A. Thompson; hon. treasurer, C. Blinmore, Esq.

The date for the annual aquatic sports has been fixed for the evening of Friday, Sept. 21, instant, at the Laurentian Baths. The annual field and track sports will take place on the M.A.A.A. grounds on Sept. 28.

Football practices commence to-day. This year the High School grounds, Notre Dame de Grace will be in use for football as well as the Baseball Park.

DOMINION PARK

To-morrow

CLOSING DAY OF SEASON

FIREWORKS!

Wintherman's Trained Bears

ADMISSION, 10 cents.

Vander Meerschen's Military Band

CHILDREN, 5 cents.



21 St. Antoine Street.

It is time to get your FURS Repaired.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CO.

485 to 491 St. Catherine [illegible]
Corner St. Timothy
Phone No.: East [illegible]
1557.



Semi-ready Sac Suits, similar style as pictured above from photograph of our $15 Suit, are also made in the same style at $20 and $25.

The "Semi-ready" Physique Type.



TYPE F—NORMAL.

There are 5 variations of Type F. and 15 sizes of each variation are made.
Type A is a slim type.
Type B is the average man.
The Physique Type system, on which all Semi-ready suits and overcoats are made, was the scientific solving of the problem of cutting the finest cloths and making them to the finished-to-order stage.
Without the Semi-ready physique system, its seven types and its 425 variations and sizes, the risk and loss of making the finer cloths, would be too great. With it the "Semi-ready" suits can be had in finer and more expensive fabrics than the merchant tailor carries in stock.

Opening of the 3rd "Semi=Ready" Wardrobe

In the City of Montreal at 237 St. James Street

Making 69 Semi-ready Wardrobes now in the Dominion of Canada.

The history of "Semi-ready" Tailoring is so intimately connected with Montreal that the revision of its representation in this city is a matter of more than passing moment.

Beginning with the foundation of the idea by Mr. John E. Kennedy, one time managing director of a Montreal newspaper, and continuing until the realization of his ideals were backed by a perfect organization, the story of nine years of climbing has been one continuous tale of success.

Handicapped at first by a lack of good factory facilities, this difficulty was solved only when the "Semi-ready" Company had its own Tailor Shops built and had gathered a perfect working organization which clearly accomplished the idea of giving to gentlemen wearing apparel better than the custom tailor could tailor it, better than the retail cutter could design it, and even better than the proud creations of Poole, the London artist.

On Monday we open a third "Semi-ready" Wardrobe in Montreal at 237 St. James Street.

Coupled with the announcement, McLean & Campbell, our agents, issue a personal invitation to gentlemen to visit their store—either the one on St. Catherine Street—but particularly to be present at the opening of the St. James Street Store.

"Manners and Modes for Men."

Ask for a copy of the Semi-ready Fall and Winter Book of Illustrations. Its correct title is "Manners and Modes for Men." You may call for it, or have a copy sent you from any Semi-ready Wardrobes. It tells where every one of the 69 Semi-ready Wardrobes are.

Semi=ready Wardrobe,

237 St. James Street,

505-507 St. Catherine West, 272 Peel Street, 3521 Notre Dame Street.

TWELVE MEN PERISHED

HANDCAR DASHED INTO AN OPEN DRAWBRIDGE.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—A special from Toledo to the 'Plain Dealer' says: Running without permission, a handcar loaded with trackmen of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, ran off an open drawbridge over the Maumee river to-night, and every one on the car was drowned. The number of men on the car is said to have been twelve. So far two bodies have been recovered. Owing to the fact that the men took a car from a point some miles from Toledo, where work is being done, identification of the missing men has not been learned.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH

CHARRED BODY FOUND IN A CLOSET OF SALOON AFTER HOURS.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 14.—In the ruins of a fire which destroyed a two-story brick building early to-day, Chief Higgins, of the Fire Department, found the charred body of a man, which was subsequently identified as that of John J. Hayden. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by an explosion, started in a saloon on the ground floor, and it was with the greatest difficulty that two families in the upper part of the building were rescued. Hayden's body was found in a closet in the rear of the saloon, and Coroner Vanguysling and the police are endeavoring to find out how he came to be in the place at the time. The saloon had been closed several hours when the fire was discovered. Hayden was thirty years old, and lived with his parents in the north end of the city.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS

ORGANIZATION OF AN ASSOCIATION IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—A surprise was sprung on the public to-day by the announcement of the organization of a life underwriters' association, which practically includes representation of all straight line companies doing business in the west. Thirty-three companies were represented at the organization meeting. The objects of the association are to promote mutual interests, even to the extent of watching legislation.

A DUEL IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 14.— Newspapers declare that the duel between General Linares, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago in the Spanish-American war, and Senor Soriano, editor of 'Espano Nueva,' occurred to-day near Saragossa. Pistols were used and the conditions were particularly severe. No details of the result are given.

The trouble between General Linares and Senor Soriano grew out of attacks published in 'Espano Nueva' on General Linares in the matter of his conduct of the defence of Santiago against the American forces.



THAT NAME

Signifies the strictest reliability.

The musical season is now commencing, and every "music lover" turns instinctively with the first fall of the leaf to the

PIANO or ORGAN.

The name of Willis has long been a household term, throughout the length and breadth of musical Canada, and this season a greater effort than ever will be made to place before the public only those instruments which embody the highest artistic excellence, which includes the tone, the make, the material and the finish of such well-known instruments as the **Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion, Bell, Kingsbury, Wellington** and **Willis** Pianos and Organs.

You will find in the Willis showrooms the best, the very best, and only the best makes of pianos, organs or piano-players on this continent.

"One price to All, and that the Lowest."

WILLIS & CO., LIMITED,

600 St. Catherine st. west,
Near Mountain.

AT THE Y.M.C.A.

Mr. D. E. Hoste, of Shanghai, China, director of the China Inland Mission, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. Hoste succeeded the Rev. Dr. J. Hudson Taylor in the leadership of the China Inland Mission after Dr. Taylor's death some months ago. Mr. Hoste will address the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LONGUEUIL PRESBYTERIANS

WILL OPEN THEIR COMFORTABLE NEW CHURCH TO-MORROW.

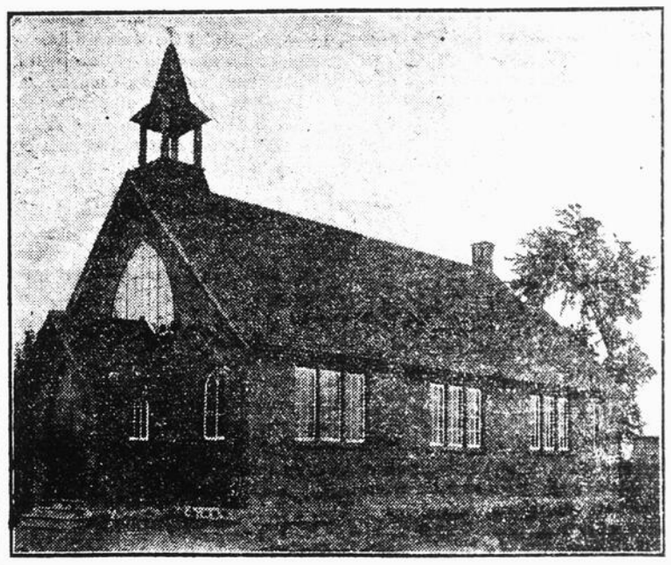
The formal opening services of the Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church at Longueuil West will commence to-morrow, and will be continued on the two following Sundays. The church owes its existence to the generosity of Mr. Andrew Hardie, of Longueuil. The question of building a suitable edifice was taken up last year with the result that the Presbyterians of Longueuil have now a church of their own. The ministerial work was started by Mr. James Mackay, a student, and he kept it until the close of the college year, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Nicholson, B.A., as student in charge. The attendance at the services has gradually increased, there being now a congregation of sixty families. The average attendance at the morning service is sixty, and at the evening service eighty. The number of children registered on the Sunday-school books is sixty.

The opening communion service to-morrow morning will be conducted by the Rev. James Fleck, D.D., and to-morrow evening the preacher will be the Rev. W. D. Reid.

Those attending the services should take the 9.45 boat from the foot of Pocport street, for the morning service, and the 6.15 boat for the evening service. The ferry boat does not run between the hours of 9.45 and noon.



MR. J. C. NICHOLSON, B.A., Student in Charge.



GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LONGUEUIL.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

CLUBBING RATES.
Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' World Wide' and Messenger'	4.90	3.70
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted) Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus; also to the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage $3.50 for 'Daily Witness,' $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness,' 50c for 'Northern Messenger.'

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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

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

F.M. 2 L.Q. 10 SEPTEMBER N.M. 8 F.Q. 5

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

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

COUNTRY MINISTERS.

Is the country minister lazy? is a question which our correspondent, 'One of the Ordinary Country Ministers,' says is being discussed. Probably the answer to it is that some are and some are not. We have heard a country minister with more than usual means of general information on the subject declare that such is their besetting sin. Certainly they have, as our correspondent points out, abundant reason for not being always at their spiritual work. If they do not furnish a heavy voltage of spiritual force, they have the excuse of the old lady who had taught many generations of juvenile villagers, 'It's little they pays me, and it's little I teaches 'em.' It is not fair to ask a man who has to spend half his energy and half his thought in driving a wolf from his door to be a powerful spiritual dynamo in his neighborhood. Our correspondent's picture should be well studied. But, apart altogether from the harassments of short allowance, the country minister has the greatest possible temptations to desultoriness. There is no time that he is really master of. If he arranges his time at all it must be of his own unaided determination. All others conspire to break his rules. He has no whistle to call them to the factory at seven, no regular office hours to keep, irrespective of how much or how little he does in them. On the contrary, he is far more liable than the doctor to sick calls. And, apart from illness, there is no personal distress, no family woe, no case of misconduct that does not fall on him as an imperative tax on his time and nerve powers. He needs the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. There are always some in a congregation who take good care to add to the burden of the minister by censoriousness and exacting demands.

To order his time at all the minister must offend many whom he most wants to benefit. There are regions not a hundred miles from where our correspondent is stationed where a farmer regards himself as an injured man if his minister does not come to visit him. And his idea of a visit is that the minister should bring his wife about ten in the morning and sit about until dinner, entertained by the husband, the wife being entirely absorbed in Martha cares in the kitchen getting ready an unusually great dinner. After dinner they are expected to sit on until it is necessary to harness up for home. How can a minister keep busy under such conditions? On other days he is supposed to have any amount of time for conversations over fences as to the weather, the state of the crops, and the value of horses. What wonder if the demand in some cases creates the supply, and ministers are found to whom such a mode of life is congenial, and who allow it to grow upon them? If not having a sufficient flock worthily to occupy his powers, he devotes some part of them to study and productive work of any sort outside of his parish duties his people are liable to look upon it as so much embezzled from what, in view of the scanty support they give him, they regard as their right, and whether it makes him any return or not, count it a good reason for further skimping.

We are here, of course, presenting the picture of the country minister's relations with his people with nothing but the flaws. Whether the picture is the rule or merely the rare exception will be differently answered according to different experiences. There are certainly many rural communities which present a complete contrast to it, in which loyalty to the minister is as sacred as loyalty to the King. The country minister is the hope of our land. He is the fountain of all good impulse, and effort. To make him better fulfil his duty as a spiritual motor the people must be loyal to him. They must realize that if they are mean to their ministers the loss must be theirs, no matter how self-sacrificing the ministers may be. But they cannot expect even the ministers to retain every noble quality while on all sides treated meanly. There is an old proverb that says, 'Like priest, like people.' The converse of it is almost necessarily true, to some extent at least. 'Like people, like minister.' If the people want a man who will allure to better worlds and lead the way, they had better adopt toward him the principles of the Kingdom of Heaven. If they want to make him sordid and perfunctory, they know well how to go about it.

CUBA'S OVERLORD.

When matters were settled between the United States and Spain by the treaty of Paris the United States undertook all obligations that under international law should result from the fact of its then existing occupation of the island of Cuba. It undertook further at the termination of such occupation to 'advise' any government established in the island to assume the same obligations. This expression carefully avoided any engagement to see that Cuba fulfilled her international obligations afterwards, but it left a suspicion of acknowledged tutelage behind it. Had President Roosevelt allowed the force from the 'Denver' to remain in garrison at Havana he could not have escaped the appearance of re-establishing a protectorate over the island. A similar force in Cuba, of any other nation, for a like purpose, would have set the whole United States in a ferment, and would immediately have been taken up by Washington as an act of aggression against the United States. There is still a guard at the doors of the United States minister, and the 'Denver' still lies in the harbor, and the power of the United States is still regarded as present by the insurgents, who offer surrender to that power. The principle of United States overlordship over the Spanish republics is bound to grow with every disturbance or difference that arises. When the republic of Colombia opposed the will of the United States in Panama, the United States tore a strip out of that country and practically annexed it. When the Central American republics got by the ears, a United States ship arrived off the coast with instructions to all parties to kiss and be friends. How it came about nobody was told, but the warring parties rushed into each other's arms. That those little Spanish countries maintain their nominal independence only pending good behavior is now manifest to all. That this policing on the part of the United States is for their good, the rest of the world would probably acknowledge. There may be a minority in those countries themselves who have material interests and who long for the security that a stable government would give. But nothing can be more certain than that such interference and their own impotence in the presence of it is very galling to the patriotic peoples of these countries. Yet even the Cuban rebel chief is said to have lost no time in informing the United States commander of his readiness to surrender, if guaranteed a fair trial by the United States. As he is at war with a pro United States administration this seems to imply, even on his part, as a Cuban patriot, confidence in the righteousness of his cause and in the justice of the United States. It implies a tacit acknowledgment of that overlordship which, on all hands is admitted to be a potential fact If his cause is just, it can only be due to the fact that the constitutional rights of the people have been tampered with. Every Spanish revolution has had this excuse. A government once in power so manages elections that it is impossible constitutionally to oust it, and revolution is the only recourse. That such has been the course of the Palma government can only be presumed from the fact of the rebellion.

RURAL SCHOOLING.

Recently when a vigorous assault was being made in certain quarters on our system of education, the Montreal Local Council of Women took up the question as a study, and laid the result of their labors before the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction in a somewhat elaborate memorial, which has not otherwise seen the light. It will be remembered that it was urged in the rural press that the educational problem in this province could in a large measure be solved by devotion of some of the funds which now go to the support of the McGill Normal School in Montreal, to primary education in the country and by lowering the standard of training now demanded of country teachers. It was suggested that country academies might be mainly depended upon for the education of teachers of rural schools; that teachers so educated would meet the needs of country people better than those receiving more elaborate training; that country people do not need as much education as city people; that parents would prefer sending their daughters to a country academy to escape the dangers which they assume to be in the city; and that, the expense of education being reduced, a class which is now debarred might be willing and able to accept the salaries now offered. The Montreal Local Council of Women, in making a study of this question, consulted a great number of competent authorities both in this country and out of it, and all agreed that the education of the country child should be of the best type, and that, if there were any difference, the teachers in the country should be even better than those in the city. The culture necesary for such teachers is impossible except in a large centre, where the students of the Normal School may have instruction from university professors and other similar advantages, and it is obviously impossible to train teachers in an academy where the object is to impart a general education as thoroughly as in a Normal School whose constitution all tends to fit its students to teach others. Most authorities also consider the temptations of the village, with its lack of supervision, really greater than those likely to meet a student in the city, and note that girls willingly come from the country to offices and stores in the city where the salaries offer an inducement.

Normal school training is considered an absolute necessity in other countries. In Germany it is necessary for any one wishing to become a teacher in a rural peasant school to study for eight years in an elementary school, three years in a special preparatory school and three years in a teachers' seminary. In France, about ninety-eight percent of the teachers have had normal school training, and in the case of sixty percent this extends for a period of three years entirely at the expense of the government. English and Scottish educationists are in favor of a fuller system of professional training than now exists for teachers in rural districts as well as in cities. In the United States, every state except three has one or more normal schools receiving government grants amounting in 1903 to four and a quarter million dollars. In the three states excepted provision is made for the training of teachers in the state universities. In all cases the entrance requirements are higher than are exacted here and the obligatory courses for primary or elementary teachers vary from two to four years in length. Even the Canadian North-West, with its scattered population, is keeping this high ideal before its people and Ontario is proposing to abolish temporary certificates and county model schools and to make a thorough normal school training compulsory. The wisdom of these regulations should be evident to any one who gives the subject more than a passing thought.

It is a truism in sociology and political economy that the material welfare of a country is dependent on the condition of its rural districts. It is there that rise the streams which cleanse, refresh and vivify the cities, thence come most of the materials for consumption as food or for use in manufacture. We sometimes recognize the debt that we owe to rural brawn and muscle, and realize that the influx from country side, which some deplore, continually brings reinforcements of sturdy and robust laborers to every department of the city's life and work. We almost entirely forget, however, that country brain as well as country brawn is the mainstay of the commonwealth. And yet, when we come to think of it, three-fourths at least of the men of the Dominion who are prominent in the church, in law and medicine, in commerce, in philanthropy, in politics, were country lads, in many cases farmer's sons, whose close contact with mother earth gave them a solidity and quiet power all her own. It would seem that in our rush and scramble in the city we sometimes forget the necessary art of thinking and find our problems only to be solved by some quiet man who has thought them out in the intervals of manual work. But for the score of these who come into their own there are probably hundreds of country lads who but for lack of opportunity would have done so.

No one has associated with the farming class without knowing—even among the illiterate—men who but for the untoward circumstances which surrounded them from childhood, would have been genuine ornaments in public life. It is the tragedy of our 'village Hampdens,' Miltons and Cromwells that they die 'mute and inglorious,' and the only way their disabilities can be removed is by giving them teachers—men and women of culture, learning and refinement, who have taken up teaching as a life work and given themselves to it with heart and soul. That these require training of the finest quality should be self-evident, for if 'skilled labor' is required anywhere it is surely where the moulding and shaping of the lives and characters of the coming men and women of the nation are concerned. And that the true teacher must be adequately rewarded should be obvious. In many districts of this province where servants' wages are from two to five dollars a week, with free board, the salaries of teachers are from sixteen to eighteen dollars a month. Of course, under these circumstances it is impossible to expect girls to take up teaching as a permanency. It is, in fact, almost an insult to the future citizens of the state that the teacher who performs the wonderfully delicate operation of leading their young minds to grasp the first principles of useful knowledge should receive no higher wages than the girl who washes the dishes or sweeps the floor, however good and honorable the latter employments may be. It is therefore certain that any changes in our educational system, if they are to be improvements, must tend to enlarge rather than to reduce the usefulness of the Normal School, and that a class of teachers must be sought who shall look upon teaching more in the light of a permament calling. This will cost something, but surely our present standard of living would indicate that we can afford it. Our Norse fathers had a legend that Odin himself was not permitted to drink of the well of Wisdom until, for the love of mankind, his children—he gave his right eye for the draught. It is perhaps a way of saying that nothing worth while is to be gained for ourselves or for others except its price be paid. Happy will the rural voters of our province be if they take the parable to heart.

A NOBLE BIRTHDAY.

Every Canadian should support the movement for celebrating the tri-centenary anniversary of the founding of Quebec, which celebration will take place in 1908. It will be a unique occasion for voicing Canadian national aspirations, reviving the memory of heroic achievements on flood and field, the conquest of the wilderness in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and for uniting our whole population, of every race and religion, in manly pride of the glorious history and rising greatness of the land of their birth or adoption. National spirit should be cultivated. It has largely developed within the last fifty years, since the study of Canadian history by native Canadians has created a reverence for the past, unaffected by the differences in race, language and religion, which segregated the pioneers of New France, the United Empire Loyalists and the later immigrants who devoted their energies to the up-building of this magnificent Dominion. Poet, orator, philosopher, statesman could find no theme more inspiring than is here presented. No nation or empire that ever existed had more noble birth than when Champlain built his log fortress under the cliff of Quebec. From its shelter went forth the devoted missionaries carrying their faith and the rudiments of civilization to remote and savage tribes, gaining the crown of martyrdom, but planting imperishable seed wherever they went. From the same bastioned hamlet departed the gallant gentlemen adventures of France to blaze the path or civilization to the sources of the Mississippi, the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. What a boundless historical horizon the glance from Cape Diamond commands, from the field where the destiny of the continent was decided, to the shores of the Arctic Sea, the coast of the Pacific ocean and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Surely the people of Canada, without distinction of race or creed, should rise to the grandeur of the coming anniversary and make it as a new birth for the country in which, with the blessing of God, it is their happy fortune to dwell.

THE RAID ON THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

It was well said by one of the speakers in the recent educational campaign that for the Province of Quebec to sue to the National Government for larger subsidies would be very much like the prodigal going back to his father after having squandered his portion to ask for more. No one can deny the licentious wastefulness with which the estate of this province has been squandered. Quebec has not, however, been the only province to make this demand. The other provinces are in league with her as to this. It is curious how the people of provinces seem to think that if they can only get grants from the national government it will simply be so much to the good, never thinking that the only source from which the national government can get any money is from the people of the provinces. True, that government scrapes it off their coats, their hose and their hats, and they are never aware of it. Still less are they aware that for every dollar the government gets from them in this way another dollar, or two, or three, is lost in manufacturing at a loss—that is to say, more expensively than the product could be imported for. The whole movement to subsidize the provinces out of national resources is one towards rivetting the fetters by which the people of the country are bound to the service of a privileged class.

In their joint memorandum to the Dominion Government for increased subsidies the provincial premiers laid great stress upon the heavier burdens that the growth of the country's population laid upon them, 'in order to 'meet the increased cost of administra-'tion of justice, legislation, education, 'maintenance of prisons and asylums, 'agriculture, public works, charities, etc., 'and the other urgent demands which 'modern conditions impose upon them.' But no mention was made of the chief cause of provincial indebtedness—the gift of enormous cash subsidies to greedy railway promoters. An examination of the latest available returns shows that since Confederation the provinces have spent in railway subsidies sums totalling $31,435,000, which is almost equal to the net indebtedness of all the provinces combined. These subsidies have largely gone to waste through the manipulation of politicians, as the people are locally aware. The inference is clear. If the people's money had not been diverted to an indefensible use by the several provincial legislatures they would not be to-day whining at the door of the Federal treasury for larger subsidies. The province of New Brunswick is carrying a net debt of $3,415,000, and finds it hard work, apparently, to raise enough money to meet her current obligations. But what sympathy can she expect when official statistics show her to have given away four and a half millions in railway bonuses? With forest wealth that, properly husbanded, might have kept her provincial treasury filled for a century to come, New Brunswick preferred a policy that was supposed to yield a larger immediate return, and has only herself to thank for her position to-day. More than one state of the American Union drove itself into the bankruptcy court before it learned the wisdom of keeping its expenditures within bounds. Will nothing short of a like disgrace open the eyes of our own people? 'In the majority of the 'provinces,' said the chairman of the Conference of Premiers at Quebec three years ago, 'it has become impossible by 'taxation to cover the increased expen-'diture.' But why should the Dominion increase the grants to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and the rest if the money is to be squandered on railway subsidies, and the like, by men with no direct responsibility to the tax-payers of the whole Dominion, out of whose pockets it is being taken? When the national government squanders money it has to raise it, and can be brought to book for it, but when the provinces squander grants, who is to bring them to book?

The Halifax and South-western Railway, comprising in all some ninety-six miles of road, received apparently a Dominion Government bonus of $420,632 and a provincial grant of $1,296,000 from the Legislature of Nova Scotia. The Dominion Atlantic Railway system of 188½ miles, was favored with $1,[illegible] of subsidy from Ottawa and $[illegible] more from the Nova Scotia Legislature. The Canada Eastern Railway, in New Brunswick, which was sold to [illegible] $800,000 to the Dominion Government two years ago, received $374,839 [illegible] from the Dominion, and $400,000 [illegible] the Provincial Legislature. Some of the railway enterprises that [illegible] the most generous treatment [illegible] hands of the Federal, provincial [illegible] municipal governments have come [illegible] thest short of satisfying the reasonable expectations of the districts [illegible] which they passed. Many of [illegible] bonused lines, when built, have [illegible] of the most inferior construction [illegible] subsidies representing only so much [illegible] a gift to the promoters. Small wonder, indeed, that the provinces [illegible] hard up properly to administer [illegible] lic services under their control, when their resources are being lavished [illegible] railways that, in the majority of cases, have already been handsomely [illegible] by the Dominion. Is this the [illegible] money is to be wasted that the [illegible] Mr. Gouin and his associates expect [illegible] force from the Federal Cabinet [illegible] conference in Ottawa next month. Surely Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues cannot afford, for [illegible] sakes, an unconditional surrender of the Federal revenues. To ignore the principal cause of the growing provincial indebtedness means the condoning of a practice that can have but one ultimate ending—humiliation and disgrace for the Dominion as a whole. The bonusing evil has driven more than one Canadian municipality into insolvency already. With so many large obligations of her own shortly falling due Canada cannot afford in her own interest to have her good name in the world's money markets besmirched by provincial irresponsibility.

A PIECE OF WORK FOR GOVERNMENT.

The United States Department of Agriculture has given to the world an estimate of wheat, corn and cotton conditions for the past growing season. This estimate is considered by market authorities to be near enough to actual results to warrant future business arrangements being regulated thereby. That is to say, months before the crops are moved out of farmers' hands, the tremendous credit fabric of the whole business community can be extended to the utmost limit in anticipation of a big buying movement in all commodities. Production will receive immediately a new impulse as the manufacturer and merchant will be in a position to gauge requirements for the coming winter and spring seasons. All this can be done with the maximum of confidence in the purchasing power of the people, but it is only made possible by the official declaration, without influence of bull or bear. In this country the merchant must perforce walk blindly ahead, accepting a score or more of estimates that may or may not be from interested sources. The 1905 crop is even now given at anything and everything between seventy-five and eighty million bushels, that even past harvests have no fixed invariable figures. The government blue-book that will contain the most reliable and most nearly correct estimate, will be published two years after the wheat has been cut on the land. The merchant is at the mercy of the casual report from the wheat belt, and everybody is aware how one day the crop will be 'the biggest yet,' and the next day an absolute failure. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa could prevent this annual mix up, by following the admirable and proved example of the United States, and reports on a matter of seven hundred million bushels of wheat and nearly three billion bushels of corn annually. To say nothing of the cotton, oats and barley crops. There should be no delay in inaugurating such a system of government inspection and reports, as every year of such records will mean a priceless addition to the statistical value of such figures. The production of [illegible] individual year would be immediately placed on record, and the present chaos of two years would be overcome. The total wheat crop of the United States will be 759,671,000 bushels, compared with 692,979,489 bushels in 1905. This compares favorably with the [illegible] record year of 1901, when 748,[illegible] bushels were produced. The value of the year's wheat, both spring and fall, should be considerably over five hundred million dollars. The 1904-5 returns showed a value of about twenty million dollars in excess of that figure, but that time was worth $1,110,[illegible] figure that will no doubt be [illegible] this year. It will be surprising to readers that hay represents about fifteen percent of the total agricultural yields, not including cotton. The value of this statement can be better appreciated when it is said that wheat shows about the same proportion

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, Sept. 15th, 1906
Store closes daily at 5.30.

HARMONY AND COMFORT.

These are the two main ideas combined in the

Down Comfortables

we will be selling on Monday.

Harmony, because we can suit nearly every shade your room is likely to be.

Comfort, because—well, what is more cosy than a nice light warm down covering.

Prices for the better ones ranging between $9 and $35, proportionate to the make and style—others as low as $3.95.

Specials in the best on Monday—

1. Former price, $60.00 Monday's price, **$35.00**
1. Former price, $49.50 Monday's price, **$27.00**
1. Former price, $27.00 Monday's price, **$19.50**
1. Former price, $25.00 Monday's price, **$18.50**
1. Former price, $22.00 Monday's price, **$17.50**
2. Former price, $16.00 Monday's price, **$12.50**

"Herca" Silk Sale } .37

Regular Price .45. Monday

On Monday we are going to sell this well known silk at .37 per yard. Before we got hold of it the price was .75, we sold it at .45, but on Monday we are actually going to sell it at .37.

We are only able to do this because we have bought enormous quantities, but we haven't a bit too much.

You know what "Herca" silk is like, we want you to know Monday's price for it—.37.

The John Murphy Company Limited

HOUSEKEEPERS RETURNING HOME

TRY McKeown's Bread

Just a Little Better in Quality than others.

Our "Mother's Bread"

IS SIMPLY DELICIOUS.

Daily delivery to all parts of the city. Phone your order.
Uptown 2574.

HIGH-CLASS
Oriental Rugs
BY AUCTION

Comprising a Rare and Fine Collection of Genuine Antique Royal. Kirmanshal, Boukara, Tobriz, Mohair, Shirvan, Derbenk, Sarouhan, Afghan, Sarouk, Lahore, Amritzar, Kazak, Iran, Serebent Rugs and Carpets. Also a fine collection of East India and Damascus Embroideries, Portieres, etc., etc., the whole a special consignment from

Messrs. Courian, Babayan & Co. of Constantinople

will be found by rug connoisseurs the finest and largest collection ever brought to Montreal.

The sale will take place at my new salesroom, No.

32 UNIVERSITY STREET (Corner Cathcart)

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.

at 2.30 and 8 p.m. each day.

Goods on exhibition Tuesday, Sept. 18th, until 10 p.m. Catalogues on Monday.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the Witness Printing House.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

MR. BLAIR HAS RETURNED.

Mr. Frederick H. Blair has returned from England, this week, having spent two months in London, studying under the celebrated Dr. Alcock, organist to His Majesty the King, Chapel Royal, St. James Palace. Mr. Blair will enter on his duties as organist and choirmaster of St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, Sept. 16.

PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA SEASON.

The twelfth regular season of the Pittsburg Orchestra, third with Emil Paur, conductor, will cover twenty-four weeks, four more than ever before. During this period, fifteen evening and fifteen afternoon concerts will be given in Pittsburg. The following soloists have been engaged for the Pittsburg series: Bessie Abbott, Emma Eames, Louise Homer, Schumann-Heink, G. Campanari and Alois Burgstaller, singers; Alexander Petschnikoff and Luigi von Kunits, violinists; Rudolf Ganz, Joseph Lehvinne, Emil Paur and Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianists, and Henry Bramsen, violoncellist.

The orchestra outside of Pittsburg will be more active than in the past, series of concerts having been arranged in Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Toronto (five days with the Mendelssohn Choir, Montreal, Ottawa, besides some twenty or more single concerts embracing a wide territory. The orchestra will visit New York city for the first time in five years, where two concerts will be given in association with the Mendelssohn Choir (225 mixed voices), of Toronto, on Feb. 12 and 13; Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be included in the programme of Feb. 12. The orchestra will also visit Boston and other New England cities for the first time.

The orchestra is supported for an educational purpose by public-spirited citizens of Pittsburg, which, it is said, was never more loyal and enthusiastic than at the present time.

A GREAT ITALIAN ORCHESTRA.

One of the great European orchestras—that of La Salle Opera House, Milan,—a company of eighty instrumentalists under the leadership of Leoncavallo, are to give about thirty operatic concerts during October and November, on this continent, and the two Canadian cities, Toronto and Montreal, have each secured one performance. With the orchestra there are twenty leading singers from the same opera house and one of Leoncavallo's operas will be produced at every performance, in order to give an opportunity to those who wish to secure seats in advance, a subscription list has been opened, and those registering their names before a certain date will have choice of seats before the general public. The Montreal performance is down for Friday, Oct. 19.

THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The subscription list for the Symphony concerts which open at the Academy of Music on Nov. 9, is now at the music stores. The manager advises subscribers to choose permanent seats for the series, thereby getting choice of the best.

THE RED BOOK.

Among the illustrations that will enrich the Musical Red Book of Montreal, which will be issued in the course of a month or so, as soon as the present season is in full running order, will be a collection of views of the leading organs of Montreal, which will be accompanied by reading matter giving a full account of their mechanical and historical points of interest.

WESTMINSTER SINGERS.

Mr. W. J. Robson, who was advance representative for Mme. Albani, on her last visit, was in town this week on the way to Quebec to meet the Westminster Glee and Concert party, who are announced to give concerts in Stanley Hall on Sept. 21 and 22. Those who heard this company two years ago will be delighted to learn that they are returning to submit to them a new repertoire of madrigals, glees, part-songs, and old English ballads. This musical combination comprises past members of the Westminter Abbey choir, and solo soprano boys from the London College for Choristers, supplemented by well known soloists.

McGILL UNION

DINING DEPARTMENT WILL BE READY IN TEN DAYS.

Although the McGill Union will not be completed as early as was hoped, still the students will be able to take advantage of its dining rooms as early as the 25th of this month. The grill room will be ready a few days in advance of the general lunch rooms. The work upon the appointments of this branch of the Union is fairly well completed and students should find every convenience ready for them. Probably no similar building in the world can equal the McGill Union in the excellence and completeness of the service which has been provided. Every piece of linen, silver and china is finished with the University coat-of-arms in tasteful design.

Not only will the Union be prepared to furnish the ordinary meals to the students, but the caterer will be able to handle the many class and faculty banquets which, in previous years, have been perforce held in one or another of the city hotels.

Prices will be so arranged that the college men may obtain meals at about the rate usually paid in the many boarding-houses that cater to college men—but thanks to the splendid equipment of the building, far superior meals will be served.

The grill room will be able to supply meals at ordinary city prices, and it will be open at such hours as the management see that there is demand for.

Although much delayed by trouble with the finishing of the building, it is hoped that all will be ready for an official opening by the middle of October. The work is well along on the top and second floors, but the shower baths and basement are quite a long way from being ready.

It has been suggested that the opening ceremonies should include a reunion and banquet of the graduates of the university, which would arouse new interest in college affairs and also in college needs.

PIANO BARGAINS.

A very fine Upright Cabinet Grand Lindsay Piano, in walnut case. Three pedals; fine tone; used less than four months. $250, payable $10 cash and $6 per month. 7 Octave Upright Piano, by Hill & Owen, $150, payable $5 cash and $3 per month. A splendid 7 Octave Square Vose Piano, fine tone, beautifully carved, $135, payable $5 cash and $3 per month. C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 512 St. Catherine street, West (near Peel street).

Hot Weather HEADACHES

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

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

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

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives
OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

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

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

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

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

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED • OTTAWA.



"Too sweet for anything" is the Baby after a Bath with

Baby's Own Soap

Used by Thousands of Mothers.

MADE BY
ALBERT SOAPS, Limited, Montreal.

MAKERS of THE CELEBRATED ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS

OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Live Stock Exporters' Association was held on Wednesday at the Board of Trade building. Several matters pertaining to the interests of the trade were discussed, and instructions given to the executive to take the necessary action to remedy the evils complained of.

A letter was received from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Glasgow, stating that permission was granted by the Allan Line for an officer of the society to be on board the steamers during the unloading of cattle, to see that the animals were subjected to no abuse.

The secretary was instructed to communicate to the Allan Line the associations' high appreciation of this concession, and also to request the Donaldson Line to grant the same permission.

The following executive were elected for the ensuing year: R. Ironside, president; W. Levack, first vice-president; C. Coughlin, second vice-president; D. A. Campbell, treasurer; D. Munro, secretary; R. Bickerdike, J. W. Dunn, W. W. Craig, E. Snell, W. H. Dean, H. Gilchrist, J. Sheridan, A. McIntosh, J. Lunness, A. C. Sparrow, F. Hunnisett and J. Brown.

IRISH GARDENS.

Mr. Watson, curator of Kew, recently visited Ireland for the purpose of seeing some of the more notable gardens in that country. A very interesting report of his visit appears in the Kew 'Bulletin,' just issued. Here is an extract:—

'I have no hesitation in saying that of all the countries I have seen Ireland is as well provided by nature with conditions favorable to high-class land cultures—including agriculture, horticulture, and forestry—as the best. . . . If the most were made of the land by employing upon it the best of its people—and there are no better gardeners than Irishmen when they are allowed to use their intelligence—Ireland would soon become the richest instead of, as it is now, the poorest division of the United Kingdom.'

The most interesting garden in Ireland, Mr. Watson says, is that of Mr. Thomas Acton, at Kilmacurragh, while that of Lord Barrymore, at Fota, is described as 'one of the most delightful in the world.'

CALLED TO THE 'SOO.'

The Rev. A. D. Reid, of Katonah, New York, brother of the Rev. W. D. Reid, of this city, received last week a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sault Ste. Marie. The call was hearty and unanimous. The salary is to be $1,800 per year.

When back to the City from the Summer Vacation, all Ladies have enough to worry over without bothering with the "Wash Lady".

This is where the
TOILET LAUNDRY
"the laundry that knows how" comes in.—

Send your Washing to us and have an easy mind.

290 GUY STREET, PHONES UP 3480, 3481, 3482.

TRUCKS



For Warehouses, Steamboat and Railroad Use, with or without
RUBBER TIRES

We make a Specialty of Special Designs

Illustrated Catalogue will be sent on application.

A. JENNINGS & CO.
Corner Grey Nun and Wellington Sts.,
MONTREAL.

allan's
Belfast Soda Water

10,000 Say it is the best.

THE BEST HELP FOR THE EYES

is found in properly fitted glasses, and the best fitting glasses result from the careful scientific examination made by

FRANK C. FOX,
Refracting Optician,
32 McGill College Avenue.
Appointments—Tel. Up 1185.

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

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

The Miller Patent
Loose Leaf Ledger

The Strongest and Best Removable Leaf Book made. See our display of Loose Leaf Books. From Smallest Memorandum to Largest Bank Ledger.

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

See if your Old Furs need to be Repaired, and bring them to us.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The firm of Campbell & Howell have dissolved. Mr. Howell has taken over and will continue the real estate, insurance and investment part of the business. He has taken offices with the Canada Bond and Investment Company, on the ground floor of the Temple building, St. James street.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TAX.

The vexed question of school tax collection came up again for discussion at the Finance Committee meeting held yesterday afternoon. A letter to the city treasurer, Mr. W. Robb, from the treasurer of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, was read, in the following terms:—

'I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., relating to the date of payment to this board of the proceeds of the city school tax, and stating that it is your intention to pay one-half of the amount of the present year's tax in the month of January next, and the remaining half in the month of July following. This decision, if persisted in, will cause considerable loss and grave inconvenience to the board. The account of the commissioners with their bankers is now heavily overdrawn, and the disbursements for four months of the present year must, under your ruling, be made before any part of the present year's school tax becomes available. I venture, therefore, to point out the fact that a different interpretation of the law is possible.

'The city school tax was instituted under the Act of 1869, 32 Vict., chap. 16, the twenty-third clause of which provides that the proceeds of the tax shall be paid in two equal, semi-annual payments on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. The clause further states: "For the present year the payment due on July 1 may be delayed to Aug. 1." The Act received royal assent on April 5, 1869. I submit, therefore, that as the first payment for the year 1869 is clearly stated to be due on July 1 of that year, the first payment for 1906 was due on July 1 last, and not on Jan. 1 next. As a matter of fact, the first instalment of the tax of 1869 was paid on July 17, 1869, and the final payment was made on Feb. 12, 1870. Under either interpretation of the law, an inequitable condition appears to be established.

'Either the city is obliged to pay to the board a sum of $115,000 four months before it is recouped by the collection of the tax, or the board is obliged to wait for its money an average period of four months after the city has collected it.

'In these circumstances I beg leave to suggest without prejudice that in future the proceeds of the tax should be paid in two instalments at fixed periods, the first on the first day of November, to consist of eighty percent of the estimated amount of the tax for the year after deducting the sum to be retained by the city for interest and sinking fund upon the bonds of the board; and the second, during the month of April, after the annual account current between the city and the board has been made up.

'The change which I beg to suggest would involve no loss to you, as at least eighty percent of each year's school tax is paid to you with the municipal assessment before the 1st of November, and it cannot be the wish of the Committee of Finance to retain in its hands any portion of the tax for any time whatever after collection. I shall be glad if you will submit this letter at the meeting of the Finance Committee to be held to-morrow, and shall be obliged by an early reply.'

The letter was, on the suggestion of the chairman, Alderman Payette, referred to the city attorney for an opinion whether the city has the right, under the law, to pay the money before it is due and to waive the charge of interest.

CHARGES FOR FIRE PROTECTION

The petition from the Montreal Manufacturers' Association, asking the city to arbitrate between the Montreal Water and Power Company and certain interested manufacturers with reference to the company's charges for fire protection water supply, was taken up, and on motion of Ald. Lavallée, the committee adopted the following resolution:—

'That the civic law department be asked to give their opinion as to whether the Montreal Water and Power Company can be forced in the recently annexed wards to submit the question of the rates to be charged for fire protection (sprinkler system, stand-pipes, and private hydrants) to arbitration, in view of the Montreal tariff of water rates, on which the prices are based, being silent on the question; or whether the rate should be fixed by the Water Committee on the Montreal tariff, which provides that it shall be so fixed when required for purposes not specified in the tariff.

The Manufacturers' Association has sent similar petitions to the councils of Maisonneuve and Ville St. Louis.

AMHERST STREET EXPROPRIATION.

Mr. Gervais appeared before the committee on behalf of certain proprietors on Amherst street, interested in the recent expropriation on that street. Mr. Gervais pointed out that whereas the cost of the expropriation had been fixed, approximately, at $87,000, the roll showed that this figure had been increased to $111,000. He thought that this was stretching the meaning of the word 'approximately' too much, and he suggested that the Finance Committee take the matter into its serious consideration, in order to avoid lawsuits, which would otherwise inevitably be taken.

The city attorneys having been asked for their opinion on the request by the Windsor Hotel Company to have their property valuation fixed at a certain sum for assessment purposes, stated that under the existing charter this was not within the power of the city to grant. Though similar arrangements had been completed with the G. T. R. and the C. P. R., these were in accordance with a special law, and subject to the restrictions of that law. The request of the Windsor Hotel Company would have to be refused. Declined accordingly.

An opinion was read from the city attorneys with reference to the account rendered by Messrs. Moll and Desormeau for work done to one of the fire stations on the order of Ald. Sauvageau. The attorneys expressed the opinion that in justice to Messrs. Moll and Desormeau the account, which is for $117.75, ought to be paid by the city.

The committee, who had referred the question to the attorneys for their opinion and guidance, decided that despite this opinion they would not pay a cent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Monday will be a great day in Montreal's greatest department store, The S. Carsley Co. Limited, the occasion being the grand Fall opening of the Ladies' Coat and Costume Department. The latest creations from the world's greatest fashion centres will be gathered together for inspection. Those in position to know claim that the showing is on a scale new to Montreal. You are cordially invited to be present.

NEWS ABOUT COFFEE

'Camp' COFFEE

is the purest, best, and most pleasing coffee obtainable. There is absolutely no waste with it, and it's delicious fragrance and flavour never vary.

It is the easiest of all coffees to make—boiling water, milk and sugar to taste — and it's ready at a moment's notice.

CAMP COFFEE

Ask for "Camp" at your Store and insist on having it.

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

CORNWALL

A Superior Family House

Containing Drawing-Room, Double Parlors, Dining-Room, nine Bedrooms, Billiard Room, two Bathrooms, Wine Cellar, etc.

Centrally situated and surrounded with beautifully laid out grounds.

For Sale on Easy Terms, or will exchange for City Property.

Cornwall has a good summer boat and rail service, and is only 67 miles from Montreal.

Apply

The Ross Realty Co. Ltd.,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.
MONTREAL.
Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743

160 & 162 Mansfield St.

FOR SALE, together or separately, with possession 1st May, 1907.

Each house contains 12 Rooms and Bathroom.

Rental, $1,000. Apply

—THE—
Ross Realty Co. Ltd.
30 ST. JOHN ST.
Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

CATHCART STREET.

Nine self-contained 2½-story terraced houses, situated adjoining the Victoria Armory on the west side; each house contains 10 rooms, and built on lot 87 feet deep to lane in rear. This block of houses would make an excellent investment for an estate, as they are all well rented, and sure to increase in value.

THISTLE TERRACE.

Nine solid brick 2-storey houses, containing 10 rooms each. These houses are in good condition, and all well rented. For further particulars and permits apply to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO., 205 St. James st.

A Gem is often Spoiled by its Setting

REALLY, there is more in having a picture in the right frame t an people imagine. A GENERAL HALF-FLEDGED EFFECT is given to an otherwise well planned room by A MIS-FIT IN FRAMING.

NO MIS-FITS AT

JOHNSON & COPPING'S

Uptown 2696. 634 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.

DESIGNATION SERVICE

Mr. Thomson Ordained as a Presbyterian Minister

THREE DOCTORS SOLEMNLY SET APART FOR WORK IN THE MISSION FIELD IN CHINA.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church was last night the scene of one of the most impressive services ever held within its walls. The occasion was the ordination of the Rev. Andrew Thomson into the ministry, and the resignation of Mr. Thomson and Drs. J. A. MacDonald, S. O. McMurtry and W. J. Scott to the foreign mission field.

For some time previous to the service large numbers of people representative of almost every congregation and nationality thronged into the church. A number of Chinamen, interested in the welfare of their country were also present.

The Rev. J. L. George, moderator of the Presbytery, presided, and with him on the platform were the Revs. Dr. Johnston and Mowatt. In front of the platform were seated other members of the presbytery, including the Rev. John Mackay, pastor of the church; Drs. Fleck and Thomson, Principal Scrimger, the Rev. Messrs. F. M. Dewey, J. R. Dobson, and others.

The service opened with a hymn, after which the Rev. Dr. Mowatt read the story of the feeding of the multitude with the five barley loaves and two fishes, and led in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston preached the ordination sermon, taking for his text: Revelation v., 9: 'And they sung a new song saying. Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof, for thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation.'

