Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cold

VOL. XLVII., No. 71 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

A SWINDLE UNEARTHED

The 'Rev. J. A. Day, D.D.,' Collected Thousands for Orphans in Macedonia

Rossland, B.C., March 23.—In November last the 'Rev. J. A. Day, D.D.,' visited this city and made an appeal for the children of a Macedonia orphanage at Salta, Rogea, Macedonia, stating that their parents had been foully murdered by Mandel Turks, and that he desired to find a home for them among Christian families in order that they might grow up amid moral surroundings. He preached in the Methodist church, and his recital of the wrongs suffered by his fellow Christians and of the orphans in Macedonia left but few dry eyes in the church. He stated that children under ten years could be had for nothing, while for those between ten and fifteen it was necessary to put up $50 for their passage to Rossland. Altogether $500 was gathered in this vicinity. He worked nearly every town of importance in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, gathering in all about $20,000. One of his victims wrote to the Macedonian orphanage to ascertain when the orphan whose fare he had paid was coming, and received a reply that there was no such orphanage, and that there was no individual known as the 'Rev. J. A. Day.' The police here are endeavoring to find him.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

ARE THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS TRYING TO BECOME A 'CLOSE CORPORATION?'

Halifax, March 23.—Professor Woodman, of Dalhousie University, at a meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia to-day, told a story of alleged attempts of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers to secure the passage through the various local legislatures of Canada of an act providing for the close incorporation of the engineering professions. The act, he contended, sought the restriction of the professions to the chosen few and includes every department of engineering work. In one province alone, Quebec, he said, has success crowned the efforts of the lobbyist agent of the Canadian Society. The Canadian Society, Professor Woodman claimed, has set apart eleven thousand dollars for obtaining close incorporation legislation and the policy is to continue the introduction of such legislation until ultimately the society shall have obtained absolute control in every province of the Dominion. The bills introduced by the society claim the exclusive right by itself for its membership of the occupations defined under the expression 'civil engineering.' A futile attempt was made in 1899 to secure a bill to this effect through the legislature of Nova Scotia. It failed because of the opposition of the Mining Society. It is suspected that another effort will be made to the present session.

SEEKING A LICENSE

An Attempt to Obtain Leave to Sell Liquor at Bath Hotel

A WARNING TO VOTERS OF THAT POLLING DISTRICT.

Mr. R. D. Devlin has taken out an application form from the license office for a license to sell liquor at the Bath Hotel, 140 St. Monique street, which for many years has been conducted on strictly temperance principles.

Mr. Leslie, the manager, states that the present management has nothing whatever to do with the application, and it is understood that the hotel is on the verge of changing hands.

The polling district, No. 12. St. George's Ward, is being canvassed for signatures and electors are warned against signing the application as a vigorous opposition campaign is being inaugurated by those who considered that that district is quite well enough supplied with drinking places already.

A 'BLUE TOM'

HE RECEIVED A WELL-MERITED SENTENCED.

Cornwall, March 23.—J. McLeod, better known as Blue Tom, who has been a source of fear to women and children of the neighboring townships for a couple of years past, was found guilty of burglary before Judge O'Reily this afternoon and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the Kingston penitentiary. On March 7, the store of Phillip McDonald, Grant's Corners, was forcibly entered, and about $15 or $20 worth of clothing was carried off. As Blue Tom had been in the neighborhood he was suspected and followed by Mr. McDonald, who, after a long chase, captured him in a schoolhouse at Curry Hill. Some of the stolen goods were found in his possession and most of the rest were recovered from persons to whom they had been sold. Blue Tom was in trouble a few months ago, when, it is alleged, he threatened to burn down the village of Maxville. Several charges were then preferred against him, but none of them could be proven.

INTRODUCED FIFE WHEAT INTO CANADA.

Peterborough, Ont., March 23.—Wm. Fife, one of the pioneers of Peterborough county, was found dead in Keene. He was seventy-nine years of age. His father, the late Wm. Fife, introduced into Canada the famous Fife wheat.