The leading thought running through this passage, remarked the preacher, in opening, is that kingship comes only through crucifixion. Christ is on the throne because he died. The same applies to the ministry and to every sphere of life. We reach our throne by way of the cross. For the past nineteen hundred years the world has been realizing that Jesus Christ is king, and is king not only of Jews, but all tribes and tongues. Has not the world begun to realize the fact that he was a king, that the cross was a throne, and that no throne is a throne unless it be a cross? The throne is a position not only of privilege, but of responsibility, not honor alone, but service, for the man who serves the world best to-day is the king. The humble monarch is the true sovereign. The world has come to realize Christ's conception of throne, as he sits there and from his point of vantage, gazing down upon the multitude, lifts them up to his own level. In every form of activity we have the king. There are the heads of great corporations, the kings of commerce; kings of intellect, men of wide and profound learning; kings and queens of society—wherever they reign there is the throne, if in their work the spirit of Jesus Christ be realized. They all come by the way of crucifixion, not by getting, but by giving; not receiving, but spending; not by inflicting punishment, but by the scourge. You and I will come by the pathway that Christ chose, the path of service. It may be in a very limited sphere, or one of great extent. I care not what, to you is appointed a kingdom, and you will come to it by the cross. Is it not true that this principle is becoming the more to be realized? When a man dies the newspapers are not now so much concerned with what fortune he left, as with what he did.

The reverend gentleman then gave several notable examples of self-sacrifice on the part of those responding to the divine call, and concluded with a feeling reference to the young men about to enter upon God's work in China, after which he offered up a fervent prayer.

After the quartette had sung a missionary hymn, written by the pastor of the church, the moderator of the presbytery asked the candidate the usual questions. Then followed the most solemn moments of the service. The members of the Presbytery formed a circle about Mr. Thomson, and as he knelt in prayer placed their hands upon his head, while the Rev. F. M. Dewey offered up the ordination prayer.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay then spoke briefly, mentioning that this year fifteen new missionaries would go to China from Canada, the largest number ever sent out. So increasingly generous had the Church grown that they felt justified financially in making these appointments. He wished to impress upon the gathering three points in the passage of Scripture read by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt—First, Christ's compassion for the multitude, for these missionaries are Christ's expression of that feeling of compassion. Secondly, that he asked his disciples to do something apparently impossible; through God, things which, humanly speaking, seemed impossible, were made possible. Lastly, God intended church work to be distributed, and never intended that a minister and his elders should do all the work of a congregation. He closed his address with a brief prayer.

Miss Ellida Perley then sang a missionary hymn, which was singularly impressive.

A short address by the Rev. John Mackay followed. In his four years as pastor he had never experienced such a happy moment as during this service. He thought it the greatest incident in the history of the congregation.

The Rev. J. E. Duclos, of Valleyfield, spoke more particularly of Dr. McDonald, who was a member of his church. The present time he considered as peculiarly fitting for prosecuting work in China with the greatest zeal.

The closing prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. E. Scott, who was visibly affected.

At the close of the service the missionaries were kept busy with handshakes.

MGR. SBARETTI

SAID TO HAVE BEEN CALLED BACK TO ROME.

The 'Patrie' publishes the following special Ottawa despatch: 'It is rumored that Mgr. Sbaretti has been called back to Rome and that he will be given a successor as papal delegate in Canada. The reason for his recall is alleged to be Mgr. Sbaretti's failure in his mission, which was to settle the dispute between the Irish and French-Canadians with reference to Ottawa University. Rumor adds that the recall of Mgr. Sbaretti is the work of English professors of the Ottawa University, said to have directly complained in Rome to Cardinal Merry del Val that their demand to have the university remain an English institution was not listened to.'

FOREMAN KILLED

STRUCK BY DERRICK AT GRAND TRUNK BUILDING, McGILL STREET.

Yesterday afternoon, William Platts, of 200 McCord street, was instantly killed while working on the building of the Grand Trunk railway office now under construction at the corner of Youville square and McGill street.

The accident occurred as Platts was standing on the bank of the excavation. The derrick was hoisting a stone, when the machine suddenly swung round and the unfortunate foreman was struck in the chest. He fell into the pit and expired almost instantly.

The General Hospital ambulance was called, but Platts was beyond medical aid. The body was taken to the morgue, where Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At	From
Monteagle.....	Hong Kong .	Vancouver
Celtic.....	Queenstown .	New York
Empress of Ireland.....	Liverpool	..Quebec
Bleucher.....	Plymouth . .	New York
Potsdam.....	Boulogne . ..	New York

PASSENGERS HERE AT NIGHT.

The Empress of Britain landed her passengers at Quebec at 1.30 yesterday afternoon, and the special train carrying the saloon passengers reached the Windsor station at 7.50 last night. The second special, with the second class, arrived an hour and a half later.

The Empress of Britain was held up by foggy and smoky weather between Rimouski and Quebec, and was considerably delayed. She made a remarkably fast run from Liverpool to Fame Point. The passengers who arrived here last night were in ample time to catch western connections.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

The Empress of Ireland, Captain Carey, of the C.P.R., which sailed from Quebec, on Sept. 7, arrived at Liverpool and landed her passengers at noon yesterday. From Friday to Friday is a very quick voyage, the Empress of Ireland being compelled to wait until 9.45 on Saturday morning last at Rimouski for her mails.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Incomparable 'Camp.'— There was a time—and that but a few hundred years agone—when the English Parliament levied a tax of fourpence per gallon on all coffee made to be sold. Let who will bewail the passing of these good old days; we, personally, are glad to be quit of them. Coffee is undoubtedly growing in the public favor, growing fast, but, even yet, we are but half-awake to the possibilities that lie within this cup of cups. The fact that so much coffee is marred in the making accounts to a great extent for our sleepy appreciation of the beverage which, under ideal conditions, stimulates the flagging nerves, cheers the drooping spirits, does us all manner of good and no vestige of harm. Housewives do not generally grasp the fact that boiling utterly spoils coffee. To boil coffee for an indefinitely long period—say, ten to fifteen minutes, is almost as bad as to boil tea-leaves, throw away the liquor, and eat the leaves minced up with butter, pepper and salt, as did that bewildering old lady who lived in the days of our great-great-grandmothers. The careful housewife of to-day is apt to stew her coffee, thinking, good soul, that she is drawing out the flavor. How little she knows that the essential volatile oil, which gives to coffee its delightful aroma and exquisite flavor, is vanishing up the chimney or diffusing itself upon the air of the kitchen all the while the coffee is boiling. Messrs. R. Paterson and Sons—the famous Coffee Specialists of Glasgow—have long had upon the British market, and have now introduced into this country, a really delicious coffee—a revelation of ease and economy to all true lovers of this delightful beverage. Camp Coffee, as Messrs. Paterson name their specialty, retains its full fragrance and freshness for any length of time in any climate. Not the least advantage of this most highly enjoyable 'Camp Coffee' is that it requires no cooking whatever, merely the addition of boiling water. Prepared from the purest and finest coffee berries, under the most approved modern processes, of guaranteed uniform strength, flavor and quality, it is impossible that those who try a bottle of the incomparable 'Camp' should be other than delighted with it.

WANTED, SMART MESSAGE BOY. Apply at 'Witness' Office, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, STRONG BOY FOR FACTORY. Apply at 'Witness' Office, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; NO washing or ironing. No. 475 Argyle ave., Westmount.

WANTED, FEMALE TEACHER, WITH first-class Elementary Diploma, for the Corner of the Beach Protestant School; state salary. Board can be had at six dollars and fifty cents per month. Apply to JAS. T. TUZO, Sec.-Treas. Perce, 8th September, 1906.

Genuine "Wiltshire" Bacon

of the finest extra quality, from the best curers in all England.

HARRIS'S

And precisely the same as supplied to the Royal Kitchens at Windsor. MIDDLES OF THE FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON.

New Pack French Vegetables CROP 1906

THE FINEST OF THE FINE.

PARISIAN VEGETABLES in Cans and Glass. The "MAISON BILLET"

PARISIAN VEGETABLES IN GLASS JARS.

"BILLET," PETITS POIS, "EXTRA FINS," 40 cents per jar; $4.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," "CHAMPIGNONS," EXTRA TOUTES TETES, 50 cents per jar; $5.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," CHAMPIGNONS, EXTRA (TRUFFLED), 75 cents per jar; $8.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," HARICOT VERTS, "EXTRA FINS," 40 cents per jar; $4.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," HARICOT FLAGEOLETS, "EXTRA," 40 cents per jar; $4.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," MACEDOINE DE LEGUME (Mixed Vegetables), 40 cents per jar; $4.50 per dozen jars.

"BILLET," TRUFFLES DU PERIGORD, in 1-16 bottles, 40 cents each.
"BILLET," TRUFFLES DU PERIGORD, in ⅛ bottles, 75 cents each.
"BILLET," TRUFFLES DU PERIGORD, in ¼ bottles, $1.35 each.

PARISIAN VEGETABLES IN CANS.

"BILLET," STRING BEANS (Haricot Verts), extra fins, 25 cents per can; $2.75 per dozen.

"BILLET," LIMA BEANS (Haricot Flageolets), extra, 25 cents per can; $2.75 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," MUSHROOMS (CHAMPIGNONS), extra, all heads, 20 cents per can; $3.50 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," MUSHROOMS (CHAMPIGNONS), First Choice, 25 cents per can; $2.75 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," MIXED VEGETABLES (Macedoine de Legumes), extra, 25 cents per can; $2.75 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," FRENCH PEAS (Petits Pois), Fins, 20 cents per can; $2.25 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," FRENCH PEAS, "Sur Fins," 25 cents per can; $2.75 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," FRENCH PEAS, "Extra Fins," 30 cents per can; $3.25 per dozen cans.

"BILLET," FRENCH PEAS, Super Extra Fins, 35 cents per can; $3.75 per dozen cans.

☞ The Vegetables grown in the vicinity of Paris are the very finest grown and packed in France.

They are not to be confounded with the "Bordeaux" and "Belgian" Vegetables. There is absolutely no comparison.

"ENGLISH BREAKFAST" BLACK CHINA TEA at 35 CENTS per pound

—is without an equal for the money in Canada.
☞ Try a pound package to-day.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE ABSOLUTELY NON-ALCOHOLIC CIDER.

Shipped by SYMONS, TOTNES, DEVON, England. $2.25 per dozen pints, $4.00 per case of 2 dozen pints.

YORK STATE CIDER, PARRY KENNARD'S

The Finest Extra Quality, sparkling and brilliant as champagne.
$3.00 per dozen pint bottles.
$4.00 per case of two dozen pints.

EAST COAST—SCOTCH HERRINGS—WEST COAST.

GENUINE "LOCHFYNE" HERRINGS.

NEW SEASON'S CURING

Now in store ex-Allan Line steamer.

SELECTED FULL HERRINGS (with Roes and Milts).
Genuine "Lochfyne" Herrings, $1.50 per keg.
East Coast Herrings, $1.25 per keg.

All of the very finest quality.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED, - - - - - 1875

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

FOR OCCUPATION OCTOBER FIRST.

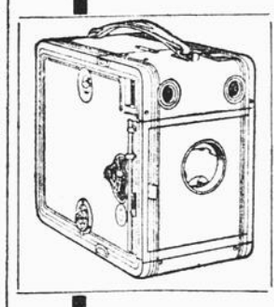
"THE BERKELEY"

355 CLARK AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

For Further Particulars Apply to—

Macintosh & Hyde, 157 St. James St.

SOMETHING NEW IN A BOX-FORM CAMERA



THE rapidity with which THIS No. 3B QUICK-FOCUS KODAK can be worked means much to those who have been so often disappointed by JUST MISSING some interesting scene.

PRESS A BUTTON AND YOU ARE READY.

SIZE OF PICTURE 3¼ x 5½— JUST POSTCARD SIZE.
CAPACITY—10 Exposures.
WEIGHT—2 Pounds, 9 ounces.
LENS—Meniscus Achromatic.
SHUTTER—EASTMAN NOTARY.
FITTED—FOR TRIPOD.
TWO BRILLIANT FINDERS.

PRICE $12.00

GEO. BARRAT & SON, 146 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL
Phone Uptown 964.

THE POWER OF MONEY SAVED

The systematic saving of something each week--even $2.00 or $5.00 will, in a few years enable you to take a course at college, to buy a home, take a trip abroad, or get almost anything else you may wish for.

Commemce to save to-day.

$1.00 opens an account and interest is paid **4** times a year in

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

232-236 St. James Street.
Uptown Branch: 768 St. Catherine St. W. [Corner Guy.]

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto. Montreal Offices, 107 St. James St.

New Insurance issued by this Company last year amounted to $2,443,281.00, an increase of $205,124.00.

STEWART & MUSSEN, Managers,
Province of Quebec.
Phone Main 3886.
" " 5123
Alliance Building, Montreal.



SHOES FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE FOLKS

By looking after the little details and knowing all the requisites of . . . .

CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR

We have in stock the finest line of Children's Footwear in Canada



At Moderate Prices!
The Latest Styles!
The Best Quality!

W. H. STEWART,

517 West St. Catherine
483 East St. Catherine



BELL'S GALLERIES.

OUR

AUTUMN MILLINERY

In all its wealth of exclusive design and artistic effect is ready for the inspection of our patrons, who will find always the newest and daintiest of

Paris and Vienna Creations

in exquisite and exclusive models.

There are Suit Hats, smart and trim; Sailors of true Parasian conception; Street Hats, Reception Hats, Carriage Hats and Theatre Hats in all the daintiest of materials and most delicate and exclusive tints in flowers, feathers and ornaments.

Telephones:—Up 972; Millinery, Up 4086.

W. HENRY BELL, 436 St. Catherine St. West.

OUR NEW PREMIER ACCUMULATIVE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY

for business and professional men contains new features never granted before in accident insurance.

Special benefits to the beneficiary.
Health insurance covering all diseases, surgeon's fees.
Schedule of injuries and fixed indemnities for same.
5 percent added to principal sum for period of ten years.

The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.,

Room 10, 222 St. James St.
Phone Main 1836.
ERNEST PITT,
Agents wanted. Superintendent.

HOW TO SPECULATE SENT FREE BY
BROWN, DE LARONDE & CO
STOCKS & BONDS
97 ST JAMES ST, MONTREAL.

Do not wait too long to get your FURS Repaired.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE REVIEW

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say:—Wholesale trade has continued quiet in tone during the past week. This, to a certain extent, is seasonable but some local authorities say trade is quieter than it should be at this time of the year. These authorities are also of the opinion that the outlook is not so bright as indications have caused to be expected. To substantiate this there is talk of poor crops in some parts of Eastern Canada. While there is, no doubt, reason for caution, the bulk of opinion finds the high average of crops throughout the country and continued activity in all lines of manufacture sufficient reason for satisfactory fall and winter trade conditions. Collections are fair, but paper due early in the month showed an increasing number of renewals. The fall millinery trade has opened well, buying having been fairly heavy. Groceries are showing more activity. Values hold steady. Metals and hardware keep quite active. All lines of construction iron and builders' supplies are in brisk demand and there is a good trade in paints and oils. Farmers are still obtaining high prices for dairy products. Shipments of butter and cheese are lighter owing to heavy demand and higher prices on this side. Hides and tallow hold firm and the export demand for leather is good. Local manufacturers are not buying to any extent.

Toronto—The general movement of all lines of trade here continues satisfactory. While the general orders are not unusually heavy, they are good for this time of the year and the outlook for future trade is as bright as ever it was. Agricultural and manufacturing interests have passed through a good season and the expectation is that through the coming season money will be free. The millinery trade has been heavy and in common with other lines of dry goods the demand has very largely been for goods of superior quality. Values of linens, cottons and woollens hold high but the demand is active. There is considerable complaint regarding the slowness of manufacturers' deliveries. Hardware is very active. Metals are active and there is a heavy demand for sporting goods. This brisk enquiry for building materials shows no sign of let-up. Sugars are very firm. It is reported the pack of tomatoes and corn will be heavier than expected. Hogs are easier but provisions are very firm on light stocks. Few choice cattle are offering and they are firm while a large number of inferior cattle are offering easier. Cheese has an easier tone while butter holds firm. Values of other country products hold steady. The demand for money is active and rates are firm.

Winnipeg—There has been a better movement to wholesale trade here during the past week. Grain is going to market much more rapidly than it has in previous years, and it is generally showing an unexpectedly high grade. As a result money promises to be easy earlier than usual, and retailers are more confident regarding coming business. Wholesalers report a good movement for all staples. A heavy business has been done in millinery, and in heavy dry goods, and the demand for hardware is very active throughout all the country. A feature is the steady growth in building activity. Values are firm. Farmers are doing so well with grain that supplies of dairy products are light, and prices firm. Prices for general produce are also tending upwards. The cattle trade has been active. The season has been good for pasturage, and large shipments of fine stock have been made. Collections are fair to good for this time of the year.

Vancouver and Victoria—A good business is moving in all branches of trade here. Continued activity in coast industries, and a good outlook for fruit and general crops are the prevailing factors. The interior demands for wholesale lines generally is brisk and likely to continue so indefinitely. Values of products hold firm. Export trade in eastern countries promises to be heavier than ever this year. Canadian mills are looking forward to a big business in shipping flour. The exports of grain and fish are also likely to be heavy.

Hamilton trade reports to Bradstreet's say fall trade is opening out well. Wholesalers are meeting with good demands for seasonable lines, and retail trade is reported fairly brisk in all departments. Receipts of country produce continue on the light side, and values are firm. Collections are fair to good.

London trade reports say prospects for future trade are good. Retail and wholesale stocks are moving more actively. The millinery trade is brisk, with purchases running more than ever into the better class lines. The hardware trade is brisk. Collections are good.

Ottawa reports to Bradstreet's say there is a fairly good movement of general lines following more activity in country retail trade. Values in all lines hold steady to firm. Receipts of country produce continue light, but manufacturers continue busy. Money is still a little slow, but there are signs of improvement in this regard.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Cattle, receipts, 100 head; demand light and market steady.

Prime steers, $5.60 to $6.25; shipping, $5 to $5.65; butchers, $4.25 to $5.25.

Veals, receipts, 500 head; active and higher; $4.50 to $9.25.

Hogs, receipts, 6,800 head; active and steady. Heavy, $6.40 to $6.70; mixed and Yorkers, $6.70 to $6.80; pigs, $6.50 to $6.70; roughs, $5.25 to $5.60.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 9,000 head.

Chicago, Sept. 14—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; steady to strong; beeves, $3.80 to $6.95; cows and heifers, $1.50 to $5.15; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.45; Texans, $3.60 to $4.40; westerns, $3.65 to $5.30; calves, $6 to $8.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; 10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $6 to $6.62; good heavy, $6.20 to $6.65; rough heavy, $5.65 to $5.90; light, $6.15 to $6.67½; pigs, $5.60 to $6.25; bulk of sales, $6.05 to $6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; steady; sheep, $3.75 to $5.65; lambs, $5 to $8. Slow; steady; Canada lambs, $7.75 to $8; others unchanged.

A FETICH.

Gold is an idol worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite.—'Mirror-Record.'

ITS DEXTERITY.

It may be true that Secretary Shaw 'hit at Wall Street,' but Wall Street is an accomplished side-stepper. — Kansas City 'Star.'

Railways are few and mostly short in mountainous Norway. The latest addition to the small number was opened last month to traffic. It extends from Voss to Tangewand, 74 kilometres, and constitutes about one-third of the distance to the be ultimately covered, from Bergen to Christiania.

NEGRO DEPORTATION.

It is singular that a man possessing the intelligence and knowledge that Senator Bailey does should declare, as he did recently in a public speech, that the negroes of the United States 'should be deported.' We have not yet found any one who could tell us how the entire colored population of this country can be deported, banished, or driven out, for it means about the same thing, or how their places could be supplied if they were gone. A voluntary and gradual exodus of the negroes might possibly be a good thing in the long run, but Senator Bailey knows that the whites have no more legal or constitutional right to deport the negroes than the latter have to deport the whites. We suppose the negroes could be driven out by brute force, but the senator would hardly advise such a plan of removing them. —Montgomery (Ala.) 'Advertiser.'

THE MOLSONS BANK
ST. CATHERINE STREET BRANCH

(Corner of Stanley Street.)

—Fireproof Building—

Savings Department
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT
Storage for Valuables

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Entrance on Stanley Street.

Private Room, for use of Patrons of the Safe Deposit Boxes.

THE MOST MODERN BANKING OFFICES IN UPTOWN MONTREAL

You Are Invited to Inspect Them.

F. W. G. JOHNSON, Manager.

[OFFICIAL REPORT]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The Court of Directors submits the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 30th June last.

The Profits for the half-year, including £7,252 8s. 10d. brought forward from last account, amount to £69,013 10s. 9d., out of which the Directors have now to report the declaration of an Interim Dividend of 30s. per Share, payable, free of Income Tax, on the 5th October next, being at the rate of 6 percent per annum, leaving a balance of £37,861 1s. 6d. to be carried forward.

This unusually large sum has been carried forward to the new account owing to the uncertainty which still exists respecting the consequences of the disaster which overwhelmed the City of San Francisco by earthquake and fire in April last. The Bank has incurred no direct loss from this cause beyond the small sum, not yet ascertained, which will be payable to the members of the staff as compensation for the destruction and damage of their personal effects, for the premises occupied by the Bank were leasehold and the Bank is free from any responsibility for their restoration. Moreover, owing to the prompt and courageous action of the Agents and their staff, all money and securities were at considerable personal risk removed from the vaults before the fire reached them, and conveyed to a place of safety. It is, however, impossible until a final settlement has been arrived at between the Insurance Offices and the Insured to ascertain exactly the financial position of the sufferers, and it has, therefore, been considered prudent to carry this sum forward to meet possible indirect losses.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 4th October next.

The sum £5,514 7s. 6d. has been transferred from the profits of the half-year to the credit of the Bank's investment in Consols, which will in future stand at 85.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the staff, viz.:—

To the Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	£513 14s. 0d.
To the Officers' Pension Fund	£638 15s. 3d.

Since the last report a Branch has been opened at North Battleford, Sask.

London, 4th September, 1906.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Balance Sheet. 30th June, 1906.

Dr.

To Capital (20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid.)		$4,866,666.67
To Reserve Fund		2,141,333.33
To Deposits and Current Accounts		21,664,503.44
To Notes in Circulation		2,988,175.31
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies		18,860,233.56
To Rebate Account		95,331.26
To Liabilities on Endorsements	$370,275.79	
To Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance brought forward from 30th December, 1905	$181,295.21	
Dividend paid April, 1906	146,000.00	
	$35,295.21	
Net profit for the half year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	$300,570.66	
	$335,865.87	
Deduct:		
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	$2,500.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	3,108.64	
	$5,608.64	
Balance available for October Dividend		$330,257.23
		$50,955,500.80

Cr.

By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand		$ 4,464,252.99
By Cash at Call and Short Notice		12,639,116.68
		$17,103,369.67
By Investments—		
Consols £303,000 at 85	$1,253,410.00	
National War Loan, £50,000 at 90	219,000.00	
	$1,472,410.00	
Dominion of Canada Bonds, £140,400 at 97	662,781.60	
Other Securities	593,077.47	
		$ 2,728,269.07
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts		$30,123,638.38
By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches		840,392.99
By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of general Bank Note Circulation		159,830.69
		$50,955,500.80

NOTE.—The latest monthly Return received from Dawson is that of the 31st May, 1906, and the figures of that Return are introduced into this Account. The balance of the transactions for June with that Branch has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the June accounts.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE SNEATH (of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants
Co., Chartered Accountants).
Auditors.

London, 27th August, 1906.

STEEL STAMPS
For Stamping Wood, Leather and Metal.
WALKER & CAMPBELL,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
Manufacturers of Rubber Stamps & Stencils
Brass Signs, Corporation Seals, Etc.
CORNER McGILL and NOTRE DAME STS
Tel. Main 775.

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

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
Notaries, etc.,
Guardian Building, St. James Street
Funds for Investment on Mortgage.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Evenings 7 to 10.
WILLIAM P. RANSOM,
226 Elm Avenue, - - Westmount.

Carpet Sweepers Repaired
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS
76 Victoria Square 78
Telephone M. 2740.

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

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 13.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061. 4 BEAVER HALL HILL

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
628B to 635 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4153.

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

VIPOND & VIPOND.
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING,
1760 NOTRE DAME STREET.
ERNEST E. VIPOND H. SALKELD VIPOND
Telephone Main 531.

HENRY J. ELLIOTT, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for all the Provinces, New York and Massachusetts.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING.
189 St. James St., Montreal.

Tel. Main 3960.
PATTERSON & BROWN,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors.
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St., MONTREAL.
W. PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.; E. N. BROWN, B.A., B.C.L.

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

SMITH, MARKEY, MONTGOMERY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY
WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR, B. Sc., to Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
Canada Life Building, Montreal

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

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

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF THE ST. JAMES REALTY COMPANY, Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of August, 1906, incorporating Thomas Watson, accountant, of the Town of Westmount; John K. Tughan, accountant, John M. Leach, accountant, Edwin Briggs, accountant, and George Nixon Briggs, physician, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.: 1. To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease or other legal title, and to hold, own, possess, lease, sell, exchange and otherwise operate and deal in land, buildings and real estate and rights therein and thereto of every description, and to construct, erect and operate hotels, apartment and dwelling houses, shops, factories, works, machinery, residences, boarding houses and constructions; 2. To manufacture and produce steam, gas and electricity for heat, light, power, refrigeration and other purposes; and to sell, lease, and utilize the same, provided always that the rights and privileges hereby conferred upon the company to generate electric energy for light, heat, and power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the Province and of the Municipal authorities in that behalf, 3. To issue in payment of any property, concessions or rights acquired by the company or in consideration of any amalgamation or other arrangement for the pursuance of the company's objects, common or preferred shares of stock of the company as fully paid up and non-assessable; or to issue any bonds, mortgages or obligations of the Company in similar manner; 4. To carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, café, tavern, refreshment-room, and lodging house keepers, licensed victuallers, wine, beer, and spirit merchants, importers and manufacturers of aerated mineral and artificial waters and other drinks, purveyors, caterers for public amusements generally, automobile, coach, cab and carriage proprietors, livery stable keepers, real estate agents, brokers, carriers, warehousemen; 5. To operate a vacuum cleaning system in all its branches, and other systems of cleaning and sanitation; 6. To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business property, rights and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; 7. To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any such person or company; 8. To promote, assist in promoting, and become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on a business similar or in part similar to that of this company; 9. To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire, to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other companies having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; and while the holder thereof, to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; 10. To remunerate any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered to the company, by the issue of stock paid up in whole or in part; 11. To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or other securities or otherwise; 12. To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among the members; 13. To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; 14. To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the objects for which the company is incorporated; 15. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The St. James Realty Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of three million dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of August, 1906.

(Signed), R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.

RYAN, BICKERDIKE & GOSSELIN, Counsel for The St. James Realty Company, 112 St. James street, Montreal.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on outside 'Tender for Machine Shop, Charlottetown,' will be received up to and including SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1906, for the construction of an Erecting, Machine, and Blacksmith Shop, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., at the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manger.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., Sept. 4th, 1906.

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

Bring us your OLD FURS to be repaired—now is the time.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.



R. & O. Navigation Co. — **IDEAL WATER TRIPS**

HEALTH, REST & RECREATION

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE — Via 1000 Islands and Rochester, N.Y. Daily, except Sundays, at 2.15 p.m.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON Line—Via 1000 Islands and Bay of Quinte. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC Line—Daily, at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY Line—From Quebec, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 8.30 a.m.

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

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

BERMUDA.

Summer excursion, $35, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York, 12th and 29th September. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
SS. "GASPESIEN,"
$27.00,
Montreal to Gaspe and Return.

The above rates include meals and berth.

People desirous to escape from the dust and hurry of city life during the hot months of the summer, should take the trip from Montreal to Gaspé, on the well fitted and comfortable steamer "GASPESIEN," sailing from Montreal every two weeks.

This trip of seven hundred miles, is almost equal to a transatlantic one, without the discomfort of sea-sickness. The steamer supplies a first class bill of fare, and the officers are most obliging.

Leaves MONTREAL, Victoria Pier, at 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY.
Sept. 18th.

For Freight or Passage, etc., apply,
A. LEMIEUX, Agent,
118 Coristine Building.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

MAIL LINE STEAMERS
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

EXCURSION TO CARILLON, $1.00.

Take 8 a.m., Train for Lachine.

RAPIDS { St. Annes, C.P.R., or G.T.R., 1.30 p.m., return boat, 80c. / Lachine, G.T.R., 4.21 p.m., return boat, 50c.

Head Office, 165 Common street. Tel. Main 1029.

Ticket Offices, St. James street, Nos. 137, 128 and 178; Windsor Hotel; G.T. Ry., Bonaventure Station and St. Henri.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS HOTEL

Under the management of the **Canadian Pacific Railway Co.**, Beautifully located midway between Montreal and Ottawa, on the **Canadian Pacific Railway.** The efficacy of these waters for the cure of rheumatism, nervous diseases, stomach troubles and kindred complaints are **unsurpassed in the world** and strongly recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Write Manager CALEDONIA SPRINGS HOTEL, Caledonia Springs, Ont.

CHARMING PLACE FOR WEEK-END OUTINGS



DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool

SS. "DOMINION" ..... Sept. 22
SS. "SOUTHWARK" ..... Sept. 29
SS. "CANADA" ..... Oct. 6
SS. "KENSINGTON" ..... Oct. 13
SS. "OTTAWA" ..... Oct. 20
SS. "DOMINION" ..... Oct. 27

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

The SS. "OTTAWA" holds the record from Montreal to Liverpool of 7 days 52 minutes.

Passengers embarking at Montreal have a view of the Majestic St. Lawrence river by daylight.

Rates of Passage.	First class.	Second class.
SS. "CANADA"	75.00	$42.50
SS. "DOMINION"	70.00	40.00

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

SS. "Kensington," SS. "Southwark," SS. "Ottawa."

Only one class Cabin passengers carried (called Second Class), most comfortable and inexpensive.

Montreal to Liverpool, $42.50 to $45.00; to London, $45.00 to $47.50, according to steamer.

Third Class passengers carried on all steamers at $27.50, to principal ports in Great Britain, and low rates to Continent.

Apply to Local Agents, or
DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal.

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

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 15, Sat. ..... LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Sept. 21, Fri. ..... EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
Sept. 29, Sat. ..... LAKE ERIE
Oct. 5, Fri. ..... EMPRESS OF IRELAND
Oct. 13, Sat. ..... LAKE MANITOBA
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT AND THENCE TO ANTWERP.

Sept. 16, LAKE MICHIGAN (3rd class), $26.50
Sept. 23, MONTROSE (2nd cabin)—$40.00
Oct. 21, MOUNT TEMPLE.
Oct. 28, LAKE MICHIGAN (3rd class), $26.50
Nov. 4, MONTROSE.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth Dock)

*Sept. 22 ..... MONMOUTH
*Oct. 6 ..... MONTCALM

SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE ERIE carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00; 3rd, $26.50.

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

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

*Steamers marked thus do not carry passengers.

To book freight or passage and for all further information, apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... Sept. 13
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage) ..... Sept. 20
SS. MARINA (cold storage) ..... Sept. 27
SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) ..... Oct. 4
SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) ..... Oct. 11

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

DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LATONA ..... Sept. 15
SS. HURONA ..... Sept. 22
SS. KILDONA ..... Sept. 29
SS. IONA ..... Oct. 6
SS. DEVONA ..... Oct. 13

All Steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

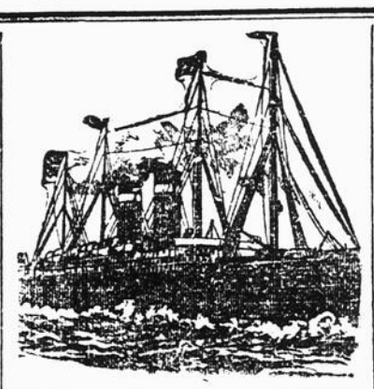
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA ..... Oct. 7
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
S. ESCALONA ..... Oct. 15
LOND LINE TO CARDIFF.
SS. LORD IVEAGH ..... Sept. 12

THE ROBERT REFORD, CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
Toronto Office—110 Union Station.

Summer Resorts

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
Riviere du Loup "Point,"
the Newport of Canada, the most delightful Summer Resort, NOW OPEN until 15th of September. First-class cuisine, comfortable rooms. Reasonable terms. Reached by rail or boat. Z. S. AUBUT, Proprietor.

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



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Montreal. Quebec.
6 Sept.—IONIAN	21 Sept.	4.30 a.m. 2 p.m.
14 Sept.—VIRGINIAN	28 Sept.	9 a.m. 9 p.m.
20 Sept.—TUNISIAN	5 Oct.	5.30 a.m. 12 p.m.
28 Sept—VICTORIAN	12 Oct.	9 a.m. 7.30 p.m

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

VIRGINIAN'S record passage, Moville to Rimouski, is 5 days 14 hours 30 minutes.

VICTORIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville is 5 days 22 hours 30 minutes.

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $70 and up.

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

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian . 20 Sept. Mongolian . . 4 Oct.
Numidian . .27 Sept. Corinthian . 11 Oct.

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

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED,
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
30 Aug.—*Manchester Commerce	Sept. 22
6 Sept.—Manchester Importer	Sept. 29
13 Sept.—Manchester Shipper	Oct. 6
27 Sept.—*Manchester Trader	Oct. 20

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

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

For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS, . . . MONTREAL.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.
4 Trains Daily.

7.25 A.M. — **DAY EXPRESS—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Ric, Rimouski and Little Metis.**

Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Parlor Car Montreal to Little Metis.

After the 16th this train will run between Montreal and Levis only.

12 NOON. — **"MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Ric, Cacouna, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.**

Leaves at 12.00 noon daily, except Saturday. Through Vestibule sleeping cars to Halifax and St. John, N.B.

7.45 P.M. Royal Mail Special,

to Rimouski, on FRIDAYS ONLY, with through Sleeper to Little Metis.

11.45 P.M. — **NIGHT EXPRESS for QUEBEC and Intermediate Stations.**

Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A sleeping car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9.00 p.m.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the 'Bonaventure Union Depot.'

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

J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass & Tkt. Agent

H. A. PRICE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
141 St. James street, Montreal.

RUTLAND RAILROAD
EXCURSION
— TO —
NEW YORK CITY
THURSDAY,
September, 27th 1906

SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP. $10.65

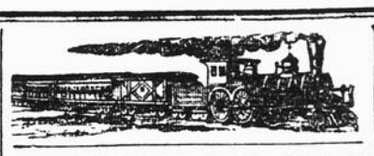
Return Limit, Monday, October 8th.

For full particulars, parlor and sleeping car accomodation apply to City Ticket Office, 130 St. James St.

Phones Main 158 and 4456.

H. J. HEBERT, City Ticket Agent. **F. E. BARBOUR,** General Agent.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS
Sept. 20, 21 and 22.
Valid to return until October 8th, 1906.
RATES FROM MONTREAL.

Detroit, Mich., - - $15.00
BAY CITY, Mich $17.25
SAGINAW, Mich $17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich $18.95

Chicago, Ill., - - - $18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. $34.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie $37.50

EXHIBITIONS

Montreal to Ottawa and Return
Sept. 15 ..... $3.50
Return limit September 17th, 1906.

Montreal to Halifax and Return.
Sept. 21, 28 ..... $12.50
Sept. 19, 23, 25, 30, Oct 1 ..... $18.50
Return limit October 9th, 1906.

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

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

The Brome Lake Saturday train leaving Montreal 1.40 p.m. for Sherbrooke, and returning, leaving Sherbrooke Mondays at 5.47 and arriving Windsor Station at 9.15 a.m., has been withdrawn for the season.

Through Sleeping Car service between Montreal and St. Andrews, N.B., has been discontinued for the season.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge, St. Margaret, Ste. Agathe

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

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

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

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

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

St. Eustache.

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

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

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

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanorale

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

OTTAWA TRAINS.
7 Trains a day Each Way 7.
LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.
†3.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m.
†4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.
Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.
LEAVE PLACE VIGER.
†8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only.

$48.90
—TO—
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND,
UNTIL Oct. 31st, 1906
SECOND CLASS From Montreal
Lower rates to many other points.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
Sept. 25th—1906.
Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33.55
Mowbray, Man.	33.50	Moosomin, Sask.	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	35.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36.00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, Man.	34.00	N. Battleford.	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
Sheho, Sask.	35.50	Edmonton, Alb.	42.50

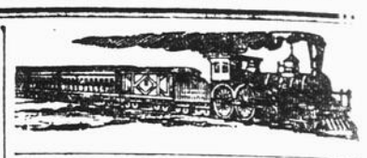
Proportionately low rates to other stations

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

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Western Excursions
GOING SEPT. 20, 21, 22.
Valid to return until October 8th, 1906

PORT HURON, MICH., $14.85
DETROIT, MICH., - $15.00
BAY CITY, Mich $17.25
SAGINAW, Mich $17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich $18.95
CHICAGO, ILL., - - $18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., all rail $34.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS via Upper Lakes and Sault Ste. Marie $37.50

Reduced Fares
UNTIL OCTOBER 31st, 1906.
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND	$48.90
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$46.40
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE	$45.90
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO	$45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$43.00
MEXICO CITY	$48.00

Low Rates to many other Points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays, at 10.30 p.m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

FOR COMFORT, TRAVEL by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MONTREAL and PORTLAND.

Pullman Sleeping Cars now run between Montreal and Portland on trains leaving Montreal at 8.01 p.m. daily, and from Portland at 8.30 p.m. daily.

Parlor Cafe Cars leave Montreal at 8 a.m. daily for Portland, and from Portland at 8.15 a.m. daily for Montreal.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and To Montreal.
(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

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

ST. ANNE'S — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.39 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remember, September 20th.

Our new steamer, the SS. Sokoto, will sail from MONTREAL, September 20th, on her initial trip to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico. This vessel is specially adapted for the Mexican trade, owing to the large, airy rooms, broad promenade deck, etc. Of 5,600 tons register, 14-knot speed; fitted throughout with electricity, and, in fact, every known modern device to ensure the comfort and safety of passengers, she is sure to be a great favorite with the travelling public.

Write for our illustrated booklet entitled 'A Tour to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico.'

As this will be the last sailing on which our special Summer Excursion rates will apply, don't miss the opportunity, but book early to secure choice of location.

For further particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
319 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND SS. LINE

S.S. "BONAVISTA"

Is intended to sail

MONDAY, SEPT. 17th.

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. SYDNEY, and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

For Space, Rates, Etc.,

Apply to J. E. COOKSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Tel. Main 4491. 112 St. James St.

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

Established Over 100 Years.

HUGH KERSHAW & SONS
MOSSLEY, ENGLAND.
Manufacturers of
PRINTERS' BLANKETS,
ROLLER CLOTHS, and
MACHINERY CLOTHS
of all descriptions.
ARTHUR LILLIE,
Sole Agent for Canada.
210 St. James street,
MONTREAL.

A FAIR TEST

of "Five Roses" Flour next Baking Day will prove to you that our statements of its superior quality have not been exaggerated, and that it actually is the most satisfactory household flour on the market. We ask you to make this test for your own benefit, as well as ours, for we know that it will prove to you, beyond question, the advisability of using "Five Roses" regularly in preference to ordinary brands. Ask your grocer for a 7-lb. bag to-day.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co
LIMITED.

Now is the best time to get your FURS Repaired. Bring them to us.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1650, 1537.



Why Pay More Than $6.25?

We deliver in bags free when on ground floor.
Ring us up and we will do the rest
The Connell Anthracite Mining Co. Limited,
21 Bleury St. Main 5193.
135 St. Etienne St. Main 3018.
And 5 Branches.



COAL
Welsh / American ANTHRACITE
STEAM
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
The Standard Coal Co., Ltd.
McCord & Wellington Sts.
F. M DIXON, Manager
Telephones: Main 5291, 52 2.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

BUDDHIST SHRINES IN INDIA.

(From the Lahore 'Tribune.')

Of late the Buddhists in India are trying their best to bring under their control and management all those shrines relating to their own religion which are at present wholly in the hands of the Hindu priests. The society has very recently submitted a memorial to the Government of Bengal to the effect that the Hindus have acquired a complete right, both territorial and religious, over their shrines, and that they (the Buddhists) 'have no custodian of their own; they have no right to burn lamps constantly before the image or the sacred Bo-tree; they cannot place any fresh image of Buddha within the temple; they cannot claim as their own or as the temple's any offering made by Buddhist pilgrims; the sacred image of Buddha himself, within the shrine, is defaced by Hindu robes and marks.'

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patents may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz. — A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 ft.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Property.

FOR SALE
Handsome Residence
ARLINGTON AVENUE, WESTMOUNT —Lot, 32 x 122; 6 Bedrooms; best of modern conveniences. $9,500

For Sale,
CADIEUX STREET, near Mount Royal, stone front; 7 Rooms, Extension Kitchen. Possession at once. $2,000

For Sale,
CHOMEDY STREET—Stone front. A very nice home. Just repaired throughout. $6,000; $2,000 cash; balance, 5½ percent. This is a bargain.

For Sale,
6 DWELLINGS ON MENAI STREET, near Britannia street, for $5,000.00. This is about 1-2 what they would cost to build now.

For Sale,
ON McCULLOCH AVENUE, OUTREMONT, 25,000 feet. The best site in this rapidly growing locality. Water, drains, and gas are in.

For Sale,
6 FLATS, 6 to 8 rooms each, St. Denis street, near Rachel, Stone Front. Extra well built, finished May, 1906. No better property on the market to-day.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
Ground Floor,
Canada Bond & Investment Offices
TEMPLE BUILDING.
Phone Main 5410.

Corner House
For Sale,
$8,250

A house specially designed and finished, suitable for a bachelor or small family. Situation central, above Sherbrooke street. Possession at any time. Terms easy. Permits and particulars at my office.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building

New Cottage
For Sale
Or To Rent.

A two-story pressed brick cottage, ready for immediate occupation. Well finished. Hardwood floors, latest plumbing, etc. Five bedrooms. Full particulars on application.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

3-Story House
With Extension
For Sale.

A beautifully finished house in the West End. Two-story extension; every modern convenience. Specially handsome interior decorations; stone steps; electric light, etc. Call for permit.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

Dissolution of Partnership

The undersigned begs to announce to his friends and the public that the business heretofore carried on under the firm name of Campbell & Howell has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Campbell has taken over the accounting and auditing and accounts connected therewith.

Mr. Howell has taken over the Real Estate business and accounts connected therewith, also the Real Estate License, Fire Insurance Agency and books of the firm.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
Phone Main 5410. Ground Floor, Temple Building.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. J. M. Campbell and A. W. D. Howell, as Accountants, Real Estate and Investment Agents, has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

With reference to the above, I beg to inform my friends that I am continuing business as Accountant, Real Estate and Investment Agent at the same office, Room 228, Temple Building, as formerly.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Tel. M. 2178. Room 228 Temple Building.

A FEW SAMPLES

BUSINESS BLOCK, corner of St. Catherine Street and Buckingham avenue. Splendid 6 percent investment.

CENTRAL STORE, with dwelling above, St. Catherine street, near St. Matthew street.

HOUSE, GROSVENOR AVENUE.—Stone front, 9 rooms, Daisy furnace. Electric and gas fittings. A thoroughly warm and comfortable home. Owner leaving city. A snap at $5,300.00. Part can remain on mortgage.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE VACANT LOTS in the city and Westmount.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Room 228 Temple Building.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-hand Double Bass. Drop a card to S. F. ROBINS, 520 Rivard street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL piece of land, with lake front; not more than 60 miles from Montreal. Address, giving full particulars, R.M., 'Witness' Office.

HORSE WANTED, SUITABLE FOR DELivery Waggon Cart. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 142 St. Peter street.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED —ANSWER ADVERTISEMENTS with striking original letters, which will attract notice and command an interview. Read Large Employers' Advice, 25c postpaid. P.O. Box 755.

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

STOVES! STOVES!

We have in stock the largest assortment of stoves and ranges of the city. We are making the Celebrated Brilliant Steel Range, the best cooking range of its kind. We are special agents for all the best stove firms in Canada. All the latest styles of heaters at the lowest possible prices. Don't buy a stove, range, or heater, before asking our prices. A visit to our store will convince you. SPECIAL—A nice lot of second-hand stoves and heaters, all repaired, in perfect order, at very low prices. Linings and repairings of all kinds of stoves our specialty. We book orders now and keep goods in stock, free of storage, for any time during fall. A. GALARNEAU & CO., 322 Mount Royal ave., cor. Boyer.

Furnished Houses to Let

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON STE. Famille street, from October 1st, 6 rooms; telephone and piano; rent moderate; no children. Telephone East 2763.

Furnished Rooms to Let

LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, two single beds; also one single room; all modern conveniences; rent moderate. 75 Crescent street.

ROOM—TO LET, NICE FURNISHED room in private American family; hot water bath. 1025 Wellington street, Verdun.

House For Sale.

$3,750.00, A BARGAIN — 7 ROOM HOUSE, all new improvements, No. 874 Mance st. Apply to 870A Mance street, Annex.