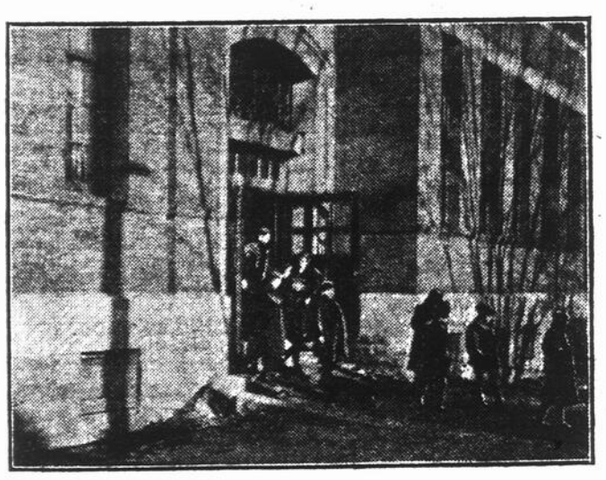
CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR PERTH.

Perth, Ont, March 23.—Voting took place here to-day on a by-law to raise $1,500 for a site on which to build a Carnegie library, the cost of the building to be 10,000. The by-law was carried by a majority of 128.

A C. P. R. HOTEL FOR REGINA.

It is announced that the C. P. R. intends erecting a big hotel in Regina.

CAN YOU NAME THIS BUILDING?



If you can name this building and say what street it is on, telephone Main 4090. You will learn whether you are right or not by looking in Monday's 'Witness.'

Ninety-four people telephoned correct answers to yesterday's question. Mr. W. F. Egg regained his position at the head of the list. He was followed by Albert Griffin, 35 Cathcart; B. Hyland, Fred Spurr, 207 Ryde; L. Roth, Bordeaux; E. R. McCarthy, 89 Wellington; W. Gathescale, 77 Gain street; Andrew McCulloch, Mr. De Vaney, 12 Grand Trunk street; H. Brown, J. R. Daley, 207 Ash avenue; W. G. Newman, 345 Richmond; Ed. Mander, 29 Chesterfield avenue; T. Phelan, 198 Montana; A. Adam, City Hall; J. Charlton, 73 York avenue; Miss Gertrude Hazeltine, 129 Congregation street; E. R. Taylor, 110 Union avenue; Alex. Goodman, 390 St. Dominique street; G. S. Herger, 85 Mance street; Phillip Gagnon, 242 Aqueduct street; Mr. Dowd, City Hall; McKetacher, at Gault Bros.; A. S. Fierstein, H. Cunningham, 235 Coleraine; B. Goodman, 390 St. Dominique; S. Burks, Robert Cossar, 4 Mitcheson; M. Earl, J. D. Telford, 38 Richmond square; C. Pickering, S. W. Cuthbert, 40 Charron; F. McNally, P. Donnelly, 303 Grand avenue; A. B. Mallaurcht, 614 St. Antoine; John Phillip, 27 St. Marion Walker Virtue, 166 St. Antoine; H. H. Swinton, Grand Trunk Railway, city freight office; B. Bradford Lachine; A. Belair, 514 Cadieux Street; A. E. Lawson, C. P. R. ticket office; R. H. Morris, 3 Tara Hall avenue; J. R. Dick, Boys' Home; A. Stewart, 134 Knox street; B. Esdaile, 290 Peel; G. Harper, 121 Mountain; F. Wainwright, 209 Knox; F. Hulbig, 33 Overdale avenue; T. J. Potter, 25 Bosset street; W. Cope, St. Lambert; D. Brady, 356a St. Antoine; P. Driscoll, Dominion Express; H. Walker, St. Dominique street; B. Sloan, 44 Coursol street; M. Sutherland, 4 Mitcheson; M. Giles, 344 Coleraine street; D. M. Wilson, 971 Dorchester; D. Schubert, 1199 St. Dominique; M. Smaill, 378 Metcalfe avenue; G. Barnewall, 459 Magdalen; Freda and Frank Corner, 174 St. Catherine road, Outremont; J. H. Locke, 38 Conway street; N. Christian, 816a Mance street; A. Spettles, 19 St. John street, St. Henri; John McKay, 573 Seigneurs street; W. Weldon, Dorchester street; F. Hutchison, 532 Mentana street; Thomas Harrison, 130 Canning street; E. Rothman, 22 Latour street; J. C. King, 356 St. Hubert street; Fred. J. Cunningham, 88a Shuter street; Miss Barclay, 440 St. Antoine; Walter Lyman, Victoria street; Frank Cuttle; Reynolds Macgregor, 49 Chomedy street; George Brown; G. Easson; B. Furlong; H. Igles; G. W. Dickson, 506 Mentana street; R. Thomson, 76 Coleraine street; A. Ansel, 766 Hutchison; H. Green, Lagauchetiere; J. H. Isaacson, 26 Mountain; G. Berridge, 873 Wellington; A. Ponisville, 154 St. Elizabeth street; H. Terrigard, 298 Bourgeois.

EIGHT ACTIONS

FIRST COMPLAINT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT McCURDY AND HIS SON.

New York, March 23.—The first complaint in a series of eight actions already begun by the Mutual Life Insurance Company against the ex-president, Richard A. McCurdy; his son, Robert H., and the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Company, the company's former Metropolitan agents, was made public to-day.

This particular complaint is against ex-President McCurdy and contains nine separate causes of action, each charging Mr. McCurdy with the waste of large sums of money belonging to the company, through alleged unfaithfulness and neglect of duty.

The first five causes seek recovery in the aggregate of $292,500 as alleged contributions to political parties since Jan. 1, 1885. These contributions are stated to have been $15,000 in 1896, $35,000 in 1900, and $40,000 in 1904, to the National Congressional Committee, and $2,500 in 1904 to the National Republican Campaign Committee; and $200,000, embracing the various contributions testified by Senator Platt, to have been made to the Republican State Committee since Jan. 1, 1885.

These payments are said to have been 'Unlawful and improvident,' and authorized and permitted by ex-President McCurdy, through want of ordinary care and diligence.'

The sixth cause seeks to recover $225,000, embracing the $5,000 alleged increase of annual salaries drawn by the ex-president since June 1, 1901, without authority, as is claimed, and under circumstances detailed in the testimony before the Armstrong Commission.

The seventh cause seeks to recover $600,000 as the aggregate of the respective sums of $25,000 drawn quarterly from the company for the last six years of Mr. McCurdy's presidency, on the voucher of the committee on expenditures.

The eighth clause deals with the relations of Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of ex-President McCurdy, with Raymond & Company and the 'gratuities and rates of commission,' received by the firm.

The final clause deals with the sum of $1,282,841 received by Robert H. McCurdy as commissions from 1886 to November, 1905, as sujerintendent of the foreign department, and charges that by reason of 'unfaithfulness and neglect' by the ex-president, these commissions had been allowed rates which the enormous increase in he foreign business had rendered exorbitant and unnecessary.

Finally, the company demands judgment against ex-President McCurdy for $3,370,341.60, with interest, as damages for alleged unfaithfulness and neglect.

MORE BORDER IRRITATION

FRENCH OFFICIALS FROM ST. PIERRE HELD AT ST. JOHN, BY AMERICAN OFFICERS.

St. John, N.B., March 24.—Another high-handed piece of pettiness on the part of American immigration officials occurred here on Thursday, when seven people from St. Pierre with through tickets to New York were held up. Among the passengers on the train from Halifax were three men, one woman, and three children, bound from St. Pierre for France. The men are soldiers or constables of the French Government and wore their uniforms. They had tickets through to New York, and intended taking a steamer from there for home. In their possession they have official papers showing their recall, and the necessity of reporting in France on a specific date. Their trip was arranged to make close connection at New York with a steamer sailing for France. Inspector Bridges, of the United States staff, ordered them not to go by yesterday morning's train, telling them they would be turned back at McAdam. The party cannot speak English, and were unable to make themselves understood. After sitting in the railway station all day, they were allowed to resume their journey on Thursday night. The inspector declines to state why he detained them.

COAL STRIKE INEVITABLE

SO SAYS MR. FRANK L. ROBBINS IN MESSAGE TO THE GOULD INTERESTS.

New York, March 24.—The 'Tribune' to-day says: At a conference of the Gould interests, held here yesterday, a message was read from Mr. Frank L. Robbins, chairman of the Pittsburg Coal Company, in which he declared a coal strike was inevitable.

'Coal strike inevitable. It seems now impossible for us to reach an agreement,' the message read.

'Mr. Robbins is now at the meeting of the joint scale committee in Indianapolis.

The Gould interests received reports from all the system's officials intimating that there was a supply of fuel in storage that would keep the Gould system for some months.

STRUCK BY STREET CAR.

William Hartley, 20 years of age, residing at 228 St. Charles Borromee street, was struck by a street car yesterday afternoon at the crossing of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets. He was taken to the General Hospital, but was not detained, as he had, fortunately, escaped with a few slight cuts and bruises.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

A Bleury Street Store Broken Into Last Night

MR. BLAIR, THE TAILOR, THE VICTIM THIS TIME.