Rooms to Let.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, good, healthy locality; close to cars. Apply, 620 Park avenue, just above Mount Royal avenue.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — ROOFING SUPPLIES, GRAvel, asphalt and cement; roofing; also, galvanized iron work done; cellar floors cemented and damp-proofed; get our prices. All work guaranteed. JOHN J. GARLAND, 29 St. James street. Tel. Main 3861.

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

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THE 'WHITE House,' Ste. Agathe. This well-known house has just been completely furnished throughout; electric light; hot and cold water; 11 rooms; good stabling, wood shed, etc. Will be sold cheap, or let at a very moderate rental. Apply, CHARLES L'ALLIER, Ste. Agathe des Monts.

FOR SALE— ROYAL HOTEL, EDMUNDston, New Brunswick, fully furnished, beautifully situated, two railways and good prospect for G. T. P. divisional point; good fishing and hunting in vicinity. Apply to MRS. A. BABIN, Proprietress.

Property Wanted.

WANTED, TO BUY, TENEMENT or flats, centrally located in desirable neighborhood; price must be low and property in good order. Address S.M. 75, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR EXCHANGE, THREE FINE LOTS, beautifully situated in one of the best suburbs of the city; values rising rapidly. Would exchange as part payment for small farm near city. Must be within driving distance. Address LOTS 22, 'Witness' Office.

McMAHON,
Real Estate Agent.
Properties Bought and Sold, Rents Collected. Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.
Old and troublesome properties taken charge of at guaranteed payments.
JAMES M. McMAHON,
Real Estate Agent,
20 St. James Street.

THE LIFE OF BELLS.

(From the Korean 'Daily News.')

Comparatively few people know that ringing a bell ruins it. That is, a bell has a definite length of life, and after so many blows will break. A 900 pound bell, struck blows of 178 foot pounds of force, broke after 11,000 blows. A 4,000 pound bell broke after 18,000 blows, of 350 foot pounds force. A steel composition bell weighing 1,000 pounds broke after twenty-four blows of 150 foot pounds, but its makers said it was calculated for a lighter blow.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant for a small family; must be well recommended; no washing or ironing. Apply in the afternoon or evening at No. 246 Mountain street.

WANTED, FOR 24th SEPTEMBER, TWO Maids in a small family, a General, who can cook, and a Nurse, who can sew. Must have references. Apply, 729 Pine avenue, near Cote des Neiges cars.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 233 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

MESSAGE BOY WANTED. APPLY TO the CHAPMAN-PART CO., 155 Craig st. (West).

WANTED, A JUNIOR FOR A LIFE ASsurance office. Apply in own handwriting, giving references to Post-Office Box 2414.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL Servant; also a Maid to act as partial housemaid and nurse; good wages. Apply at 60 McTavish street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in small family; must be well recommended; no washing or ironing. Apply in the afternoon or evening at No. 246 Mountain street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL Office work; must be good writer; no experience necessary; a permanent position to the right person. Apply at the 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK; early dinner; three in family; references required. Apply 217 Milton street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, COOK AND House-Tablemaid, with recent city references. Apply at 259 University street.

WANTED, COOK AND HOUSEMAID. References required. Apply at 311 Stanley street.

WANTED, STRONG BOY FOR WORK IN factory. Apply 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN Press Room. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, ELDERLY MAN FOR OFFICE work; one speaking both languages preferred. Apply with reference, stating wages expected. Address N., 25, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GIRLS BETWEEN 18 AND 22 years of age, for light factory work. Apply, with references, the NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS BUFFERS. Apply, with references, NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

WANTED, FOR BOARDING SCHOOL, Single woman for laundry work. For information apply at 95 Greene avenue, Westmount.

JANITOR AND COOK — WANTED, FOR Boarding School, married couple without children, as Janitor and Cook. For information apply at 95 Greene avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD Plain Cook in small private family. Apply at 186 Mansfield street.

WANTED, A GOOD SEAMSTRESS. ONE who can make children's dresses preferred. Apply to the Matron, Hervey Institute, 215 Mountain street.

WANTED, A GIRL
about sixteen years of age, to assist with general housework; small family. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, 808 Park Avenue.

Overalls and Pants

Wanted, 40 Operators on Overalls, Pants and Smocks. Steady work. No charge for thread. Highest wages paid. Apply at once to
THE STANDARD SHIRT M'F'G. CO., Ltd.,
213 Delorimier Ave

SHIRT WAISTS.

Wanted, Operators, on Ladies' Shirt Waists. Steady work. Highest wages paid. No charge for thread. Apply to
MISS MOORE,
No. 4 Lemoine St., 2nd Floor

Employment Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES SITUATION as Governess in private family; English, French and Elementary Music. Highest references. Apply to CANON RENAUD, 46 Belmont Park.

WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH LADY, Situation as Housekeeper or Matron, or any position of trust. Excellent references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 24, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, PAPERHANGING, PAINTING, tinting, glazing, etc.; good work, prompt attention. Tel. Up 4051. BAKER, 13 Mount St. Mary ave., City.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A PEARL SUNBURST and Chain, between Bleury street and Academy of Music, on the 13th inst. Finder please return to 749 St. Catherine street, and receive reward.

Pupils Wanted.

LESSONS AND COACHING IN ENGLISH, French, German and Mathematics, by experienced teacher, at moderate charge. Address, LESSONS, 'Witness' Office.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR SCHOOL NO. 4, Township of Arundel. Term of nine months; salary, $22.00 per month. School to open Oct. 1, 1906. Apply to C. J. STANIFORTH, Secretary-Treasurer, Arundel, Que.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR SCHOOL NO. 1 of the Municipality of Havelock, for a term of 9 months; salary $20.00 per month. Address applications to J. W. CURRAN, Sec.-Treas., Covey Hill, Que.

TEACHER WANTED, BY THE COMMISsioners of the Township of Hatley, as Principal of Hatley Model School. The Model Grades and Grade I. Academy required to be taught. For particulars apply to MR. J. F. WOODMAN, Manager, Hatley, Que. JOHN P. BOWEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

TEACHER WANTED FOR PROTESTANT Dissentient School, Maisonneuve, Junior Division; salary $250. Apply to W. W. McLELLAN, Secretary, 146 Lasalle ave.

WANTED, QUALIFIED LADY TEACHER for Fairmount Model School. Applications in writing to GEO. L. LE BEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, 628 Park avenue, Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED — PROTESTANT, Female, holding first class Elementary or McGill Normal diploma, that can speak and teach French and English, for a School at Deschene Village, near Ottawa. Address, stating salary. DAVID STEWART, Sec.-Treasurer, Aylmer, Que.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHer for Belle Riviere Protestant School; salary, $26.00 per month. Board, $6.00. Given opportunity to acquire French. Apply, with recommendations and diploma or permit, to C. W. ARTHUR, Belle Riviere County Two Mountains, P.Q. Aug. 25th, 1906.

Personal.

PERSONAL — FALL MILLINERY OPENing, Thursday, Sept. 20, and following days. Choice selection. MISS SHAW, 61 St. Antoine street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, THREE PIANO-CASE ORgans, latest designs, by Karn, Dominion and Doherty, handsome walnut cases, with ornamental mirrors. Cost originally from $140 to $175. All in perfect order. Reduced to $98, payable $10 cash and $4 per month. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

EVERYTHING — FOR SALE, EVERYthing to furnish the home, in whole or in part. We invite an account with us. Choose all you want from our large stock of Furniture, Sewing Machines, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Baby Carriages, etc., and pay the accounts without interest, in small weekly or monthly amounts. METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 and 32 Notre Dame street West.

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

Farms For Sale

HALF SECTION, SUITABLE FOR DAIRY or mixed farming, seven miles from Stettler, Alta., and government creamery, unimproved rolling land, with good growth of grass and wild pea vine, and plenty of water. Price, eleven dollars per acre, on very easy terms. Apply to the owner, Box 121, Stettler, Alta.

FOR SALE, EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES of choice wheat land, mostly all in crop; good buildings and all fenced; also some good selections in our famous Goose and Eagle Lake Districts; retail or en bloc. Write McMILLAN & NEEDHAM, Box 84, Saskatoon, Sask.

To Let.

TO LET, 347 AND 349 MANCE STREET, cor. Prince Arthur, very nice new middle and upper flats, 4 rooms and bath.

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, CLARKE AVE., upper tenement, 8 rooms, bathroom, hot water heating; rent moderate to right party. Two rooms occupied, gentleman of quiet habits wishes to remain. Immediate possession. Address R.G. 50, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
7 and 8 room flats, Mansfield St. Heated. Rent, $30 per month.
Upper and Lower Flats, 8 rooms, Wood Ave., $20.
Apply 309 St. James Street.

WANT ADS.

R THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2478 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Question of Women's Suffrage Suddenly Crops up

THE ASSEMBLY RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM MANY BANDS OF WORKERS.

A general session of the Methodist Conference was held yesterday afternoon, when the committee on memorials reported in favor of a change in the election of connexional officers of the conference. The changes in the main provided for the nomination of three candidates for each office by the General Conference committee, the right being reserved for further nominations to be made by the conference itself.

The change was opposed on the ground that if the committee made such nominations, the conference's privilege would be restricted, inasmuch as the delegates would not feel inclined to pass over the names suggested by the committee. On a vote the proposal was lost by a big majority.

RESPECTING THE LADIES.

The prospects of a warm and lengthy discussion were opened up by a recommendation of the committee on memorials to the effect that the words 'lay member' and 'lay members' be substituted for 'layman' and 'laymen,' in every place where the words occur in the 'Discipline.' It was quickly seen that the effect of this would be to admit ladies to the General Conference and to all the councils of the Church, on an equal footing with men.

The adoption of the recommendation was proposed by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, and seconded by Judge Chesley.

It was quite evident that there was considerable opposition to the proposal, and another view of the matter was put forward by the Rev. Dr Langford, who pointed out that the admission of women at this particular period would probably arrest the whole movement of Church union.

Principal Shaw cut short the discussion at the opening by proposing that the Conference proceed with the next order of the day, and this was agreed to.

THE MAGNIFICENT OUTLOOK IN JAPAN.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Japan and Corea, and Dr. Honda, president of the Hoyama College, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Tokio, were introduced to the Conference and given an enthusiastic welcome.

Bishop Harris, in the course of a short address, gracefully acknowledged the help given by the Canadian delegates, Dr. Carman and Dr. Sutherland, on their recent visit to Japan, to the movement for the union and consolidation of the three Methodisms in Japan, now about to be so happily consummated. He went on to refer to the alliance between Great Britain and Great Japan, as the latter now called herself, and described the welcome given by the Empire of the Rising Sun to the visiting British fleet. The whole nation, in a sense, he said, devoted themselves to the entertainment of their gallant allies, and the great enthusiasm shown was not manufactured or prescribed. It came from the heart, for Japan realized what Great Britain had done for her. She realized, also, what America had done for her, and he liked to think of Great Britain, Great Japan, and the United States as a trinity between whom there was an alliance of heart and soul, a treaty, or an understanding, which in its higher ideals he had dared to say was Christian.

The Bishop described the great work in education, evangelization and social reform that was being done by the Methodist body in Japan, and said that that body had a continuous line of churches, schools, and Christian organizations from one end of Japan to the other. The position of Methodism was a very important and strategic one in the Island Empire, and, allied with other Christian forces, they looked into the future with great courage and great hope, sure that in the near future Christ's Kingdom would achieve victories in the Empire of Japan which would cause Christians throughout the world to shout hallelujahs

JAPAN'S NEED IN EDUCATION.

Principal Honda, who also addressed the gathering, referred with the greatest satisfaction to the union of Methodism in Japan, and said that for the future the Methodists in Japan aspired to be self-supporting for their evangelical organizations. They, however, still asked the sympathy and supoprt of the Methodists in Canada, and they wanted help particularly in the important matter of education. The work of primary education was extending rapidly, and the Methodist Church was taking a great part in this education, but they had no university, and boys from the High Schools had to go to government institutions to finish their education. In those government institutions there was no religion. The boys had therefore to go through a cold channel, and they thus lost the influences of religion. What they wanted, and wanted very badly, was a Methodist university. (Applause.)

GRATITUDE TO THE METHODIST CHURCH.

A deputation from the Dominion Alliance, consisting of Dr. Chown, Mr. J. H. Carson, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, and Mr. J. R. Dougall, was then introduced to the Conference, and warmly welcomed.

Mr. Dougall, who was the spokesman for the delegation, said it was only fitting that the National Alliance should pay its homage and express its gratitude to the largest, greatest and most powerful of its constituents. The Dominion Alliance was a federation of all the prohibition bodies in the country. It numbered among its bodies most of the churches in the land, and he thought not one of these churches would be jealous if he were to give the first place to the Methodist Church. The leading men of this church had been the most active men in the Alliance, and he wished particularly to thank Dr. Carman for the exceedingly cordial and very active interest he had always shown in the work. He could perhaps also refer to others who had officially taken very prominent places in the Alliance. There was Mr. Justice Maclaren, who for so long a time was chairman of the general committee. Then Mr. Spence, who gave his whole self to the work. Then in this province his friend Mr. Carson, who for the past quarter of a century had been looked on as the Alliance; and following him their old friend, Mr. Huxtable, who had brought into the work a dynamo of very large voltage, and their provincial president, Mr. Carter. He had to congratulate the Methodist Church on having taken so large a part of its work off the shoulders of the Alliance by the appointment of a superintendent for the work, and he was sure if the Dominion had been searched high and low they could not have found a man that it would give them more pleasure to put in the field than Dr. Chown.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S CAMPAIGN.

But the members of the Methodist Church was not the only ones who were taking work off their shoulders. The Protestant Archbishop of Montreal, who had been their vice-president, had helped them in every way, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal had recently inaugurated a temperance campaign. This campaign he had carried on with a warm earnestness and zeal that had produced, as far as he could father a wonderful effect upon the province everywhere—for all the other bishops had fallen in with him in the effort. Not only were the churches taking work off the hands of the Alliance, but Divine Providence had shown that it had other ways of working besides their efforts, after all. The members of the Alliance recognized that their efforts were only a phase of the subject, and that what was wanted was not a prohibition law, so much as a prohibition people. It was to that end they were aiming. A law could never be more than a milestone showing how far forward they were getting in their effort. A law could never be enforced in a country like this, unless it had the majority and the great, strong conviction of the people with it. It was for that reason that they hailed the operations of the ministers of the Methodist Church throughout the whole Dominion, educating the people in a moral sense to desire such a law as the Alliance was seeking. When the people were convinced then this law would come.

SCIENCE AND ALCOHOL.

What he was going to speak of however, was a movement quite outside themselves. A great surgeon, who was present at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Toronto, set before the meeting the findings of science in regard to alcohol. He did not attribute his convictions to the work of any temperance body or church, but to the discoveries of Lord Lister respecting antiseptic treatment. He said surgeons and physicians throughout the world were coming to treat alcohol not only as very far from a help in their profession, but as a very dangerous poison. This conviction had made Sir Victor Horsley an earnest, active, and determined opponent of the general use of alcohol. A still more remarkable fact occurred in this province a few weeks ago when the French physicians were assembled in the city of Three Rivers. Through having been addressed and earnestly advised by certain doctors of France they passed a resolution, he believed unanimously, declaring that the best treatment for the liquor traffic was prohibition.

'So we find the movement going on,' concluded Mr. Dougall, 'and whether it is in our hands or in the hands of others, it will always be in the hands of God, and we look to him to bring about in his own good time—and we trust before very long—that victory which will set this nation on record against the fearful traffic with which we wage war. I wish to express once more the gratitude of all of us to the Methodist Church, which is the leading force in this Dominion in the cause of temperance.'

On the motion of Dr. T. G. Williams, seconded by Dr. Whittington, the following resolution was carried with acclamation: 'This Conference desires to express gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the wondrous work done by the Dominion Alliance in connection with temperance in this and other lands. This work has progressed most marvellously, and new and puissant foes are giving support to the movement, so that we may, notwithstanding the power of our foes, anticipate the day when the principles of prohibition of the liquor traffic will be crowned with perfect success in this Dominion.'

GREETINGS FROM WOMEN WORKERS.

A deputation from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Young. The deputation consisted of Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Mrs. Jane Radford, Miss C. Richardson, Mrs. Ludington, Miss Morkill and Miss Radford.

Mrs. McLachlan presented the greetings of ten thousand members of the Union in Canada. One thing, she went on to say, which had united the Christian women of the Dominion had been the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which no denominationalism was known, but all worked together. She explained that they were very anxious to have scientific temperance teaching in all schools and in all the classes, as in this province ninety percent of the children did not go beyond the primary grades. An evil which they much desired to see corrected was cigarette smoking among boys, and they would like the conference to pass a very strong resolution on the subject. They also wanted a strong resolution on woman's franchise. There was no pastor in that gathering but would admit that the best members of his congregation were women. Did they not think it a shame that women had not a voice in the church?

Mrs. J. Radford referred to a recent visit that she had paid to her native city of Glasgow, Scotland, spoke of the depravity she had witnessed there through drink, and said that she wished to spend the last days of her life in trying to save the fair land of Canada from the curse she had seen across the Atlantic. We must begin with the children, and do all we could to reclaim the others at the same time. But we must take care of the children.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the Union's work was passed.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw introduced a deputation from the Canadian Bible Society, and the first speaker was the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, who said the society represented that around which they could all gather. Its work was common to them all. The Methodism of Canada had done much for the Bible Society, and the Bible Society had done much for Methodism. The society had done more to present the Gospel in its unity and simplicity, and consequently in its power, than any other agency outside the Church, and while all desired that union which was being so much spoken of, he felt very confident that the Bible Society was hastening on the coming of that great day when they would see eye to eye.

The Rev. R. E. Welsh, general secretary of the society, said that the chief interest he had to present was the appeal made by the polyglot tongued foreigners who were settling in the west. The centre of interest was moving out to the west, where thousands upon thousands, and of many tongues, were streaming in. At the Bible House in Winnipeg they had been asked for the Scriptures in fifty different languages. There was an immense field in the west, and he asked that this part of Canada take a share in sending the Scriptures to these many-tongued people.

This concluded the afternoon session. The general meeting which was to have taken place in the evening was postponed in order to allow the committees to catch up with their work.

IMMIGRATION CHAPLAIN TO BE APPOINTED.

The special committee on immigration yesterday decided to recommend that a minister be set apart under the direction of the Missionary Board, to be known as immigration chaplain, whose duty shall be to get into touch with Methodists intending to emigrate to Canada; to meet the same on arrival, and to furnish helpful and sympathetic information; and to introduce them by letter to ministers at the points where they intend to reside. Further, that a sum of at least $2,000 be appropriated by the Missionary Board for salary and expenses.

SUNDAY PULPIT SUPPLY.

Following is the full and corrected list of the pulpit supply arranged for tomorrow both in and outside of the city:

St. James Church, 9.30 a.m., Conference love feast, the Rev. Dr. Shaw; 11 a.m., the Rev. S. F. Collier, representative of the British Wesleyan Conference; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., New York, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church. Conference communion service conducted by the pastor at the close of the evening service.

Mountain Street, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Sparling; 7 p.m., Professor Osborne.

East End, 11 a.m., the Rev. R. D. Hamilton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Thomas Lawson.

Dominion Square, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Burns; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Dobson.

West End, 11 a.m., the Rev. D. Rogers; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. J. Elliott.

Sherbrooke Street, 11 a.m., the Rev. S. J. Thompson; 7 p.m., the Rev. O. Darwin. Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Belleville, will address the Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Centenary, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Williamson; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. F. Collier.

Douglas, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Kelley, New York; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A.

Dorchester Street, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr Speer; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. T. Bartlett.

Erskine Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. Dr. Paisley; evening, the Rev. Dr. Benson.

Melbourne Presbyterian, evening, the Rev. W. J. Ford, LL.D.

First Baptist (Strathcona Hall), morning, the Rev. J. J Ferguson, B.D.; evening, the Rev. S. Bond.

Taylor Presbyterian, evening, the Rev. J. W. Dickenson.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. Dr. Warner.

St. Mathew's Presbyterian, evening, the Rev. J. W. Cooley.

Stanley Street Presbyterian, evening, the Rev. Dr. Chown.

Chalmers Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. R. McCulloch.

Montreal West Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. T. Ferrier; evening, the Rev. W. W. Abbett.

St. Giles Presbyterian, evening, the Rev. Dr. Ross.

Maisonneuve Presbyterian, morning, the Rev. J. C. Walker; evening, the Rev. J. Doyle.

Calvary Congregational, morning, the Rev. J. M. Harrison; afternoon, Men's Own, Mr. Abram Shaw; evening, the Rev. W. G. Clarke.

St. Henri, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. E. Prescott, 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Kettlewell.

Cote St. Paul—11 a.m., the Rev. G. N. Hazen, B.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. B. Greatrix.

Verdun—11 a.m., the Rev. E. J. Chegwin, B.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. W. Watch.

Hochelaga—11 a.m., the Rev. A. P. Latter; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Johnston.

Westmount—11 a.m., the Rev. J. J. Redditt; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Briggs.

Mount Royal—11 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Bridgeman.

Fairmount—11 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Barraclough; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. G. H. McAllister.

St. Lambert—11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Whittington; 7 p.m., the Rev. Mark Fenwick.

Montreal South—11 a.m., the Rev. D. A. Moir, B.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. K. Birks, LL.B.

Montreal West—11 a.m., the Rev. T. E. Bartley; 7 p.m., the Rev. John Locke.

Lachine—11 a.m., the Rev. D. W. Snider; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Wilson.

Calvin Presbyterian Church—11 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Morgan; 7 p.m., the Rev. D. Hickey.

Huntingdon, Que.—The Rev. Dr. Riddell.

Granby, Que.—The Rev. T. A. Moore.

St. Johns, Que.—The Rev. E. E. Marshall.

Hemmingford, Que.—The Rev. J. E. Hockey.

Ormstown, Que.—The Rev. W. K. Hagar, B.A.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Rev. W. P. McHaffie.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

Twenty-one Doctors Appointed for Initial Experiment

THE TWO SCHOOL BOARDS AND MEDICAL MEN APPROVE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The necessity of a regular medical inspection of all children attending the primary schools in the city was unanimously agreed upon yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Health Committee of the City Council, specially convened for the purpose of discussing the question with medical men, members of the Montreal Women's Club, and representatives of the Protestant and Roman Catholic School Commissioners.

After the Conference a formal meeting of the Health Committee was held, and it was resolved to engage twenty-one physicians at $40 a month, and these gentlemen will make an inspection of the schools, and the 30,000 children under the Protestant and Catholic school boards, and present a report to the Health Committee at the end of the term.

Another meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon to further consider the details of the inspection appointments, etc.

MRS. SMILLIE MAKES A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

The various aspects of the matter were discussed for two hours and a half, with informative fulness, and the only definite proposal was made in the closing speech by Mrs. N. L. Smillie.

'There are,' she said, 'one hundred and seventy-three schools in the city. The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has alreday been voted towards the medical inspection which it seems we are all agreed should be in practice in our schools. I suggest that twenty-five doctors shall be appointed, and that for a fee of $100 they make an inspection between Oct. 1 and the Christmas holidays—that is to say, in a period of fifty days—of the children in all the schools, two thousand children being the highest number any one doctor shall examine. At the end of that period, they shall make a written report. By that time we shall have sufficient information on which to base a practical scheme of medical inspection, and continue it successfully. There will be no difficulty in getting a very influpential deputation to go before the Finance Committee and ask them for the sum of money that will of course be required to carry on the work. It is of primary importance that the bodily health of the children should be attended to, and our ultimate aim will be daily inspection.'

Ald. Gadbois said Montreal was behind certain cities in Europe and the United States in this matter, but we hoped to 'catch up.'

CANON DAUTH WILL FAVOR THE SCHEME.

The Rev. Canon Dauth, chairman of the Catholic Schol Commissioners, said he could not speak officially for his board, but personally he was in favor of medical inspection in the schools. He had made some inquiry regarding the practice in France, and according to the information he had received from a number of teachers, the medical man's visit to the schools in Paris lasted generally about two hours. As a rule, there were ten classes in each school, and forty children in each class. Ten or fifteen minutes were spent by the doctors in conversation with the principal—at least that was his information—further time was wasted, and he was told the doctors often left the school without having seen one of the children. Thirty francs, or six dollars, was the sum paid for each visit. The doctors were supposed to make twenty visits during the year. One hundred and twenty dollars a year was not considered sufficient pay for the work, and perhaps that was the reason why the inspections were not efficient.

'Therefore,' concluded Canon Dauth, 'if you decide to adopt a scheme of inspection I would suggest that the doctors be sufficiently paid.'

In reply to Ald. Ward, Canon Dauth said the doctors were able, if inspection was properly made, to detect at once if there was any infectious disease attacking any of the children. The teachers, too, were supposed to interest themselves in the work, and if any ailment was noticeable in a child they were to report it to the doctor, who was supposed to make one thorough inspection of every child every year, with special attention to the mouth, eyes, nose and ears. He would favor a weekly visit in Montreal.

'Do you think,' asked the chairman, 'that any money given for that purpose would be money well spent?'

'I do, certainly,' replied Canon Dauth, 'if the work is well done. I have no doubt it would be well done, because I do not think gentlemen of the medical profession would receive money, and not do the work.'

Ald. Naud asked if convents where young girls were educated would be open to inspection.

'Undoubtedly,' replied Canon Dauth, who, in further reply to Ald. Ward, stated that in his inquiries he had not heard of any unpleasantness ever having arisen between the school doctors and the family physicians. Parents appreciated the school inspection, because they were at once informed of any ailment in their children. In this way disease was nipped in the bud, failings in children's health were remedied before they became serious, and the general benefit was very great.'

DR. BARCLAY GIVES HIS APPROVAL.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay, speaking for every member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, expressed approval of the movement for a medical inspection in the schools.

'But' he added, 'we feel that if the effort is to be successful the Health Committee and the School Commissioners, both Catholic and Protestant, must act in harmony. The school commissioners are responsible to the parents, and it is right they should be consulted as to the time and methods of the medical examination. Further, there must be co-operation between examiners and teachers.'

Dr. Barclay added that he had not the slightest doubt the teachers would be willing to co-operate. The movement had met with singular success in cities in the United States, where it had not only been the means of preventing serious outbreaks of disease, but had remedied serious defects in many children. An examination of every child at least twice a year should be compulsory, with regular visits to the schools by the doctor every fortnight. The half-yearly inspection should have special reference to the eyes, nose, ears, mouth and throat, and, in the case of girls, the spine. Properly conducted, the examination would result in a great boon to the city.

Referring to the question of finances, Dr. Barclay said he did not think the expense would be so great as was sometimes feared. He did not know any profession more ready to devote time and skill for the public good than the medical profession. He believed the doctors would thoroughly interest themselves in the work. 'And do it efficiently,' concluded the speaker, 'at what we might consider a very inadequate remuneration.'

'But don't you think,' asked the chairman, 'that with more money there would be more zeal?'

'In most walks of life, that is so,' said Dr. Barclay, laughing. He added in reply to Alderman Ward, 'that any money given for this purpose should be divided according to the number of pupils.

OTHER SPEAKERS ALL AGREED.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., suggested that a letter be written to the secretary of the Board of Education in the city of New York, asking for information regarding the plan adopted there. 'We need not necessarily follow their policy, but we should know their method and the results, and thus have some kind of a basis to start upon.' The speaker repeated the views he expressed at Thursday's meeting of the Protestant School Commissioners, and added that medical men in New York had, through their duties as examiners in the schools and the prestige of the position, built up a professional connection which had served them better than their salary for their school work, which was $100 a month.

Dr. Blackader said all the doctors he knew thought a medical inspection in the schools extremely desirable, especially in view of the great and growing foreign population. He insisted on the compulsory semi-annual individual inspection, and asked for medical visits as frequently as possible. One inspection a month would do a very great deal of good and shut out a great deal of disease, but it would not be enough.

Dr. Valin, as one of the prime movers of the proposal, supported the movement.

Mr. H. Semple, member of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners, said he and all his colleagues were in favor of the scheme, the importance of which was obvious. Money ought to be no consideration, for whatever the amount, it would be well spent. Fifty thousand dollars a year would be something like the sum wanted. The $3,000 or $2,500 already voted by the Finance Committee was a paltry amount. We must have a daily inspection, one physician to each school, and he must be well paid.

Mrs. Smillie closed the discussion with the speech already reported, and the chairman assured the deputations that something would be done in the direction desired, by the month of October.

The deputations included the following:—

Mrs. N. L. Smillie, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, Mrs. H. Fortier and Miss Ferguson, of the Montreal Women's Club.

Protestant School Commissioners: D. Barclay, Major G. W. Stephens and Alderman Turner.

Roman Catholic School Commissioners:—The Rev. Canon Dauth, Aldermen Vallieres, and Mr. H. Semple.

Dr. Valin, Dr. Blackader, Dr. Laberge, and others.

RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS AT MEETING DECIDE TO OPEN THEM.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—At a meeting held here to-day, attended by thousands of students, it was resolved to open the universities and begin the academic work, thus putting an end to the paralysis in the educational system of Russia which has endured for two years.

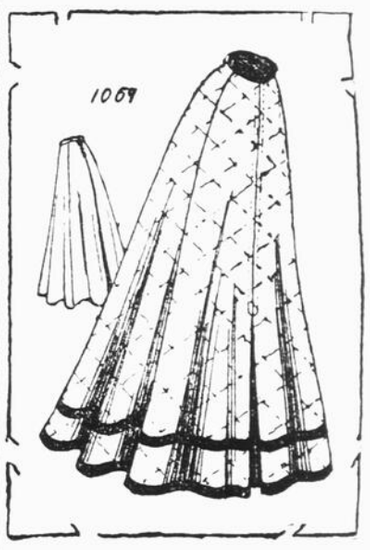
'SHUTTLE KISSING.'

DANGEROUS WEAVING PRACTICE.

The medical officer of Burnley, Dr. J. Holt, has issued a special report in which he calls attention to the danger of what is known among weavers as 'shuttle kissing,' or the indrawing by means of the mouth of the thread through the eye of the shuttle. The danger lies in the using of the shuttles by different weavers, and in order to obviate these the medical officer, when there is a change of operative on a set of looms, advocates the disinfection of the shuttles.

'This,' he says, 'could best be done by means of heat, which could be easily and effectively applied in a weaving shed in the form of steam. The application of an ordinary fluid disinfectant is not a practice that commends itself on account of the influence of moisture on the wood of which the shuttle is made, causing it to swell and thus become a source of danger by flying out.' The doctor says the method of spreading disease from mouth to mouth is a commoner one than is generally supposed.—Manchester 'Courier,' Sept. 5.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL



LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT—NO. 1059.

A plain skirt is always a desirable addition to the wardrobe, and the one here shown is a well shaped six-gored model, having an inverted box-pleat at the centre front and back. It is cut in two lengths, round and short round. The design can be prettily made up in brilliantine, serge, light tweed or any of the materials used for skirts. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure. The medium size requires eight yards of material, twenty-seven inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out this illustration and send with the coupon carefully filled out. The pattern will not reach you in less than a week. 10 cents, in cash, postal notes or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Vacation Scenes

Now that summer vacations are ended kodakers will have time to develop the 'takings' of the season. The September contest will therefore be for vacation scenes, which will include anything pretty—people, animals, landscapes or seascapes—anything quaint, anything striking in any way. The prize, a gold sovereign ($4.86), will be awarded for the most interesting picture, finished in the best style. Prints need not be mounted, but should be of glossy finish. All entries become the property of the 'Illustrated Witness.' Photographs should be sent in as early as possible, marked 'Sovereign Photo Contest,' and addressed, Editor, 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906

THE EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE

HOW IT PICKS UP WATER.

An interesting article is contributed to Pearson's Magazine' by Mr. C. H. ——, describing how engines pick up water when travelling at full speed, effecting an immense saving in time by the abolition of the frequent stops that would otherwise be necessary. Locomotives working fast passenger trains consume from 25 to 50 gallons of water every mile they run, the amount varying with the weight of the train, the state of the weather, and other conditions. Hence a train would be frequently stopped at a station for the engine to quench its thirst at a water column when, from the point of view, such a stop was needless. But since the introduction of troughs on the great railways engines can pick up from one to two thousand gallons of water in about fifty seconds when running at full speed.

To pick up water is a simple matter enough, but, even to the engineman, an exciting incident on the journey.

As the train rushes along, both driver and fireman are on the alert to locate the position of the troughs. This is an easy matter in daylight, but in the dark it is more difficult; they have then to be guided by some landmark, such as an over-bridge, or by the sound as the train rumbles over an iron bridge. While the driver, with his hand on the regulator, looks out ahead, the fireman watches for the trough. At the instant that the tender is over the trough, with a quick turn of the handle he lowers a scoop and notes the rapid rise of the water in the tender, as indicated by a guage. He must be prompt in reversing the screw just before the tender is full, otherwise the water will scoot out in great volume through the overflow pipes, and flood the train.

Water troughs are usually put down about 50 or 70 miles apart. A tender ordinarily carries about 3,000 gallons of water, but in the absence of "picking up" apparatus on some ways, where heavy trains have to travel long distances without a stop, it has been found necessary to increase the capacity of the tenders to 4,000 or even 4,500 gallons.

AN ECHO OF AN OLD CRIME.

The discovery at Ringstead of the skeleton of a woman, supposed to have been murdered, recalls a famous Northamptonshire murder trial, and the alarming sequel which caused the discontinuance of the old-time custom of mock trials by jury in country districts.

On July 22, 1850, a young woman, named Lydia Attley, mysteriously disappeared from Ringstead. Singularly, she was last seen about a hundred yards from the spot on the Denford Road, where her supposed skeleton has been found, talking to a young man, named Weekley Bull. Nearly fourteen years passed, and then on some human bones being dug up at Ringstead, Weekley Bull, on whom suspicion had always been cast, was arrested at Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, whither he had fled from the local gossips, on a charge of murdering the woman. This was in February, 1864, and he was taken before the magistrates at Thrapston, and committed to the Spring Assizes at Northampton, pleading his innocence. He was tried before Justice Coleburn (afterwards lord chief justice) and acquitted, returning to Ramsey, where he died some fifteen years ago, highly respected.

The finding of the skeleton of the woman now has revived the old story, and an elderly inhabitant says: 'The incident recalls to my mind (after forty-two years) the great excitement which was created, not only in Ringstead, but throughout the country, when Weekley Bull was arrested in 1851.

'Nothing but this affair was talked of wherever men met together for months after, and I well remember how a song, with Lydia (or Liddy) Attley as the heroine, was on everybody's lips. A sensational occurrence took place in Irthlingborough over it. A number of youths, whose heads were full of it, decided upon holding a mock trial by jury. One of them was chosen to represent Weekley Bull, the prisoner, and from the remainder the judge and jury were picked. The trial was carried out with all solemnity, and the prisoner, being found guilty, the 'judge' passed sentence of death.

'Up to this time the matter had no serious aspect, but after the sentence the youths proceeded to carry it into effect. They took the "condemned" prisoner down to the Cross, where arrangements were made for the "execution" to take place. It was, of course, not intended to hurt him, but, unfortunately for all and especially for the prisoner, their proceedings were too realistic, and in a few seconds after being suspended by the neck it was seen that the youth was actually strangling.

'Some of the party, frightened at the serious turn the matter had taken, ran away, but the others raised an alarm, and with help released the choking youth from his perilous position. It was only just in the nick of time that this was done, for the young fellow's face was nearly black. He was unconscious, and doubtless in a few more seconds life would have been extinct. Though efforts were made to keep the affair quiet, it got noised abroad, and so alarmed everybody concerned that these mock trials by jury, which at that time were common in country districts, received a check, and since they have been of infrequent occurrence.'

Lydia Attley was at the time of her disappearance about thirty years of age, and the theory that the skeleton is hers receives support from the fact that the teeth, which are absolutely perfect, are those of a woman about that age. The body was in a crumpled, crescent position, pointing to a hurried burial.

The razor, with which the crime had evidently been committed, was found beside it.—London 'Standard,' Aug. 4.

THE LAND OF ICEBERGS.

(W. B. Conant, in Boston 'Transcript.')

It is the icebergs that make Labrador fascinating. They greet you when you steam out of the Straits of Belle Isle, the northern gateway of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and head northward up the coast of Labrador. They come floating from the north, an endless procession, all shapes, fantastic, colossal, statuesque, even grotesque—a magnificent assemblage of crystal domes and turrets and marble fortresses. Your steamer picks its way carefully among them lest they be jealous of her intrusion and fall over upon her. And in the midst of this glorious company you come to Battle Harbor.

The settlement is on an island perhaps two hundred yards in diameter, which is the outpost of a larger island, and ploughs the waves of the ocean like the prow of some gigantic ocean liner. In storms the spray leaps almost across its ledgy surface. A cove hides behind the bluff sea wall, and on its rim nestles a tiny village of whitewashed cottages. You climb the hill to the lookout. Away to the north and south spreads out the vast procession of the icebergs. They come out of the north, the fog surrounding their tops and streaming like smoke from their pinnacles. They move slowly southward, perhaps three or four miles a day. Some go directly south down the Newfoundland coast, some turn west as they approach the Straits and are swept by the tide into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Day by day from the hilltop you note their slow progress. Each day sees new forms emerging on the northern horizon, while old, familiar bulks are lost to view in the south. Each month's icebergs are natives of a more northern region. Hence the bergs of the late summer, though fewer in number, are individually larger than those of the earliest part of the season, because they have been longer in the making, coming from further north.

June's icebergs are Labrador's own product, and have broken off from the ice field that has filled the bays and extended far into the ocean in the previous winter. July's bergs come from Baffin Land, while the huge bulks of August are natives of Kane Bay and the far northern rim of Greenland, where man has never been.

SENSE AND SCENTS.

(From the London 'World.')

A new danger is threatening our sex. The craze for perfume which has taken so strong a hold upon us is, so it is said, producing a new affection of the olfactory nerves. In plain terms, the delicate tissue at the back of the throat and nose is being gradually deprived of its use by the constant inhalation of certain powerful odors associated with the heavy Oriental scents that some folk find so agreeable. At least, that is what we are told, but happily the violent odors of the East are not in vogue at the present moment. Our passion for associating certain perfumes with ourselves, so that nothing we wear, nothing we use, nothing we touch is free from it, is now generally kept within such bounds that we do not make a nuisance of ourselves. Where the line should be drawn, I think, is at the hapless pet dog which now has to be perfumed to match its mistress. As a rule, scent is distasteful to dogs, and I think the poor little beasts that have to live continually in an atmosphere of French essences must really suffer at times. It would be interesting to have the opinion of canine experts on this matter.

WHISKERS.

(From the London 'Graphic.')

In the columns of 'The Lady' we find a plea for the revival of the fashion of wearing whiskers. It is a little curious, perhaps, that such hirsute schemes cannot be left to the taste and fancy of the individual, but the modes do rule them as surely as they determine in what style a woman shall arrange her hair. Once upon a time the clean-shaven man used to be told that he looked like a groom; to tell him so at the present day would be, by implication, to insult Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill and the Bishop of London.

Very similar, though in the opposite direction, has been the evolution of public opinion with regard to whiskers. At the time of the Crimean war they were the badge of the military caste and were the centre of sentiment accordingly. One remembers a song, once popular, of which the refrain was: 'The captain with his whiskers cast a sly glance at me.' To quote it is like calling up the ghost of a forgotten past. It reminds us no less of the modesty of the early Victorian maiden than of the lady-killing propensities of the early Victorian warrior. Whiskers were one of the lady-killer's weapons in those days, and it would seem from the sighs of our contemporary that when the hirsute circle is complete they may be made to serve that purpose yet again.

VORACITY OF FISHES.

'All the deep sea fishes are enormous eaters,' says John C. Van Dyke, in 'The Opal Sea.' 'There being nothing to eat but the life about them, they live upon one another. . . . They follow the prey like packs of wolves, and in turn are followed, band succeeding bands, increasing in size as they decrease in numbers. The herring eat the smaller fish, even their own young; they are harried by the bluefishes, until a trail of blood stains the water, while following the bluefish comes the insatiate porpoise.' The cetaceans especially Van Dyke says, are wonderfully equipped for the consumption of small sea life en masse 'one torqual perhaps swallowing thousands of herring at a single gulp.' The seal's appetite is also phenomenal, 'in captivity fifty or more pounds of fish being required daily at a single meal. After gorging himself he goes to sleep, floating on his back with flippers folded, his head bobbing up and down upon the waves as peacefully as upon a bed of roses.'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

POISONOUS STINGS AND BITES.

DANGER NOT SO GREAT AS MANY PERSONS THINK.

(From the Arizona 'Republican.')

The danger to human life from the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles found in the South-west are very much overestimated. It is a belief among many people that the centipede, the tarantula, the Gila monster, the scorpion and a score of other reptiles and insects of various long scientific names are sure death to those who encounter them. The facts are that about the only really dangerous things that Arizona has are the rattlesnake and the hydrophobia skunk. The former is common to almost the entire United States, outside of the cities, and the skunk is found in many countries besides Arizona. The Gila monster is authentically credited with quite a number of victims, but it is not a very dangerous animal, for the reason that it seldom bites anybody unless it is captured and teased until it is made to bite in self-defence, and then in many cases the victim suffers but slightly if the wound is properly cared for. The tarantula is said to be sure death, but who ever heard of a tarantula biting anybody? There may be occasional instances, but there is none on record in these parts.

The sting of the scorpion is so common as to excite no comment, unless the victim be an infant and the insect gets under the clothes and stings him repeatedly. In that case death has been known to ensue in various instances that might be referred to. But there have probably been hundreds of people stung by scorpions in this country this year, and in few cases has the wound been as serious as a bee sting, and in no case has it been fatal. So far as can be ascertained, no mature person in these parts ever died from the sting of a scorpion, though in a few cases where the wound penetrated a large blood-vessel the patient has suffered intensely. The sting of the centipede is rare, and probably not a dozen cases have occurred in these parts in as many years, and it is not of record here that anybody ever died from a centipede's sting. The usual result is the making of a bad wound, followed sometimes by a sloughing of the adjacent flesh, and probably, if neglected, blood poison might ensue. But the wound could scarcely prove fatal if given attention, judging by the observation of the incidents of the past. A case of centipede stinging is recorded by the Florence 'Blade' as follows:

'James Davis, of Kelvin, came down a week ago Friday for medical treatment, having been bitten by a centipede the evening before. He had gone to bed, and some time in the early part of the evening the centipede had taken a notion to become James's bedfellow for the night, but James got too rough and the centipede tackled him for revenge. He was in a sort of stupor for a time following the bite, having no power to use his limbs, but it lasted only a short time and he got up and applied ammonia. This was all he did until he arrived here. The doctor bled the wound and applied medicines, and Mr. Davis was allowed to return the same day. This shatters the theory that a centipede injects deadly poison into the person it stings. Mr. Davis would not take whiskey—which is supposed to be good in such cases. The centipede was a large one, being about eight inches long.'

WATERING PLACE DOCTORS.

I believe that there is no more thorough-paced humbug than a watering place doctor. One would always suppose, to hear him, that the world would end were his particular tap to disappear. Most people eat too much. They are benefited by semi-starvation and a course of purgative waters, just as a lady's lapdog is cured of its complaints by a dog doctor, who ties him up to a post when sent to be cured, and lets him have almost nothing to eat for a few days. As for gout, some waters relieve it for a time, but only for a time; others bring it out. I sometimes have gout, and I leave it alone until it cures itself by burning out, without any extraneous aid, that uric acid that has accumulated in the system. Of course, however, there are particular cases in which waters of some special kind are as useful as the proper medicine that would be bought of a chemist. I once asked the leading doctor of Bohemia, a very able man, what he thought of the effect of the Marienbad waters on fat people, and suggested that the régime would produce the same result without the waters. He agreed, but said that the waters might have a dissolving influence which would perhaps aid in the cure.—London 'Truth.'

ONLY MAN IS VILE IN CUBA.

Cuba, as the Spaniards discovered to their cost, is an ideal country in which to make war. The Queen of the Antilles, however, enjoys other and less terrible perfections. One of these is her gift of silence. Her great forests are as the isle of which Tennyson sang:

It was all of it fair as life, it was all of it quiet as death.

While the towns are to-day filled with tumult, the forests, according to an American explorer, are as still as the seat of Saturn. 'No beast crashes through the undergrowth, no bird sings in the branches, no wind sighs through the mighty tops. The living creatures of that world glance noiselessly through the air or glide stealthily beneath the heavy sound-deadening verdure.' Song birds there are none, except a stray alien from the Florida coast; the bird-music is the music of color alone.

Columbus, although confessing when his eye rested upon Cuba, in 1492, that it was the fairest land he had ever seen, sailed on to find a fairer, and failed. Only man is vile in Cuba. The climate behaves itself well. No snow is ever known to fall even on the lofty peaks of Lomas de San Juan or on the Sierra del Cobre. Hailstorms have the decency to place an interval of fifteen years between their visitations, and the hurricanes spend their fury chiefly on the sea. Then the insects and the reptiles are mainly of the harmless sort. Most alluring picture of all, perhaps, with the sun at 85 in the shade, 'You may cool your thirst by day with the sweet clear waters of the cocoanut. You may cool your heated eyes by night with such floods of golden moonlight as would have driven Shelley mad. The moon makes all men Endymions in Cuba.'—London 'Chronicle.'

PRISONERS FOR DEBT

LARGE INCREASE IN THEIR NUMBER IN ENGLAND.

(From London 'Truth.')