Another daring burglary took place last night, and was evidently the work of the same gang who broke into three St. Catherine street stores on the previous night. This time it was the tailor's shop at 171 Bleury street, occupied by Mr. W. H. Blair, that was broken into. An entrance was effected in the rear, wire grating and a shutter being broken, and an iron bar removed. A considerable quantity of clothing, overcoats, and suiting was removed, and the burglars got clear away. Mr. Blair had his stock insured in the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 24.—According to the Clydesdale Studbook, just issued, the number of horses and mares exported in 1904 was 536, of which Canada imported 297, Australia 11, New Zealand 3, and the United States 35.

London, March 24.—The Donaldson liner 'Athenian,' with 705 emigrants, and the Alian liner 'Mongolian,' with 712, sailed from Glasgow to-day for Canada. The 'Mongolian' has thirty-five young men sent by the Corporation of Leith. Next week the Allan liner 'Corinthian' takes out seventy-five young men, sent by the Corporation of Edinburgh.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Alan and Dominion lines have increased their rate from European points from 162 francs to 192. The C. P. R., it is understood, will do the same next week.

Mr. Preston, the Dominion immigration commissioner, says the increased rates will check emigration to Canada from European countries.

NEW BRUNSWICK LIQUOR LICENCES

NEW ACT MAKES IT UNLAWFUL FOR LICENCEE TO SEND LIQUOR INTO SCOTT ACT TERRITORY.

Fredericton, N.B., arch 24.—The chief measure passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, which was prorogued today, after a six weeks' session, was the bill amending the Liquor License Act, and which was immediately passed without discussion. The measure, which is a substitute for the original bill introduced a fortnight ago, was put through in less than ten minutes. It makes it unlawful for any person holding a license to send liquor into any county where the Canadian Temperance Act is in force, or sale of liquor is prohibited under the Liquor License Act. The maximum penalties for first, second or third offences are fifty, one hundred and two hundred dollars. The License Commissioners can cancel the license of any person convicted of a second offence, but an appeal can be taken to the Governor-in-Council. The bill makes it unlawful to ship liquor C.O.D. to any county where the Canada Temperance Act is in force, by express or other conveyance, and any licencee offending shall have his license cancelled. Any express company carrying liquor to be paid for on delivery into a county where its sale is prohibited shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty or more than one hundred dollars.

One of the principal objections of the wholesale liquor merchants to the amended bill was that it would give Halifax merchants a chance to send goods to the counties, while shutting out St. John merchants. If the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a bill similar to this it would put all on the same footing.

HALIFAX FORTIFICATIONS

DOMINION GOVERNMENT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPLETING THOSE NOW BEGUN.

Halifax, March 24.—The Dominion Government has assumed the responsibility of completing the fortifications which are in course of construction for the defence of Halifax. Spion Kop and Fort McNab, the former on the western side of the entrance to the harbor, and the other on the eastern side, will be completed by the Militia Department. Owing to the mild winter the work on these forts was not suspended, as in former winters, and about one hundred men have been kept employed constantly. The Imperial Government's appropriation ran out about the first of the year, and since that time the monthly estimates for material and wages have been sent on in advance, and the indebtedness has been met by the Department at Ottawa.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

A MANITOBAN ACCUSED OF DEFRAUDING AN IMMIGFRANT OUT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Winnipeg, March 23.—C. Douglas, of Morris, Man., was arrested to-day charged with obtaining money under false pretences. He defrauded an immigrant to whom he sold his farm, out of $16,000 by means of unregistered agreement of sale.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

JUDGE DECLARES INSURANCE COMPANIES WERE GUILTY OF LARCENY IF FRAUD WAS INTENDED.

New York, March 23.—If the grand jury, which is investigating some of the conditions developed by the recent legislative investigation, find that contributions of insurance companies' funds to political campaign committees were made with intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property, they must find that the crime of larceny was committed. This opinion was expressed to-day by Judge O'Sullivan in the Court of General Sessions in answer to a presentment on the subject submitted to him by the grand jury. Judge O'Sullivan added that it is not within the province of the court to say whether there was intent. That is a question which the jurors must determine for themselves from all the facts and circumstances in the case. He charged the jury to make a thorough investigation into all the facts and to place the responsibility for such crimes, if they find that crimes were committed.

'You are not to go seeking for shelter as an excuse to avoid an unpleasant duty,' he said. This opinion is, in effect, directly opposed to one upon the same subject, which was given by District-Attorney Jerome several days ago.