Some remarkable figures relating to imprisonment for debt are given in the last published county court return. During 1905 the total number of debtors imprisoned on judgment summonses in the county courts was 11,405, and of these no fewer than 7,851 served their full term. Both figures have been steadily rising since 1900, when the committals numbered 7,800, and 4,692 of the prisoners served the full term. This increase, moreover, has been out of all proportion to the increase in the number of the judgment summonses heard.

Another instructive feature of the return is the amazing disparity it exhibits in the practice of different judges. For instance, in Durham, etc., 19,670 actions were determined, and the number of debtors imprisoned was twenty-eight; while in York, Ripon, etc., where the actions numbered 22,296, no fewer than 471 were imprisoned, 343 of them serving the full term.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN OF INDIA.

(From the 'Advocate of India.')

Ahalya Bai of Indore, the widow of Krande Rao, the only son of Mulhar Rao, the founder of the Holkar dynasty, was a good and virtuous sovereign, devout, merciful and laborious to an extraordinary degree. On the death of her only son she was compelled to come forward to maintain the independence of the family she represented. The wise conduct of Ahalya Bai, combined with the determination of the Mahratta chiefs to uphold her legitimate rights, frustrated the vehement opposition presented by Ragobah Dada, in the early part of her reign. The prosperity and reputation of her reign were largely due to her wise choice of a commander in chief in Tukaji Holkar.

Ahalya Bai devoted herself to her duty with great earnestness. She transacted business in public Durbar from two to six and from nine to eleven p.m., when even the most insignificant cases were most patiently investigated. She built forts and constructed roads, and she raised Indore, the present capital of the state, from a village to a wealthy city. She fell under the domination of the priesthood and expended large sums on religious edifices all over India. Though kind and conciliatory, she knew well how to inspire dread in the hearts of the most callous criminals. During her reign her kingdom was but once invaded (unsuccessfully) by the Rana of Udaipur. Her reign enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. She also commanded great respect from foreign sovereigns. The Brahmans regarded her as an Avatar or incarnation of the Deity. The loss of her two sons, under peculiarly painful circumstances, tinged her life with a sombre hue which no successes in her public career could brighten.

SKILL VS. STRENGTH IN DRIVING A HORSE.

Strength has nothing to do with hands—or, rather, it is a distinct drawback to their acquirement. The weakling must use other means to attain his ends; the strong man disdains the delicate effects which make for everything of the best in horsemanship. A little, eighty-pound boy will control perfectly a rattle-brained racehorse that no man could hold by main strength; a slight woman will guide four horses as few men can—it is the combination of the attributes named that enables them to do it.

Appropriate bitting has much to do with success, but the novice is apt to proceed to the extremes of severity in his desire to get that delicacy of touch and promptness of response which he thinks should follow sharp restraint. The reverse of this should always be the rule, and the horse should be constantly tried with lighter bitting effects until the least possible restraint is employed. Hands and mouths vary from day to day, according to various circumstances of irritability and sensitiveness, and no one arrangement is likely to be for the best interests of both biped and quadruped. A balanced horse is always a light-mouthed horse, and it is 'up to' the driver or rider to find what best brings about this result. No balanced horse can pull; no puller is in balance.—Outing.

DRESS OF BRITAIN'S CLERGY.

(London 'Vanity Fair.')

It is being gravely mooted that the picturesque dress of bishops, deans and archdeacons might be extended to the rest of the clergy. As a matter of fact, the Seventy-fourth Canon prescribed that identical dress for the whole of the clergy and they are in consequence entitled, if not in duty bound, to adopt it. In the country the breeches and gaiters would be a very sensible alternative to trousers, and it is somewhat surprising that while many of the rural clergy wear knickerbockers but few have adopted breeches, which were specially enjoined on them by the canon.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PEKIN.

MORE REAL ADVANCE IN CHINA IN THE LAST TWO YEARS THAN IN PREVIOUS MILLENNIUM.

A competent authority on things Chinese states that during the last two years China has made more real advancement than in the previous millennium. That his judgment is sound is apparent to those who enjoy the vantage point of a residence in Pekin. It has long been predicted that changes would be surprising in their speed, but the most sanguine had not hoped for what is taking place.

In passing through Pekin the streets seem to be the most striking phenomenon. Three years ago there seemed little hope that the black mud and the disgusting sights and stenches would ever give place to anything better. The board that had been appointed to repair the streets was considered to have an Augean task, and was the butt of many facetious remarks. Now the broad thoroughfares are fast being converted into handsome avenues. The central portion, a strip of about seven yards in width, is being well macadamized with the aid of steam rollers. This is flanked on each side by shallow drains of brickwork, a row of trees, an unpaved strip of five yards in good repair, then a curbed sidewalk of varying width, cheaply cemented with pounded lime and earth. The building line has been straightened, necessitating the rebuilding of many shops the rehabilitation of which is in keeping with the rest. Long forgotten sewers have been reopened, and places of convenience erected, the use of which is made compulsory. Innumerable unsightly sheds which have occupied half the roadway are being removed, forever, it is hoped, and the squatters have sought other fields in which to ply their trades. The new roadways are guarded by uniformed police in their sentry boxes, and kept in order by numerous laborers. Fine telephone poles, strung with countless copper wires, replace the topsy-turvy line of the last few years. The telephone is no longer a curiosity, but is fast becoming a necessity to progressive business men.—'Century Magazine.'

THE ROBBER-FLY.

Were all the insect pirates gathered into an army of aggression, probably the leadership would be voted to the daring robber-fly, or asilus. This little ruffian is not very formidable in appearance, although some of the Southern species grow to a length of more than two inches. In Northern climes the robber-fly is usually about one-fourth of an inch long. Several species make up the depraved family. Some are entirely black, others brown and gray, still others of a dull yellow, like some members of the wasp tribe. Perhaps the resemblance has something to do with the bloodthirsty nature of the asilus, as it does not hesitate to attack a wasp more than it would an ordinary house fly, and usually it comes off victor in the struggle.

It seems strange that the wasp cannot make a successful defence against an antagonist no larger than itself. The asilus, however, is well equipped for piratical attacks. Its wings are powerful, its legs long and muscular, and it is armed with a lengthy, keen sword, which it uses with the skill of a master of fence. Seeing a wasp busy feeding, the insect assassin quickly pounces upon its back. With its long legs it is able to hold the struggling wasp far enough away to be out of danger of its sting, while it speedily prods the helpless victim to death with its rapier proboscis.

A different ending is given the story of the 'spider and the fly' when the robber-fly walks boldly and without invitation into the parlor of the spider. Not only does this fly have no fear of the arch enemy of its race, but actually seeks out and attacks him whenever it can. He appears to be particularly fond of spider venison. This probably is the only member of the fly tribe that the spider holds in fear. When it notices the asilus in its neighborhood it quickly seeks cover. Generally it is too late; the keen-eyed robber-fly has spied its victim; then follows a brief but lively battle.—The Norfolk 'Virginian-Pilot.'

GRASSHOPPERS IN A GLACIER.

(From 'Country Life in America.')

One of the small glaciers in Montana is of especial interest on account of the fact that in the mass of ice there are imbedded two strata of grasshoppers, each about a foot thick. There are literally tons of grasshoppers in the ice, and the question naturally arises as to where they came from.

The most obvious explanation is that centuries ago two enormous swarms in course of migration were caught in a snowstorm, chilled and buried in the snow, where they have remained till now in a perfect state of preservation. In the accounts of the early Western explorers a few instances are related of meeting large swarms of locusts on the mountain tops in the Rockies. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the great extension of agriculture in the West has broken up the breeding grounds of these insects.

SMOKING JUSTICE.

(From the Calcutta 'Indian World.')

An offensive thing in our law courts one has the misfortune to notice nowadays is smoking on the bench. Among assistant and joint magistrates and the deputy and sub-deputy magistrates, and even among munsiffs and the subordinate judges, one is getting more and more largely accustomed to the picture of blind justice holding the scales with a cigarette between his lips and sometimes with a cigar or a pipe in his mouth.

EATEN BY A CROCODILE

ENGLISH TRADER'S TERRIBLE DEATH IN RHODESIA.

(London 'Leader.')

Details have now been received from Salisbury, Rhodesia, of the terrible death of an Englishman named Warman, a native of Swansea, who was eaten by a crocodile on the Katue river. Mr. Warman, who was formerly employed at Salisbury Railway Station, left some time ago on a trading trip through north-west Rhodesia, and was accompanied by Mr. H. E. Bennett, who was formerly a telegraphist in the town.

When they came to the Katue river, they put together a rough boat on which they placed their belongings and then embarked. When in mid-stream the frail craft capsized. Bennett and Warman found themselves floundering in the water and both struck out for the shore. Bennett safely reached the bank; but on looking round to see how his companion fared a horrible sight presented itself. A huge crocodile had just seized Warman by the leg and dragged him down, and Bennett never saw him again. Three hundred miles of country lay between Bennett and the first white man's house, and helped with food by friendly natives Bennett tramped all the way, to this settlement, his possessions having been lost in the upset. Warman left a wife and family, who are at present in England.

MOUNT RUWENZORI.

The 'Corriere della Sera,' of Milan prints a letter written in Africa by a young Roman named Filippo Bulli, which gives the first authentic account of the Mount Ruwenzori expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi. The caravan left Entebbe, the capital of Uganda, on May 14, escorted by a detachment of thirty English soldiers under a native captain. All along the route the native chiefs appeared, to exchange presents with the Duke. Whenever a halt was made the carriers danced with joy and sang paeans to 'the pale monarch, bolder than the leopard.' At Portal the expedition was welcomed by a representative of the British Government and the King of Tora. Thence the caravan marched toward the Valley of the Mubuk, a wild torrent coming from Mount Ruwenzori. The temperature became gradually cooler and finally uncomfortably cold. Great hardships were encountered in the march across fern and bamboo forests, in which the men often sank up to their knees in the mossy or swampy soil. On June 6 many of the Waganda carriers were incapacitated by the cold and had to be replaced by sturdier men of the mountain tribes. Bujongolo was reached two days later. Notwithstanding a dense fog, the Duke prepared for the first ascent the next day. His camp was to be moved in the meantime toward the glaciers; but his men rebelled and of more than a hundred carriers only nine were willing to proceed, for greatly increased pay. On June 11 the Duke returned, having ascended the first peak, at an altitude of 4,880 metres. Two days later Bulli's presence of mind saved him from the claws of a leopard. On June 15 the Duke started for the highest peak, which was to be named after Queen Margherita. The weather was suburb and the venture was crowned with success.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

There has frequently been a discussion on the effects of tobacco on smokers of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes, concerning which it may be said that the probability is that the truth lies between the two extremes, and the baleful influence of the weed, or its innocuousness depends very much on the extent to which it is carried, and the physical constitution of the users. But whatever room there may be for differences of opinion on the general question, there can be none whatever as to the great injury inflicted both on the mental and physical constitution when the habit is acquired in tender years, and before the system has come to maturity.

So strongly has this last principle been recognized that we have already had an abortive attempt to protect boys from the cigarette habit by act of parliament in the Dominion, and in Great Britain there is a measure before the House of Lords, which will probably pass; at least it has been strongly recommended by a committee of that body. If the additions suggested by the committee be made, it will certainly be an efficient measure, and will serve for a model for legislation here. The Ottawa 'Journal' recently gave the following synopsis:

A committee of the House of Lords has recommended the adoption of a bill which provides that any child under sixteen who is found in the possession of cigarettes or found smoking tobacco in any form shall be fined, not more than forty shillings for each offence. Persons selling tobacco or cigarettes to juveniles will be similarly punished. The committee is of opinion that the following additions should be made to the repressive clauses—apparently with the object of insuring their being carried out to the uttermost.

Police constables should be empowered to stop all youths apparently under sixteen seen smoking in any public place, and they should also be allowed to confiscate any tobacco found upon them.

Local authorities should be allowed to extend some of these powers to park keepers, schoolmasters, and others by means of by-laws, while similar powers might also be given to railway and dock companies on their own premises.

Some provision should exempt children who are genuinely employed by their fathers to fetch tobacco for them.

The act should apply to all children apparently under the age of sixteen.—Quebec 'Chronicle.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

COUNTRY MINISTERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Something is going the rounds about 'lazy country ministers.' I suppose there are such: all men may be more or less lazy. But I know of no one who has more to do and less to do it on than many country ministers. We have been hearing much about small salaries of teachers. Most teachers are 'single,' and get boarded cheap. But ministers have families, have to live decently on slowly increasing salaries (if they increase at all) in the face of constantly increasing cost of living.

When a very young man I earned my living in two different callings and saved a little, receiving in the last occupation a larger salary (8620) than I received for over twenty years in the ministry, with a family to support. I have had to take the lead in many church repair and other circuit movements, have lived in parsonages where little interest was taken in them. Have never had and have never been officially offered a holiday. I seldom have a Monday without correspondence and calls upon my time and strength. I have had to borrow money at bank interest (seven per cent) when some, who had money 'out,' would not pay their subscriptions long due. They said openly 'Let his uncle help him, he is well-to-do.' I have had to do most of the entertaining of any special visitor in temperance, missionary and anniversary gatherings. Am often appealed to for the poor. I have gone long distances to marry people where the 'gift' fee would pay but half the livery hire had it been necessary. I have visited the sick, far and near, when no kind of recognition was thought necessary. In the case of regular contributions to church funds no special recognition should be thought of, but where for years there have been no such contributions, and the people well-to-do, was it right? I have visited the sick, struggling away, where in fewer visits the doctors have made themselves well-to-do and the notaries in making the wills have been well paid, and the lawyers in 'settling up' have helped themselves, and in it all I have been particularly fortunate above many of my brethren who have gone without 'help' in the house by helping on themselves; have sawed and split much of their own wood and have done much that a man at a dollar a day might have done had the money been in prospect to pay him.

I have coveted sometimes the reception of the 'united' brethren in sister churches who invite their ministers on a fixed salary. We, as Methodists, often go to new and strange fields without any one to welcome, and after two months' settling, ask the question, 'What will be raised for salary?' Some seem to say, 'We have a man now,' and do not care whether they attend the 'board' or not. Sometimes it is a little humiliating, too, to take money raised in various ways, for salary. And poor Tom, the only horse that women could drive, (the others were 'so busy,' too), has had to do most of the soliciting for the tea-meetings.

I find that many in business who themselves do not get through the year on less than $1,000 to $2,000, are ministered to by as capable men as they, getting from $500 to $600. Where are books and rest coming from in such instances that the country minister may be fresher and stronger? And in it all he is called lazy, 'does not dress' well enough, and sometimes preaches 'poor sermons.' And yet the greatest evil is the real lack of helpful sympathy. Too many 'jump on and ride,' instead of 'taking hold and pushing.'

It is complained that many young men are not offering themselves for the ministry. In some respects the reason is not far to seek. Perhaps there may not be so many ministers needed in the near future. Each father will be the minister of his own house, and business men will go into business at home and abroad, not for money, but to spread the Gospel. Let us be criticised, we—all men—need it sometimes. Above all, let Aaron's and Hurs come along and lift up the hands of those who are seeking to lead on the forces of God. The ministry in the face of these little things that make us appear lazy when we are but weary or heart-sick or discouraged, is the source of helpful knowledge and sympathy and fellowship with God and man that makes it a blessed calling.

ONE OF THE COUNTRY MINISTERS.

THE ENGLISH EXODUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with deep regret and some surprise a letter headed 'Exodus of Quebec Protestants,' and signed by 'A. R. Oughtred, K.C.,' in your issue of Aug. 31 last.

While I was astonished at the tone of his lettter, I refrained from replying to it because I thought perhaps more importance might be given to the letter if it became the subject of controversy, than it deserved.

Events have since transpired which convince me that the letter should be replied to, and the statements made therein not allowed to go unchallenged.

I am not in a position to state from my own personal knowledge, that the poverty-stricken position of the farmers of Sherbrooke, Compton and Stanstead is not that described by Mr. Oughtred, but am assured that the condition described by him does not exist in any of them.

I do not know the condition which exists in one of the important counties and districts of the Townships from my own personal knowledge, and I am going to confine my reply to referring to the conditions of life and surroundings in the county of Brome and district of Bedford.

First with regard to education. It would have done Mr. Oughtred good and the narrow, provincial ideas which appear in his letter would have been broadened, if he could have seen, as I did, one week ago to-day, the French and English commissioners, Protestants and Catholics of Knowlton, walking together to as good a common school as there is anywhere, a fine, three-story brick building, where Protestants and Catholics, English and French, attend for the purpose of getting an education, and not to squabble over differences that may or may not be important.

If Mr Oughtred is interested in the education of Protestant children in this province and has in his mind pauperized localities, where schools are closed through meagre attendance and lack of funds, let him use his influence as an emigration agent and get these people removed to a county in his native province, before he advises them to go to a country concerning which his personal knowledge is limited to a visit four years old, extending over a period of two months.

Let him think of the social condition of his emigrants if their home is situated within a few miles of Knowlton, in the county of Brome, with its electric light, telephones, churches, schools, railway facilities, etc., and compare it with the most favorable situation he saw surrounding any of his friends during that August and September visit to the west.

I have no hesitation in saying that there are hundreds of men and women who have gone to the west (and perhaps succeeded), who would have been better off than they are in their homes in the west, in many ways, if they had come to the county of Brome, and if he wants me to produce witnesses, even at the risk of offending some of the persons named, I would call his attention to the following:

Sydney Arthur Fisher, farmer, came to Knowlton thirty years ago, and has carved out a future for himself such as I doubt very much he could have done in the west.

L. R. Whitman, whom I remember a few years ago as a man without means, but who has educated his family, lived a useful life in the community, and today lives on a farm at Knowlton which he owns and which Mr. Oughtred could not purchase for a sum of money which at interest would enable him to live without work, either at Lennoxville or, better still, at Knowlton.

I mention these two names in order to show that I have living examples to prove my statements and could add to these by giving names of men all over Brome County who have succeeded, if not in making themselves millionnaires, in educating their families, and acquiring a competency, which after all is the limit of the ambition of most people. In addition they have lived in the district occupied by their forefathers, maintained the homes left them and occupy positions of esteem in the community in which they live.

If Mr. Oughtred really believes, as I think he does, in the force of example, let him follow the course of his brother lawyer, James N. Greenshields, K.C., of Danville, farmer, and go and spend some of his wealth in rehabilitating some of the farms occupied by his ancestors, and giving their community the example, which he easily can do if he desires.

Let him follow the example of that successful Eastern Townships boy, Palmer Cox, who has gone back to Granby and is building a summer home and about to engage in farming pursuits. Let him glance across the river from his own birthplace, to that other distinguished Montreal lawyer, Albert J. Brown, K.C., and see what he has done to encourage his neighbors and farmers by beautifying his farm at Windsor Mills, and do not let him forget the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, of Cowansville, and Archibald E. Rykert, at Dunham, and a number of others.

Until Mr. Oughtred follows the example of these men and shows an active financial interest in the development of the Eastern Townships, I challenge his right to speak for its people. I deny his statement as to their condition, and advise him, if he really wishes to see part of the Province of Quebec retained by English Protestants, to devote his time and energies to improving the conditions of these counties, and seeking out their advantages, and advertising them to desirable people, and not pointing to distant fields which glitter principally because they are a long way off.

I do not wish to say one word against the great advantages of certain men and women going to the west, but I do say that there is one county in the Eastern Townships (Brome by name) whose sons and daughters are determined to stand by her, maintain her interests, retain their possessions, and while they will welcome desirable emigrants, whether French or English, they will not necessarily give up their preference that Brome county should remain Protestant and English.

In conclusion, my advice to Mr. Oughtred is that he should attend the next session of the Cowansville Board of Trade, and see whether he is justified in failing to notice that the farmers of the district of Bedford, including the county of Brome, are financially prosperous and making money, and I can find one road in that district occupied by men who have made their money on farms, where there are six or eight farmers within two miles of each other who are worth from ten to fifty thousand dollars apiece.

Let him read the list of deposits made in the banks and government savings bank from these same Eastern Township counties, and he will find that instead of their condition being as he represents it, that they are able to pay their bills, live in good homes, educate their families, and have something put by for their old age. It may also interest him to know that the sheriff of Bedford has not had one sale within fifteen months, and does not know when he will have another.

Let me tell him also that as a matter of fact he will go many a mile in this same district without being able to find one single farm mortgaged. I do not say there are none, but they are the exception, and that the condition of prosperity I have described exists generally throughout the Eastern Townships, and I trust that intending settlers will not be deterred by Mr. Oughtred's letter, and that before they decide there is no place for any Englishman or Protestant in this Province of Quebec, they will investigate the conditions in Brome county. If they do, they will not go west.

GEORGE G. FOSTER.

Montreal, Sept. 11.

The skin Chafes in Warm Weather

Many people, more especially those who are fleshy, suffer from chafing during the warm weather, and chafing is not to be desired, for besides being the cause of much annoyance and suffering, it often develops into eczema.

There is no more satisfactory treatment for chafing than Dr. Chase's Ointment, because it quickly allays the heat and inflammation and restores the irritated skin to a healthy condition.

Sore feet and toes is a common form of chafing, and should you be troubled this way you will be surprised to find the relief you will obtain from a single application of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Dr. Chase's Ointment made its world-wide reputation by its marvellous control over eczema and piles, but there are a score of ways in which it is useful in every home because of its healing, soothing, antiseptic powers; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You have invited the public to bring forward their ideas on the subject of the English Protestant exodus which is taking place in the Province of Quebec. Your editorials, as well as most of your correspondents, it seems to me, put too much stress on the close relations claimed to exist between elementary education and the Protestant exodus. As a matter of fact they are two perfectly distinct questions, having hardly anything in common between them; and by looking at the facts as they happen and letting theories and chimeras alone, we will sooner come to a truthful conclusion.

The claim often put forward that the English population is being pressed out by the French-Canadian Catholic is absurd; that pretension as false and dishonest as it is absurd only serves one purpose: to throw out the seeds of discord between the two people, it envenoms their mutual relations and only puts off the day when the Canadian nation will be one nation. The English Protestant is not pressed out of the Eastern Townships, but the land available for agriculture is all taken, and if a farmer has several children they cannot all inherit the paternal acres; somebody has to shift for himself. There are several alternatives open to such. The United States close to their homes, with its immense possibilities, has attracted and swallowed a great many of them. Those are a loss to be sincerely deplored by all true Canadians, but fortunately the recent opening of the West has checked the flow of the emigration, and now all and every young Canadian can without great effort build for himself a home in his own country, where he can raise a family and be prosperous and contented. So our young Canadian goes West and prospers, and the story of his success attracts others and they follow him. The old folks left behind see their sons and daughters, neighbors and friends depart, until life has become a burden on the old farm, and the fateful moment comes when they must sell and themselves follow.

They will look first for an English Protestant buyer; if they find one, well and good; if not, they will sell anyway, and here we have the explanation why so many farms pass into the hands of the French-Canadians.

These, like their English neighbors, multiply also and must have more room; and so it happens that a great number have expatriated themselves; but to them the call of the West has not the same echo: by the very nature of things they would find themselves there a stranger in a strange land, amongst a people who have no sympathies for their national aspirations, and here, Mr. Editor, I would like to say that those aspirations are not to be disposed of with a stroke of the pen, any more than with a stroke of the sword, for they are honorable aspirations that have their roots in the very foundations of the country. They do honor to the people which entertains them. The Frenchman in Canada has bought with his blood and the labor of his hands the privilege of perpetuating his language and any attempts to annul that privilege is persecution. And so the French, knowing nothing of the English language, is at home in Quebec only; elsewhere he is a stranger, and he will the more readily buy in the Eastern Townships from your English farmer, who is at home everywhere through the whole length of the Dominion.

Now about education. Those young men expatriated themselves and now go West to better themselves materially, and not to get a better education. And the proof of this assertion is in the fact that they leave the province at a time when school matters are a thing of the past to them and before they have a family to educate. The question with them is not to get more knowledge, but to get more wealth. Their position is the same as the English or the continental immigrant.

I would rather think that better schools in the rural districts instead of checking the exodus, would help it along; it is a well-known fact that the brightest children look at themselves as above farm labor, and will inevitably drift towards the cities. Better education is certainly a noble idea, but I doubt much if it will keep the people in the province.

But, Mr. Editor, in the English counties, like Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Stanstead, Brome, Compton, Argenteuil, and others, education should not be a problem. In some counties where the English population is relatively small, the situation is more difficult to handle. Of course you cannot expect the French Catholics to help you any more than you help them in other parts of the country where they are the small minority.

One thing to do would be to raise enough where there is plenty to provide for those in need. Montreal, Quebec, and the English counties should provide not only for themselves but should also help their brothers in faith who are scattered elsewhere. Is this practicable? I doubt it, for Protestant brotherhood and all other brotherhoods, for that matter, generally resolve themselves into hot air when the pocket-book is in question.

But, Mr. Editor, if patriotism cannot solve the problem, we must not despair, for nature, if left to itself, will take care of the solution, and if you will look back in the past you will perhaps agree with me that natural solutions are the best for all problems, whether past, present or future. For ages past, great men have wrestled with great problems and the world would have been the better for it if those men had left those problems alone. Sad, indeed, is the persual of the deeds they have performed.

This I would like to say: Let the English go west and the French take their place if they so desire, for both sides profit by it. This is the natural solution to our problem. And if some small colonies of Protestants are left surrounded by French-Catholics, let them alone if they are satisfied. The next generation will be half French, while their grandchildren will be in perfect harmony with their surroundings; they will have been assimilated and there will be peace in the land. True, they will have passed their allegiance from one Church to the other, but nobody should fear this result, as nobody will be harmed by it. A Protestant or a Catholic more or less does not matter. The sun shines for both, whether they are in the east or in the west. In case our Protestant should be in danger of being assimilated and should object to it, then let him stand and proclaim the fact, and it will be the duty of his brethren to help him out disposing his land, not to another Protestant, for that would only be protracting the end, but to a Catholic, and by settling that Protestant among his own people, we shall have concentration everywhere, and thereby we shall help the natural solution of the problem.

But I repeat, if a Protestant in Catholic surroundings is contented, let him alone, don't send him an English teacher and build a school house for him; let him send his children to the French school, they will thus associate with their French neighbors, learn their language and learn to know them as well. They will find out that one is as good or as bad as the other, and in the course of natural events, if they should find it necessary to go from one Church to the other, they will make the sacrifice gladly, for they will have learned that there is more than one way to love God and serve Him.

Mr. Editor, I do not hope to convert you to my views, but you have asked for opinions, and I have made bold to humbly submit mine. I was brought up in Canada from French-Canadian parents, and educated in a small French school in a rural district not very far from Montreal. Later I emigrated to the United States, where fortune has not deigned to favor me yet. Nevertheless, I still look to Canada as my country, the land I love above all others, and hope one day to see again the shores of the noble St. Lawrence, where my ancestors labored and fought and shed their blood—and find all Canadians, whether English or French, Protestant or Catholic, united, proclaiming the brotherhood of the great Canadian nation.

WILFRID LANGLOIS.

New York City, Sept. 7.

PARTIAL REMEDY FOR EXODUS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A partial solution of the educational problem in this province might be found in increasing immigration, especially into the Eastern Townships, where social conditions nearly approximate to those of the Old Country. But I personally know that intending emigrants from the British Isles are warned by Dominion emigration agents, and have been so warned during the past twenty years or more, not to settle in Quebec, since 'it is all French and Roman Catholic.'

This is a matter I commend to the notice of boards of trade, manufacturers and employers of labor generally. Surely, our paid servants, the government officials of emigration, should not be allowed to discriminate against this province in such a manner.

BRITISHER.

INSPECTION NEEDED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see a lot in the papers about overcrowding in the schools under the Protestant Board. I have occasion to see the children going into three of the schools during the week, and the trouble does not seem to be with the Protestant children, but rather that they are being crowded out by the Jews, and a dirty lot they seem to be. A friend of mine tells me that he has to keep his boy's heads cropped close all the time, and the boys tell him that they can see the vermin in the Jewish children's heads. His little girls he sends to a private school. I am sorry for our Protestant children to have to sit all the day in the garlic-laden atmosphere of that unwashed herd.

OBSERVER.

Montreal, Sept. 13, 1906.

O. AND Q.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time since I saw an article in the 'Witness' recommending the use of the abbreviations 'O.' and 'Q.' for Ontario and Quebec. I had occasion to send an important telegram by the Great Northwestern Company two days since and, as the town was in Ontario, I marked the telegram 'O.' but it seems there is another place of the same name in Ohio, of which I was not aware, and the company, without enquiry, sent the telegram to that place, charging the messenger a double fee, and causing mischief for which they decline to be responsible, even by returning the cost.

I mention this so that your readers will either write Ontario in full on their telegrams or send them by some other means.

VICTIM.

Montreal, Sept. 12.

Note.—If it were possible to write Q. with sufficient distinctness, it would be sufficient direction for Quebec, as no other state or province on this continent begins with the same letter, with regard to O., however, 'Victim's' experience demonstrates its impracticability.

IS CANADA A NATION?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Sir Wilfrid Laurier says Canada is a nation, and as such should have full treaty-making powers. But Canada can make no contribution towards Imperial defence because she is engaged in great railway development. Is not this argument similar to that of a business (?) man who wishes to enjoy the advantages of fire insurance but declines to pay the usual premium?

Sir Frederick Borden, however, says Canada has no need of Britain's military protection, as the United States navy would protect Canada from foreign aggression. He has not yet said what would happen if the Americans were the aggressors.

Sir George A. Drummond considers that 'no question affecting Canadian rights should be dealt with in London, but rather by Canada herself. Canadians were in no mood for a repetition of the Alaska boundary incident.'

Was it not stated in the press at the time, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches in parliament had in advance given away the Canadian case?

Have not both parties in turn tried in vain to arrange reciprocity treaties with Washington, and was their failure due in any way to British intervention?

Did not Canada treat with Newfoundland as to confederation, and was not the failure to agree due to the Canadian terms being too severe? Was not that purely a failure of Canadian diplomacy and statecraft?

Of course, Great Britain makes mistakes, being subject to human limitations, but the size and prosperity of the Empire would suggest more than average ability and character in the builders and directors.

Sir William Mulock tells the Ontario farmers that 'the strength of the nation lay in its peaceful and happy homes. There were no battleships or engines of destruction in Canada, for its people were building upon a better and surer foundation, the products of peace.' His concluding sentence is still finer. 'Remember that this is the last spot of refuge on God's green earth where men can come and not pay tribute for the sins of their ancestors.' If this sort of stuff is really what rural Canada enjoys, it is evident that the country needs schools. Even the Chinese could point out the folly of supposing that 'happy homes' are a sufficient protection against modern armies. As to the 'sins of their ancestors' in incurring war debts, it reminds one of little Peterkin, and his sister, Wilhelmine, who were so ignorant about 'the war, and what they killed each other for.' But Sir William is not an innocent little child, and should know that conquerors, such as Louis XIV. and Napoleon, if resisted, cost a great deal to oppose. To call such resistance 'sinful,' is not usual amongst British people, and argues an absence of historical knowledge that one can only regret in an ex-Cabinet Minister.

The Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land wants money to build churches. So he goes to England to beg for it. Why cannot Canada build its own churches? Because, forsooth, the new settlers are too poor, and the older settlers are taking up so much new land that they cannot spare any funds. So poor England is dunned to supply money for Canada's spiritual needs, the country that has no sinful war debt, needs no engines of destruction, has boundless natural resources, and ministers who could make and enforce treaties with world-powers by simple force of intellect.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association told the Tariff Commission that their annual output of $400,000,000 was produced at a loss of from fifteen to thirty percent, as compared with the cost of like goods abroad, hence the necessity of a high tariff, to keep them solvent. Later, they go to London and tell their hosts that they refuse to recognize the late British elections as decisive on the question of protection, and that it is necessary that Canada be granted a preference, otherwise she will be annexed to the United States.

Here is a small group of men, who, on their own showing, cannot run their industries profitably, yet presume to dictate to a great people as to its fiscal policy, a policy that tolerates no parasitic industries, that has created wealth in unprecedented volume, that has established political purity, and developed personal liberty beyond example. Where shall we look for self-confidence to match this? And when Mr. George E. Drummond threatened that Canada would slide into annexation if preferential treatment were not granted, he well knew that he was not speaking for Canada as a people, and was quite unwarranted in assuming to do so.

Mr. Cockshutt asked what the Mother Country had to offer if she could not treat her colonies differently from the foreigner. This splendid patriot was told by Lord Avebury that Great Britain had given Canada free trade. No duty was charged Canada on anything she sent, whereas, Canada, in spite of the preferential treatment, charged England nearly twenty percent on all that was sent to her. If preference was to be discussed it was necessary to start on an equality of treatment.

Yet these manufacturers dominate Canadian fiscal policy, and Canadians apparently, are satisfied. One is reminded of the story of a nigger who boasted that he had entered into partnership with a white man. When questioned as to the nature of the partnership he said he hauled wood to town, which he found on the beach, and he got the profits of his sales.

AN ONLOOKER.

Montreal, Sept. 6.

THE DRAIN OF KIDNEY STRAIN.

Tells on even the strongest. Healthy kidneys are maintained by the occasional use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For liver and bowel disorders, nothing better. Try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills, 25c at all dealers.

THE SQUARE A BOILER FACTORY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a tenant on Phillips square I distinctly protest against the corporation workmen using the square as a boiler factory and prohibiting which is at times excruciating. Has the city any right to so use the squares?

SUFFERER.

Montreal, Sept. 13.

PRICE OF MILK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—So much has been said pro and con re the action taken by the Dairymen's Association in raising the price of milk on Sept. 1 that a proper statement of the true state of things is necessary. Now, I do not believe for a moment that it is the actual intention of any member of the same, or of the association either, to tax the public more than the article is worth. It is his business to sell the best possible article at a reasonable rate; it means increased profits and satisfied customers. Let us examine the actual facts. Milk is largely shipped to Montreal for many months on the basis of 12 cents per gallon during the summer and 17 cents per gallon during the winter months. Some of our contemporaries have given the public to understand that the increased cost for winter was only one cent per gallon, while the actual advance is five cents, and very likely during winter it will advance six cents owing to the high price of feed. This means that the dealer will pay 18 cents per gallon for milk, and if he can get enough of it at these figures he will be one of the lucky ones.

This week I made a tour through the western part of Ontario, and it was the same right through; milk is scarce, cheese and butter are paying well, the farmer is quite satisfied to remain where he is. He does not want to send milk to Montreal. He claims there is more money in the factory, less work, his money is surer, and if he does send milk, well the dealer is going to pay a stiff price to get it, and it means that the burden, as usual, falls on the consumer. As other articles rise in price in time of scarcity, milk is bound to do the same; it is a case of market value, and the law of supply and demand will govern the price in spite of any hard and fast laws made by the association or individual either.

Now, I know there are lots of milkmen at the present time who have been paying winter rates for milk for some time past, and they did not increase the price. Why are they paying these rates? Well it has been an exceptional season, cows on the average have not given more than two-thirds the milk they would in an ordinary season. Farmers, as a consequence, have been unable to keep their contracts and the result is, the milk man must seek milk outside from farmers who send, as a rule to the factory, and to get it, he has to advance three or four cents per gallon extra to maintain his supply or lose his trade, and milkmen, like other business men, are not working for the good of their health.

Now, I assure you, Mr. Editor, there is no cause for alarm in regard to the price of milk as presently sold. The signs of the times are dark enough re the price of milk and it is not difficult to see the outcome.

I am not a pessimist, but what I say will stand out clear in the next year or two. We are going to have some by-laws passed, and they will be in the public interest, and the farmer who comes within scope will have to comply with them all if he wants to ship milk.

Sanitary milk-houses, proper cans for shipping, healthy cattle, in general, a first-class article must be produced if he continues to ship milk to Montreal. He is going to comply to those regulations. It means increased cost in every way, and the public must prepare to pay the rise in value.

The public are clamoring for the best milk that can be produced and our health authorities are behind them in their demands. It is no longer a case of how cheap, but how good.

If milk can be produced good and cheap the law of supply will govern and laws that may be made. There is no milk trust in Montreal, and it is to be hoped there never will be, but the public of Montreal, if assured a better production and a better delivery, must prepare to pay higher rates for the latest fluid than it has ever paid before. The farmer is not working for the good of his health any more than the individual or milkmen's association, and the farmer is the man who will regulate the price of milk in the future.

EQUALITY

THE CRESTED RAT.

A very remarkable animal has just been placed in the exhibition galleries of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington—the first of its kind ever exhibited in this country. This is the crester rat of East Africa (Lophiomys imhausi). This beast is remarkable, first, because of the great length of the black and white hairs down the ridge of the back, which are raised the more conspicuous because hairs along the sides of the body so short and so differently colored, being brownish gray, and looking as the world as if some one had taken a pair of scissors and maliciously snipped off the decorative hair, leaving it dull under fur. Secondly, it is remarkable because the skull has a number bones exactly resembling that of turtles; while, furthermore, the has a granulated appearance like that presented by the skulls of fishes. In its habits it appears arboreal, while from the size its teeth it would appear to be partly insectivorous.—Daily Chronicler.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'HEARTS AND CREEDS.'

Apropos of some present discussion [illegible] to the Province of Quebec, is [illegible] story, 'Hearts and Creeds,' by [illegible] Bapin Ray (Little, Brown & Co.). The subject is, of course, the [illegible] of what is called a mixed mar[illegible] and the city of Quebec, with its [illegible] social atmosphere, forms the [illegible]ground. The hero is a French Catho[illegible]lique, exemplary, clever and of [illegible] social standing. He marries a [illegible]nt girl whose stately beauty [illegible] the temper of a spoiled child. Im[illegible]ss unreasonable, strongly prejudic[illegible]ough not at all religious, she is well [illegible]ed to render any man unhappy, [illegible]pturing only one of the parties as [illegible]ly religious. Miss Ray has avoid[illegible]ling with some of the more dis[illegible]g phases of such a union. At the [illegible]me she brings into strongest re[illegible]lief the political and social aspects of [illegible]question. Indeed, it is the picture [illegible]provincial politics that gives the book [illegible]special cleverness. Whether it is [illegible]wise or not to bring fiction so close [illegible]home over us in authority,' it is an [illegible]interesting that calls for skill as well [illegible]daring. Even apart from this excite[illegible]ment, the interest of the story is ther[illegible]oughly sustained. The composition is [illegible]good, the language pleasing, the character[illegible]ing excellent. Though Arline, the [illegible]heroine of the story, represents British [illegible]coldness, unfortunately joined to feml[illegible]nine scheming and irresponsibility, her [illegible]husband and friends, while regretting the [illegible]marriage try to make the best of it and [illegible]succeed fairly. Her brother, Jimmy [illegible], though he uses stronger language [illegible]in the presence of ladies than used to be [illegible]usual or correct, is a satisfactory Cana[illegible]dian type, boyish in style and manly [illegible]in sentiment. He comes to the rescue [illegible]more than once when Arline has placed [illegible]her French husband in a false position. [illegible]On the first of these occasions, Amelie [illegible]finds himself the only Frenchman [illegible]and Liberal at a social gathering on 'the [illegible]night of an election. Jimmy seeing his [illegible]sister and the wilful beauty's in[illegible]dignation, insists on taking him for a [illegible]ride to see the crowds.

'You might have known Lelu, that Molly's house would be a hotbed of Conservatism on a night like this.'

'I had no thought of intruding,' Lelu replied a little curtly.

'Hang it, man! That's not what I mean. You are one of the family now, you can't [illegible]be an intruder. But the whole affair [illegible]seemed to get on your nerves. You [illegible]must have had other invitations.'

Lelu stamped forward steadily, his eyes [illegible]on the great white bank of cloud.

'How did it come that Monsieur Aucune [illegible]did not ask you there?' Jimmy persisted, [illegible]after a pause.

'He did.'

'Then why didn't you go?' Jimmy asked [illegible]curtly. 'We were glad to have you with [illegible]us, of course, but you were sure to be on [illegible]the track in any case. A night like this a [illegible]fellow is best off with his kind.'

Lelu, still with his eyes fixed on the [illegible]cloud bank, answered briefly:

'A fellow is always best off with his [illegible]girl.'

Jimmy did not stop to argue the posi[illegible]tion.

'Take her with you,' he said with equal [illegible]brevity.

There came a little silence. Then Lelu's [illegible]words dropped heavily across the silence.

'I tried.'

The silence came again. Jimmy broke it. 'Lelu,' he said, as he rested his hand on the Frenchman's shoulder, 'you are a good fellow. I hope I am too. Anyhow, I don't want to interfere. Still, if the time ever comes that I can be of use, you can count on it that I'm ready to stand by you.'

After endangering her husband's poli[illegible]tical career, by playing into the hands of a flattering enemy, Arline also tries to estrange his child from his church. The maternal sentiment prompting this might command sympathy (in spite of the promise the Catholic church requires in solemnizing a mixed marriage, that the children shall be Catholics), if it were not for the treacherous way in which Arline goes about it. It almost seems that she is doing it less to benefit the child than to thwart the father. She flies, however, a dignity that makes [illegible]endurable, and she flies at last to [illegible]her long neglected husband when she [illegible]knows that he is smitten with smallpox. [illegible]The fortitude and beauty of the Fren[illegible]ch-Canadian life, and the bright helpfulness of [illegible]some of the other characters make the story a very pleasing one on the whole.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'A Jewish Reply to Christian Evangelists,' by Lewis A. Hart, M.A., B.C.L. (New York: Bloch Publishing Company.) 'Art in the Dumps,' by Eugene Merrill. (London: T. Werner Laurie.) 'The Forgotten Secret,' by W. J. Dawson. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians,' by [illegible]Rev. A. R. Buckland, M.A. (London: The Religious Tract Society.) 'The [illegible]Year of 1910,' with a full account of [illegible]the Coronation of London, by William Le [illegible]Queux. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.) Six months in Europe and the Orient,' by James Carter. (Montreal: The 'Witness' Press.) 'Chambers's Journal,' the 'Four-Track News.'

LITERARY NOTES.

OF INTEREST.

A sentimental little cry of distress has gone through the literary world at the loss of the island of Juan Fernandez. Robinson Crusoe's island has vanished during the recent earthquake in South America, and the regret felt is most natural.

The appearance of the second volume of Dr. E. S. Shuckburgh's 'Greece,' which was to have been brought out in the near future by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their 'Story of the Nations Series,' has been delayed by the death of the author, on July 11 last. Dr. Shuckburgh died suddenly in the train while on his way to London. He was in his 63rd year. His death is a loss to English scholarship and English letters.

A great many books in English by American and British authors have been translated into Japanese by English scholars, but it is rather unusual to have a Japanese make such request, but Mr. T. Sans, chief librarian of the Yamaguchi Public Library of Japan, has written to Mr. William George Jordan, author of 'The Kingship of Self Control,' requesting permission to translate his little book into Japanese.

AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Angus Hamilton has a serious warning to sound in his 'Afghanistan.' (Charles Scribner's Sons.) The continuous stealthy advance of Russia, he thinks, is altogether too lightly regarded by the British with so many interests to safeguard. He has studied well the country with which he deals, and is convinced that Russia has no interference to fear from the present Amir, an amiable but weak-willed man. The state of civilization there is well illustrated by some of the modes of punishment employed as noticed by the New York 'Tribune':

'The condition of the criminal law is singularly barbarous,' there is no fixed limit for the various punishments, and torture is almost invariably resorted to. A favorite means of execution is to blow the convicted criminal from the mouth of a cannon. 'It is one so constantly meted out to prisoners that whenever the boom of a gun is heard in Kabul only those who are of the sternest disposition can suppress the sigh which involuntarily escapes as the mournful sound falls upon the ears.' . . . An example of the rough and ready methods of Abdur Rahman in making 'the punishment fit the crime' is cited by the author. A student was brought before the Amir for exciting the populace with reports that the Russians were advancing to invade Afghanistan. 'The Russians are coming?' said the Amir with grim deliberation; 'then you shall be taken to the summit of yonder tower and shall have no food till you see them arrive.'

READY WIT.

Two little books that contain much sharp wit are 'The Cynic's Dictionary,' by Harry Thompson, and 'The Cynic's Rules of Conduct,' by Chester Field, jr. (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co.) Some of the definitions and rules are just the things one would have liked to have thought of saying oneself such as these from the Dictionary:

Good judgment; finding out what kind of advice a man wants and giving it to him.

Repartee is the retort you think of on the way home.

The Brooklyn 'Eagle' commends the good nature that converts a dangerous tool into a pleasant plaything:

The philosophy set forth in these little volumes sometimes has a wire edge, but generally, it is of the sort that smiles tolerantly while it sneers—a little. Mr. Field has written two or three other volumes of epigrams in much the same style. His comments on the follies and foibles of the world cover a wide range and fit into many conditions. Mr. Thompson perhaps, at times, bites a little more sharply, but his cynicism is also of the good tempered sort.

A FUGITIVE'S MEMOIRS.

The fall of the French court buried many a quiet member of the nobility in the general ruin of the Revolution. Each tragic tale of terror and flight that can be picked out and pieced together is full of interest. It is impossible not to pity these pampered ladies and delicate-skinned dandies as they snatch at a poor little chance of escape and try to fly from the tongues of a flood that is spreading everywhere round. It is the same story over again that is told in the 'Memoirs of the Count de Cartrie.' (John Lane Company.) These memoirs as they are put together, with an introduction by Frédéric Masson, are not concerned to give any general survey of the time, but are taken up with an account of the immediate difficulties and distresses that befell one royalist and his family. The friendly shores of England gave the fugitive a shelter and occupation as a gardener until the Restoration called him back to France. The account is not made over into any pretentions to literature, but is worth reading, and of genuine interest.

To Improve Ill Temper.

Relieve the physical suffering of corns. Quickly done by the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of acid, flesh-eating substitutes, and insist on 'Putnam's'; it's the one sure and painless cure.

ADVANCE NOTES.

It is announced by the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., that in consequence of the large advance orders being received for Robert W. Chambers's new novel, 'The Fighting Chance,' the printing order has been increased to fifty thousand copies before the book is off the press.

In his new book, which the Macmillan Company will shortly publish, Mr. Stanley Weyman has for the nonce departed from the romantic days of Henry of Navarre, and come down to a more modern period. 'Chippinge' is a story of politics and of love—of the Rotten borough, and the Reform Bill—instead of with sword and rapiers the battles are fought with the tongue or the pen, and the storm centre is in the British House of Commons.

Dr. Bradley Gilman has produced, as the fruits of his visit to the Holy Land, an intimate study of the environments of Christ, showing how closely his mission was identified with its first setting. The book, well illustrated from photographs, is entitled 'The Open Secret of Nazareth,' and is soon to be published by Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

In 'The Guarded Flame,' W. B. Maxwell, the author of 'Vivien' (D. Appleton & Co.), writes a story of English life. The book is said to be marked by a decided literary excellence.

COMIC OR NOT?

The 'Literary Digest' calls further attention to the present state of humor as expressed in the general run of comic supplement. This perversion of, and disgrace to the name of humor has been for some time the object of attack by educationists of all kinds and yet it continues to grow. There is nothing to be said in its favor, for even the very fact that it amuses is deplorable, and all considerations of literature, art, decency, common sense, and humanity are against it. To quote from some of its antagonists cited:—

The very element of variety has been obliterated by the creation of types—a confusing medley of impossible countrymen, mules, goats, German-Americans and their irreverent progeny, specialized children, with a genius for annoying their elders . . . boy inventors, whose inventions invariably end in causing somebody to be mirthfully spattered with paint, or joyously torn to pieces by machinery

And if the victim is never actually killed in these mirthful experiments, it is obviously because he would then cease to be funny—which is very much the point of view of the Spanish Inquisition, the cat with a mouse, or the American Indian with a captive. But respect for property, respect for parents, for law, for decency, for truth, for beauty, for kindliness, for dignity, or for honor, are killed without mercy.

Physical pain is the most glaringly omnipresent of these motifs; it is counted on invariably to amuse the average humanity of our so-called Christian civilization.

A WELCOME RETURN.

The London 'Spectator' gives an enthusiastic welcome to a new book written in an old style. The sharp, three-day or one incident novel has nothing in common with 'Joseph Vance,' by William de Morgan (London: W. Heinemann.) This is a book with the courage of its convictions, and against the initial disadvantage of having to describe the life and rise of the hero's father before it can enter on the life of the hero himself it carries the story through without any sense of overweight.

It is refreshing to find that one stalwart champion of the older school survives. Mr. William de Morgan follows, even to its lesser mannerisms, the method of Dickens and Thackeray. Slowly and patiently he builds up, not an incident in a career, or even the whole career of one man or woman, but the whole careers of a large circle of friends. To give his work the unity which otherwise might be wanting, he has chosen the autobiographical form, and Joseph Vance, the writer, holds the chief place from first to last on the stage. . . . Mr. de Morgan has written a remarkable novel,—a fine novel, by whatever standards we judge it. Were it not that he challenges comparison with the classics, we might almost call it a great novel. Its primary merit is that it gives a true and complete picture of certain forms of life. We have never for a moment a doubt about the reality of the story he tells. Every character, down to the humblest, has the stamp of a genuine humanity.

SOME FALL FICTION.

Little, Brown & Co.'s fall fiction includes 'Sydney McCall's' new Japanese romance, 'The Dragon Painter'; 'In Treaty With Honor,' a new romance of the struggle of French Canada for Independence in 1837-38, by Mary Catherine Crowley; 'The Master Spirit,' a story of English political and social life, by Sir William Magnay; 'The Slave of Silence,' a new mystery story by Fred. M. White, author of 'The Crimson Blind,' etc.; 'The Impersonator,' a clever story of Washington life by Mary Imlay Taylor; 'Pardner of Blossom Range,' a new Arizona story by Frances Charles, author of 'In the Country God Forgot'; 'An Express of '76,' a story of old New York, by Lindley Murray Hubbard; a college story 'Elinor's College Career,' by Julia A. Schwartz, and 'The Story of Scraggles,' by George Wharton James.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Block, Montreal

CENTENARIAN FAILS TO DIE AS SCHEDULED.

(From the Korea 'Daily News.')

The unavailing efforts of a centenarian to die on a particular day were recently responsible for an extraordinary scene at the island shrine of Sadha Bella, at Sukkur, India. A Sadhu, aged 110, arrived at the shrine from a distant village and announced that he had arranged to die at 11 p.m. on the sixth day from that date, which happened to be a specially sacred day of fasting among the Hindus. At the same time he handed the priest of the temple £30, and gave him instructions as to the kind of funeral he desired. The news spread like wildfire throughout the district, and hundreds of people repaired daily to the island shrine to obtain a glimpse of the mysterious man. When the day he had predicted would be his last arrived the crowd of people who came was enormous, and by nightfall it is estimated that nearly 20,000 had visited the shrine. For three days the Sadhu had cut down his diet to a very small quantity of milk, but even this was discontinued on the day that was to have proved fatal. All the old man's efforts, however, were in vain. Several times he tried desperately to breathe his last, but failed. Numbers of natives stayed with him until long after midnight in the expectation of seeing his prediction fulfilled. Finally they went away, apparently much disappointed. The chief result of the Sadhu's efforts was that a large heap of coins and sweets were placed at his feet by the curious throng of spectators.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co. Ltd. Toronto and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

"DRINK"!!

A novel with a **purpose,** with some scenes from **UNDERGROUND LONDON,** by **HALL CAINE,** one of the most popular novelists of the day. Strongly endorsed by many leading men in the literary world.

To be obtained at **CHAPMAN'S Bookstores,**
513 St. Catherine Street West, near Peel st.,
879 St. Catherine Street West, near Matthew st.

Price **15** cents, or **20** cents by mail.

The best machine is

MADE IN CANADA

A SUCCESS—NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

YOU SEE IT WRITE. IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

The OLIVER Typewriter.

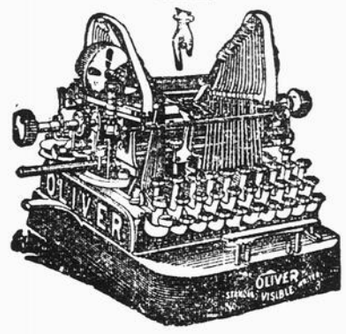
VISIBLE.
Highest Speed.
Greatest Ease.
Best Work.

Simple
Light
Durable
Rapid

Sells on Merit.

A Railroad Typewriter.

LOOK, IT WRITES HERE.



VISIBLE.
Least Parts
Best Alignment.
Heaviest Manifolding.

IT WRITES RIGHT.
IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

Most Approved Keyboard.

Built to Stand Abuse.

Don't buy an out-of-date Machine on a worn-out Reputation.

INVESTIGATE. INVESTIGATE. INVESTIGATE.

Oliver Reputation Founded on Merit—Not Age.

ILLUSTRATED ART CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted. Mail Orders Attended to.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., MONTREAL.

Office 128130 St. Peter St. - Works, 275 St. Martin St.

FREE FLAGS

::: FOR :::
SCHOOL
::: AND :::
HOME

CANADIAN FLAGS.

FIRST QUALITY Marine Bunting—all ready to hoist. Something to be proud of for years to come. All sizes, for small country school house or town high school. Uniform in quality and design. Imported direct from best British makers. Given free as SPECIAL PREMIUM for NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' publications, at FULL RATES. Scores of Schools have tested this offer—everyone delighted—satisfaction guaranteed.

For full particulars, flag cards and sample papers, write to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL, Canada.

FLAG DEPARTMENT.

N. B.—Postal regulations compel us to exclude from this Flag offer, subscriptions in Montreal and suburbs, but anyone in the city of Montreal may secure this fine premium by sending us the correct amount of NEW subscriptions at FULL rates, to be sent to addresses outside this limit.

The Summer is the great chance for Montrealers.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Where a community persisted in calling a man Black, it was useless for him to try to call himself White—he had to acquiesce in the choice of the majority, says a writer in 'Good Words.' This class is the most difficult of all to do justice to in the short space of a paper. Indeed, the bases of nicknames are so numerous that it is almost impossible to classify them—physical peculiarities, complimentary, as Strongitharm, and derogatory, as Spindleshanks, Sheepshanks, Crookshanks, Heavisides, etc.; mental attributes as Grave, Stern, Wise, Sage, Moody, Proud, Courteous (Curteis), on one hand, and on the other Blythe, Gay, Foolhardy, Jolly, Meek, etc.; nicknames from complexion and color of the hair, as Black, White, Brown and Browning, Ruddy, Readman, Hoare, Grey, etc.; nicknames from peculiarities of dress, Curtmantel, Shorthose, etc.; from social position, as Bastard, Lacklands, and so on; from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from birds and fishes.

Then compounds were made by applying a sobriquet to a Christian name, as Micklejohn, Littlejohn, Brownjohn; if he was a comely, well-made fellow he was Properjohn. These names appear again in Norman guise, as Grosjean, Petijean, Bonjean, from which comes Bunyan—so that when we speak of good John Bunyan we are (perhaps unconsciously) only transposing the name of 'the inspired tinker.'—New York 'Herald.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Anniversary services: 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Archdeacon Ker will preach.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services, 11 a.m. The Rev. Canon Bayles, D.D., will preach. Service, 7 p.m., evening prayer.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 16, 1906. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — Sunday, Sept. 16. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Hamilton, Ont., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. S. F. Collier, representative of the British Wesleyan Conference, in the evening. Mr. Collier will refer to his mission work in Manchester. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street — Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. W. Cooly, Grimsby, Ont. Evening, 7 o'clock, pastor. Communion service. All seats free, and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Weekday services—Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30; monthly meeting of the session, second Monday of each month. Pastor, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 905 Wellington, corner of Charlevoix street. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. — Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.30. Everybody is welcome.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.—Chas. G. Beck, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers at 7 p.m.; Luther League at 8.15 p.m. Seats free. All are welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

ENGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

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

L'ORATOIRE (eglis baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 10 a.m.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater)—Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

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

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street.— The Rev. George B. McLeod, M.A., of Truro, Nova Scotia, will occupy the pulpit at both services, Sunday, Sept. 16

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street. Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie street. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

WESTMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Westmount Park)—The Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., minister. Preaching at 11 a.m., by the minister. A 7 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Forde, of Glencoe, Ont., delegate to the Methodist Conference. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Pasiley will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Dr. Denson at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Morgan; 7 p.m., the Rev. D. Hickey. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. George, M.A., pastor.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian—Services on Sunday will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (rear the Windsor). Service at 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Chown, delegate to the Methodist Conference. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday at 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor Society. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor. of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street.—Divine service at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Subject of evening:—'Jesus, the Soul Satisfier.' Chinese school, 10 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Devotional hour, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior Girls' Mission Band, Friday, 4.30 p.m. Services free to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street.— The Rev. R. I. Warner, D.D., of the Methodist Conference, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. R. Campbell, D.D., the pastor, and Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A., assistant, will jointly officiate at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young Woman's class at 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's adult class at 3.15 p.m. All cordially invited to the several services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Tomorrow the Pastor will preach at both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor; the Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., associate pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service, which will be an ordination service, at 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Church service at 11 a.m. The 10th sermon in the series, 'Plain Christian Ethics,' will be preached by the pastor, 'Our Duty Towards the Church.' Sunday school Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own, will meet at 3 p.m. Evening service. The Rev. J. W. Dickinson, of Assiniboia, member of the Methodist Conference, will preach. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. Seats free, and all invited to these services.. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

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

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. 11 a.m., matins; preacher, the rector; 7 p.m., evensong; preacher, the rector.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION, St. Zotique st., St. Denis Boulevard.—The Rev. E. H. Horsey, incumbent. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. preacher, the Rector. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. East. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, Professor Abbott Smith, Diocesan Theological College. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rector, Canon Renaud.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, held at the rectory, corner of Sherbrooke and Delorimier avenue. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rector, Canon Renaud.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Prefontaine and Rouville streets, Hochelaga.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m., preacher, the rector; evening prayer at 7 p.m., preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the incumbent. Band of Hope, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH — Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 p.m. The Rev. E. Fielden Nivin, M.A., Cambridge, England, will preach morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11.00 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. Subject, 'The Book of Psalms' (No. 6.) 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. Subject, 'The Book of Job' (No. 6.) All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after morning service.

11.05 a.m. — Morning prayer. Preacher Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible class.

7.05 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

Baptist Churches.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D. The Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., late of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, will occupy the pulpit during the month of September.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street.—Rev. J. W. Salton, pastor, 355 Dorion street. Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. An Monday, B.Y.P.U. at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. The Bible School meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, near St. Catherine street. Strangers cordially welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. J. Reddit, of Toronto; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. Briggs, of Toronto.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Prof. Elliott will occupy the pulpit during the pastor's absence.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. R. M. Burns, D.D., of Toronto. 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. Dobson, of Charlottetown.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FAIRMONT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmont avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. M. Taylor and the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors. Rev. S. J. Thompson, of Victoria, B.C., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. O. Darwin at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Belleville, will speak at open session. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Urbain street. The Rev. E. D. Mitchell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Sabbath morning class meeting at 10 a.m. Strangers welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sunday morning class at 10 o'clock, led by Mr. F. W. Meyers. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue.—Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. W. E. Prescott, B.A., Vancouver, B.C.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, St. Thomas, Ont. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. J. H. Rogers, D.D., of Sussex, N.B. Evening preacher, the Rev. R. J. Elliott, of Waterloo, Ont. Special address to Sunday school in the afternoon by the Rev. F. G. Lett, of Pembroke.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bernard and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B. A., B. D. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. Thos. Lawson, of Battleford, Assa.; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. D. Hamilton, Petrolea, Ont. Morning classes at 10 o'clock in church parlor, classes at 10 o'clock in the church parlor. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all these services.

ST JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. The Rev. W. R. Young, D. D., pastor. The Rev. G. D. Armstrong, assistant pastor. 9.30 a.m., General Conference Love Feast, led by the Rev. Dr. Shaw. 11 a.m., Rev. S. F. Collier, M.A., Manchester, representative from British Conference. 3 p.m., mass meeting in Sunday school room, addressed by the Rev. J. J. Rae, Picton, Ont.; the Rev. M. Takagi, B.D., of Japan; Wm. Johnson, Esq., and others. Special music by the Sunday school. 7 p.m., the Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., of New York, representative from the M.E. Church. Everybody welcome.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. William Munro, will conduct both services. Strangers always welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. — The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: "The Beginning of the Gospel, and the Gospel of Beginning.' Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, B. A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All are invited.

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

CHRISTIANS MEETING PLACE, 111 Stanley street. Sunday, 11 a.m., Breaking of Bread, and 7 p.m., Bible study.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 16, 1906, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

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.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute. — Rev. E. Gould, M.A., pastor. Divine service, Sunday, 11 a.m. The public cordially invited.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion. — Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

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

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION. — A Welsh meeting will be held at the Welcome Hall, St. Antoine street (one door west of Mountain street). Meeting to commence at 3 o'clock. All Welsh friends are cordially invited.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc Lafontaine.)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week nights (except Saturday), at 8 p.m. The Rev. M. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meetin gevery Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible Class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets; Ensign Gillam and wife in charge. Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 116 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Coy and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. E. Owen and Lieut. Sparks in charge; services as above.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.50 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 6.20 p.m. daily. Sundays only 9.15 a.m.

For Malone, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily; 10.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to Sept. 10th, 1906.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.01 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.

For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. † 4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily and 9.40 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.00 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.

For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m. daily (i) 2.20 p.m. †5.20 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.20 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday (i) 9.00 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, †8.45 a.m. (i) 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.30 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday, (i) 9.00 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m. †9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.0, p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.15 a.m. 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.05 p.m., (i) 10.35 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., (i) 7.55 p.m.

†Week days. (i) Saturday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James

Telephone Main 3732.

Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 20th, 1906.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. & H.

8.00 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.

*8.01 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard, daily except Sunday to Quebec.

8.45 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.

*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.

*9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*9.47 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield, Daily except Sunday to Kingston, Toronto.

10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.

1.31 p.m.—(Saturday only) Chambly and Marieville.

1.35 p.m.—Saturday only St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

1.36 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Cornwall.

1.46 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Lambert, St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe.

2.25 p.m.—Except Saturday and Sunday, St. Albans, Burlington and White River Jct.

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

4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke to Quebec.

4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntington, Ft. Covington.

4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.

4.45 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, Rouse's Point.

5.1 p.m.—St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.

5.16 p.m.—(Except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.

6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.

6.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

*6.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York via D. & H.

*7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. and H.

*8.15 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard.

*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.

*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago.

*11.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Pt., New York via D.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Leonora Nixon on the death of her parents proceeds at once to the home of Lord Medway, who, being her mother's uncle, had taken full control of her young son Harry Darwin on the occasion of her second marriage. The girl arrives in London to find Lord Medway dead, but his eldest son receives her with all kindness and she is very happy with him and his young sister Lady Jane until the return of the other members of the family. The second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades his uncle, Stephen Nixon, a city merchant, to take charge of the girl, and in his home Nora, as she was soon called, lived for six years. On the death of his only son, Arthur, who had become much attached to his cousin, Stephen Nixon dies and leaves Nora sole heiress. She removes to the home of her other uncle, Robert Nixon, and travels with the family through Europe. While abroad she meets her half-brother, Harry Darwin, and learns of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Ammergau, where they witness the celebrated mystery play, she encounters two travellers, Count Waldemar and Charles Thorpe, who, owing to the death of his elder brother, is now Lord Medway. They, however, believe her to be Mr. Nixon's daughter. At Almenau, where Herr Falkner becomes engaged to Georgina, they again come in contact with Waldemar and his companion, who is, to all except Nora, known only as Mr. Torp. John Nixon having gone on a shooting trip with Long Seppel, a peasant betrothed to Rosel, the Forester's daughter, their party was surprised by Mr. Torp and Franz, the Forester's son, who, however, were bound and left prisoners in a deserted hut on the 'Wild Alp,' where Nora and her party next morning released them. Being separated from the rest in a bad storm, Nora and Torp shelter for the night in a fisherman's hut. Reaching Almenau next day they find Long Seppel placed under arrest. Count Waldemar, however, goes bail for his future good conduct. Torp alone suffers from the effects of the outing, as he falls in love with Nora, much to his own disgust. She is busy planning for the future care of his cousin Arthur's grave.

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

Torp followed her out of the shop, and proposed carrying the mantle and hat with which she had, as he thought, so unnecessarily burdened herself. She resigned them to his care without demur or apology, graciously permitting him, at the same time, to hold the wide-spread yellow umbrella over her head while she walked to the inn in unusual and profound silence; but when there, she again took them from him. Torp saw, or thought he saw, an expression of more than amusement, a look of mirthful exultation, in her dark eyes, that the demurely smiling mouth vainly endeavored to neutralize. Without listening to her thanks, he passed on, mounted the stairs, and on entering his room, came to the hasty conclusion that she had mistaken his waiting for her in the shop for vulgar curiosity, and his civility afterwards, for—something more than civility—women were so prone to fancy men in love with them! 'Now, though I do admire her,' thought Torp, 'I cannot let her know that I have lost my heart, or mean to be more than commonly polite, and it will be necessary for me to convince her without delay, that nothing but idleness and bad weather made me follow her to Florian's atelier to-day. Even if I go to St. Hubert's on Monday, I shall take care to let her perceive that a meeting with Waldemar, and not her society, is my inducement to make the excursion.'

Among the letters that arrived by that day's post, was one from his sister Jane; he took it up hastily, and read—'So glad you are enjoying yourself, and have such good sport—remember Count Benndorff perfectly—dark eyes—Roman nose—mazurka dancer. People said he was going to be married to a Countess Somebody, the widow of a friend or cousin of his. Harry Darwin is not yet with us. He will not write about his sister, so I suppose she has turned out a disagreeable person, and has been spoiled by her sudden accession to fortune. In his last letter he said he considered it scarcely generous my questioning him so often about the Gilbert Nixons—he did not know where they were now, but when he left them in Munich they intended to pass through Tyrol into Italy. Now, I do wish you could manage to meet them somewhere or other; they will of course be delighted to know you, and you can then write me a short description of the woman who has been my rival for six long years. I cannot remember ever having seen her in town, though Harry thinks I have; she has dark hair and eyes, and he says is ladylike and accomplished.'

Torp put down the letter. 'Actually requested to become acquainted with her!' he ejaculated. 'Oh, Jane! for your sake I hope Harry may not often again see this rival of whom you write so flippantly.'

In the meantime Nora had gone to her uncle Gilbert, and the look of exultation that had so alarmed Torp's pride was still on her countenance, as she explained her plans and expatiated on the pleasure she felt in being able to purchase the mountain mill, the place of all others that Rosel loved best in the neighborhood. 'Of course,' she added, 'a clause shall be inserted in the deed of gift, making it incumbent on every future possessor of the mill to take care of and decorate dear Arthur's grave. I believe I shall require something more than a thousand pounds for the purchase, and let you know in time, in case it should be necessary to write to England.'

Mr. Nixon opened his eyes very wide, made no attempt to conceal his astonishment, remonstrated at some length, and ended with the remark that he had never heard of anything so absurd as allowing the expense of keeping a grave in order so preposterously to exceed the price of the tombstone!'

'Such was Arthur's desire,' said Nora.

'Now, my dear Nora, how can you know that?'

'He spoke to me several times on the subject.'

'But he could not know that he would die here,' expostulated Mr. Nixon.

'He thought it was probable he might die abroad, and, when wishing for a simple tombstone, hoped that his grave might not be remarkable for its neglected state, as was the case with most English graves on the Continent. To prevent this is my care, to ensure the contrary my promise; and I think I have found the most effectual way of keeping it, if I do not resolve to rebuild the castle on the hill, and live here myself for the purpose.'

Mr. Nixon thought it better to attempt no further opposition.

CHAPTER XII.

HER VOW.

It was a rainy Sunday morning. Mr. and Miss Nixon had not yet given any sign of wakefulness, though the neighboring church-bell had been for some time summoning the villagers to divine service, and noises of endless variety, and of a nature most likely to dispel sleep, had long succeeded each other, without interruption. The Nixons had, however, become accustomed to the sound of rushing feet on uncarpeted stairs, and the tramping of nailed shoes on the floors of echoing corridors; and even the rough opening and shutting of the folding doors, or rather gates, into the granary on the first floor of the house, and the frequent entrance and unloading of carts full of corn, had ceased materially to affect their slumbers; though it was perhaps the Sunday cessation of these last peculiarly disturbing sounds, with the accompanying stamping of horses' feet, and vociferous calls of the laborers, that enabled them to enjoy so long a sleep on the present occasion.

Torp was more wakeful. Stretched at full length on half a dozen chairs, he had so placed himself in the vicinity of an open window, that he could command an extensive view of the mountains that enclosed the village, and watch the different groups of peasants as they hurried over the fields and along the pathways, in all directions, towards the church. Most of them had to pass the inn, and had Torp been so disposed, he might have found subject for reflection in the gradual and not pleasing approaches towards Parisian fashions, evident in the dress of many of them. It has been observed that these national costumes have at all times been modified by the changes in dress so frequent in the cities of Europe; but so slowly have the alterations been adopted that an interval of thirty or forty years generally intervenes.

Torp was too practical a man to waste either reflection or regret on the changes in the costume of peasants so little likely to be seen by him during the remainder of his life; he merely thought the old men looked withered and weather-beaten, the old women ugly and masculine. Waldemar was not at his side to point out the more picturesque figures, and before long he unconsciously began to mentally measure the colossal limbs and burly waists of all the passing women, overlooking many a young and handsome face while coming to the conclusion that the fair sex in and about Almenau were of peculiarly clumsy proportions. As if to qualify in some degree this judgment, the slender figure of the 'miller's Madeleine' became just then visible, as she tripped along the road accompanied by her parents and Tyrolean Seppel, attired in his brown national dress, broad belt, and high-crowned hat. They returned the salutations of their neighbors and friends, cordially, but spoke not a word to each other as they hastened to pass the inn, followed at no great distance by the forester, his family, and Nora.

The latter party stopped beneath Torp's window for a few minutes, and seemed to discuss some subject with unusual earnestness. At length he heard Nora say, while she looked at her watch, 'Plenty of time to reach the town before the church service begins, and quite needless your subjecting yourself to so much unnecessary pain.'

'I can bear it, Miss Nora,' said Franz, in reply; 'and that they shall see, especially the Tyrolean.'

'He's right,' said the forester; 'they must see or they won't believe that we can get over our disappointment.'

The father and son walked on together, followed more slowly by Rosel and her mother. Nora looked after them thoughtfully, until they were out of sight, waited until the last loiterers about the inn had gone to church, and then turned into a by-path that led directly to a small gate opening into the burial-ground. It was among the latest stragglers that she entered the crowded place of worship, and, concealed from the greater part of the congregation by one of the pillars supporting the organ-loft, heard the sermon that was preached quietly and impressively by the worthy priest, and in which peace and good-will were strongly recommended, and earnest warnings offered against that 'little member,' the tongue. Nora was too well acquainted with the frame of mind then predominant in the village not to understand that much that was said was intended to counteract or suppress the loud animadversions in which most people indulged when speaking of the miller and his family, and every meaning glance exchanged among the peasants around, every moving arm that expressively nudged another, conveyed its meaning to her likewise.

Profound was the silence when soon after the bans of marriage were published between Joseph Mattner, possessor of the upper mill, near X, in the Valley of the Inn, and Madeleine, daughter of Jacob Erdman, mountain miller, of the village of Almenau, etc., etc., and a sort of subdued commotion in the congregation, accompanied by an almost universal stretching of necks, became evident. A few stray glances sought the bent-down head of Madeleine, but most eyes were fixed on the forester and his family. The old man's furrowed features had assumed an air of defiance; his son's face and figure might have served for a model of stern and rigid self-control, yet Nora thought she detected a slight distension of the nostrils and a scarcely perceptible twitching of the moustache, which latter, according to Sir Charles Bell, is capable of expression during passionate excitement, in consequence of the action of a muscle under the roots of the hair. There were probably not many such nice observers in the crowd, but Nora felt that her thoughts were giving utterance, when a voice immediately behind her murmured in English, 'Poor fellow! it is a hard trial; I am heartily sorry for him.' These words were pronounced with so much warmth and feeling that she could not leave them unanswered.

'There was no help for it, if what the people say here be true,' she whispered in reply, while leaving the church by the nearest door.

'What do they say?' asked Torp, following her.

'That the miller is in the power of this Tyrolean, who is supposed to have had something to do with the burning of the old mill at a very critical juncture.'

'Was there no investigation at the time?'

'Of course, but no proof could be obtained; the miller was from home, the Tyrolean actually lost all his clothes in the flames; and his efforts to save the few valuables belonging to the miller's wife and daughter told so much in his favor, that the suspicions would have died away had not his imperious conduct at the mill kept them alive, and the breaking off of this marriage just now renewed them in every one's mind. I remember at Ammergau hearing some hints on the subject that excited my curiosity.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE RUNAWAY GIANT.

(Alice Lovett Carson, in the New York 'World.')

Paul never could decide, when he thought about it later, whether to put the blame on the ice-cream he had had for dinner or the frosted cake Jessie Randolph and he had eaten behind the barn afterward, or the wonderful fairy tales in Jessie's new book. After Jessie ran away for her music lesson, he took the book and went out into the woods. There he sat down in the swing seat under the oaks and began the story of 'Giant Crabgold and the Princess Sunshine.' Soon he was startled by a loud crash that echoed through the woods and sent the squirrels scuttling to their holes.

The little boy sat up in great alarm. 'Please excuse me,' said a giant voice from among the trees. 'I didn't mean to frighten you. I just sat down to rest.'

'Who are you?' asked Paul, jumping to his feet. 'And where are you?'

'Look up to the right and you'll see me,' went on the big voice meekly. 'And don't be afraid; I'm only a boy giant.'

Paul looked as directed, and saw an enormous boy, forty feet high, sitting cross-legged looking at Paul good-naturedly.

'Well,' said the little boy, drawing a long breath, 'you are a giant sure enough. What's your name?'

'James,' replied the big fellow. 'I'm ten years old.'

'So'm I,' said Paul.

'I've run away,' said the giant; 'you won't tell on me, will you?' He looked very much worried and was relieved when Paul promised not to tell.

'Yes, I ran away yesterday, and this morning I built a new house over there,' waving his arm toward the right and knocking down four trees as he did so. 'It's a beauty.'

'I'd like to see it,' said Paul.

'Would you? Then I'll show it to you,' answered James. He rose slowly and started off.

'Hey! Wait for me!' called Paul. 'I can't keep up with you. Give me a ride on your shoulder.'

The giant stooped, and lifting Paul between thumb and finger, sat him carefully upon his broad shoulder, where the lad clung to the giant's hair to keep from falling off.

Suddenly it seemed as if another earthquake was happening. But he saw it was only the giant laughing.

'What's the joke?' gasped Paul.

'Ha! ha! My running away, you know,' roared James. 'It was because two other boys, Dick and Billy, told me what fun it would be to build a house of my own and start a collection.'

'A collection? Of what?'

'Prisoners. All giants collect prisoners, you know. So I ran away to begin. I mean to fill my house with prisoners,' he said chuckling.

Paul was feeling very cold and shaky. What if this giant wanted to make him a prisoner! Giants killed and ate their captives sometimes.

'Oh, James,' he said hurriedly: 'I'm afraid I can't go any further with you. I just remembered that we're going to have supper early to-night, and mother never likes us to be late.'

The giant's face fell. 'Please don't go home,' he begged; 'I need you for my collection. Be the second prisoner, won't you?'

'Who—who's the other?' asked Paul.

'She's a real, live princess that I caught only an hour ago. I've made a good beginning, haven't I?'

Though frightened, Paul was interested. 'What are you going to do with her?' he asked.

'That's what I don't know,' the giant said. 'Dick and Billy told me, but I forget. See here, you know all about giants. What's the proper thing to do with princesses?'

'Release them,' said Paul promptly.

James looked doubtful. 'That's not exactly what they said. I remember now; it was ransom—princeses are ransomed, unless some brave prince rescues them. Do you know any brave princes?'

'Not many,' sail Paul doubtfully. 'But I'm a third son, and you know in all fairy stories the third son succeeds where all others fail, and always rescues the princes.'

'I never knew that,' said James, thoughtfully. He strode along in silence and soon they reached the castle.

'I've forgotten what comes next,' he said, with a worried expression. 'Perhaps you know. When a giant catches a princes and a third son, what happens next?'

'The third son fights for the princess,' said Paul, bravely. He drew his penknife and waved it around. 'I'm going to kill you, and that will hurt dreadfully, you know.'

Down fell the poor giant on the floor. His knees were shaking and his face was white. 'Oh, please don't kill me!' he cried.

'I must,' said Paul, gravely. 'Third sons always kill giants.'

'Do they? I didn't know that. But couldn't we change that part for once?' begged James.

'We might,' Paul agreed, 'if you'll give up the princess at once.'

'Yes, indeed, only don't kill me, that's a good prisoner.' The giant tottered to a small door, flung it open and called: 'Come out, princess, you've been saved.'

Paul stood ready to make his best bow to the princess, but to his surprise a little girl of his own size stepped out.

'Jessie Randolph!' he gasped.

'Paul!' cried Jessie. 'Oh, did you come to save me? How brave you are!' She clasped her hands in admiration.

The little boy looked very proud. 'Yes, I saved you, Jessie,' he said. 'Take us home now, James.'

'Right!' he cried, and picking them up he rushed outside the castle. Paul and Jessie caught at the walls as they flew by and broke off large pieces. The castle swayed, tottered and fell with a crash, and the children, dropped from the giant's hands, fell through the tree tops down—down! Paul heard Jessie scream, but could not see her. And then—

'Why, Paul, if you haven't fallen out of the seat!' called a laughing voice. 'I do believe you've been asleep, you lazy bones, while I've been practicing. Didn't you hear me call you?'

Paul sat up and rubbed his bewildered eyes. Jessie, quite unhurt, was standing there laughing at him.

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

WHOM DO YOU CHOOSE?

When Jesus was before Pilate the Jews rejected Him, asking that a murderer might be released. All men in the world choose one of two beings, Christ or the devil. Most reject Christ for a murderer (Luke xxii., 18, 19; Acts iii., 14). The devil is a murderer, Christ is a life-giver (John viii., 44; vi., 51; x., 10). Christ is rejected and the soul-killer is chosen. The devil has been a murderer from the beginning. He has the power of death, Christ is the only deliverer from his power (Heb. ii., 14, 15). See also I. Cor. xv., 54-57. Satan is the tempter, Christ is the strengthener. The One who prays that our strength should not fail. He overcame for us, and is able to deliver from Satan's wiles. Jesus came to set the captives free (Luke xiii., 11-16; Acts xxvi., 18). The devil is an adversary (I. Pet. v., 8). Christ a friend, who speaks the words which believed, will save. The devil takes the words from the mind, that men may not be saved (Luke vii., 11, 12). God the Father would have all saved (I. Tim. ii., 4-6). Christ, His beloved Son, came to the world that men might have life in all its fulness, and be saved. How many choose death rather than life, and the bondage of Satan to the glorious freedom of the children of God. Reader, to whom have you yielded? To Christ or to Satan? He that believeth on the Son hath life. He that believeth not shall not see life.

Pale? Thin? How is it with the children these days? Have they plenty of grit, courage, strength? Or are they thin, pale, delicate? This reminds you of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It does great things for children. It gives them a good appetite, improves their digestion, builds up their general health. Ask your doctor if he endorses this. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

COAL

American and Welsh anthracite.
George's Creek Cumberland smith.
Foundry and Furnace Coke.

APPLY **F. ROBERTSON,**

Bell Tel. Main 4611. Merchants 206. **206 St. James St., Montreal.**

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO'Y.,

LUMBER

Planed and Rough.

HARDWOODFLOORING, SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS.
BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ATWATER AVENUE, Near Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL KINDS OF PRINTING — PRICES RIGHT — PROMPT DELIVERY

The Imprint of

The Witness Press

is the Hall-mark of Printing Excellence

CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER — TELEPHONE MAIN 4090

The Art Wall Paper Store

582 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST.

Large stock and great variety of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AMERICAN and JAPANESE goods.

Painting & Decorating

MURPHY & SON.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

JUST THE MAN WANTED.

'There is never any certainty about the verdict of a jury,' remarked a member of the legal profession to a 'Star' reporter one day last week. 'And how can there be?' he asked.

He then told of having been in court when one of the justices was trying to get men enough to fill the two panels for the month.

'Almost every business man who was called,' said the lawyer, 'had some excuse to offer. Most of them cited business reasons, but some of them tried to beg off because of sickness. It seemed that there was scarcely a business man called who did not have some excuse to make why he could not serve. Strong, able-bodied men presented physicians' certificates; those who were not sick wished they were, and some who would probably have complained of dull times under ordinary circumstances told of the prosperous condition of business.

'Some had been excused and others had been accepted before a dealer in the Centre Market was called. Being the picture of health, there was no chance for him to tell of slight ailments which might disqualify him for jury service, but he was fortified with a letter, and was prompt to tell of the prosperous condition of his wholesale and retail trade.

'"Did I understand you to say that this is your busy season?" the court inquired.

'"I am very busy just now," was his prompt response.

'"When is your dull season?"

'"I have no particularly dull season," the dealer admitted.

'"Then," said the court, "at what season would it suit you best to serve?"

'"To be frank about it," said the merchant, "I can best serve when your honor is on your vacation."

'"You are just the kind of a man who is calculated to make a good juror," said the court.—Washington 'Star.'

Clocks of all descriptions carefully repaired. Clocks called for and taken home by experienced men. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James street.

OVER THE 'PHONE.

'Hello—hello! This you, Psmith? Why, there's a report around town that you're dead!'

'Is that so? Well, call me up again if it's confirmed, will you?'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

SENSIBLE

'Wouldn't you like to see yourself as others see you?'

'No, indeed, I'm nervous. I had a nightmare once and it nearly gave me nervous prostration.'—Houston 'Post.'

'Let me see. What are Senator Smugg's initials?' 'I have forgotten what they are but I know that one of them is very likely to be "Ex" in the near future.'—'Puck.'

STEAM USERS

Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.

Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.
Engines Indicated.
No charges made for services to insurers.
30 Years Experience.

OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.

N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents, 227 Board of Trade Building.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS
Ash's Forest Friend,
Price 25c & 50c.
BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is
HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.
J. A. HARTE,
1778 Notre Dame Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

The Preserving Season!

Now is the best time to make the balance of your Preserves.

WALTER PAUL, the Grocer, is receiving daily large supplies of the very finest
CRAWFORD PEACHES,
PLUMS of all kinds,
PEARS of all kinds,
GRAPES of all kinds.

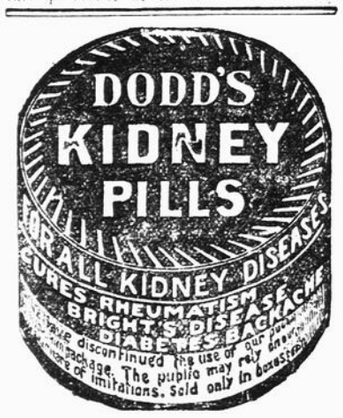
Fruit for the table is all specially selected, and prices are low at present.

Cor. Metcalf and St. Catherine Sts.
Phones—Up 1237, 1238, " 1239.

DAILY TEXT.

September 15.

Touching the Almighty, we cannot find him out.—Job xxxvii., 23.



Home Department.

A Friend Loveth at all Times.

(Christina Rossetti.)

True friends help each other—
Gladly give and take,
Bear with one another
For sweet friendship's sake.

E'en when parted, always
Love each other still,
Both in joy and sorrow
Sharing good and ill.

Onward in life's journey,
Clasping hand in hand,
Thus they seek together
Friendship's native land.

Happy home where Jesus,
Best and truest Friend,
Waits for Christian pilgrims
At their journey's end.

Grandmother's Party.

(Willamette Preston, in 'North-Western Christian Advocate.')

'Grandmother's birthday party Helen? I am afraid we shall have to give it up this year. We are so far away from all her old friends that we could not expect them to come, and she doesn't seem to have found any new ones. I am sorry; it is hard transplanting old people, dear.'

'That is just why I want it,' said Helen, her eyes filling with tears. 'Grandmother was not the only one who longed for the old home, the old friends. But she would be brave, for papa was getting stronger every day. There must be friends waiting for them here, too, if they only knew how to find them.'

'Why, wouldn't this be a nice time to find some friends for her?' asked Helen, after a little. 'There must be some old ladies somewhere.'

'I have asked all who have called, and they said there were none in their families,' said her mother, wearily. She, too, missed the cordiality of old friends and neighbors.

'May I find some if I can? I don't want grandmother to miss her party, and it would be such a nice time for her to make new friends.'

'Why, yes; I don't see why you may not,' said her mother, doubtfully. 'Who ever thought of going hunting for friends? If you do not find any we can celebrate by ourselves, I suppose.'

Delighted with her mother's permission, Helen started out that very afternoon to hunt for old ladies. She went first to the village and found her way to the parsonage.

Mrs. Everett, aren't there any old ladies, any grandmothers in town?' she began, looking up into the pleasant face of the pastor's wife. 'Grandmother's birthday is coming next week, and we always have a party for her, just a few old ladies, but out here we can't find any.'

'Old ladies? And you have a grandmother? I think you must be the new family who bought the Keyes place? I have been meaning to call, but there has been so much sickness in town.'

'Yes, I know,' said Helen. 'Mr. Everett came out once. Grandmother misses her old friends so much. I thought if she could have a party she might find some new ones.'

'Yes, there are plenty,' said Mrs. Everett. Will you trust me to do the inviting for you? They all live on farms, some in one direction, some in another—all too far for you to walk.'

'Certainly,' replied Helen, delighted beyond words. Then came a long, happy talk with Mrs. Everett, and Helen did not feel lonely any more.

'Mamma, Mrs. Everett says there will be eight here for grandmother's party,' exclaimed Helen, rushing into the house an hour later. 'Just think, seven dear old ladies, all grandmothers, and she is coming herself. Let's not say a word, but let it be a surprise for her, can't we, mamma?'

Mrs. Allen assented smilingly. Helen had taken the right away, after all, and the ice would be broken, and grandmother would have friends again.

It was a lovely day, that birthday which grandmother had dreaded in spite of herself. At the breakfast table she found more than the usual number of gifts, and when the postman came he brought a long 'round robin' letter from all the old friends who used to come to her parties.

She had hardly finished reading this when a carriage drove up and the driver helped out three old ladies, each with her cap and bag.

'We are your neighbors,' said the tallest one, a dear old lady in black silk, with violet ribbons in her cap. 'I am Grandmother Harris. This is Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Hill.'

Grandmother took them to her room to lay aside their bonnets. Then they decided to sit on the porch; it was so bright and sunny. Grandmother could hardly get over her surprise.

Just as they were getting well acquainted, and chatting like old friends, up came the carriage again, this time bringing Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Eaton. They were hardly seated before Mrs. Everett came bringing the dearest little lady of all, Grandma Springer.

Mrs. Everett introduced her friends, then went into the house to find Mrs. Allen, leaving the old ladies for their visit with each other.

'I did not know that mother would find any friends here,' said Mrs. Allen, tears in her eyes. 'It will mean so much to her. She has missed her old friends sorely.'

'Yes, I know,' replied Mrs. Everett, quietly. 'It was a happy thought of Helen's to try and find some for her. I did not realize that you had actually come, the new family, I mean, else I should not have been so slow in finding you. But sickness in the parish has kept me busy these last weeks.'

How quickly the morning passed? Before one of the old ladies realized it, came the call to dinner. The table was beautiful with snowy linen and gold-band china, the dinner was a birthday feast. Helen thought she had never been so happy as she waited upon them.

During the long, lovely afternoon the acquaintance of the morning became cemented into friendship none the less true because newly formed. How strange that Mrs. Dean should be a cousin of one of her old friends, and that Mrs. Eaton should once have lived in the dear old home town.

'It has been the pleasantest day I have known since we came,' grandmother said, after her guests had gone. 'I begin to think I may feel at home here, after all. Did you know Mrs. Barnes's birthday comes next week, and Mrs. Everett says she will take us all there? We are going the rounds as the birthdays come.'—The Advance.

Home Thoughts.

HINTS TO FELLOW-WORKERS.

(By a Business Woman, in the 'Outlook,' New York.)

'There is no cause without its effect.
There is no effect without its cause.
Cause and effect are equal.'

'Axioms!' Certainly. Commonplaces, truisms, platitudes, what you will. Yet it is by her acceptance and handling of the commonplace that the average business woman finds her opportunity in the business world. And ninety-nine percent of us will never be more than average. The mercy is that at least ninety-eight percent of us know it. For the beginners among the ninety-eight percent this paper is written. The hundredth percent, the genius, needs no enlightenment, and the ninety-ninth will not have the dark spots in her complacency illumined.

I will speak first of the effect, for through it alone I have a right to speak. Sixteen years of business life have placed me in a position where I hold, I trust, the confidence of those above me, and the respect of those beneath me, and where by hard work I earn a comfortable living and can assure myself the possibility of a restful old age. These things—aside from the joy of the working—are, I take it, the end and aim of a business woman's career. Now for the cause.

Such success as I have had and hope to achieve—such achievement being within the grasp of all—I trace back to four causes:

1. A father who would never answer a question at random, but invariably gave me the clue by which I could find for myself the information sought. There is nothing like standing on your own feet, mentally and physically.

2. An early training in accuracy at an old-fashioned English school, where a slip in a date meant staying after hours to write out a list of the kings of England, with their dates of accession and the names of their wives.

3. A bit of advice George W. Cable put into one of his Southern stories to this effect: 'Be always worth to your employer a little more than he pays you.'

4. A phrase I came upon one day by chance: 'Find out what your employer least likes to do, and do it for him.'

After all, we are women. The business world has not yet asked us or given us collectively a chance to lead its great enterprises. We fill in the niches. We are the links in the chain. To our credit be it if the vast machinery moves more smoothly, more unswervingly, because we are part of it.

A story appeared in the press after the death of a great British nobleman that when he was asked what positions of trust and honor England had bestowed upon him, what, in short, he had been, he made answer: 'Maid-of-all-work to the British Government, sir; maid-of-all-work to the British Government.' The offices of which he might have spoken would, if enumerated fill several lines of this paper. He was great enough to claim the power to serve.

It takes education, experience, and character to gain that power. The fact that my position has been, in part, that of interviewing applicants for work in a large publishing house has brought me in contact with many aspirants to a literary career. I am familiar both with that type of Southern girl who 'reckons she would have to typewrite pretty well to be taken on the force,' and with her pushing Northern sister who 'knows she can do anything any one else can do.' Both go away from our doors sorrowful. In the first place, young women must do what they attempt to do thoroughly before they can gain a foothold with a desirable established firm; in the second, a woman must know her limitations before she can be of service. The instructions I have received from my editorial chief with regard to his employees are briefly these: 'Engage persons who don't ask unnecessary questions, and who know that they don't know everything.'