Mr. Jerome, in his brief, which was submitted to Judge O'Sullivan, held that there was no ground for prosecution of any insurance officials in connection with the campaign contributions, taking the ground that no intent to defraud had been shown. Judge O'Sullivan agrees with the contention of the district-attorney that intent must have been present to constitute the crime of larceny, but declares that the question whether there was intent is a question which is yet to be determined.

Mr. Jerome was in court to-day when Judge O'Sullivan delivered his opinion, and when the judge had finished, the district attorney asked the grand jury to remain, as he desired to address them upon the subject in question. He declared that Judge O'Sullivan had misconceived the subject which he had considered, and that if the court held to its opinion it would be the duty of the grand jury to return indictments against George W. Perkins, former vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, for larceny, and against Geo. B. Cortelyou, chairman, and Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, of the Republican National Committee, for receiving stolen goods. Mr. Jerome informed Judge O'Sullivan that if he would sit as a magistrate he would submit affidavits regarding the acts said to have been committed by Mr. Perkins, and would ask for a warrant for his arrest. He added that in event of such a warrant being issued, a writ of habeas corpus would follow and that the could would be taken to the highest courts, where the district attorney would retain Mr. Alton B. Parker as special counsel. Judge O'Sullivan declined to grant the warrant, giving as his reason that the question at issue should be passed upon by the grand jury.

SHOE MACHINERY CASE

COMPANY NOT ENTITLED TO DAMAGES, RULES THE COURT.

Quebec, March 24.—In the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company against Brunet et al., the jury were locked up at six o'clock last night, and returned to court at one a.m., and rendered a verdict that the company plaintiff was not entitled to any damages.

This case has occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Cimon and a special jury here since March 5. The action was instituted some time ago by the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, against a firm of shoe manufacturers, Brunet, Lachance and Tanguay, of this city. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had violated the contracts between the parties by using upon footwear manufactured in their establishment other machinery than that leased from the plaintiff, one of the covenants of the leases being to the effect that defendants should not use upon footwear operated upon by the company's machinery any machinery purchased or leased from anybody else. The defendants pleaded that the leases or contracts were null and void on the ground that they were induced to execute them on the false representations that the company's machines were patented and that the agreements were illegal because they were in restraint of trade and a means by which the company exercised a monopoly. The defendants produced a number of shoe manufacturers of Quebec to prove their contentions.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Quebec, March 23.—Chief Justice Routhier to-day rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Langlois vs. Weippert. This was the rather novel case taken by Dr. A. Langlois, dentist, against Oscar Weippert, to recover $500 damages, the latter having broken furniture in plaintiff's dental parlors, while under the influence of gas, which had been administered by Dr. Langlois before extracting a tooth.

CORONER OPENS INQUEST.

Coroner McMahon opened an inquest this morning on Peri Maggio, who died yesterday morning at the Notre Dame Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a freight train at the Ferdinand street G.T.R. railway crossing in St. Henri ward.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The returns of the Russian Government of the casualties during the internal disorders last year are 14,130 persons killed and 19,524 wounded. But the Russian newspapers say that these have been greatly minimized.

King Alfonso has gone to Cadiz, from whence he will embark on his tour of the Canary Islands.

It now turns out that the famous General Memorandum of Lord Nelson was sold by a 'bus driver, who got it in an old desk given him by an unnamed admiral, in whose employ his father was. He has invested his $18,000 and still drives his 'bus. He only learned that his find was worth some money through a chance conversation with a passenger.

The death list of the disaster in the Century mine, West Virginia, now numbers twenty-three.

An Italian working on the works of the Electrical Development Company at Niagara Falls, Ontario, missed his footing during the recent snowstorm, and fell thirty feet, breaking both legs and injuring his back. He was despatched as quickly as possible to a hospital at Niagara Falls, New York, but the ambulance was delayed for some time at the bridge by a United States immigration officer until enquiry was made on the Canadian side and assurance given by the man's employers that they would be responsible for his maintenance.

The first Legislature of the new province of Saskatchewan is to open at Regina on Thursday next.

The New Brunswick Legislature has just passed a measure making it unlawful for any person holding a license to send liquor into any county where the Canada Temperance Act is in force, or where the sale of liquor is prohibited under the Liquor License Act. Any express company carrying liquor to be paid for on delivery into such a county, shall be liable to a penalty of from $40 to $100.

On Thursday last three constables of the French Government recalled from St. Pierre-Miquelon with their families, passing through St. John, N.B., were detained there for a whole day by United States immigration officials. Their tickets showed that they were making close connections with the steamer leaving New York for France, and their papers that they must be in France by a specified date, yet they were detained a whole day by these officials, and then allowed to go on, the inspector refusing to say why he detained them.