Some amusing interviews have come my way. It is not an uncommon thing for women who have lost their property, but kept their love for children, to calmly demand the assistant editorship of a children's department, with a very comfortable income attached, their claims being based solely upon the above qualifications. There was an actress, with a voice like the music of running water, who wished to work on statistics, as being the work furthest removed from that of the stage, about which she knew. There was a second actress, looking like a melodramatic tragedy queen, who was also tired of the stage, and wished to enter her name as a proof-reader, unaware that the vocation calls for a long period of tireless effort and training. There is also the pathos of the hundred misfits—the Russian Jew who speaks fourteen languages and can find a market for none of them; the woman who has sold her patrimony in the study of Hebrew and Greek and cannot understand that unless she finds her special place her acquirements are of less value financially than those of a trained typewriter, typesetter, or proof-reader. I have watched the work of gradates of colleges from Canada to the Gulf, from New York to the Golden Gate, and the failing nearly all had to combat was a lack of accuracy. That weakness once mastered, I stand for the college-trained woman. I have learned from experience always to give the preference to a gentlewoman. This for purely business reasons. Her social position is founded on a rock. She is absolutely unafraid of its downfall, and in times of stress will 'dust' as cheerfully as she edited the day before, and will edit the day after.

One thing, I have found the beginners among my fellow-workers rarely do, and that is to study their positions from the point of view of their employer. A young woman usually looks at her work from a personal standpoint. It sometimes takes months to persuade an otherwise intelligent woman that it is worth her while to equip herself with all the tools of her trade; that it is bad economy to save in the lines which diminish her vitality, and consequently her power to go ahead. Poor luncheons, and hours given to the elaborate trimming of clothing which should be given to exercise and wholesome fun, do not pay. The worker, no less than the player, must observe the rules of the game. Put the question to yourself thus: If I were managing a business office in which emergencies might arise, should I engage a woman of my education and ability who also understood bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting, or should I select myself who can do none of these things? If you do, I believe your common sense will lead you to master the side-lines leading to success.

Success with us—to go back to the beginning — is the mastery of the commonplace, the doing of our daily task so well that the mere performance ceases thereby to be commonplace, and becomes unusual. The 'Disagreeable Man' in Miss Harraden's story spoke truly when he said that too many people write books, and too few people dust them, and the woman in 'The Divine Fire' spoke with equal truth when she remarked that no one had a right to dust books unless she knew that it should be done from the back towards the edges. The wise old Preacher summed it up for us long ago when he said: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'

INQUEST.

Not labor kills us; no, nor joy:
The incredulity and frown,
The interference and annoy,
The small attritions wear us down.

The little gnat-like buzzings shrill,
The hurdy-gurdies of the street,
The common curses of the will—
These wrap the cerements round our feet.

And more than all, the look askance
Of loving souls that cannot gauge
The numbering touch of circumstance,
The heavy toll of heritage.

It is not Death, but Life, that slays:
The night less mountainously lies
Upon our lids, than foolish day's
Importunate futilities!
—Francis Coutts.

A GENEROUS GIVER.

(By Harriett Palmer Crabbe.)

Give, give, give, and your own supply will never fail you. The more you give the more you will have. Of all the beautiful truths which the Bible teaches none are more easily understood than this, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' It is not enough to give money, though that is certainly good, but the giver to feel the blessedness of giving must give something of himself. What can you give? You can give courage, sunshine, peace, smiles friendship, sympathy, pleasure, these are all yours to give. There is no one so poor they have nothing to give. All the kind words you have ever heard are yours to give, all the smiles, tears and tender thoughts of which your heart is capable are yours to give. A smile is sometimes the most generous of gifts. A flower, a book, a clipping from some paper, a letter to some lonely one. You have so much to give and there are so many in need of just what you have to give. When you rise from your bed in the morning clothe yourself in smiles, give a smile and a kind word to the first person you meet, they may be in need of just that smile and kind word to help them through the day. Carry your rich gifts with you, give a smile here and a kind word there, a clasp of the hand, a few moments of your precious time to untangle a knot or to raise a window. Every moment of your time is a precious jewel to be used either for your own or some one else's benefit. You have just so many moments to live so if you give a moment of your time you are giving of yourself the most gracious and generous of gifts. If you become possessed of a good book or an inspiring picture pass them on, lend them to your friends. But it is neither money, books, pictures, food, clothes, or any material thing that constitutes true giving. If the givers give money that they do not want, or clothes which they no longer need, without a thought of the needs or personality of the person to whom it is given, that is not true giving, the gift must have in it something of ourselves. 'Though you give silver and gold and give not love you have not given.' For love and sympathy and the true spirit of human kinship and comradeship is the giving which blesses the giver and receiver alike. Your heart is a fountain, a well-spring of good and generous words and deeds, the deeper you dig the greater the flow, the more you give the more you have, and that fountain is a musical fountain, too. As it wells up and overflows with loving words and deeds the music of its flowing will fill your life with joy.—'Foral World.'

OPPORTUNITIES.

All life is full of opportunities of choice, and as we choose in them, and abide by our choice, such are we. It is by the often-repeated choice in little things that our characters are fixed. The great man is he who is acting truly for some great object. Though his sphere of action be narrow, and its separate acts small, yet are they all hereby ennobled. There is a true dignity in manual service, in daily labor, in the commonest employments, if they are prompted and directed by high motives, and this sets the seal of greatness on the life. The sense of God's presence of living under His eye, the habit of converse with Him, these will strengthen our will within us, and repress all the rebellious strivings of our disorderly affections. But then once more, and as that without which all else will be in vain, we must seek earnestly from God the strengthening and purifying of our will, by the renewing of His Holy Spirit.—Bishop Wilberforce.

A NECKLACE OF LOVE.

No rubies of red for my lady—
No jewel that glitters and charms,
But the light of the skies in a little one's eyes
And a necklace of two little arms.

Of two little arms that are clinging
(Oh, ne'er was a necklace like this!
And the wealth o' the world and Love's sweetness impearled
In the joy of a little one's kiss.

A necklace of love for my lady
That was linked by the angels above.
No other but this—and the tender sweet kiss
That sealeth a little one's love,
—Frank L. Stanton in 'W. C. Advocate.'

With the Children.

THE 'LETS' OF LIFE.

There were two little sisters at the house whom nobody could see without loving, for they were always so happy. They had the same books and the same playthings, but never a quarrel sprang up between them—no cross words, no pouts, no slaps, no running away in a pet. On the green before the door, trundling hoop, playing with Rover, helping mother, they were always the same sweet-tempered little girls.

'You never seem to quarrel,' said I to them one day. 'How is it that you are always happy together?'

They looked up, and the older answered, 'Oh, you know, Ethel always lets me, and I let Ethel.'—'Presbyterian.'

FIRST UNDERSTAND HIM.

The best way to reform a boy waywardly disposed is first to understand him. You have got to get inside of him, and see things through his eyes; understand his motives, have sympathy and patience with his fault, just as far as you can, remembering that more can be accomplished through love than by any other method. But I would not have you misunderstand me. It has been well said that 'love without justice is, sentiment and weakness.' We must be just. There is no justice without love, and yet we can judge in the light of both forgetting not firmness and the rights of others. We cannot be just without the exercise of patience and a plentiful supply of those higher qualities of the soul which must be brought to bear if we are to call out the noblest impulses and the highest and most energetic forces of a child.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

IT MUST BE DONE.

But how can we parents carry out the plain duty of an honest account for our children of the mystery of birth and parenthood? Somehow, somewhen, it is our duty to forestall the lying or the prurient accounts which shape the thoughts and often vitiate the lives of a majority, we fear, of our American children. The duty cannot be delegated. The facts cannot be taught, except in the most distant and general way in the school. It is the father with his boy, the mother with her daughter, or there is a clear field left for the first comer with distorted and probably poisonous stories. We agree fully with the opinion which lies on the surface both of the tale and the introduction, that the sooner this information is given the easier it is for the parent and the safer for the child. Few of us realize how soon the evil lays hold of a child's life or from what childish lips the mystery is desecrated by a fascinating impurity. To forestall the first draught at these poisonous fountains is one of the greatest and most effective helps which a parent can offer to the child whom he has brought into the world. For the mystery of birth and life, rightly regarded, as a subject for reverence and wonder, and the deepening of the love to his mother, added to the thought of responsibility for passing on the life of men, will go far toward insuring the boy's life against the most perilous of the moral diseases of mankind.—'Congregational Christian World.'

Health Hints.

IMAGINARY WAKEFULNESS.

In 'The Physical Culture Life,' H. Irving Hancock has something to say about fancied insomnia. Says he:—

'The writer is amused over the experience of a friend who left Jersey City for Washington on the midnight train. The nervous traveller had a day of hard work ahead of him at the national capital. He could not sleep, and tossed about in his Pullman berth, groaning over the fate that condemned him to pass a wakeful night, to be followed by a day of such hard work. While grumbling at this untoward state of things, the nervous traveller suddenly noted that, whereas he had left Jersey City riding feet foremost, his head was now nearer the engine. While he lay wide awake, as he thought, the train had gone into Broad street station at Philadelphia, had walked there several minutes, and then had started again with the other end foremost! The man who thought he had not been sleeping, and who couldn't sleep, then turned over and slumbered until the porter aroused him in the morning.

'On another occasion, the same traveller crawled out of his berth in the morning near Chicago. He remarked to a fellow-passenger that he had passed a wretched night, minus a wink of sleep.

'"It must have been that very long stop in the night that upset your rest," remarked the sympathetic companion.

'"What stop!"

'"Why, we were delayed for an hour and three-quarters, on account of a journal getting afire on the car ahead. The trainmen made a fearful din with their hammers on the wheel."

'And the man who thought he hadn't slept a wink had been so sound asleep that not a single blow had jarred a conscious ear.

'It fell within the writer's experience, a good many years ago, to lie awake in bed and wonder when the first stretch of sleep would come—only to discover of a sudden that he had been sleeping so soundly as not to hear the alarm clock. He missed an appointment in consequence.'

For the Housekeeper.

PRESERVED TOMATOES.

The flavor of the small yellow strawberry tomato, which is sold in the markets in the fall for pickles and preserves is identical with that of the tomato, but this fruit is much better for preserves, being a firmer, more plumlike fruit, with few seeds.

To make these preserves drop the tomatoes into boiling water. Take them out as quickly as possible and rub off the skins. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of tomatoes, and a cup of water to every pound of sugar used. Allow the juice of one lemon to every two pounds of sugar used for syrup, with its yellow peel cut in thin strips. Allow also a quarter of a pound of ginger root, scraped and cut in thin slices, to every six pounds of sugar. Boil the ginger first in clear water and drain it. Weigh the tomatoes. Allow the amount of sugar necessary, and make a syrup of it, adding the cooked slices of ginger and lemon in the proportions given. Cook the peeled tomatoes in this syrup for about half an hour, and then skim them out and lay them on platters in the hot sun to harden. This last process is not strictly necessary. A very good preserve may be made if the tomatoes are transferred at once to the jars without standing in the sun. Let the syrup boil down after the tomatoes are taken out. Take out the candied lemon peel and ginger root which float on top, and clarify the syrup. To do this beat the whites of two eggs with the shell a little, and stir them into every three quarts of syrup; set at the back of the stove. If the syrup is boiling hot, it will cook the eggs and will not be clarified. Beat the eggs through the syrup often with a large egg whip or fork. Bring it forward a little and let the eggs gradually come to the boiling point, then simmer slowly for about half an hour. At the end of this time a white scum will cover it, into which all the impurities in the syrup will have gathered. Put the tomatoes into the jars if this has not already been done. Pour the clarified syrup over them, dividing the candied lemon peel and ginger root between the bottles. Seal them up, being careful that each jar is filled with boiling syrup to the brim.

Golden pippin apples and firm pears like Flemish Beauties, are nice preserved in this way: Pare the fruit, allow the amount of water necessary to make the syrup and cook the parings in this water before syrup is made. Skim out the parings and the ginger root cooked tender, the lemon peel chips, the lemon juice and sugar. When the syrup is ready, drop the fruit into it from the cold acidulated water in which it has stood, to prevent its becoming discolored, and let it cook in the syrup until it is tender enough for a straw to pierce it, but not until it breaks. Seal up the fruit, like the preserved tomatoes.

Selected Recipes.

For sweet pickled peaches try the following:—Dip half a peck of peaches separately and quickly in hot water, then rub off the fur with a towel. Stick each peach with four whole cloves. Mix two cupfuls of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, and one ounce of stick cinnamon broken in pieces. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and let boil for twenty minutes. Cook the peaches in the syrup until soft, using half of the peaches at a time. Store in a stone jar or crock, and pour the remaining syrup over the fruit.

A good recipe for chow-chow is the following:—Chop fine half a peck of green tomatoes, half a peck of small onions, a peck of very small cucumbers and half a dozen green peppers. To these add three small heads of cauliflower, broken into small pieces; sprinkle salt over all and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Then drain well, pressing out all the moisture, and cover with vinegar. Cut three heads of white celery in small pieces, add a cupful of grated horseradish, half a pound of ground mustard, half a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of light brown sugar, half an ounce of ground cloves, and half an ounce of tumeric. Add enough vinegar to cover them, and let boil for fifteen minutes, then pour over the pickles. Put into glass jars and seal and let stand a month or longer before using. They improve with age.

To make crisp cucumber pickles: Select small, long cucumbers of uniform size. Wash them in water with a cloth to remove the small spines. Pour over them a strong brine, boiling hot; cover closely and let stand all night. Drain in a colander and let dry on a cloth. Make a pickle with the best cider vinegar, a very little ginger root, a few small peppers and a little horseradish root. When the pickle is hot throw in the cucumbers, cover and let it as quickly as possible for three minutes. Seal up hot in cans.

FINE MUSTARD PICKLES.

The proportion given will fill a two-gallon crock. One-half peck small cucumbers, two quarts small silver-skin onions, two heads of cauliflower (picked apart) soaked over-night in salt water. In the morning mix one dessertspoonful of tumeric powder and three-fourths of a pound of best mustard, with sufficient vinegar (about from three quarts) to make a smooth paste. To the balance of the vinegar, heated, add one pound of brown sugar, one-half ounce each celery seed and white mustard seed, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, and five cents worth of mixed spices for pickling. Carefully add the mustard paste, and let boil well. Then add the mixed vegetables with two red peppers, finely chopped, and after it begins to bubble allow it to boil well for five minutes. Do not be persuaded to put tomatoes, green or ripe, to mustard pickles.

(This is reprinted by the request of a reader from the 'Witness' of [illegible].)

Advertisements.

TEETHING TIME.

Every mother dreads that period in her baby's life known as teething time. The little gums are swollen, inflamed and tender; the child suffers greatly, and is so cross and irritable that the whole household is on edge. All this is changed in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. This medicine allays the inflammation, softens the swollen, tender gums, brings the teeth through painlessly. In proof Mrs. W. C. McCay, Denbigh, Ont., says: 'I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine at teething time. My baby was very sick at that time, was cross, restless and had no appetite. After giving her the Tablets there was a marked improvement, and in the course of a few days she was not like the same child. The Tablets are just the medicine to help little ones over the hard teething time.' You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

FROM THE ANCIENT WRITERS.

(Stobaeus.)

...one told Diogenes that he had ... 'I have sense,' he replied, ...ings my sense is different from ...

...on being sold as a slave at ... was asked by the auctioneer ...could do. 'Rule men,' he re... 'Do you suppose,' asked the oth... people want to buy masters?' ...master was reading badly, ...ocritus asked him why he did ...geometry. 'Because,' he re... don't understand it.' 'Then ...you teach reading?' was the re...

...seeing a wealthy but ill... man, exclaimed: 'Look at ...slave!'

...was asked: 'What is colder than ...' 'A man of no feeling,' said ...

...used to say, that as it is the ...of God to want nothing, so to ...little as possible comes the near...

...ndas, knowing that some am... had come to bribe him, gave ...very bad breakfast, and said on ...'Go and tell your master the ...breakfast that satisfies me, and ...understand that I am not the ...become a traitor.'

...used to say that many per... boasts of themselves in order ...their lives, and yet desire to ...ined in order to preserve their ...

...tor threatened to hang Anaxar... philosopher. 'I care not,' said ...'for I rot above the earth or ...

...the cynic, observing a per... fancying to be in love with a rich ...said: 'He has not got his eye ...at his tooth.'

...nus was sent to the stone ...by Dionysius for contempt of ...Being recalled, he was in... to hear them. After listen... quietly for a time, he got up to ...Whither now?' asked Dionysius. ...quarries,' says he.

...rius, seeing officers taking a ...person, cried out to him: 'My ...why did you not steal much ...or only a little? Then it would ...been for you to take others to ...'

...exposed himself to Demosthenes ...saying: 'I did not know it was yours.' ...you did know,' said the other, 'that ...was not yours.'

...ysius the tyrant, to put a slight ...on Plato, gave him the lowest seat at ...table. 'I dare say,' he observed, ...when Plato goes back to Athens he will ...have plenty to say against us.' 'Sir,' ...Plato, 'I hope I may never be so at a ...loss for subjects of conversation, as to ...have to talk about you.'

...Crates, seeing a wealthy young man ...attended by a crowd of flatterers, ex...claimed: 'Poor youth, I pity your want ...of friends!'

...Diogenes asked a spendthrift to give ...him five pounds. 'Why so much,' he ...inquired, 'when you ask others for six...pence only?' 'Because,' was the reply, ...'I hope to get something out of them ...which is more than I can hope ...from you.'

...Socrates used to say that if any crier ...made proclamation in the theatre, 'Stand ...up cobblers!' 'Stand up, weavers!' etc., ...only those named would do so; but if ...'Stand up, men of sense!' were the or... not one would remain sitting. The ...most damaging mistake in life, he add...ed is this, that the majority are fools, ...and yet believe themselves to be wise.

...Lampis the shipowner was asked how ...he acquired his great fortune. 'My ...great fortune, easily,' he replied; 'my ...small one, by dint of exertion.'

...Diphilus once remarked that no ...person ever squandered a fortune made by ...himself; it was that inherited from an...cestors that was wasted.

...Simonides used to say: 'He never once ...repented having held his tongue, but ...often he had felt sorry for having ...spoken.'

...Zeno said to a youth who was more ...disposed to talk than to listen: 'Young ...man, nature gave us one tongue but two ...ears, that we may hear just twice as ...much as we speak.'

...Ion the sophist, seeing an envious ...man looking very downcast, remarked: ...'Either some great harm has happened ...to him, or some great luck to his neigh...bor.'

...A man of Seriphus, being taunted by ...an Athenian with the obscurity of his ...birthplace, retorted: 'If my country is ...a discredit to me, you are a discredit to ...your country.'

...Solon, on being asked how wrong...doing can be avoided in a state, replied: ...'If those who are not wronged feel the ...same indignation at it as those who ...are.'

...Socrates used to say the best form of ...government was that in which the peo...ple obey the rulers, and the rulers obey ...the laws.

...Xanthippus the philosopher declared ...that a common hangman was more god...fearing than a tyrant, for if the one ...puts to death malefactors, the other kills ...the innocent.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie

Will resume Classes MONDAY, September 17th,

in Elocution, Voice and Physical Culture, Public and Platform Oratory and Dramatic Art. For terms, private and class lessons apply, Studio, 372 St. Catherine St. W.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,

74 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,

will re-open their Classes for Young Ladies and Children on

THURSDAY, September 13th.

Pupils are prepared for the University School Examinations if desired. Boys under eight are admitted to the Preparatory Class. After September 1st the Misses GAIRDNER will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont

343 students enrolled during college year, 1905-'06; 168 young ladies and 175 young men; attendance increased two and one-half times in 15 years.

Conservatory and University examinations in full departments of Music; graduating courses under full staff of specialists, in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Elocution, Physical Culture, Fine Arts and Domestic Science.

Special attention given to Matriculation and Teachers' Courses; New Pipe Organ and Art Gallery recently added; Gymnasium and large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1906.

For calendar or room, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.

President—HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP POND, LL.D., Metropolitan of Canada.

Chairman of Ex. Com.—ENOCH BUZZELL, ESQ.

The Course of Study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction of the province. French, German and Music are special features of the curriculum. Students are prepared for A.A. Examination, University Matriculation, or for McGill Normal School, also for McGill Conservatory of Music.

Fees, per annum, exclusive of Music and Art, $185.

Re-opens Wednesday Sept. 12th.

Calendars, and further information on application to

THE LADY PRINCIPALS,
Dunham, Missisquoi Co., P. Que.

HAVE YOU DECIDED

To spend some time this fall and winter in study or self-improvement?

Do you wish to promote yourself in a business way?

Are you looking ahead and preparing for a good opportunity in the future?

If so, the Educational Department of the Young Men's Christian Association offers you a practical plan.

17 SUBJECTS
31 CLASSES WEEKLY.
EXPERT INSTRUCTION.
MODERATE FEES.
WIDE ADAPTATION.

FALL TERM OPENS September 24th.

Write or telephone for prospectus.

Young Men's Christian Association.
Dominion Square.

THE PRIVATE CLASSES

FOR YOUNG LADIES

and children, conducted by the MISSES BARTLEY, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, September 5. Pupils who desire it will be prepared for the University Examinations. Special Class for Junior Boys. Prospectus on application.

220 Sherbrooke street, West.

MISS CAMPION'S ACADEMY,

622 CADIEUX STREET.

A progressive school for the thorough education of Young Ladies and Small Boys. Methods Modern and approved.

For further information, call at 622 Cadieux street.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 4th. Terms moderate, and strictly in advance.

Music and Art.

THE MONTREAL

CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC

624 Dorchester Street, West.

MONTREAL'S OLDEST INSTITUTE (founded 1892 by C. E. Seifert)

Special branches: Voice, Piano, Organ, Violin, Violincello, Theory of Music, Harmony, &c.

Consultation Hour, 5 to 6 daily. For prospectus apply to Herr C. E. SEIFERT, Musical Director.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES

FOR DRAWING & PAINTING

will open on the 3rd October. For particulars apply at Studio, 2204 St. Catherine St.

ARTHUR H. HOWELL

Canadian Secretary, London College of Music

Teacher of Singing and Piano.

Pupils prepared for examination if desired. Last year's successes include 2 diplomas, 1 prize, 6 honors and 5 first-class certificates.

4165 Western Avenue, Westmount.

J. ANGUS WINTER

Organist and Director St. James Methodist Church.

PIANO. COACHING. VOICE.

Studio: 611 Lindsay Building.

ART CLASSES.

The Classes of the ART ASSOCIATION, 23 Phillips Square, for 1906-07, will open as follows:

LIFE, ANTIQUE and COMPOSITION, 15th October.

PAINTING, from Draped Model, 2nd November.

MODELLING, in Clay, 2nd November.

SKETCHING, Outdoor, 14th September.

ELEMENTARY Classes, 2nd October.

For particulars apply to the Secretary.

CALLERIES OPEN DAILY,

Except Sunday.

MISS HELEN COLLARD

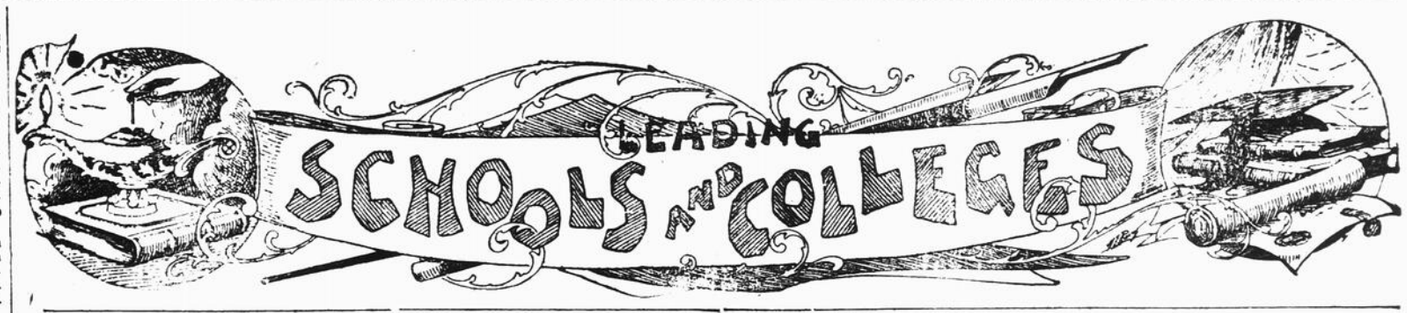
will resume her teaching in

MUSIC

Theory, Singing, Piano-forte, and Organ Playing.

Studio, 850 St. Catherine St. West.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.





OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Re-opens Sept. 11th.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR

Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

922 St. Catherine Street West,

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON

MONDAY, 10th September.

Pupils admitted from age of seven and upwards. Preparation for McGill, R.M.C., Kingston, and for business. Special opportunity for matriculation. Superior accommodation for a limited number of boarders.

Enrolments, prospectuses and interviews by letter or telephone, Uptown 4257.

W. W. MOWAT, C.M.

"THE SWITZERLAND OF CANADA"

Displays the Greatest Charm of Its Picturesque Beauty in the environment of

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

All young people looking for a GOOD RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL for the ensuing year will do well to communicate with the Principal without delay. Applications for admission dealt with in the order in which they are received until all space is utilized.

For new Calendar and further information apply to

Rev. C. R. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D.,
Stanstead, Que.

ASHBURY COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Special preparations for R.M.C.

School Reopens Sept. 17th

REV. GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, M.A.
Oxford,
Headmaster.

THE McGILL UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

Director: - - DR. CHAS. A. E. HARRISS

Vice-Director: MISS CLARA LICHTENSTEIN.

The Session 1906-1907 opens Sept. 17th

EXHIBITIONS—The Competition for the four exhibitions of $50.00 each will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at 9.30 a.m. These exhibitions are offered in any branch of music. Entrance forms, which must be filled not later than Sept. 21st, may be obtained on application.

INSTRUCTION in Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ, and all Orchestral instruments.

SYLLABUS—For Syllabus and particulars as to admission, exhibitions, courses, fees, etc., apply to

THE SECRETARY,
323 Sherbrooke street West, Montreal.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

One Reason Is Advertisement writers earn big salaries—there's a constant demand. Learn this profitable business easily, quickly,

THOROUGHLY BY MAIL



Page-Davis has set every standard and created every precedent in advertising instruction. "Be a Page-Davis man" and you will then be sure that you are taking no chances.

Send for Prospectus, Mailed Free.

PAGE-DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
Toronto, Dept. D.

WESTMOUNT

Private Commercial Classes.

MISS IRWIN, Principal.

will be at home, at 370 Wood avenue, after August 24, from 9-10 a.m. and 6-8 p.m. to receive applicants and enroll names for the classes, which will be resumed Sept. 5th, 1906. A complete course in Shorthand and Typewriting may be had in three months. Pupils may commence at any time.

International Business College

198 St. Catherine West, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL COURSE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY. Individual instruction. Open all the year. Twelve years splendid success. Prospectus mailed free.

CAZA & LORD, Proprietors.

SETTLE,

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND,

Overdale School for Girls

Highly Recommended for Health, Scholarship and Athletics.

Principals { Miss E. M. Pickard, M.A. and Fraulein Auerbach.

Reference kindly permitted to Miss L Dougall, at 294 Drummond St., Montreal, until Sept. 15th.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

91 W. Ontario Street

MONTREAL.

Headmaster—

C.S. FOSBERY, M.A.

Term commences September 12th, at 9 a.m.

Interviews after August 24th.

THE CRICHTON SCHOOL

510 SHERBROOKE ST. W.

Rector: J. WILLIAMSON, M.A., (Oxon.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

J. N. WOODCOCK, M.A. (Classical Honors), (Oxon.)

F. BROWN, M.A. (Mathematical Honors), (Oxon.)

G. MACKAY, M.A. (Mathematical Honors), (Aberdeen.)

E. T. LAMBERT, B.A., (London), Lecturer in Modern Languages, McGill College.

PREPARATORY CLASSES, for boys of 8—11
JUNIOR SCHOOL, " " " 11—13
SENIOR SCHOOL, " " " 13—18
Special Matriculation Class.

Thorough preparation for all the faculties of the Universities, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and for business.

Re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MR. WILLIAMSON may be seen daily at the school from 9 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

Trafalgar Castle

And ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART,

Whitby, Ont., Can.

Palatial Buildings, beautiful grounds, helpful social and religious influences, and the best facilities for the study of Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Domestic Science.

Large Pipe Organ, Concert Grand Pianos, and the most complete modern equipment in every department.

'Undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada.'—Lord Aberdeen. Will reopen Sept. 10. Send for Calendar to Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

The School for Young Ladies,

512 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will reopen on THURSDAY, 13th September.

Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations and for Matriculation.

After TUESDAY, 5th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

Prospectus on application.

McGILL MODEL SCHOOLS

The Model Schools in connection with the McGill Normal School will open for the Session 1906-1907 on TUESDAY, September 4th, at 9 a.m.

By arrangement with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, no fees will be exacted from Protestant or Jewish children resident within the district paying school taxes to that Board.

Instruction in all subjects of a public school course from Kindergarten to Grade II. Academy.

The Principals will be at the schools to enrol new pupils and give all necessary information on MONDAY, September 3rd.

S. P. ROBINS,
Principal.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

GYMNASIUM CLASSES

FOR

Men and Boys, open Monday, Sept. 17th.
Business and Professional Men, Tuesday, October 2nd.
Graded instruction for ages, ranging from 12 years upward.
Finely equipped Gymnasium.
Marble tub, shower and swimming baths, steel lockers.
Physical Examinations.
Expert Instruction.
Membership $5.00 per year.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
DOMINION SQUARE.

Call or write for prospectus giving full particulars.

TIME and MONEY SAVED at

Moon's Business College

in the following courses:

BOYD'S SHORTHAND—in 30 days.
TYPEWRITING—Touch or Sight System.
BOOKKEEPING—Goodwin's Improved System
TELEGRAPHY—By a teacher with 12 years' experience in the C. P. R.

Call, Write or Phone for circulars and Rates.

MOON'S SYLLABIC SHORTHAND & BUSINESS COLLEGE

KARN HALL, 468 ST. CATHERINE STREET, West.
W. T. MOON, Principal. Phone, Up 3005.

Miss GRAHAM'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

109 METCALFE STREET,
(a few doors above St. Catherine)
Pupils may enter at any time.

NOW OPEN.

Courses—Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping Penmanship, English, French. Evening Classes.

For further information write or Phone Main 1714.

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

KINGSTON, ONT.

Affiliated to Queen's University.

The following courses are offered:

I. Four Years' Course for Degree of B.Sc.
II. Three Years' Course for Diploma.
a. Mining Engineering.
b. Chemistry and Mineralogy.
c. Mineralogy and Geology.
d. Chemical Engineering.
e. Civil Engineering.
f. Mechanical Engineering.
g. Electrical Engineering.
h. Biology and Public Health.

For Calendar of the School and further information apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

Montreal Business College

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Our METHOD OF TEACHING gives our graduates a positive advantage.

The SUPERIOR QUALIFICATION of our pupils who are now holding positions with reliable business firms in Montreal gives our Institution the confidence of the public.

BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP, and all Commercial Branches are taught. Individual Instruction by Specialists. Students may enter at any time. For prospectus giving full information write, call or telephone.

Phone Up. 4297. A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Pine Avenue, MONTREAL.

J. J. CONOLLY, Principal.

DAY AND EVENING.

Shorthand, both languages. Typewriting, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French, easy method, German, Latin.

Intermediate Classes for Boys and Girls, Booklet of information on demand. Phone East 2740.



ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE
TORONTO

A Collegiate Residential and Day School for Girls

14 Teachers in the Academic Department. Of those 4 are European Trained Teachers of Modern Languages. Class-rooms specially built. 18 sound-proof music rooms and a large Assembly Hall. Large lawns for recreation.

RECORD—1905-6-14 at University; 20 passed the examinations in Music, Toronto University, winning 11 1st class and 5 2nd class Honors; 10 Toronto Conservatory, winning 3 first places.

Write for Illustrated Booklet.

Autumn term commences Sept. 12.

G. DICKSON, M.A., Director. (3)
(Late Principal Upper Canada College)

MRS. GEO. DICKSON, Lady Principal.

Woodside Seminary,

(The Misses Shanks' School for Girls.)

471 Argyle Ave., Westmount,

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Pupils prepared for the University School Examinations, if desired.

Boys, under nine, received in the Preparatory Class.

The MISSES SHANKS will be at home after Monday, September 3rd.

Prospectus on application.

ROSLYN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

425 Mount Pleasant Avenue, WESTMOUNT.

will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Prospectus on application.

J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S.,
Principal.

"PROFITABLE AND DELIGHTFUL,"

is what students say of the Courses at the Montreal School of Elocution, Ont

J. P. STEPHEN, Principal
9 University St (Cor. Dorchester)

For PUBLIC or PRIVATE Life

OFFICE NOW OPEN Call, Write or 'Phone (Up 2474)

MISS BARKER

Will re-open her classes for Young Ladies and Children on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. Preparatory Class for Boys.

MISS BARKER will resume her music lessons on the same date.

4138 Dorchester street.

The Boys' Page.

Philip Sheridan's Day of Independence.*

(By Belle V. Chisholm, in 'The Christian Intelligencer.')

Philip Henry Sheridan, the hero of many a battlefield, was no exception to the rule of struggling to win, and some of his greatest victories were won in his boyhood, while laying the foundation of his future greatness.

A poor boy, born of Irish parents, he was reared in the little town of Somerset, Ohio, where his old neighbors still delight to mingle the stories of the boy they loved, with those of the great soldier they admired—who always remained 'Little Phil' to them.

As a boy Little Phil was fond of books, especially of military history, and the biographies of the great warriors of ancient and modern times, and when he read of battles, he dreamed of one day being a great soldier himself. When only a little toddler, he exhibited a taste for soldiering by playing 'March, March, March,' day after day, and as soon as he was large enough to attend an old-time 'muster,' with his father, he carried out his baby fancy by gathering the little tots near his own size into a company and drilling them like they did at 'muster.'

The captain of the militia, pleased with the child's military spirit, gave him a little toy drum, and after that, 'Captain Phil' was a drummer as well as a captain. When he was twelve years old he was chosen drummer-boy by the members of the brass band organization, an honor he prized more highly than any subsequent promotion—on his way to the Lieutenant-Generalship of the United States. Philip was a great mother's boy, and the tender regard he always paid to her wishes caused many a taunt of 'baby' and 'tied to your-mother's-apron-strings' to be flung at him.

In those days, the 'Fourth of July' was celebrated in a very primitive style, hence, when the band was invited to play for the big militia parade at Uniontown, that day, with good pay for the work into the bargain, the offer was eagerly accepted, and much extra practicing was done for the occasion.

On the eventful morning the boys were off at daydawn, with colors flying and drums beating—expecting to be back soon after dark that evening.

They carried off the laurels of the day, however, and as a compliment for their fine work, received a flattering invitation to play for a big political demonstration at Zanesville on the following day, an invitation they were proud to accept.

Not thinking it worth while to consult the little drummerboy concerning their plans, he did not hear of the change until after supper, when he asked Captain Riley, the leader of the band, how soon they would start out for home. 'Not till to-morrow evening,' was the reply, and he went on to tell him of the golden opinions they had won, and of the good luck that had fallen to their lot.

'Then I'll have to get home the best way I can,' said Phil, looking the disappointment he felt.

'Get home!' echoed Riley. 'Why, you are going to Zanesville with the rest of us, of course.'

'I can't, unless I can get mother word,' insisted the boy. 'She will be expecting me, and I shall not disappoint her.'

'All our mothers will be expecting us, but they will not see us to-night, and as all the Somerset folks are gone, there will be no chance of sending a message either,' returned Riley.

'Then they'll be kept in suspense all night,' said Phil. 'I'll have to go back, or mother will be uneasy, and lose her night's sleep.'

'But you are not at liberty to go,' urged Riley. 'You are a member of the band, which has been employed to lead to-morrow's parade, and must do your part with the rest of us. Besides it was the way that you beat that little drum, more than anything else, that won the day for us. We are to leave at six o'clock in the morning, and you must be here to go along.'

'I'll be back in time,' said Phil, 'but I'll have to go home to-night to tell mother about it.'

'Nonsense!' returned the leader, sharply. 'You are a simpleton to think of walking sixteen miles merely to save your mother a night's anxiety. She will not lose sleep over your absence, and even if she does, it will do her no harm. You will have to break away from your mother's apron-strings some time; you can't be a baby always.'

'It will hurt me less to walk home and back than to keep her uneasy,' persisted Phil, 'and I am going to do it; but I'll be on hand when you want me in the morning.'

'A boy of thirteen ought to have more independence than to be led around by his mother—particularly on Independence Day,' sneered Tom Wolf, another member of the band, loud enough to be heard by the loungers around the hotel.

Phil's face flushed, but he made no reply, and, a moment later, he picked up his cap and walked boldly out of the door, leaving Wolf to get what fun he could out of his rough joke.

It was about nine o'clock when Phil, footsore and weary, reached home. 'I was beginning to feel a bit anxious about you,' said his mother, and when she heard how he had been detained, a very tender look came into her eyes, and she said, gently, 'You are a good boy, Phil. Not many boys would have walked eight miles to save their mother a night's uneasiness.'

'Not many boys have a mother like mine,' returned Phil, proudly. 'I only wish I could do more to prove my love for you, dearest.'

'If all boys were as thoughtful about their mothers' comfort as you are what a lot of happy mothers there would be,' his mother replied. 'You look tired and sleepy,' she ended, softly.

'I'll be all right after a night's rest,' said Phil, 'and I guess I'll go to bed at once, as I promised to be back at Uniontown by six in the morning.'

'Mike can take you part of the way,' remarked his father. 'Go to bed and sleep as soundly as you choose. I'll call you in time to be off at four o'clock in the morning.'

'It's just as I expected,' grumbled Wolf, the next morning, when the boys were getting ready to start. That little drummer, Phil, would go home to see his mammy last night, and now we've got to waste ever so much time waiting for the young rascal.'

'He'll be here on time,' said Captain Riley. 'I told him we'd start at six, sharp, and it still lacks ten minutes of that time: he'll make it all right. I never knew Phil Sheridan to break his promise, and he'll not do it now. He went on a fool's errand, to be sure, but he will not fool us, I'm sure. That's the little chap who walked all the way back to Somerset last night for fear his mother would be uneasy about him,' he remarked, addressing Colonel Fry, who was standing by his side.

'And you call his regard for his mother a "fool's errand,"' returned the Colonel, bluntly. 'I only wish we had more boys in this country like him. Let me tell you, my friend, a boy who will take all that trouble to save his mother from a few anxious hours, will never go wrong. I admire a lad who has the gut to stand up for his mother in the face of ridicule, and when I meet such a loyal son, I always feel like throwing up my cap and giving him three rousing cheers.'

'Then you're just in time for this hero,' said Riley, 'for here comes the mother-boy, punctual to the minute, as I knew he would be.'

'I am very glad to see you, my boy,' said the Colonel, taking Phil's hand. 'They tell me that you walked all the way home last night rather than break faith with your mother, and I honor you for it. That's the right kind of a spirit of independence to show on Independence Day. There's the right kind of stuff in you, my boy, and some day your country will have need of you, the boy who delights to honor his mother.'

That this prediction was verified every one who has heard of the valor of General Sheridan well knows, and the love for the dear mother that was the ruling element in the boy's life continued unabated in the bosom of the great General, until the hour of his death, mother and son passing away so near the same time that neither of them knew of the other's going until they met on the other side.

*The writer, having lived for years in Somerset, O., the old home of General Sheridan, vouches for the truth of this sketch.

INVENTIONS DUE TO BOYS.

Captain Cody, the inventor of the aeroplane kite, who recently gave an exhibition at the Crystal Palace of his new man-lifting air machines, was considerably astonished when, on the morning of the trial, a couple of models of his invention came fluttering gayly over the grounds from outside.

Subsequent investigation, says 'Pearson's Weekly,' proved that the tiny duplicates had been built to scale by a couple of precocious Penge youths, who had made mental notes of the principles upon which Mr. Cody's originals were constructed while on a visit to the Palace some days previously.

The boys had spent the whole of their pocket money in materials, had occupied their spare time in putting the kites together, and had utilized the spacious coal yard attached to the Penge Railway station for the conduct of their preliminary experiment.

Sir John Brown, who made the first rolled armor plates for modern battleships, was but a lad of sixteen when the sight of a carriage worked by a spiral spring at a village fair suggested to him the conical spring buffer for railway trucks, out of which, after a long struggle, he ultimately made a fortune.

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, got the germ of his great idea from seeing, through the interstices of a hut, an old negro work a handsaw among the freshly picked cotton stored within.

The teeth of the saw tore the lint from the seed easily and quickly, and young Whitney (he was barely thirteen at the time) realized at once that a machine working a number of similar saws simultaneously would revolutionize the cotton growing industry.

He said nothing to anybody, but set to work building models and experimenting. His difficulties were enormous, for he not only had to make his own wheels, cogs, etc., but he had also first to forge his own tools, and even to manufacture the paint wherewith to color his many plans and drawings.

But he succeeded in the end, and though the outbreak of war and other hindrances prevented the invention from being actually placed upon the market until many years afterward, the first complete cotton gin ever constructed was built from those very models and plans, and with scarcely a single alteration.

Samuel Crompton, a boy of 16, copied the best features of the spinning machine invented by Hargreaves and Arkwright, added to them some of his own and, after thirty months of anxious and secret experimenting, produced the first spinning mule—so-called because it was a kind of hybrid between Hargreaves's jenny and Arkwright's waterframe.

The raw apprentice lad was, however, no match in cunning for the cotton lords, who soon found out the secret of his new machine and shamelessly robbed him of the fruits of his ingenuity.

Many years afterward, it is true, they used their influence to secure for him a parliament grant of £5,000, but he was then a broken hearted and disappointed man, to whom the money came too late to be of any real service.

The late Sir Isaac Holden's inventions in connection with the wool combing industry have almost obscured from the public's remembrance the fact that he was also the originator of the lucifer match.

This happened while filling the position of lecturer on chemistry at the Castle Street Academy, Reading. He used to rise at 4 in the morning in order to pursue his studies, and found the old-fashioned flint and steel extremely inconvenient. So, one day, he made a paste of phosphorus and other substances, stuck it on the end of a sliver of wood and found it would ignite on being rubbed against any rough substance.

Holden himself did not realize the importance of his discovery. Not so, however, a pupil of his to whom he showed it. This youngster, who chanced to be the son of a London manufacturing chemist, at once wrote to his father about it; and shortly after lucifer matches were issued to the world.

Lord Armstrong as a boy was intended for the law, but as it happened there was a water wheel of curious construction near the office where he worked, and the man who owned it explained its mechanism to the inquisitive lad. He also explained to him an idea he had for utilizing the power of falling water in order to lift great weights.

A few brief words set young Armstrong thinking. A little later he started experimenting. And the result of it all was that there was perfected, in due course of time, the enormously powerful hydraulic crane, which has rendered possible the ambitious enterprises of the modern builder.

Last, and most wonderful of all, comes the case of the little Italian lad Guglielmo Marconi who, through seeing a conjurer perform certain tricks by means of electrical agency, was enabled not so very long afterward to astonish the world with wireless telegraphy.

His first experiments were carried on in a field on his father's farm, and his apparatus consisted merely of tin biscuit boxes set up on poles of varying heights, one of which was connected with a crude transmitter and the other with an equally crude receiver, both of his own manufacture.

This was in 1886, when he was in his fourteenth year; and he was barely 21, a shy, modest, beardless stripling when he was in London explaining to the greatest scientists of the age the greatest discovery of the century.—'Sun,' New York.

ISLANDS OF NOTHING TO DO.

('Pleasant Hours.')

Barren and rocky out there in the sea,
Bold and as cold as an island may be,
Loneliest islands and sorriest, too,—
Poor little Islands of Nothing to Do.

Nobody wants them, for every one knows
Nothing takes root there, and not a tree grows.
Nobody lives there. To tell the truth, who
Wishes to stay where there's nothing to do?

TWO KINDS OF READING.

A young boy found that he could read with interest nothing but sensational stories. The best books were placed in his hands, but they were not interesting. One afternoon as he was reading a foolish story, he heard some one say, 'That boy is a great reader; does he read anything that is worth reading?'

'No,' was the reply; 'his mind will run out if he keeps on reading after his present fashion. He used to be a sensible boy until he took to reading nonsense and nothing else.'

The boy sat still for a time, then arose, threw the book into the ditch, went up to the man who said his mind would run out, and asked him whether he would let him have a good book to read.

'Will you read a good book if I will let you have one?'

'Yes, sir.'

'It will be hard work for you.'

'I will do it.'

'Well, come home with me, and I will lend you a good book.'

He went with him, and received the volume the man selected.

'There,' said the man, 'read that, and come and tell me what you have read.'

The lad kept his promise. He found it hard work to read simple and wise sentences, but he persevered. The more he read, the more he talked with his friend about what he read, the more interested he became. Ere long, he felt no desire to read the feeble and foolish books. Besides, his mind began to grow. He came to be spoken of as an intelligent, promising young man, and his prospects are bright for a successful career. He owes everything to the reading of good books, and to the gentleman who influenced him to read them.—'Christian Guardian.'

'SHOW YOUR TICKETS' IN JAPAN.

Upon starting from the outer station to the train, the traveller in Japan shows his ticket at a little gate. A boy, not a man, punches it. It is remarkable how many things of a responsible character are done by boys in the empire. The person in the 'booking office' is also a boy, as is the guard on the train. Conductors, as we understand them, are dispensed with on most of the Japanese trains. I was informed that the employment of boys was necessary because train and station hands must speak some English; and, aside from statesmen, it is only the younger generation in Japan that can speak our language.