The Dominion Government has assumed the responsibility of completing the fortifications in course of construction for the defence of Halifax.

A Manitoba man has been arrested charged with defrauding an immigrant to whom he had sold his farm, out of $16,000, by means of unregistered agreement sale.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, on behalf of the Shipping Federation of Canada, presented in the House of Commons yesterday a petition urging that the proposed Sunday observance legislation should not apply to the shipping at the port of Montreal.

The Yucatan Power Company has been granted incorporation. Its members are all Toronto men, but its headquarters are in Montreal.

A fire early last evening burned the whole interior of the old stone building on the east corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets. This building was the headquarters of General Montgomery during his invasion of Canada in 1775.

The spring exhibition which opened in the Montreal Art Gallery last evening, showed a marked increase over last year in both the exhibitors and exhibits.

The Harbor Commissioners decided yesterday that, while the Commissioners were considering the question of the reorganization of the staff, and until further orders, the press should be refused admission to the meetings. The vote was: For: Messrs. Crathern, Doran, Allan and Brault. Against: Mayor Ekers, Messrs. McFee and Racine

FINE AND COLD

Just a little further on waits a wondrous
April dawn.
When the boughs will break in blossoms
as a flag is lifted up,
When the grass will rise and run with the
laughter of the sun
And the sky will seem to pour us wine
from out a magic cup;
And we'll sing because of knowing all the
songs the wind is blowing,
And the earth will be the gladder for
the dreary days agone.
Then we'll catch the murmured words in
the singing of the birds,
When the earth has rolled to springtime
—just a little farther on.
—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Mar. 24, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 54, 38; Calgary, 50, 28; Prince Albert, 26, 20; Qu'Appelle, 20, 16; Winnipeg, 18, 6; Port Arthur, 20, 6 below; Parry Sound, 10, 14 below; Toronto, 22, 4; Ottawa, 14 zero; Montreal, 12, 4; Quebec, 12, 2 below; Halifax, 32, 12.

Fine and cold, moderating on Sunday.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, March 24, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 30.50; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.88.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	13	5
Yesterday	10	4

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funerals appended to death 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.

BRADLEY.—At St. Raymond, Que., on March 20, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Aylwin Bradley, a daughter.

GORDONSMITH.—At 24 Calumet ave, on March 9, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gordonsmith.

HAMILTON.—At 223 St. Martin street, on March 23, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hamilton.

MARRIED.

BUTCHER—FLOWER.—On March 21, 1906, at the Holinees Movement Church, Montreal, by the Rev. H. Jarvis, Grace Flower, daughter of W. Flower, of Beccles, England, to Louis J. Butcher, son of G. Butcher, of Keesingland, England.

GOYETTE—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's sister, on March 20, 1906, by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, Charles D. Goyette, of Montreal, to Violet H. Smith, of Fordyce Corner.

JOHNSTON — DROPPO — At the residence of the bride's father, Chesterville, on March 21, 1906, by the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, S.T.L., Henry I. Johnston, son of Wm. John Johnston, to Caroline May Droppo, daughter of John F. Droppo.

McKENZIE—MacKENZIE. — On March 22, 1903, at Knox manse, Lancaster, Ont., by the Rev. J. D. Mackenzie, Margaret F., daughter of the late Dugald Mackenzie, of Inverness, Que., to Wallace McKenzie, of Weir, Que.

SWAISLAND — METCALFE — On March 20, 1906, at St. Mark's Church, Port Hope, Ont., by the rector, the Rev. A. J. F. Cobb, B.D., Ph.D., Maud Adelaide, second daughter of the late George A. Metcalfe Esq., of Port Hope, to Charles Edmeades, second son of Wilmot Swaisland, Esq., of Port Hope.

WILKINSON — HALL — At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 21, 1906, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Jessie Bell, daughter of Edward James Hall, of Gananoque, to Wm. Henry Wilkinson, of Kingston, Ont.

DIED.

ARDAGH — At Orillia, Ont., on March 21, 1906, Margaret G. I. Ardagh, widow of the late Dr. Arthur Ardagh, of Barrie.

BOND — At 8 Indian Grove, Ont., on March 21, 1906, Mary Louisa, beloved wife of C. H. Acton Bond, aged 33 years.

BEAUMONT — At Glen Williams, Ont., on March 21, 1906, Samuel Beaumont, in his 66th year.