The traveller finds no porters or other train employees standing at car steps to examine tickets and give directions. Every necessary bit of information is supplied by signs in both English and Japanese. All cars are clearly labelled; and while nobody watches the traveller, it is a serious offence to get into a first-class coach, with a second-class ticket.

While there is usually no particular inducement to attempt such a violation of the regulations of the country, save perhaps to minister to the pride while saving the pocket of the traveller, it is a marvel that the law is not frequently broken, for on most of the trains no employees appear to examine the tickets. The boy that accompanies the train seldom comes into contact with foreigners. His business is to herd the natives on and off, and to signal the engineer.

At the end of the journey the passenger must surrender his ticket as he passes through another gate. Unfamiliar with this custom, I managed, somehow, upon my first arrival at a Japanese railway terminal, to get past the boy collector. I had walked through the station, and was about to get into a jinrikisha, when an excited lad in uniform rushed toward me and demanded, in passable English, to know why I had not surrendered my ticket.

I found the slip of cardboard and handed it to him. He spoke, with evident passion, to the Japanese coolie who was about to serve me in the capacity of a horse, and rushed back to the office. I learned afterward that I had committed a serious breach of the law, and that I should have followed that excited boy in uniform and secured formal remission of my offence.—'Booklover's Magazine.'

No one who does not enjoy work can truly enjoy anything else.—President Raymond.

CONUNDRUMS.

What three letters turn a girl into a woman?—Age.

Why is a defeated army like wool?—Because it's worsted.

When is a soldier not half a soldier?—When he is in quarters.

Why is life like this riddle?—Because you must give it up.

What do we often catch but never see?—A passing remark.

Where can happiness always be found?—In the dictionary.

What is the largest room in the world?—The room for improvement.

Why is a kiss like rumor?—Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

Which is the way to make a coat last?—Make the best and trousers first.

When is money damp?—When it is due in the morning and missed at night.

Why did Adam bite the apple Eve gave him?—Because he had no knife.

When is a lawyer like a beast of burden?—When drawing a conveyance.

Who may marry many a wife, and yet live single all his life?—A clergyman.

What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world?—The multiplication table.

Why is sympathy like blind man's buff?—Because it's a fellow feeling for a fellow mortal.

Why is a kiss like a properly-divided sermon?—It requires introduction, two heads, and an application.

What is the difference between forms and ceremonies?—You sit upon one and stand on the other.—Selected.

MAKING A LIFE.

The late Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, was one day addressing a body of young men. In the midst of his speech he turned to them very pointedly as he said: 'Gentlemen, remember that there is one thing more important than making a living, and that is making a life.'

The faculty of concentrating the mind on the matter in hand, to the exclusion of all other things, is one of the rarest and most valuable gifts with which a man can be endowed. To commence with a theory, to think it out to its legitimate results, to reduce those results to a concrete form, and, if it be in material science, to proceed to experiment and practice, without diverging in any direction from the purpose, is possible to very few men.—'Christian Globe.'

PUZZLES.

DIAMONDS.

1. A third of tar; a faithful friend; a citadel; a small barrel; a third of tar.

2. A fourth of deal; the terminus; a corner; a country; a blaze; alone; a fourth of deal.

ENIGMA.

Though you set me on foot, I shall be on my head.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

Make the following changes by prefixing and suffixing the same letter: Example—Change a feminine name to a title. Answer—M-Ada-m.

1. Change a verb meaning to perceive by the ear into instruments to cut with.

2. Change a verb meaning to take food into a place overgrown with shrubs.

3. Change the present tense, plural number, of a common verb into comparitive degree of rare.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Double Acrostic—

SINAI
PAINT
ALPHA
IDEAL
NEWLY

Word Squares—

1.

RACE	IRIS
ADAM	ROSE
CALM	ISLE
EMMA	SEER

2.

Charades—

1. Irritability. 2. Lullaby.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Do Crows Reason?

(New York 'Times.')

There are some crow stories which have a strong bearing on the question whether or not the birds and beasts of the field and forest have reasoning powers. Crow stories are selected for the purpose of this article simply because crows are better known than most birds, and any one who lives in the country or on the outskirts of a city can make observations for himself as to whether these birds are as bright and intelligent as they are said to be. The crows, and their near relatives, the rooks, magpies, jays, etc., are the wittiest of the birds.

It is a matter of record that on the outbreak of an epidemic, like cholera, birds leave the fated town. This has been observed in St. Petersburg, Riga, Hanover, Galicia, the cities of Prussia, and in Southern Germany. Students are in doubt as to why the birds flee, but it is believed that poison in the air alarms them. Some say this is caused by 'instinctive fright,' and others by 'intelligent fear.'

For time out of mind farmers have tried to devise a scarecrow that will effectually serve its purpose of keeping the birds out of the newly planted cornfield. At times a pair of trousers and a coat flapping on a cross stick are sufficient to protect a small field, but where crows are numerous leaders always appear among the birds who brave the very ends of the waving garments. To save the hill seeds where brave crows raid, cunning schemes must be resorted to. A 'cobweb' of white string over a field, pieces of looking-glass whirling on sticks, and strips of paper hanging on fences will generally frighten them, and a dead crow hung by the heels is a warning that is usually heeded. Yet a man walking across a field is allowed to approach very close to a feeding flock, unless the sentinel in the treetop or on a fencepost catches sight of a gun. Curiously enough, a mere cane does not alarm the crows. It is claimed by farmers that 'crows smell gunpowder.' However that may be, they do detect a gun in a man's hands, and know very well the range of rifles in communities where rifles are the common weapons. In places where shotguns are used exclusively in shooting them, the crow will permit one to approach much nearer.

In Germany, where crows are exceedingly destructive to pheasant eggs, the expedient of sending men to guard the birds' nests was tried. The crows refused to come near the guard's hiding place, no matter how long he remained. Then 'it was found that the keepers must go to cover in parties of six or more and then depart one by one,' leaving a man behind to take vengeance. If a less number than six went to the cover, and one was left behind, the crows kept their distance, evidently having counted the party going and coming. A farmer in Maine tried a similar stratagem, and found that Maine crows could count to three but four or more confused them. Curiously enough, Mr. M. A. Walton, the naturalist ('Hermit,') arrived at the conclusion that crows under his observation could count three. Three appears to be the limit of crow counting in America.

Crows are omnivorous, but at times stress of weather drives them to feats unusual even for them. When snow or sleet covers the ground unexpectedly in the South flocks of the birds attack rabbits and other small game and kill them. They even assail chickens. They appear to know that a blinded rabbit is much easier to kill, so they attack the eyes first. They also attack the eyes of lambs. The crows mob their victims, unlike hawks and owls, which hunt alone.

Most birds cannot carry anything which their mouths are too small to contain. The crow is an exception at times. In Vermont, near Manchester, five crows were seen to come down into an apple orchard. They came daily, and after a time the owner discovered that they were taking apples from a tree bearing the mellowest fruit. Each crow jammed its closed bill into an apple, raised its head, and flew to a tall pine tree, where the fruit was eaten. More remarkable still is the fact that crows will sometimes carry turkey and hen eggs from a nest in the same manner.

Tame crows occasionally show remarkable intelligence, as any farmer who has ever reared one knows. A crow taken from its nest is readily trained to do ordinary tricks, but to show a great diversity in these a few learn to say several words. Occasionally one is seen to [illegible] crusts of bread or dry cake to soften it for eating. No [illegible] in character, but display great chievousness, temper, and [illegible]

Once a young crow was [illegible] Jersey marsh. It was taken cared for. The owner was [illegible] tic small boatman and [illegible] through a narrow and [illegible] channel in a long sand [illegible] enjoyed sailing, and enjoyed channel navigation more than but if the sailor happened tom the bird would yell [illegible] risively, and fly away [illegible] would never allow me to shake along the luff for an out making a fuss over it stood when it was time to always let me know it,' the

Every fall the crows gather flocks for migration. The [illegible] hold together all winter, [illegible] them throughout the south lands on the Mississippi River roosts where countless thousands night. I saw a flock come to roost. The birds did not [illegible] and in small groups, but all birds came together in a [illegible] ing cloud. They flew around and over the island for several minutes then from the under side the [illegible] ed down to the trees. The last down seemed to shoot in a straight along down the island like the [illegible] a printed note in music.

Hundreds of observers have noted the movements of crows when [illegible] leadership, and one cannot admire crowds have leaders without also noting some kind of discipline.

That crows maintain family discipline is a matter of every farmer's knowledge. They see the young crows driven to danger by their parents so often that most of them observe and note the fact sooner or later. The great congregations of crows when they come down to roost in large flocks—not in small ones—is also a matter of observation, not only along the Mississippi, but on the Potomac River between Washington and Harper's Ferry. There is another indication of crow discipline which is called the 'recurts' by the observers. Time and again men have seen a prisoner crow which tried to escape from two others only to be buffeted, abused, and subdued by force of wings and beaks.

'One night on Goat Island' (Niagara River), a typical account says, 'I noticed three crows in a row on a limb, two looking terribly noisy, the other quite quiet but looking sick. His feathers seemed to all grow the wrong way, and a more miserable looking crow I never saw. I thought the crow had been wounded or was sick and the other two were looking after him. After a while the two made a start to fly, like starting a race, but as the sickly one did not start at once they immediately returned to his side. They did this several times, the centre crow paying no attention to them. Suddenly the two commenced to belabor the sick one with beaks and wings till it screamed piteously. The next time the crows started all went together in a line as they had sat on the tree limb.'

This 'arrest' is not a lone incident in bird annals. Similar scenes have been reported time and again by competent and trustworthy observers, who gave details and places. The prisoner crow, after an uproarious 'trial,' is sometimes killed. A remarkable case which might be labeled 'crow conscience,' came from Coralville, Penn. A German woman owned a pet crow which she one day caught spiking young chickens on its head with its beak. The crow had just killed a chick when the woman screamed at the bird. The crow jumped and tumbled over on its side with a faint. It was dead when the woman picked it up. The bird was simply scared to death at the yell of discovery. Pet birds discovered stealing shiny articles like tumblers and shears, show most easy manners, and will fly from their friend, which they do not do in the ordinary occupation of pecking corn with the hens, or cawing on a tree limb. It is not to say that crows have moral perceptions; however, they do know things for which they are likely to be whipped, or otherwise punished.

CUTTLEFISH AS DIVERS.

Strangest of all methods for the recovery of treasures from the bottom of the sea is that adopted by certain Japanese treasure-seekers. Over a century ago a Japanese vessel, laden with a cargo of the most valuable products of Chinese and Corean pottery, went down in the Sea of Japan. Only of late years have the Japanese begun to realize the enormous value of the cargo, since duplicates of some of the pieces of pottery known to have been lost have fetched many thusands of pounds amongst European and American collectors. And so to day the Japanese are using captive cuttlefish to bring up the treasure. The cuttlefish (or octopus) is secured to a cord and dropped overboard from a boat. The creature instinctively clutches at any object with which it comes into contact on the sea-bottom, and now and again is dragged to the surface, with its tentacles twined round one of the lost pieces of pottery. In this way quite a number of valuable vases have been recovered.—Otago 'Witness.'

THE ANGELUS BIRD.

When travelling in the forests of Guiana and Paraguay, it is not uncommon to meet with a bird whose music greatly resembles that of an angelus bell when heard from a distance. The Spaniards call this singular bird a bell-ringer, though it may be still more appropriately designated as the angelus bird, for, like the angelus bell, it is heard three times a day, morning, noon and night. Its song, which defies all description, consists of sounds like the strokes of a bell, succeeding one another every two or three minutes, clearly and in such a resonant manner that the listener, if a stranger, imagines himself to be near a chapel or convent. But it turns out that the forest in the chapel, and the bell a bird.

The beauty of the angelus bird is equal to his talent; he is as large as a jay, and as white as snow, besides being graceful in form and swift of motion. But the most curious ornament of the angelus bird is the tuft of [illegible] arched feathers on its beautiful [illegible] it is of conical shape and about [illegible] inches in length.—'Guardian.'

CO-OPERATIVE CAT AND HEN.

A new form of co-operative [illegible] making was discovered the other day in a barn at Rogers Park. A black cat and a brown Leghorn hen entered partnership in a manger. Recently they have three white kittens and seven eggs. The hen was sitting on eight of the eggs and the cat was lying on the kittens and the cat was lying on three eggs and looking after the kittens when the new [illegible] covered. When the hen [illegible] the cat tries to keep all [illegible] When the cat goes for food [illegible] leaves her kittens in charge. Apparently the kittens are [illegible] days old, and the [illegible] have been in process of [illegible] time. Mr. Tooby was [illegible] cat or the chickens [illegible] prised when the little [illegible] the egg-shells.

The price of half a pound of Red Rose Tea is small—very small, but it will show you how much tea value, tea quality and flavor is contained in this "Good Tea"

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

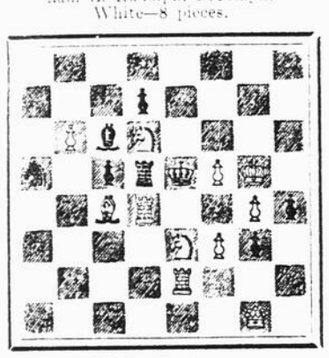
Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 3 WELLINGTON ST., E.

CHESS

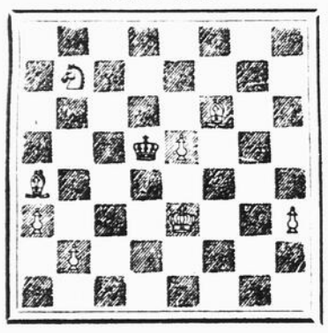
Saturday, September 15, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1086.
Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. William E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.
White—8 pieces.



Black—11 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1087.
Composed for the 'Witness' by 'Pawn.'
Black—1 piece.



White—8 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

'Pawn' demolishes two of our problems as follows:—No. 1082—author's key 1. Q—Kt 2, with 1. Q x Kt and 1. Q—B 5. A white pawn at Q—B 5 will stop all except an ugly dual, when the Kt goes to any square except Q 5.

No. 1083—key 1. B—R 6: there should be a black pawn at K—R 2 to prevent the white pawn going to queen, and besides 1. Kt—R 6 spoils this pretty position. Thanks for letter, and problem which appears this week.

A brilliant little game, played in the principal tourney at Shrewsbury.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. R. P. Mitchell.	Black. H. W. Shoosmith.
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 Q Kt Q 2
5 P K 3	5 B K 2
6 Kt B 3	6 Castles
7 B Q 3	7 P Q Kt 3
8 Castles (a)	8 B Kt 2 (b)
9 R B sq	9 P Q R 3
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 Kt K 5	11 P B 4
12 P B 4	12 Kt K sq (c)
13 B x B	13 Q x B
14 Q B 3	14 Kt x Kt
15 B P x Kt	15 R Q sq
16 Q R 3	16 P Kt 3
17 R B 4	17 K Kt 2
18 Q R B sq	18 Kt B 2
19 Kt K 2 (d)	19 Kt K 3
20 R B c	20 P B 5
21 B Kt sq	21 P Q Kt 4
22 Kt Kt 3	22 Q B 2
23 Kt B 5 ch (e)	23 K R sq
24 Q R 6	24 K Kt sq
25 R B 3	25 Resigns (f)

(a) First P x P, as invariably played by the late Mr. Pillsbury—who made the Queen's Gambit Declined, as it is known today—is preferable.

(b) Why not P x P first, opening the diagonal for the Bishop?

(c) Rather than do this, we should have preferred Kt x Kt; 13 B P x Kt, K—K 5. The idea that Black dare not change Knights in such position is a well worn fallacy among certain practitioners.

(d) Black's weak twelfth move has enabled the opponent to bring every one of his pieces to the attack of the King, in seven moves.

(e) Perfectly sound. Indeed it would be strange if something did not happen in such a situation when in the hands of so able a player as Mr. Mitchell.

(f) White threatens 26 R R 3, to which there is no defence. The game was played for all it was worth by the winner.

THE WESTERN CHESS TOURNEY.

The Western Chess tournament, played at Chicago, Aug. 20—Sept. 1, was won by G. Wolbrecht, of St. Louis, with a score of 8½. Magnus Smith, of Winnipeg, was second, with 7½ points. H. F. Lee, of Chicago, third, with 5 points, C. Blake winning fourth with 4 points, and L. Uedemann, Chicago, fifth with 3 points.

ONE OF THE GAMES FROM THE MANITOBA 'FREE PRESS.'

Eppens.	Smith.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 QKt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt— B3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—Kt 5	7 P—Q 4
8 P x Q P	8 Kt—Q 5
9 P—Q 6	9 Kt x B
10 P x B P	10 Q—Q 4
11 R P x Kt	11 Q x Kt P
12 Q— B3	12 Q x Q
13 Kt x Q	13 B—Kt 2
14 Q Kt—Q 2	14 B—Q 3
15 Castles	15 Castles
16 Kt—Kt 5	16 B x P
17 Q Kt—K 4	17 Kt—Q 2
18 Q Kt—Kt 3	18 P—R 3
19 K Kt—K 4	19 P—B 4
20 K Kt— B3	20 R— B3
21 P—B 3	21 Kt—B 1
22 K—B 2	22 Kt—K 3
23 K Kt—K 2	23 P—K 5
24 P—K B 4	24 P x P
25 P x P	25 Kt—B 4
26 P—Q 4	26 Kt x Kt P
27 R—R 3	27 B— Q4
28 K Kt— B3	28 B—B 5
29 Q Kt—K 2	29 B—Q 3
30 Kt x Kt P	30 B x R
31 Kt x B	31 B x Kt
32 K x B	32 Kt x P ch
33 K—B 2	33 R—Q B
34 B—Q 2	34 R—K 3
35 B—K 3	35 Kt— B7

Resigns.

The Tourney of next year will be held at Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

ETIQUETTE OF BANKS.

In the Lord Mayor's Court yesterday, Mr. F. S. Jackson, the assistant judge, commented severely on the indiscretion of a bank manager in disclosing a customer's account.

During the hearing of a judgment summons and plaintiff (a solicitor) said that the debtor was a bookmaker and had recently had a sum of £64 in a bank. He knew that information was true, because it was given by a friend who was the manager of the bank at which the account stood.

The assistant judge said that bankers were like solicitors and doctors—persons of trust—and the gentleman in question had no right to give such information. He (the judge) wondered what the directors of the bank would think of the conduct of their manager.

The plaintiff said that he had asked for the information.

The Assistant Judge: Then his reply should have been, 'You should not ask me such a question, and, of course, I shall decline to give the information.'

The plaintiff said that he should not have asked the question if he had an ordinary debtor to deal with, but in the present case he had a rogue to deal with.

Inquiries at some of the leading London banks by a 'Daily Mail' representative proved that the disclosure of a customer's account was an unheard-of-thing.

'I know very well,' said one bank manager, 'that if I should be guilty of such an action my services would be dispensed with within the hour. We do not show a customer's account to his wife even.'

'I have been a bank manager now for some fifteen years,' said another, 'and I have never come across a similar case personally. If we do not consider a customer respectable, we promptly ask him to close his account.

'No details or figures whatever showing a customer's accounts are ever given any one other than the customer himself, except on an order of the court—that is the sole exception.'—London 'Mail,' Aug. 14.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

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.'

'Whatever the weather may be,' says he,
'Whatever the weather may be,
Its the songs ye sing, and the smiles ye wear
That's a makin' the sunshinue every where.'

The September days flit by, and we can hardly realize their going, for summer has seemed to linger with us.

The grass is greener than in late June, a freshness has succeeded the parched appearance of tree and shrub, and though this second growth may be unhealthy, it brings with it a refreshment.

How we enjoy the autumn flowers, though with a touch of sadness. They are indeed gay children of the midsummer's growth, with the flashing color of the salvia and cannas, and the brilliant crimson of the geraniums.

Nasturtiums run riot, and the beautiful tea roses surprise us by clusters of belated fragrance. Such golden days are ours still, and we prize them all the more that soon they will be rare.

It was with the blue sky above, and all Nature in ürision that the Stranger was seen sitting on the low stone fence in a near-by field looking too dejected to be solaced by the smiles of even his best friend.

When a naturally optimistic person looks glum, it is often due to an east wind or a disordered liver. But the wind was in a gentle south-western mood, and the Stranger's eyes were clear, though unsmiling.

Now I have noticed that if you approach a person with the bald question: 'What's the matter?' when their mood renders them uncertain, they are very apt to retreat within themselves, and the answer, 'Nothing.'

So I temperized by the remark that it was a 'perfect day,' to which he answered in a dull monotone, 'My potatoes are blighted.'

I did not appear sympathetically impressed, I am afraid, but assured him that he would likely get enough to eat, and at any rate most of us, over-estimate the potato.

At this a little gleam came into his eyes as he said: 'You are trying to convince me that the grapes are sour, and not worth the regrets. Its a fine theory if one can carry it into practice, and see the good in what is left.'

'Yes,' I said; 'perhaps you know the poem which advises

"Take the good, when you lose the best
And school yourself till it seems—as well."

I once heard gardeners described as people of great expectations and small results, but butting up against a disappointment is often beneficial to a strong nature whether it be potatoes or principles. Like the sun through a cloud, the Stranger's smile returned, and hopes were once more renewed.

THE TUSSOCK MOTH.

Suburban.—When the leaves fall, it will be well to examine your tree for the eggs that are laid on the branches.

Do you know the caterpillar? It is about an inch long, with red head and yellow body; there are four white brush-like tufts, and a wide black band on the back, and one at the opposite end.

Interest the children in your vicinity to search for the egg clusters, giving them the name of the moth in full, telling them to remember it is Notolophus Leucostigma that they are catching, and they will enjoy the fun of destroying the enemy.

This method has been tried with the Clisiocampa that infests apple trees, and resulted in clearing the orchards of the pest. The father offered the children a cent a dozen for the rings, and it was amusing to see the eagerness with which they watched him, as he counted the dozens. An observing child would make quite a little pocket money in this way, and had a feeling of independence, for they have been heard to say when coveting some small article, 'Oh, well, I will go and get some caterpillar's eggs to buy it.'

A bandage of any particular sticky substance if placed around the tree will prevent the caterpillar from crawling up. The female is incapable of flight, and can in this way be trapped. But the destruction of the eggs is the surest remedy, for it is in that state the insect passes the winter. Let the children learn to fight the Tussock moth now; it will be too late to lament next summer if the trees are stripped of their leaves to feed the hungry caterpillars that can be vanquished during winter.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

A Constant Reader.—It is generally allowed that faulty seed is the cause of the condition you name. Certainly nothing can be done in this case, and the vegetable is practically worthless for the table. As regards the raspberries, you must have lifted male plants, as that is the way they disappoint the grower. Better root them out, and purchase a few reliable plants that will soon come into bearing.

The Earliana gives good satisfaction, but there must have been a lack of fertilization after the plants were set out, and until the second crop of flowers came on. It has been a cause of disappointment all through this trying season that what the rain did not wash off early in the season, the sun burned out later.

You are not alone in these failures to fruition, for it has been quite common in all departments of the plant world, caused in many instances by the unusual heat of early summer, before the blossoms were strong enough to resist it.

Th cactus is an uncertain plant, but the variety you name is a good bloomer, and must need stimulating. Try digging in some of the prepared plant foods, but do not give too much water during winter, which should be the period of rest after the cactus blooms.

The flower enclosed goes by the name of 'Queen of the Prairie,' and is second cousin to the Rose de Montana.

FAILURE WITH ASTERS.

Maud.—There is a blight that affects the asters under certain conditions. Planting in the same ground will often produce it—also heat after rain. When it comes it is too late to apply any remedy. In this section of country Asters are especially free from blight this year, owing, perhaps, to the dry weather, and lack of moisture in the air.

Thank you for appreciative words. Am sorry there is no remedy for your plant trouble.

'SMALL WHITE FLY.'

Mrs. M.L.R.—Kerosene emulsion is the best remedy for this trouble with your plants, it is effectual against all sucking insects. The best form is to dissolve a quart of soft soap in a gallon of water, and when heated through, take from the fire and pour into a vessel in which has been placed a gallon of coal oil. The mixture is then vigorously churned for five minutes, or till it is of the consistency of cream. Properly prepared, an emulsion will keep indefinitely, and diluted as needed for use, which can be applied according to judgment, always remembering that the plants must afterwards be rinsed in clean water. In many cases the injury caused by the 'small white fly' would be avoided if the plants were showered regularly every day. Fuchsias, in particular, are benefited by a daily application of water over the foliage.

FLOWERS FOR NAME.

S.P.A.—The leaves and stems were shrivelled when received, but this is as well as can be told. Nos. 1 and 3 are species of dwarf bindweed; No. 2 is Asperula, and No. 4 is Gilia Tricolor. The flowers in the West are indeed beautiful and varied, having a fascination of their own and differing from the flora of this Province in coloring and variety.

THE BEAN WEEVIL.

J.H.—No efficient means are known for the prevention of the attacks of the bean weevil, and the best remedy is in the dried seed, which should be placed in a tight box and disinfected with bisulphide of carbon at the rate of an ounce to 75 lbs. of seed. This will kill the weevils without destroying the germinative power of the seed, and its effectiveness is in proportion to the tightness of the receptacle. Care must be taken that no lighted match or lamp are near it; with proper precaution it is safe enough.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.

Miss M. G.—There is a difference in the required depth for planting bulbs, varying according to the size. Tulips, Narcissi and Hyacinths should be planted from four to six inches deep, measuring to the bottom of the bulb, and about the same distance apart. Snowballs, Crocuses, Squills or Scillas should be planted from two to three inches deep. All bulbs look best in masses instead of in rows, and tulips are very useful in the perennial border. Even though the bulbs are planted deep they are all the better for a mulch as a protection from the frost.

BLACKBERRY RUST.

Inquirer.—Blackberry rust is caused by a fungus that grows on the canes and leaves. It lives upon the sap of the bushes and often causes their destruction. The parasite growth that appears on the outside is of an orange color.

There is no remedy, the only method is to dig up and burn every branch that shows sign of disease. If delayed long it will spread and destroy the entire patch.

FALL WEB WORM.

'Observer' asks if the fall web worm does a great deal of harm to the trees, as it 'looks so untidy on the green branches.' In answer, it may be said that it is an insect very destructive as far as it goes, but it rarely becomes so abundant as to defoliate more than a part of a large tree. It is easy to kill the insects when they first begin their work of destruction by poisoning the foliage about where they are with any of the approved formulas.

As they get larger and spread over the branches they are more difficult to reach, but can be caught in the web in the early morning, taken down and cremated. If the trees are too high it is possible to reach them with a torch on the end of a pole. This is made by tying a cloth that has been soaked with kerosene on the end of a pole and then lighting it when ready to reach the pest. The sooner the web worms are destroyed the better, for delay means multiplication.

A GREAT DOCK.

Consul W. C. Hamm, of Hull, says that the new dock at Grimsby, which has just been begun, will be the finest on the east coast of England, equipped with all modern improvements and capable of accommodating the largest vessels now afloat.

The new dock, when finished about five year's hence, will be 1,100 feet square, with a bay or arm, 1,250 feet long by 375 feet wide, at the south-west corner. The main dock and arm will have an area of 38½ acres of water. Provision is made for future developments of three other bays, or arms, at the corners, bringing the total dock area to 71 acres of deep water. There will be 6,760 feet of quay space in the main dock, which will be brought up to 14,110 feet, when the four bays are completed. In all, 616 acres have been acquired for the dock, of which 79 acres will be water space, and the remaining 537 acres for land about the dock when completed. There will be a railway 4½ miles long, constructed from Immingham to the existing company's line at the Ulceby junction, and additional railway accommodation is to be provided by a light railway which will run from Grimsby to the dock site, which is already practically finished.

The depth of water in the dock will be 35½ feet below high water at spring tides and 32 feet below high water at ordinary neap tides. The entrance lock, which is to be funnel-shaped, will be 850 feet long and 90 feet wide, with 47½ feet of water at high tides, 44 feet of water on the sill at neap tides, and 28 feet at low tides. Vessels of deep draught will thus be able to enter or leave at any state of the tide, as the deep-water channel of the Humber passes close to the entrance, and it will only be necessary to dredge for about 300 yards across the foreshore to gain access to it. The entrance channel will be flanked by jetties, and here deep water will always be available, so that vessels may go alongside at any state of the tide, thus affording special facilities for passengers, and for bunkering coal. The site is an ideal one for a deep-water dock, as there are no expensive reclamation works to be undertaken and the deep-water channel runs close to the site. It is claimed that no other docks on the east coast will afford such facilities.

This new dock will be of special interest to Americans, because three centuries ago the Pilgrims gathered only a mile from this spot to await a Dutch vessel which would carry them to Holland.—(Consular Trade Report.)

A COCKNEY WILD BOAR.

Among the exhibits of the Zoological Society the other evening was the almost perfect skull of a wild boar which was recently dug up during building operations in James street, near Oxford, in London. Like the beaver, the wolf, the bear and the reindeer, the wild boar, though long extinct in this country, was formerly very abundant in the large forest lands which once surrounded the infrequently unearthed in and around the metropolis. It is not certain when the last wild boar was killed in England, but it was probably in the reign of Charles II., or soon afterward, for in a book of accounts kept on the Chartley estate is the following entry, dated 1683: 'Paid the cooper for a paile of ye wild swine, 2-0.' It is, of course, possible that the wild swine alluded to were merely individuals preserved in Chartley Park, and that the boar had been exterminated as a really wild animal long before, but whether the swine were preserved at Chartley or not, it is certain that another species of wild animal—the white cattle—found a sanctuary there, and it was not until quite recently that the herd that descended from the original stock preserved in the park was dispersed. Attempts have been made to reintroduce the wild boar into England, but they have had to be abandoned, partly because the havoc these huge and destructive beasts commit among growing crops is not to be tolerated by our already oppressed agriculturist.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

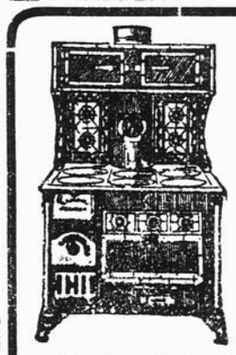
Why Defer! Try it To-day

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA is Delicious and Pure

Black, Mixed, or Uncolored Green } 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c Per Pound. Full Weight.

Annual Sale 15,000,000 packets.



HEADQUARTERS FOR
"Prowse" Steel Ranges,
Glass-Lined Refrigerators,
Water Filters,
"Ideal" Gas Stoves.
GEO. R. PROWSE, 208 McGill Street

USE EDDY MATCHES.

Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!



Ask your Grocer for a box of
Our "SILENT" Parlors.
PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

MAKING THIN CHILDREN FAT



A child may be getting plenty of food—and getting NOTHING OUT of the food.

It's what the system assimilates that builds up and strengthens. A pale, thin, listless child is starving for proper food.

Orange Meat

is the food that every system can assimilate. It contains MORE dextrin and maltose (wheat sugars) than any other cereal.

Practically every spoonful of ORANGE MEAT means that much good, red blood—sturdy strength—power and vigor. And children will be as fond of ORANGE MEAT NEXT YEAR as they will be when you have it to-morrow.

Sold by all grocers in 15c. and 25c. pkgs. Every 15c. package contains a coupon, good for valuable premiums. 25c. or "Jumbo" package contains 2½ times the quantity of 15c. size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston" for new premium catalogue.

"THE SAINT"!!

A stirring and moving Romance. A vivid story of Italian Life! The Storm Centre of the World's religious and literary debate!

By ANTONIO FOGAZZARO,
translated by M. Prichard-Agnetta.

CONDEMNED as HERETICAL in Rome it is being read by thousands! A REAL ADDITION to LITERATURE.

READ THIS BOOK.
Buy it at CHAPMANS' BOOKSTORE,
Price $1.25 and $1.35 by mail. 513 St. Catherine St., West, near Peel St. 879 St. Catherine St., West, near Matthew St

If you are in Doubt

as to who should do your Roofing, it is only a question of knowing the facts. The facts testified to by hundreds of well pleased customers, clinch the verdict in favor of

GEO. W. REED & CO., Montreal.

OLD FURS Remade to look like new ones.
CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

is a regular family doctor. When the stomach gets upset—bowels irregular—appetite fickle—sleep broken — headaches frequent—ABBEY'S SALT is the prescription that cures.

182

At Druggists. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

DOES IT PAY TO PUNCTUATE?

'O, I never punctuate my manuscripts. I always leave that to the editor. He knows more than I do about all such things as that; and, besides, punctuation is a horrid bother, anyway.'

So said a young writer in my hearing recently. She held in her hand a big brown envelope containing a rejected manuscript as she spoke. I remembered then having noticed that the postman brought her similar big brown envelopes very frequently. On the other hand, to my certain knowledge, very few of the manuscripts she had written ever appeared in print. She had told me herself, in fact, that she had seldom had a manuscript accepted, and that so many of her manuscripts that she felt sure were really good came back to her that she was beginning to think that editors cannot distinguish really good manuscripts from the other kind.

One day not long afterward I saw one of the 'really good manuscripts,' which had just come back to her in another big brown envelope that dull, gray November afternoon. She was feeling blue about it, and as usual she questioned the discrimination of the editor to whom she had submitted it.

'Just look at that your-self,' said she. 'I know the story is original and good. It was a wholly new idea when it occurred to me, and I was deeply interested in it myself all the time when I was writing it. And yet, in spite of that, seven editors have already sent it back to me. What is the matter with it now? Just take it and read it, that's a darling, and tell me if you can.'

I took the oft-rejected manuscript and looked it critically through. It was rather loosely written in a thin, light, feminine hand, not illegible if you looked closely at the pages, but still rather difficult to read. Of paragraphing there was none. From beginning to end, conversation and all, the story continued interruptedly, without a break. Quotation marks to indicate conversation were most irregularly used. Toward the beginning of the story they were generally put in place all right. Further on—evidently as the author got interested in her narrative—they began to be more and more irregular, and toward the end they disappeared entirely.

'O, what's the use of bothering about that?' she asked, when I mildly called her attention to what seemed to her an inconsiderable defect. 'Any editor with sense can see just who is talking if he stops to think a moment, and when the printer gets the manuscript he will put in all those quotation marks just where they belong.'

It did not seem to occur to her that editors do not usually feel inclined to waste their time 'stopping to think a moment' to find out what it is the writer wants to say. Neither did it occur to her that, with more manuscripts than he can use always on hand, an editor is likely not to waste much time trying to decipher manuscripts carelessly written and consequently hard to read. She surely could not have known that compositors are paid usually by the piece, and that the time spent in 'putting in the quotation marks just where they belong,' in case the editor should accept her manuscript, would mean so much actual money loss to the unfortunate printer who might have to put her article in type. All of these things when I mentioned them were evidently new to her.

Her story was good, however, and original, and at my suggestion she made a copy of it, taking pains to paragraph it and punctuate it as well as she could, especially paying attention to quotation marks and to making a new paragraph in conversation whenever there was a change of speakers. I went over it with her then, showed her some of the finer points of punctuation, and helped her make the manuscript 'perfect copy' for the printer. Following my advice she invested fifty cents in a copy of Bigelow's 'Handbook of Punctuation,' and began studying it as soon as she had sent the corrected manuscript away. Before she had Bigelow half digested—in just a week, in fact—she received a printed acceptance slip and a check for $40 for her 4,000-word story.

In spite of my opposition she insisted on spending $20 of her 'windfall,' as she called it, on a handsome gift for me.

'It's half yours,' said she. 'I never should have got it, goodness knows, if it hadn't been for all those little curlicues. If that's what punctuation does for a fellow, why I'm going to learn Bigelow by heart, and then I'll buy Wilson, too, and make a regular proof-reader of myself before I stop.'

All of which shows how very zealous it is possible for a new convert to be, especially when she has just been encouraged, after numerous rejections, by a $40 cheque.—Carolyn A. Sylvestre, in The Writer.'

Chinese laborers in Samoa get only $2.50 a month, beside board, lodging, and medical attendance. They want $5, but the planters say that that would make farming unprofitable.

THE WIDOW'S MITE

BY THOMAS MARTIN, M.A., B.D. (PRESBYTERIAN), GLASGOW.

'And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And He called unto Him His disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you that this poor widow hath cast in more than all they which hath cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.'—Mark xii., 41-44.

It was in the court of the Temple that the treasury chests were placed. At such a place the cynic and the humorist have their chance. They can mark vanity, with ostentatious display, casting in its shining coin; they can note that others are fumbling in their pockets to feel the smallest possible coin, and are disappointed when they do not find one small enough. But the sympathetic observer will see much that reassures him; a good deal that makes him feel that religion is a reality with at least a few here and there; the poor and unpretentious person putting in his offering which may be a small one, but at least represents a heart and a conscience. Thus Jesus, his eye ever ready to notice the neglected and the humble and obscure, marked this poor, pale widow as she came in and slipped her farthing into the treasury chest.

CHRIST'S UNERRING JUDGMENT.

Now, in this beautiful incident of the widow's mite, Jesus shows himself to be a sympathetic and just Judge. We are constantly passing judgment upon other people, but how difficult it is to do that quite justly. I think those who realize the immense difficulty of that are inclined, as they get older, to be silent altogether, and never to judge. How many of our judgments simply play on the surface of the lives of our fellow-men, and while they may be just in a kind of way to the outward appearance are mostly unjust to the inward reality. It is therefore no wonder that people cling tenaciously to the hope of a great day of final reckoning, when a Just Judge shall replace and rectify the imperfect and shallow verdict of this world. It amazes one to anticipate the issues of such a day. What reversals there will be: not necessarily in every case, because some people do find their fitting place here and are rightly enough classified, some deserving the honor and some deserving the dishonor they get in this world. Some who are great in this world are great in God's sight, too, and some who are meanly thought of in this world will be meanly thought of in that next world. Yet there are first that shall be last, and there are last that shall be first. Some men who have been deferred to here, fawned upon, adulated, almost worshipped, will be classed very low yonder. Their golden draperies, their gilded accessories, their glistening semblances all melted quite away, nothing availing to hide the poverty and the meanness of the souls that were so long disguised by their outward show: while on the other hand, some who were accounted nobodies in this world, when the eternal light shall search and reveal the worth of their loving, beautiful, unselfish souls, will be vindicated as God's great ones. It should give you courage to value things not according to appearances but according to reality. It should make you more anxious to be in God's sight than to seem in the eyes of the world. You need not pity too much those faithful and true ones whose worth is not rightly apprised by the world, who never get their deserts, who are lightly passed by by the giddy crowd that always would give its smiles and its flatteries to some pretentious nonentity. These true ones do not need your pity. Verily I say unto you they have their reward, and their reward is all the greater because their virtue gets no fee from the world. Theirs is the simple strength, the stable peace, the manly and womanly self-respect of souls that live under the light of the eyes of the Father who sees in secret. But to return to the incident of the widow's mite. What we have here in Christ's judgment is just an anticipation of the eternal justice. Christ's judgment in this case is a judgment from God's point of view. Jesus is not here belittling the money value of the rich man's gift, that had its value; but he is rather valuing the givers, he is estimating the gift in the light of the giver, not the giver in the light of the gift. She had put a farthing into the treasury, that poor widow. How paltry it seemed beside the other shining coins, and therefore how startling are the words of Jesus, Of a truth I say unto you that she hath put in more than all they put together. It doubtless seemed extravagant hyperbole, that word of Jesus. If any of those who heard Him were men accustomed to value money by its purchasing power in the market, his words must have seemed to them highly paradoxical; and I seem to hear some of the prosaic and materialistic souls amongst them saying, 'Ay, but a shekel is a shekel, and a mite is only a mite after all.' Few men are poetical when money is in question. Indeed it is not easy for any of us to rise to Christ's point of view. Money is so necessary in most cases that we are very apt to invest the giver of it with a value directly corresponding to the amount of his gift. If a rich man gives me a thousand pounds for some cause, while a poor man gives me only a shilling, it is human nature if I pay far more deference to the rich man than to the poor man, though the latter's shilling may have meant far more to him than the thousand pounds to the millionnaire. There is a glamor about gold, somehow, that mystifies everybody. Even in the church the standard of money value is sometimes applied—should I not say very often? Those who have the prosperity of their denomination at heart are naturally more elated when some rich man who is likely to give his guinea every Sunday joins the church than when some poor person joins it who can only give his penny, and may even need help by and by. That is human nature. Ay, but it is well to know it is not Christian nature, and we should be ashamed of it. What are we in the church for, if not to rise to Christ's point of view?

THE LIGHT OF OPPORTUNITY.

Now Christ's judgment concerning the widow's mite is a measure of conduct in the light of opportunity. To Jesus the measure of this woman's service was not what she gave but what she would have given had the opportunity been hers. In quantity her gift was insignificant, in quality it was very great—very great because it was above the measure of her opportunity. The rich men had immensely more than this woman's opportunity, but they had far less than her heart, hence their gift, large in quantity, was small in quality. This poor widow had the heart, and instead of the farthing she would have given twenty times as much if the opportunity had been hers. It was because with rare, tender sympathy and insight Jesus anticipated what this woman would have given that He said, 'She hath cast in more than they all.' What is our opportunity? That is the question that goes to the root of our charity and our service. The question, How much have we done or how little, how much have we given or how little, —that only plays on the surface; but what has our opportunity been, and what has our heart been in proportion to that? Has our conscience been commensurate with that? We need the thought of a Master who judges us in the light of our opportunities. If I did not have that thought, life would seem to me an appalling mystery and my thought of it would be very bitter. Look around you to-day and you see at a glance that in the way of opportunity some men have five talents, some two, some only one, some none at all. That would discourage you, I think would break your heart, unless you realized that God does not expect the impossible, that His principle in judging His human creatures is, To whom much is given, of them much will be required, to whom little is given, of them little will be required. The knowledge of that gives heart to the humble and to the poor and the obscure ones. It prevents you from envying those who have many talents, it prevents you from wrapping your own single talent in a napkin, it gives you cheerful motive to fill your sphere with love and joy as under the eyes of Him who said, She hath done what she could. The question is not What are you doing, but, What have you the heart to do if you had the opportunity. The Master can measure your desires; He knows how to value the secret aspirations that you would fain realize in deeds or in gifts but which you cannot realize because your poverty hinders, or your poor health, or this or that circumstance. A man's value to God is not what he does, but what he would do.

> All I could never be
> All men ignored in me,
> This I was worth to God

says the poet. The willing mind—it is that in the sight of God that turns tin into gold. 'The other day, in walking down the street,' says Henry Ward Beecher of himself, 'a little beggar boy having discovered that I loved flowers, put into my hand a little faded sprig which he had somewhere found. I did not look directly at the scrawny, withered branch, but beheld it through the medium of the boy's heart, seeing what he would have given, not what he gave, and so looking the shrivelled stem seemed to me laden with blossoms of beauty and of odor.' So to Christ the widow's mite had infinite value, because it borrowed its rare worth from her loving heart, her living conscience, her devoted will; and, as it lay there, paltry little thing among the rich men's pieces, it glistened with a lustre that outshone them all, as every deed in this world that comes from the heart outshines every other.

THE WORTH OF SACRIFICE.

Again, Christ's judgment concerning the widow's mite stamps self-sacrifice as the true service. There was blood on that widow's mite; it was here heart's blood, and it represented self-sacrifice. Who knows what thought, what planning, what self-denial had gone before ere she had that mite to spare? Her mite was given out of her poverty; it was her all. The rich man's offerings were given out of their abundance, not out of their superfluity so much as out of the superfluity of their superfluity. The rich men had not denied themselves a single luxury in order to give their gift. Very likely this poor woman had denied herself the very necessaries of life. It meant self-sacrifice, that mite of hers, and that is how it measured so big in the Master's eyes.

I fear that even within the church it is only imperfectly realized that the real service of God begins when self-sacrifice begins, and not till then. That which costs you nothing is not a Christian offering. You should perhaps give to God only what you can spare from yourself. Ay, but what if the self whose sparing you give is a selfish, pampered, luxurious self? Then those sparings are only a kind of devil's leavings. Do you ask a man to do some service for Christ, or to help some good cause, he replies: 'Ah, that would mean giving up my time; it would mean my losing innocent pleasure, it would mean a lot of trouble to me.' Yes, and why not? Would you not be a far nobler being if you had a mind and a heart to do these things? Is God's will not worth taking trouble about? If anything is very dear to you in this world, do you not find your chiefest joy in denying yourself for that thing? And if it is not a joy to you to deny yourself many things for God and his church, it shows that God has little dearness to you and that your religion is not a reality but a name.

There are mites enough given, but they are not all widow's mites. If they represent the conscience of the giver, then what a mite that conscience is! The widow's mite—the thought of it carries me right out of the world of material values into that of the spiritual. I can hardly think of her mite as metal at all. It was not gold or silver; it was not even brass or tin; it was simply the spiritual equation of a throbbing heart, a living conscience, a loyal and loving will. 'We will give our mite' we say and we give it with a certain self-complacency, thinking we are taking spiritual rank with that widow; but perhaps the only likeness between our mite and the widow's is in the smallness of its money value. Perhaps we would require to multiply our offering twenty times, ay a hundred times, before it would be worthy to lay before the eyes of the Master beside that mite which came from that good woman's heart. A quickening of conscience, a large and loving expansion of our hearts and some real sacrifice of ourselves, will need to go before ere we shall take rank with the poor widow whom Jesus commended.