CHAMBERS.—At Ottawa, on March 23, 1906, James Chambers, brother of T. Chambers, of H. M. Customs of this city.

DODDS — At Orangeville, Ont., on March 20, 1906, Eliza Angolina (Ina) Dodds, third daughter of the late Rev. W. E. McKay.

FRECHETTE — At Wichita, Kansas, on March 20, 1906, Oneziphore Frechette, formerly of Quebec.

MANNING — At the residence of his son, George, 18 Rose avenue, Toronto, James Manning, late of Bond Head, on March 21, 1906, in his 86th year.

MEEK — In Orangeville, Ont., on March 20, 1906, Walter Edward, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. R. Meek, aged two years.

MACLEAN — On March 21, 1906, at 121 Carlton street, Toronto, Jeanie Baird, wife of the Rev. John MacLean, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

MILLER — In this city, at 1204 Maple avenue, Delorimier, on Friday, March 23, 1906, Charles Edgerton, only and beloved son of Orliff and Rica Miller, aged 1 year and 5 days.

McFARLANE.—At Tucson, Arizona, on March 13, 1906, William George, eldest son of the late William McFarlane, of Lachute, aged 33 years, 14 days.

McMANUS — At Quebec, on March 22, 1906, Michael McManus, of H.M. Customs, aged 74 years.

MOORE — In this city, on March 21, 1906, Mary Dixon, widow of Thomas Moore, aged 74 years.
Funeral private.

PLEWES.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wells, 89 Bathurst street, London, Ont., Isaac Warcup Plewes, on March 21, 1906, in his 83rd year. Besides the widow are left Louisa Palmer, Wyecombe; Melissa Wells, William J. and David, London; Isaac W. W., Toronto.

ROSS—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Thursday, March 22, Frances Mary Waddell, wife of Thomas Ross, and daughter of the late John Waddell, aged 72 years.
Funeral from her late residence on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STARK — At Torquay, Devonshire, England, on March 6, 1906, Mark Dugald Stark, M.D., C.M., Trinity College, Toronto, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, of 6 Broad street, Oxford, England, after a long illness, beloved brother of Miss Stark, Jarvis street; Mrs. Middlemiss, Ingersoll, and Mr. Robert Stark, Rose avenue, Toronto; youngest son of the late Rev. M. V. Stark, A.M., Dundas, Ont.

TELFER.—In Oakland, on March 5, 1906, at No. 565 Fifteenth street, James, beloved hueband of Louise Telfer, and brother of Andrew and Ellen Telfer, and Mrs. William Murray, a native of Scotland, aged 62 years, 8 months and 17 days.

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

TEES & CO'S DESKS

ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

TEES, 300 St. James St

Special Cash Bargains now being offered by Leach Piano Co., No. 2440 St. Catherine street.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Saturday, March 24.

THESE WRAP BARGAINS ARE WONDERFUL

The Greatest Sale of Spring Coats ON RECORD.

Brand new this season, Best bargains we ever saw, and right at the threshold of the season.

$15.00 to $17.00 FAWN COVERT COATS, $9.95

Made up in three of the newest styles of the day, two tight fitting and one pony trimmed with tailor stitched strappings of self, finished with fly front, coat collars, small round buttons and lined with taffeta silk. Regular $15.00 and $17.00, for $9.95

A SPECIAL IN BLACK COATS

One hundred Special Black Spring Coats of Superior quality all wool black vicuna, made in a short tight fitting style with slot seams and tabs, finished with flat collar and taffeta silk folds, lined with best farmers satin. This coat certainly deserves your inspection as it is an extra special value at $7.20

MILLINERY SURPRISES

We've grouped together several important purchases from the most prominent makers, and will present Montreal's Foremost Millinery Bargains on Monday.

Parisian Model of Silk Mohair Braid and Lace, Natural colors, raised at side artistically trimmed with Tulle Cream Roses, and handsome bird of paradise. We offer this beautiful MILLINERY CREATION ON MONDAY for $18.85

A Very Stunning Model Hat of Mauve French Chip, beautifully trimmed with Mauve Chiffon, Velvet, Duchess Ribbon and Mauve Wings, held together with handsome buckle, back trimmed with large pink and heliotrope roses and maiden hair fern. MONDAY $16.60

Model Hat of Tuscan, Satin Braid and Tulle, high side effect, trimmed with Forget-Me-Not flowers, Ribbon and shaded roses. MONDAY $9.25

SPECIAL VALUES IN

New Spring Dress Goods and Silks

No more satisfactory stock of Dress Goods and Silks than this from which to select your New Spring Gowns, and certainly no other store is able to give you the same price inducements, combined with high class quality, as this one. From our immense stock individual preferencee can be easily satisfied. These Specials for Monday:

DRESS GOODS

New French Novelty Dress Goods, 44 in. wide, very fine texture, reversible check designs, in New Fawn-Drab, New Grey and Silver. Monday's price .. ..$1.15 yard.