The story rebukes many; it encourages others. I daresay some of you need encouragement. You have the heart and the conscience; but you have not the opportunity; that is your grief. But comfort yourselves: in God's sight small is often great. The world is quick to behold what is big in bulk and costly in the material sense, but often it ignores all else and passes blindly by the true servant of God. But God reads the great heart under the small opportunity. It is not the quantity of the offering, it is the quality; it is not the expense of the service, but it is the truth, the love, the sincerity, that is in it that ranks it high in God's sight.

COST OF ENGLISH PAUPERS.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')

The English poor law having grown to such unwieldy proportions, its social and economic effect upon the nation can perhaps be best grasped by comparing its annual revenue and expenditure of some of the kingdoms and republics of the world. The annual cost of the poor law now exceeds £15,000,000. The expenditure of the following countries for 1904-05 was:—

Argentina.	£17,026,900	Norway.	£5,280,043
Belgium .	21,164,094	Roumania.	9,102,280
Bavaria .	23,652,547	Spain . .	29,974,404
Bulgaria .	4,476,131	Saxony ..	17,000,000
Colombia	9,031,158	Switzerland	4,605,800
Denmark .	5,503,823	Sweden ..	9,759,100
Egypt . .	10,588,473	Wurtemberg .. .	4,579,076
Greece. .	4,649,255	Australia.	11,462,519
		New Zealand. ...	6,635,902
Holland .	15,142,852		

Hamburg, with a population equalling England's paupers in numbers, spends only £5,392,370.

We see England's paupers cost her as much as the entire public expenditure of Denmark, Greece and Norway, as much as the kingdom of Holland, within £5,000,000 of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly as much as the entire Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand combined.

WILD HORSES IN A CHASE.

'Blood will tell,' said a horseman well known among the reckless vaqueros of Eastern Washington, in relating stories of the last great round-up of wild horses in the far North-West state. 'Blood will tell, and it will tell even more noticeably in a wild horse than in one that never has been outside the corral and that had been halter-broke before it was weaned.

'Any bunch of wild horses gives the riders trouble, but for sheer, unadulterated deviltry and meanness, the youngsters bred from the fleet old Arabian stallions are the hardest proposition we ever get up against.

'And yet, while they are the hardest to capture, there's a zest about the chase that a true rider never tires of. It gets the rider on his nerve, like a fight with a silver bass, right out of cold water, affects a fisherman who has been fooling with big-mouth blacks in a mill pond.

'One Saturday, about the last of April, we were sweeping Saddle Mountain for the wild herd. We spread our men well, arranged to give them fresh mounts at proper intervals, and by nightfall we had about nine hundred wild horses rounded up. But even at that a herd of one hundred or one hundred or fifty of these young Arabian bloods could not be captured, in spite of our craft and efforts.

'They composed what is known throughout that section of the state as the "wild goose band." They all run from white to gray or spotted black and white in color. The herd gets its name from the prevailing color and from the straightaway runs which these transplanted half sons of the desert make when pursued. When the herd leaders started to make a break we riders had to give way or be overturned, and the best and freshest mount in our bunch could not keep pace with the worst of them, even for a dozen rods.

'It is a beautiful sight to see the long line of gray swiftly rounding a butte or taking a slide down passes that would hurl any other animal except a mountain goat into the chasms below. But those half Arabs are surer footed, if possible, than the goats themselves. Thus far few of them ever have known the slip of the lasso noose over the neck.—Washington 'Post.'

THE HEAT IN DEATH VALLEY.

Death Valley is a veritable hole at this time on account of the excessive heat. In spite of the ill-advised statements printed from time to time that the valley and the surrounding desert are not dangerous to level-headed men, news comes in that prospectors are becoming lost and that seasoned miners and their animals are dying from heat and thirst. In Amargosa canyon work has almost been suspended on the Tonopah & Tidewater Railway. A large number of workmen have died from the terrific temperature. The crews have been working in a canyon, covered with sand and without a sign of vegetation. With no water but that hauled through the burning desert in large tanks, they are unable to withstand conditions.—Sacramento (Cal.) 'Bee.'

OLD FURS REMADE as carefully as new ones at

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,

485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

Some people go all through life and never know what really good coffee tastes like.—Order Seal Brand Coffee and write Chase & Sanborn, Montreal, for full directions how to make good coffee.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

How I Found My Heiress.

'I can't imagine,' said Aunt Julia, eyeing me severely over the teapot, 'what has come to the young men of the present day. Hardly any of you get married, and none of you have sufficient character for the grand passions that were so common in my youth. In my young days,' continued Aunt Julia, 'a man of thirty who wasn't married was regarded as an old bachelor and a hopeless——'. She paused for a word that would do justice to her feeling, while I tried to appease her wrath by helping her to more tea. '"Woman-hater" was the word I wanted,' she said, fixing her eye again on me. I was about to assure her that nothing was further from my thoughts, but off she went again. 'But now,' she declared, 'a man waits until he is thirty to think of getting married, and then takes another five years looking round in a calculating way.'

I let Aunt Julia ramble on. In the first place, she is old—no one knows quite how old, but I have my suspicions, in spite of the wonderful transformation that stands for fringe and wigs all in one. And then I let her ramble on because it amuses me to have one friend who gives me a blowing up on such unexpected topics.

I am conceited enough to think that most of my woman friends don't want me to get married, and I might take it rather amiss if they were to lecture me in the way that Aunt Julia does. But she is old enough to be privileged to say what she likes, and I like to find her sound common-sense and keen, dry humor turned on my shortcomings.

Aunt Julia finally came to a stop by bringing the question home to me. 'You ought to get married and settle down,' she said.

I don't know why with old-fashioned people the process of getting married should always be regarded as 'settling down.' I believe Aunt Julia has the notion that all bachelors are limbs of the Devil.

'It is a shame,' she said, 'that there should be so many nice girls without husbands because men are too selfish to marry.'

'It is not a selfishness, but lack of pence,' I said, 'that prevents their running the risks of being accepted by these nice young persons.'

'I suppose you will tell me next that you can't make ends meet,' said Aunt Julia.

'It is very difficult,' I said, 'on a beggarly six or seven hundred pounds a year.'

Bless my soul,' said Aunt Julia, 'young men in my day used to marry on far less, and bring up a family, too. Why, there was the curate at E—— who brought up a family on two hundred pounds a year; nine of them—think of that.'

'I am thinking,' I said.

My aunt pretended not to hear me. 'I believe,' she said, putting down her teacup with a defiant clatter on the tray, 'that what the Bishop of London said the other day is quite true—you young men are being ruined by this miserable doctrine of comfort which is the curse of the present day. But I won't have you sacrificed,' she added, shaking a forefinger at me, and bobbing in her seat until her curls bobbed all crooked. 'Now just tell me how you spend your money, and we will see if it could be made to do for two.'

I decided that it would be wise to lay the colors on thick, for Aunt Julia would surely not take so much interest in one's affairs if she did not mean to show her practical sympathy if the occasion should ever demand it.

'Well, it is a close fit for one,' I began. 'First, there is house rent. You see, one must live in the centre of things, because, if you go out to West Kensington, cab-fares and loss of time and temper make a cheap flat ("which you can't get," I added Irishwise), "more expensive than living where I do. Considering the address, £150 for rent is not expensive. Then there are repairs to the flat and furniture—new pots and pans, you know.' I added hastily, for Aunt Julia was beginning to look perplexed. 'My housekeeper is always wanting new things, and says that nothing lasts as it did in your days—her days, I meant. Now all these extras come to at least another £50 a year, which is, I think, extraordinarily moderate.'

'And that,' I added, with a nervous eye on Aunt Julia's transformation, 'is only the fringe of the question. It is often difficult to know where the fringe ends,' I said, working out my metaphor without thinking for the moment of its possible application to Aunt Julia.

'Continue,' said Aunt Julia stiffly.

'I have now reached a total of £200,' I said; 'and so far nothing could be cut down. My next expense is my two servants, and the worst of them is that, like myself, they require sustenance at stated intervals.'

'Two servants!' gasped my Aunt. 'Two servants,' repeated my Aunt, 'for one man! Why, in my days——'

'One servant did for a whole family,' I added, finishing a sentence that rather bored me. 'But do be reasonable, Aunt. I am not an entire family to do for me. But I can't have one of them alone here. You will be the first to see the impropriety of this when I tell you that when I tried the experiment of one servant, the feminine person left, left alone with me, had hysterics. It was just after the Tunnel murder, and I am not going to run any more risks, and now I have two stand feminine things, and when they go out they go out together so as to prevent any sudden attack of nerves on their part.'

Aunt Julia looked mercilous.

'At any rate,' I added desperately, 'it's downright cruel to let your servant live alone. Food and wages come to £6 a week, which, I think, is wonderfully economical. That, unfortunately, brings up my total to £300 a year. I have forgotten,' I said, 'such little extras as coals and electric light, which are always on the rise. And this year I had to galvanize my bath because I stuck to the white paint that the landlord had put inside it.'

'But that £20,' said my Aunt, 'ought to come out of the sum for repairs. The bath ought not to come under the head of food. That's what I call bad management.'

'Very well, Aunt,' I replied meekly. 'I will squeeze the bath in under the head of furniture. I haven't,' I added, 'spoken of my personal expenses. Even Caliban wears some clothes when he is on the stage. Shall we say £60 for dress? And then I am not a postman, and must get about at the same time. We will estimate cabs, trains, and 'buses—oh, I assure you I generally go about in 'buses' at another £40. That makes a total of £600; and then I must have a little for holidays and travelling. With an awful amount of scraping I can just do with another £150.

I have left out all sorts of extras, such as doctors and dentists and a course of Sandow, with an occasional ride, which things you can't have for nothing. But to please you, dear Aunt, I will class them under the head of housekeeping, and we will say that my total expenses come to £800 a year.'

Aunt Julia rose to go, an unusually sad expression on her face.

'You are not angry?' I said, fearing that I might have lost my place in her good books.

'Not at all,' she replied as she held up her wrinkled face for the usual salutation.

'If you would only tell me how to economise I would try to do so,' I added.

'There is only one thing that will teach you economy,' said Aunt Julia, 'only one thing.'

'She must have nothing less than £500 a year,' I said; 'although "thing" is generally neuter.'

'Hush,' said Aunt Julia. 'Men who talk like that always marry a governess or somebody equally poor.'

'But I am sensible,' I said. 'I shall never do such a thing.'

* * * * * *

It is only three months ago that I wrote out the details of my interview with Aunt Julia, meaning to keep it as a warning if I were ever in danger of forgetting the moral which she drew. And now, strange to say, the very facts which I have struggled against have overwhelmed me, for I am engaged to Dolly Dyce, who, as my little world knows, is the penniless daughter of a country parson.

Aunt Julia is so pleased at her prophecy coming true that she has promised to say that she is coming to dine with us, me, if I can have her.

'Let it be our last dinner alone,' she says. 'You will not mind my lawyer looking in afterwards, she adds, 'as I have some business to arrange for which I want your consent.' What can Aunt Julia mean?

Here is a letter from Dolly that will explain, for they had [illegible] this morning. 'Aunt Julia is [illegible],' writes Dolly. 'She drew a picture of your extravagance [illegible] and in order to compensate me for the risks of marrying such a pauper has settled £500 a year on [illegible] wife. But she says that [illegible] of it is to be spent on [illegible] keeping until I have given [illegible] years' training in economy. [illegible] splendid lot we shall save.'—Westminster Gazette.'

A great tribute to Chinese morality has been given by a merchant, Alexander Michie, who declares that in his long [illegible] with Chinese merchants he has never once been cheated. Nowadays, he says, if culture is needed, the mere [illegible] being sufficient.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

AWAKENING IN SHANTUNG, CHINA.

A letter received by Dr. Hunter Corbett from a native pastor in China tells of revivals in several churches in the prefecture of Shantung province. He speaks of the Holy Spirit coming upon one church resembling the day of Pentecost. Church members were awakened, some only confessed that they had grown cold but now resolved by God's help to live new lives. Enemies acknowledged their wrongs and became reconciled. One meeting continued till long after midnight, praying earnestly for a blessing upon the Church and then upon the outside people. In one place the children under ten years old organized a prayer-meeting and daily met for prayer.

In one district fifty-four new members have been added to the Church. At one church men fell upon the floor and called upon God to forgive their sins and give them new life. Their prayers were heard, and joy so filled their hearts that they subscribed money to support their own pastor and sent money to help needy Christians wherever found. In the Union College and Academy at Weihsien word has come that all but four of the two hundred students are now enrolled on the Lord's side.

At one centre twenty-three women were led to accept Christ, and all at once unbound their feet. At another centre men and boys went to the surrounding villages to witness for Christ and plead with all to accept salvation.—'Missionary Review.'

'RICE CHRISTIANS' IN CHINA.

(Bishop J. W. Bashford.)

A family of twelve in a village near Hokchiang City has recently embraced the Christian faith. This means that the family must cease to contribute to the worship of idols and of ancestors. Some action upon the part of the family has awakened the intense opposition of the clan to which the family belongs, because the members of the clan in their darkness and superstition believe that their idols and that the spirits of the ancestors will be greatly enraged by this neglect of their worship and that the spirits will bring calamity upon the entire clan. Hence the clan has arisen against the family, and turning themselves into a mob, has driven the family from the village. This family was a wealthy one, owning fifteen acres of land, a large farm in China. The mob looted the house and took the crops from the land, and beat severely on four different occasions members of the family, including the mother, who is old and in frail health. The members of the family were scattered, and at the time Brother Caldwell wrote, the ones whom he had seen did not know where the others were. It is such persecutions as these which test the stuff out of which our Chinese Christians are made. This formerly rich family, now reduced to poverty, will pass through very severe suffering during the winter. But thus far, not a single member of the household has yielded under the fearful pressure brought upon each to return to heathenism. Brother Caldwell writes that he is doing all he can to find and strengthen and encourage the members of the household, and he trusts that they may be sustained during persecutions through which they are passing.

I could duplicate this lone incident of persecution in China by scores of similar stories. With such incidents as these coming constantly to their attention, the Christian missionaries, who are spending their lives in the empire and who are familiar with the daily struggles of our Chinese converts, can scarcely restrain their contempt for the jaunty globe trotters who touch at Shanghai and Tiensin and return to America to characterize our Chinese converts as 'Rice Christians.' I am sure that anyone who really comes in contact with the struggle between conservatism and progress, and above all, between heathenism and Christianity, will not fail to recognize that it is a struggle between Satan and Christ, and that the Chinese who forsake idolatry must pass through the same fires of persecution which have marked the downfall of heathenism in every land and every age. If American Christians could realize what their Chinese brothers and sisters must in many cases endure, they would gladly make the contributions necessary to bring the struggle to an early termination and to ensure the triumph of the Master.—'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

THE KEY TO THE EAST.

(Calder T. Willingham, in the 'Foreign Missions Journal.')

Japan has demonstrated her right to this important position. As in many other spheres, so in the religious life—Japan's influence is paramount. The Christian world should take note of this and greatly increase its activity in the effort to make Japan a Christian nation. What will it mean to the Eastern nations if Japan becomes Christian? Notice her influence on the nations!

Japan's influence in Corea is supreme. If Japan is Christian, the influence which she exerts in Corea will be that of a Christian government—that will be elevating, uplifting, helpful to the religious life of the people. If Japan does not become Christian, even though she grants full religious toleration, missionary work in Corea will be more complex and difficult. The tendency will be for the Coreans to follow the example of Japan and reject Christian teaching, or be indifferent to it. To a great extent, Corea's attitude toward the Gospel depends on Japan's relation to Christianity.

In the recent war between Japan and Russia, the former nation liberated the Manchurians from the yoke of Russian bondage. It is natural, then, that the Manchurians should respect their liberator and accord her all honor and reverence. If Japan assumes an indifference to Christianity this will have a great weight in making the Manchurians take a similar stand. If Japan becomes Christian, her influence in Manchuria will be for good and not for evil in winning Manchuria for Christ.

But by far the largest sphere of Japan's influence is in China. It is surprising to read, 'Japanese is now the official language in the Pekin University, to which institution a Japanese has been summoned to fill an important position.' The following quotation is stranger still: 'Professor Magozo, Doctor of Law in the Kyoto University, has been engaged by the Chinese Government to compile a new code of laws, and a number of assistants from Japan are to be summoned to help them.' Think of it! We are also informed that 'others are serving as advisors on the international law to the Chinese Government, and others are advisers to the viceroys of the different provinces.' Thus China openly acknowledges the great influence Japan is wielding in her bounds. Last year between four thousand and five thousand Chinese students were in Japan at school, and this year the number has doubled. These young men, like the Siamese, have gone to Japan to obtain the 'higher learning.' Oh, that Japan was a Christian country! Then these young men, returning to their country, and dispersing throughout the whole empire to occupy offices of various kinds, might tell of Him 'in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.'

This is not all, but enough has been written to show that Japan's influence in China is great. Will the Christian world do its part in making this influence Christian? It would be a great thing to get hold of the influences at work in either Corea, Manchuria, Siam, or China, and make them Christian. But how much better to get hold of the source from which emanates these influences and make it Christian. Then the source and all the influences emanating therefrom will be for a blessing to mankind and for the glory of God. Let Christians be more earnest in Christianizing Japan. Japan is a land of opportunity, a land of promise, a land of hope; whatever talents have been entrusted to us, if we will invest them in Japan they will bring forth manifold results for the Master's glory. Japan is the key to the East. Let us turn the key and open the doors of the nations that Christ may enter and claim those for whom he died.

CONVERSION IN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

(By Baron Woldemar Uxkull.)

The sun was going down behind the forest and his last rays fell across the snow and the fields. The land stretched out in one unbroken level before the eye. Near the forest was a village, through which ran one long street, lined on either side with one-storey frame houses, roofed with thatching. Between and behind the houses were small gardens.

The day's task was done. Some of the peasants were coming into the town with potatoes and rye to sell; others had brought hay from the meadows; still others were bringing wood and dry branches from the forests. Animated groups were gathered here and there on the street. The news had spread that a stranger had arrived, and it was said that there would be a gathering in the evening in the house of Ivan Kelmenko, and that everyone was welcome.

Peter Vasiliaf thought he would go and hear what the stranger had to say. He had heard that Ivan and his friends did not attend the Greek Orthodox Church any longer, and that they had removed the holy pictures of the saints from the corner of the room—the pictures that every peasant has in his home. He knew that Batiuschka, the priest, was very angry because Ivan was spreading the new teaching in the village and that several times, when there had been illness among the cattle, or a drought, Batiuschka had said that it was the punishment of God for the heresy Ivan was spreading. And sometimes at the village public house Peter himself had spoken disrespectfully of those anti-Christs and heretics, ridiculing them and mocking them.

But this time he resolved he would go and hear this stranger. He was soon on his way to Ivan's home. As he strode along he received many admiring glances, for he had a fine, well-proportioned figure. He had on the customary high-topped leather boots, reaching to the knees. He wore a coat of fur with the fur turned inward. He also wore a fur cap. As he approached the house he heard a Russian hymn, harmonious and melancholy, sung with a lively and stirring tempo, as it came from consecrated hearts. He took his cap off and went in.

The room, large but low, was already crowded. It had been transformed into a meeting hall. As there were not seats enough, they had placed planks from chair to chair, thus forming rude benches. At one end of the room was a table, covered with a white linen cloth, upon which there were two lighted candlesticks, giving an uncertain light in the room. The women were seated on one side and the men on the other. As the benches were all filled, Peter remained standing near the door with other young men.

After the hymn was sung, the owner of the house stood and invited the people to worship God. He said: 'God is everywhere, as near in the house as in the church, as near in the field as in the wood. It is possible in simple prayer to draw near to God. God is love, and God is willing to bless those who gather in the name of Jesus, his beloved Son.' Kneeling, he gave utterance to the feelings of his heart. He thanked the Lord that his eyes had been opened and that his sins were forgiven. He prayed that all in the room might have this peace with God. He prayed for guidance and direction for the preacher, who had travelled so many miles to speak to them.

Then the stranger stood up and began to preach. He first read I. Cor. xiv., 20-25. Then he said that there are different tongues in the world. There are tongues which curse and lie and revile the people of God. Peter thought: 'Well, that means me. How often I have cursed when my horse could not draw the sled out of the wood! How often I have laughed at those who are singing the praise of God!' Then the preacher said that God would give a new heart and a new tongue—a heart full of love for God and man and a new tongue to praise the Lord. He related how many times those who once ridiculed and mocked had received new hearts. He told how necessary it is to be guided in all conversation by God, but especially when preaching the Gospel, in order that the hearts of the unconverted may be touched and they may be converted. He said that the secrets of men's hearts are revealed, and they fall down and worship God. As the preacher thus spoke, Peter fell on his knees, exclaiming: 'I am the man, I know you tell the truth, for you have described just the kind of man I have been.' From this time, Peter attended the meetings, and though he had much to suffer for the Gospel, he was ever true to his newfound faith.

This is a true recital of a Stundist conversion in a Russian village. If men and means were provided, this scene might be reproduced in thousands of Russian villages.—'Christian Age.'

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

('The Christian.')

When in 1866 the revered and lamented Dr. Barnardo commenced scouring the streets in East London, and founded the homes which ever since have borne his name, he had little conception perhaps of the wonderful possibilities of the movement he was inaugurating, a movement destined to become universally recognized as the greatest Christian philanthropic enterprise of the nineteenth century. Now that he has entered into his rest, others have entered into his labors. The keen-eyed, warm-hearted leader has been taken, but others who had caught his spirit and enthusiasm have been raised up to continue to excellent and enduring purpose his labors in seeking out and caring for the neglected, outcast, and destitute waifs.

The report of the homes for 1905 (the first since the home-call of the founder in September last) is entitled 'These Forty Years.' It is an excellently-produced quarto book of sixty-four pages of intensely human interest. We warmly commend this record to our readers, who, through these forty years have never failed to share with Dr. Barnardo his work of human redemption. It is illustrated throughout, but the unique feature in this direction is the pictorial inset in the form of a folded sheet, giving the portrait of all the children—2,412 in number—rescued by the Homes from destitution and suffering during the year 1905. These photographs, representing all sorts and conditions of waifdom, are grouped round a central design, which displays portraits of the late founder and of Mr. William Baker, the present honorary director.

Carrying the story of the work from the end of 1905 to the present date, the statistics exhibit gratifying progress. For instance, to the end of last month the total number of rescues was 60,863, being a full average of ten per day during 1906.

It is worthy of note that the homes have now 1378 branches, including thirteen ever-open doors in as many large towns and cities in England and Ireland. At these branches admission is as free and unconditional as at the London headquarters. Of the 2,412 admissions referred to above, nearly two out of three were admitted from the provinces; only one in three came from London. Many of these are incurable cripples, for whom life had no sunshine or hope, and the sadness of whose countenance told a pathetic story, making an appeal which could not be resisted.

From June to October is naturally the most difficult and anxious period of the year for the director and council. The heavy and pressing needs of the work at the present time will be easily realized when it is remembered that during these five months the income always falls to its minimum, while the number of children in the homes is in no way lessened. A sum of two hundred and forty pounds per day is required for food alone. Thus for the five months food for children a sum of £36,500 is necessary if the council is to continue to devote their energies undistracted to the urgent task of child rescue and training. Up to the present only about one-third of this amount has been received. The cost of supporting a healthy child for a whole year in the homes is sixteen pounds; for a baby or a child on the invalid list thirty pounds is needed; while ten pounds pay for the outfit and travelling expenses of one young emigrant.

After Dr. Barnardo's death, a National Memorial Scheme was set on foot for the purpose of removing from the institution the burden of debt which had arisen, chiefly owing to the impossibility of erecting out of income the various buildings required. It is proposed by this fund to remove these burdens, and as a memorial to their late founder to set the homes free from this incubus.

A CONGO MISSIONARY PIONEER.

(London 'Christian World.')

The Rev. George Grenfell, the missionary-explorer, died at Basoko, Congo Independent State, on July 1. It is not too much to say that one of the greatest African explorers, missionary or otherwise, has passed away, and though the cablegram speaks of blackwater fever as the cause of death, it is evident to those who knew him best that the anxieties and disappointments occasioned by the changed policy of the Congo Free State so told upon his sensitive nature that in a true sense he has died a martyr's death. In his last letter he described himself as being more easily invalided than was formerly the case. He had set his heart upon completing the task which he felt was a solemn trust committed to him by the late Mr. Arthington to link up the stations of his own society with those of the Church Missionary Society. With this end in view, he made his successful pioneer journeys. He pushed his way through the almost impenetrable pigmy forest, and in other directions prospected his future stations. His appeals to the state authorities for sites, however, brought for long, weary months no response, and when at length a temporary concession was granted for one solitary settlement the mischief to his constitution was done, it is to be feared there, and fever found in him an easy prey. In the time when civilization and philanthropy dictated the Free State policy no European in the Dark Continent stood higher in royal favor than Mr. Grenfell. Had he cared to renounce the missionary's life in favor of the statesman's, high administrative powers would have been conferred upon him. The eminently satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of Delimitation Commissioner greatly commended him to the King of the Belgians, and, on the King's behalf, higher service was suggested. But this was in the better days of the Congo Free State. With the altered conditions the Knighthood of the Order of the Golden Lion, and all the decorations from royalty, completely lost their value for him. Neither in Africa nor in this country was there one who felt more deeply than he the wrong which was done and is still being done to the Congo people.

The discovery by Mr. Grenfell of the Mobangi river led the 'Times' to declare that, since the discovery of the course of the Congo itself, no more important addition had been made to the hydrography of that region, the commercial importance of which could not be exaggerated. For this remarkable exploration the Royal Geographical Society awarded him their gold medal.

Mr. Grenfell was born in 1849 in Cornwall, but he removed with his parents in early life to Birmingham, where he received his education at King Edward's School. At the age of fifteen he became associated with Heneage Street Baptist Church. With a missionary intent he entered Bristol College, and in 1874 he sailed for Africa. Four years afterwards, in company with Thomas Comber, he proceeded on the memorable expedition which issued in the foundation of the Congo Mission. From that time it may truly be said that he lived for Africa.

EVAN ROBERTS AT KESWICK.

(London 'Christian.')

After the singing softly of the hymn, 'When I survey the wondrous cross,' Mr. Evan Roberts rose from a seat on the platform, impelled, as he explained, to show that the power of the cross is the power of God. We all, he said, know what sin is, and what it is to be delivered; but we want to know what the power of the cross is, to break the bonds of sin, to set us free. We pray God to save the world, but we want to pray God to save the Church, to deliver every member, so that all may be perfectly free to do the will of God. We have members in the body, but what good, if we cannot use them? My right arm—I can use it, it is free, but what good would it be if tied, held in bondage? There are thousands of Christian members who are not free. They are held in the grip of sin, and of self, and of Satan. We say and believe we are Christians. We sing that we will follow the Saviour anywhere and everywhere; but are we willing to do so? If so, God is willing to set us perfectly free this moment, because the power of the cross is the power of God.

For many years I thought God could forgive, but that to be delivered I must by my own will determine to conquer sin. No. We cannot overcome sin by determination, but by the power of God in us. But are we free from sin? If not, let us tell the Master that we want to be free, say that we cannot free ourselves, give ourselves to Him, ask Him to deliver us, and He will. He is ready and waiting to deliver souls, and He can deliver.

Oh, what depths of selfishness we want to be delivered from, to set us free to do the will of God. God gave His life for us, shall we not give our lives for the brethren? The Master is waiting to set the Church free. He has the power, but are we willing to submit to Him? He is waiting to have His enemies under His feet. The blood cleanseth from all sin; yes, and the cross severeth from all sin and all self. Test it. Oh, it worketh wonderfully quickly. It is the power of God; and I stand to witness that the cross is the power of God to deliver from self, from sin, from Satan, and from the host of wicked spirits that attack the Church.

Sin—oh, we cannot cover it; we try to cover it; but God can. We must confess and be willing to leave the sin: but are we willing to be delivered from self? If so, let us tell the Master. If we follow the Master, let us be true to Him—true, faithful to Him who died for us. He died for us, and we died with Him; we died with Him. 'Crucify Him, crucify Him'—out of God's way, out of the world's way, and out of the devil's way. Crucified with Christ!

Shall we take the power of the cross to deliver us? God has forgiven, but He does not forgive that we should go on sinning day after day. Shall we take Christ as our Saviour? Yes we say; but how far? In ninety-nine things out of a hundred We want to keep one thing. No, our Lord gave His all on Calvary to obtain the victory, and if we want full victory we must lay our all on the cross. Let us be faithful to the Master—faithful, faithful, every day, and on every occasion.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the committee of the Bible Society after the holidays was held on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Principal Shaw presided. The Rev. James Paterson conducted the devotional exercises. An apology for unavoidable absence was read from the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, who has not yet returned to the city.

The president introduced Dr. Inch, superintendent of education in New Brunswick, and president of the Bible Society Auxiliary of Fredericton. The Rev. R. Welsh, secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, was also present, and cordially welcomed. An expression of sympathy with the Rev. James Paterson in his recent bereavement was recorded.

The report of the general agent was read by Dr. Tory. It covered the last three months, and showed a decrease in issues of Scriptures and revenue as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It was explained that this was due to the fact that the Rev. Thos. Bennett, the field secretary, had labored for several weeks in the bounds of the Quebec Auxiliary, and reported to Quebec. The financial statement was a very satisfactory one, and acknowledged the receipt of $100 from the estate of the late Roderick McLennan, of Vankleek Hill, and $750 from the estate of the late William Francis, of Montreal. It was also reported that the society would shortly receive a bequest of $5,000 from the estate of the late Mr. James Moore, of Montreal.

The report of the travelling secretary showed that he had held twenty-eight meetings during the month of June, at twenty-two of which he used the lantern. He reported the depositories well kept and the collecting done in nearly all the branches. His report for the first half of this year, compared with the same period of last year, showed a very encouraging advance; in fact, it was the best half year in the history of the auxiliary.

The months of July and August were given to the Quebec Auxiliary and the reports sent to their committee.

Four colporteurs reported for the past quarter, one English, one Italian and two French. They all gave evidence of good work and a large distribution of the Scriptures.

A request for a grant of Scriptures was read from the Rev. A. L. Therrien, on behalf of the Grande Ligne Mission. One hundred and fifty copies of the New Testament were asked for. Mr. Therrien's letter informed the committee that during the past six months their mission had distributed, mostly among Roman Catholics, and almost exclusively by sale, twenty Bibles, one hundred and forty New Testaments and about three hundred portions. The grant asked for was cordially made.

The Rev. R. Welsh briefly addressed the meeting and gave a very cheerful account of his first year's work in Canada as the representative of the great parent society. The Rev. Hugh Pedley closed the meeting with the benediction.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN

ST. MATTHEW'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last the annual business meeting of the St. Matthew's Christian Endeavor Society was held in MacVicar Hall, Charron street. A very large attendance of members was present. The reports presented indicated progress in every department. Twenty-four new members were added during the year, making the total enrolment ninety-two.

The treasurer's report was the best presented for years, the receipts having amounted to over $275, $118 of which is to go towards the support of Pointe aux Trembles schools. After the presentation of the reports, the pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, submitted to the meeting the report of the nominating committee, as follows:—Honorary president, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald; president, Mr. Allan Thomson; vice-president, Miss Emma McMillan; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Christie; pianist, Miss Angelina Houston; treasurer, Mr. Robert W. Percy; assistant treasurer, Mr. Stanley Mock; corresponding secretary, Miss Sussa Simpson.

Conveners of Committees—Prayer meeting, Miss Mary Stalker; Lookout, Mr. John Howat; Music, Miss Lizzie McLean; Temperance and good literature, Mr. Norman Thomson; Two Cents a Week Extra, Miss Florence Parr; Flower and visiting, Miss Lizzie McCullough; Quiet Hour, Mr. George Gough; Missionary Intelligence, Miss Agnes Buchanan; Junior Endeavor, Miss Maud Glass; Social, Mr. David Thomson; Chinese Department, Miss Maud Fish.

The regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, at the Bible House, was well attended and enthusiastic. The election of officers took place, results of which will be given in this column next week.

MISSION STUDY CLASS.

A Normal Mission Study Class is to be conducted, and Mr. Edward McGougan, a theological student at McGill University, has consented to take charge. Mr. McGougan has had much experience in mission study work, and is peculiarly fitted for this purpose. The course of study will be based on the textbook, 'The Christian Conquest of India.' This normal class will be limited in size and is designed to train those who will consent to lead classes in their own church.

MR. VON OGDEN VOGT.

Much emphasis is placed on the conference which will be held at the MacVicar Memorial Church on Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 29. This will be invaluable to leaders in young people's work, and all who attend will meet Mr. Vogt, the general secretary, at his best.

The rally on Monday night, Oct. 1, in Stanley Presbyterian Church, which will be addressed by Secretary Vogt, is deserving of the enthusiastic support of our young people. There will be special features in connection with the programme, which should inspire all to greater effort.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

Many who have been following local religious movements are asking: What is a Missionary Institute? In the first place, it is a three days' training for leaders in Sunday-school and young people's work. It is distinctively a school of methods, giving definite help in the young people's work of the local churches. It is the summer conference carried to the local centre so that a larger number of leaders can be influenced and interested in the propagation of mission study. It is part of the campaign of the Young People's Missionary Movement, which seeks to educate the missionary contributors of the present and future along lines that will secure their permanent, intelligent interest and support, and thus make the church essentially missionary in spirit and purpose. The institute also emphasises the devotional and spiritual elements of the missionary enterprise. A model institute is not controlled by any one organization or denomination, but the members of the board of directors are chosen from each denomination. It is a practical demonstration of the essential unity of the whole Church of Christ.

Further contributions have been received towards the 'Labrador Fund' from—

Drusilla Simon, Rosebridge, Gaspé	$3.00
Mrs. Nicholas Guignion, Rosebridge, Gaspé	2.00
Mrs. Geo. Le Touzel, Rosebridge, Gaspé	1.00
Miss Julia Guignion, Rosebridge, Gaspé	2.00
Christine Cameron, Grenfell, Sask.	10.00

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

That's when cramps and colic are prevalent. The quickest cure is Polson's Nerviline. Ten drops in water cures the worst case, 25c. at all dealers.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fail of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

Do not wait until it is too late to get your FURS Repaired.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,
485 to 491 St. Catherine street, East.
Corner St. Timothy street.
Phone No.: East 1636.
1537.

Diamond Dyes

—VERSUS—

COMMON IMITATION DYES

The DIAMOND DYES are the only package dyes admitted to the homes of wise and economical women. Why? Because they have every quality which true home dyes should possess. DIAMOND DYES are, to-day, the only dyes guaranteed to give decided and happy successes. All druggists and general merchants who desire to please their customers, sell only the DIAMOND DYES, for the simple reason that they always give complete satisfaction.

Common and adulterated package dyes put up to imitate the DIAMOND DYES are sold by some merchants because of the extra cash profits they yield. These deceptive dyes are, in every case, worthless as coloring agents. They produce weak and blotchy colors, and invariably ruin good garments and materials. Their use has caused grief and loss of money in many homes.

Always use the reliable and popular DIAMOND DYES and you will make the old and faded things as good as new. Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., for New Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled 'Diamond Dye Longjohns' Winter and Summer Sports'; all sent FREE to any address.

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James street.
BANK OF MONTREAL, 109 St. James street.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London & Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Can. Life Bldg.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. J es street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 183 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK, cor. St. James and McGill.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
QUEBEC BANK, New York Life Building.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Bell Tel. Bldg.
SOVEREIGN BANK, Sovereign Bank Building.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907
HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

SON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. Main 950.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonia Fire Ins. Co., 112 St. James street. M. 670
COM. UNION ASS. CO., 91 Notre Dame W. M. 748.
Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., 112 St. James. M. 3212
Northern Assurance Co., 88 Notre Dame W. M. 1539
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, 39 St. Sacrament st. M. 3730-1.
Union Assur. Society, cor. St. Jas. & McGill. M. 1943

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 151 St. James st. . 2566.
CREPEAU, ISIDORE, Room 4, New York Life Bldg. Phone Main 2367.
HIAM & PANGMAN, L., L. & Globe Bldg. M. 4497.
Insur. Co of N. Amer. 39 St. Sacram't. M. 3730 & 3731
STEWART & MUSSEN, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Confed. Life Assur. of Can., 174 St. James. M. 251.
EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189.
LA SAUVEGARDE, 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4033.
London & Lancashire Life, 164 St. James. M. 1326.
Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., 260 St. James. M. 1708.
Nat. Life Assur. Co. of Can., 180 St James M. 2140.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Hodgson, R. & Son, 30 St. Sacrament. M. 3790 & 3731
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO., Coristine Building. Main 4811.
Riley & Co., Marine Underwriters & Brokers, Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1127.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street, West M. 4374.
D LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame street East. Main 2032.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

Aeen, Alfred, 107 St. James st., Room 26. M. 2360.
Charrau & Daoust, 'La Presse' Bldg. M. 4918.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg. M. 2091.
MITCHELL, J. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549.
PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRABOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 214.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.
WARD, S. H., Alliance Bldg. Room 36. M. 4445.

SAVINGS BANK.

City and District Savings Bank, 176 St. James st.

STOCK BROKERS.

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3343.
Beaubien, L. G. & Co., 104 St. Fran. Xav. M. 4053
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrement st. M. 2232.
DUNEAU & DUPUIS, 34 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 210
DOUGLAS, JOHN A., 30 St. John st. M. 2021.
DUNAR, F. MACKAY & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANKS BROTHERS 1724 Notre Dame. M. 310
McDougall & Cowans, 98 St. Fran Xavier. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
PATERSON ALEX., 21 Hospital street. M. 2515.
SCOTT, H. C., 21 Hospital street. M. 700.
SIMPSON, GARLAND C., 30 St. John st. M. 3993.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Montreal Trust & Deposit Co., 1707 N. Dame. M. 1872
National Trust Co., National Trust Bldg. M. 4699.
Royal Trust Co., Bank of Montreal Bldg. M. 3071.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., By Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
Atwater, Duclos & Chauvin, 160 St. James. M. 3380.
BARNARD & DESAULLES, 180 St. James. M. 1673.
Beique, Turgeon, Robertson & Beique, 17 P. d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BERNARD & CHALIFOUX, 412-14 N.Y. Life. M. 1419
BLAIR & LAVERTY, 66 Can. Life Bldg. M. 1413.
BROSSEAU & HOLT, 160 St. James. M. 1490.
BUSTEED & LANE, N. Y. Life, M. 1427.
Campbell, Meredith, Macpherson & Hague, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal. M. 27.
CARTER, GOLDSTEIN & BEULLAC, No. 2 Place d'Armes. Tel. Main 1396.
Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, 112 St. James. M. 2635
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771
ENRIGHT, F. T., B.C.L., Bell Tel. Bldg. M. 3513.
FERGUSON, J. M. B.C.L., Temple Bldg. M. 2054.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, 97 St. James. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
Gouin, Martineau, Lemieux & Brassard, New York Life Building. Main 2127.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & MACALISTER, 1724 Notre Dame street. Main 3596.
Hall, Brown & Sharpe, 164 St. James st. M. 42 & 43.
HIBBARD & ORR, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg. M. 2118.
Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, 7 P. d'Armes. M. 4800.
Lighthall, Harwood & Stewart, 180 St. Jas. M. 2382.
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N. Y. Life, M. 4703.
P. J. COYLE, K.C., Street Railway Bldg. M. 2784
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Temple Bldg. M. 1121.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James, M. 2497
MORRISON, M. J., 709 Merchants Bank Building. Main 3114.
MURPHY & ROY, 97 St. James street. M. 4172.
PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Bldg. M. 3960.
PELESSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James. M. 2173.
RIELLE & BOND, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
ROBILLARD & RIVET, 97 St. James. M. 2582.
St. Julien & Theberge, 60 Notre Dame E. M. 901.
WEIR, HON W. A., K.C., Mchts. Bk. Bldg. M. 2396
WEINFIELD, HENRY, 508-619 New York Life. M. 1742.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252

ACCOUNTANTS.

HAINS, J. McD., 45 St. Sacrament st. M. 1285.
MARTIN, N. L., 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4830.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. M. 1180.
SHANNON, P. C., 107 St. James street. M. 2540
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 450-4 52 St. James st. M. 1211.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. M. 772.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTERS.

ROYD, DALE & CO., 30 St. Frs. Xavier st. M. 3200
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. Ph. Main 2614.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Montreal Business College, Renouf Bldg. Up 151.
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE, 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MRS. BULLOCK, Short hand Institute, 16 Osborne st., Dom'n sq. M. 1272 Up.

ENGINEERS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2052.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street M. 1271.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Mchts. Bnk. Bldg. M. 4125.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2851.

NOTARIES.

FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James st. Main 1271.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh & Blackmore, 112 St. Jas. M. 830.

VALUATORS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st Main 160.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS DEALER.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4095

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

The Ames Holden Co., of Montreal, Ld., 45 Victoria square. Main 428.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER & CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323-4.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M. 907-8.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

BROPHY, CAINS, LTD., 23 St. Helen st. M. 3792-3
Gault Bros. Co., Ltd., 13-21 St. Helen st. M. 3680.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 345-351 St. Paul street. Main 3631.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Ltd., 13 Victoria sq. M. 3573.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul street. M. 340.
A. McDOUGALL & CO., 196 McGill street. M. 2393.

FANCY GOODS.—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Ltd., 345-351 St. Paul street. Main 3631.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.

IRWIN, HARRIS & CO., 209 McGill street. M. 1545.

FURRIERS.—(Wholesale.)

MOORE, M. & CO., 321 St. Paul street. Main 2929.
PIERCE, A. & E. Co., 507 St. Paul street. M. 962.

GROCERS—(Wholsesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 80 St. Peter street.
Chaput, L. Fils & Cie., 2-4-6-8 De Bresoles.
HUDON & ORSALI, 259 St. Paul street. Main 4366.
Laporte, Martin & Co., Ltd., 78 St. Peter st. M. 3766
Quintal, L. & Fils, 270 and 274 St. Paul.
Matthewson's Sons, 202 McGill street. M. 3685.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL CO., 10 St. John street.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

Caverhill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter. M. 5350.
LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 309-11 Craig st. West. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.

OPTICIANS—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL OPTICAL CO., 29 Notre Dame st., West. Main 873.

PAPER DEALERS.

Crabtree, Edwin & Sons, 20 St. Peter st. M. 1833.
Currie, W. & F. P., 345 St. James street. M. 2088
DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James. M. 265.
McArthur, Alex, & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1396
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig st., West. Main 3334.
Smith, Howard, Paper Co., Ltd., 468 Cote, Main 226.

Wholesale.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M. 907-8.

TEAS (Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

Retail.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

J. K. MACDONALD, 318 Craig street, West
CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 157 Craig st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

CHAPMAN, A. T., 2407 St. Catherine st.. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Notre Dame st. M. 4678-9
PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine st. Up 1490.
RENOUF, E. M., Renouf Bldg. M. 433.
WILSON & LAFLEUR, 17 and 19 St. James. M. 2921

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine st. West. Up 2604.
HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 5061.
LAVALLEE, A. S., 53 St. Lawrence st. E. 1846.
RONAYNE BROS, 455 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROBINSON, J., 2111 St. Catherine st. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine street West.
BEN. SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

O'Leary, Daniel J., Room 60 Sovgn. Bk Bldg. M. 245

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CARPET BEATERS.

Hammond's Carpet Beating Works, 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 2601 St. Catherine st. Up 1067.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
McGALE, B. E., 2123 Notre Dame street. M. 187.
MOISAN, cor Sherbrooke and Main. E. 2974.
SCARFF, C. E., 2362 St. Catherine street. Up 1881. and Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 30.
Spearman's Pharmacy, 4190 St. Catherine street. Mount 427.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain., Up 901-2
ROBINSON, T. H., 278 West Sherbrooke. Up 942.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St James street.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS., 219 St. James st. M. 6339.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1163-1167 St. James. Up 2739.

DINING HALLS.

WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street. Up 4308.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 111 St. Lawrence st. E. 2625.
GAGNON, D & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st. E. 3500.
JETTE & LEMIEUX, 262 St. Lawrence. M. 4642.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathrn. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644
ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

COTTEN, F. W., 352 St. James street. M. 4373.
O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathrn. Up 2644.
Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathrn. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

LOO TYE LOY & CO., 82-84 Bleury street.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

CAIRNS, Miss, 2174 St. Catherine street. Up 2581.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 150 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N.G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Catherine. E. 4182-3-4
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 2335 St. Cathrn. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254.
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bleury street.
FORSYTH GRANITE & M. CO., 96 Bleury. M. 3170

Retail.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2768 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416.
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James St. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1945.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cath. E. 1537.
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 3073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2135.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 18 St. Peter st. Tel. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 2[illegible]
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 33 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 1366 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up. 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M., 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 644-6
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2137

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 822 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1171
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 955.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6[illegible]
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main 413, 1902 Notre Dame st., Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 3242.
ROBERTS, J. W., 236 St. James street. M. 1966.
AUGER, E. 300 St. Lawrence. Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 879.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 184.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1473
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2804.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1226
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014.
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3155

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2728, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri. Mt. 163
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. Mt. 106, 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3969.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st., Westm't. 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1330
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux, E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath, St. Henri. Mt. 163
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well. & Grey Nun. M. 654
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1856 St. Lawrence st Tel. East 4121, 4422, 4123.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1780

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

PORK & BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5330, 5381, 5382.

RAINCOATS.—(Ladies' and Gentlemens')

DAVIS, H. E. & CO., 119-121 St. Henry st. M. 5445.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1989
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-431 Richmond. Up 2[illegible]
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.