New Scotch Dress Tweeds, 52 inches wide, in all the fashionable Greys and Fawns; very choice for Spring Costumes. Monday's price .. .... 96c yard.

New Fancy Basket Cloth, 42 in. wide, light ground, check designs, in latest shades. Monday's price, 68c yard.

SILKS

New Black Alexandria Silk. Monday .. ..79c yard.

New Black Peau de Soie Silk. Monday .. ..58c yard.

New Black Paillete Silk. Monday .. ..62c yard.

New Black Louisine Silk, Monday .. ..53c yard.

New Black Bengaline Silk. Monday .. ..65c yard.

New Black Taffeta Silk, 36 in. wide. Monday .. ..76c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 149 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.

20% DISCOUNT

until March 31st on all of our immense stock of Carpets, Furniture, Curtains, Rugs and General House Furnishing Goods.

THOMAS LIGGET, Limited,

604, 606, ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST.

Madame Albani and Mason & Risch Pianos.—Rread letter from Mr. F. E. Spencer.—Gentlemen:—At the request of Madame Albani, I am writing to thank you for your kindness in sending a Mason & Risch piano to the hotel for her private use while in Amherst recently. Madame Albani was delighted with the touch and tone of the fine Mason & Risch, as was Miss Verne, the pianist, and the other members of the party. Yours faithfully, F. E. Spencer, manager. Duplicates of the above Mason & Risch piano can be obtained from Leach Piano Co., 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond; sold cash or $10 monthly.

Figure It Up.

BEST TILES, WORKMEN AND MATERIALS,

Equal First Class Work,

As done by

The G. R. Locker Co.

113 WEST NOTRE DAME STREET.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

ENQUIRY INTO REPORTED UNDERBILLING AND MISREPRESENTATION OF FREIGHT.

New York, March 23.—The interstate commerce commission began an important hearing to-day on the reported underbilling and misrepresentation of freight by shippers in New York and other eastern points. Mr. Martin A. Knapp, chairman, and Messrs. J. C. Clements and C. A. Prouty, commissioners, were present when the hearing began. Mr. P. J. Farrell, the attorney for the commission, conducted the inquiry. He called as the first witness Robert G. Stevenson, a general inspector of the Trunk Line Association in the territory of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Inspector Stevenson enumerated the various inspection bureaus at the different cities throughout the territory under his jurisdiction. There are forty-nine inspectors in New York. He said that they inspect both local and through freight, local being to points east of the Trunk Line terminal, and the through freight as freight originating at Trunk Line terminal. The Trunk Line roads, he said, included the New York Central, West Shore, Baltimore and Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Central Railway of New Jersey, Ontario & Western Erie and Lackawanna.

DR. CAMPBELL'S APPOINTMENT..

Ottawa, March 24.—Dr. C. L. Campbell, of London, has been appointed postoffice inspector for the London division in place of Mr. H. G. Hopkirk, retired.

WINDSOR STREET STATION

COMPANY CONSIDERING EXTENSIVE SCHEME OF ENLARGEMENT.

Plans are being prepared for the C.P.R. Company with a view to considerably enlarging the present accommodation, both in regard to the general offices of the company and the facilities for handling the ever-increasing passenger traffic. Exactly what form this enlargement will take has not been decided, but it is probable that another story will be added to the present building on Windsor street, and that the whole of the space in the station up to the present gates at the terminals will be utilized to increase the waiting-room and other accommodation. The company owns the whole frontage along Osborne street, as far as Mountain street, and will probably undertake considerable along this frontage.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 24.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Petition Presented in House by Mr. Bickerdike in Behalf of Shipping Federation.

URGE THAT NECESSARY LABOR IN PORT BE NOT INTERFERED WITH.

Ottawa, March 23.—One of the petitions presented in the House yesterday was by Mr. Bickerdike, M.P., on behalf of the Shipping Federation of Canada, urging that the proposed Sunday observance legislation should not apply to shipping in the port of Montreal. The Shipping Federation urges that the fact of their having to pay double wages for Sunday labor is a sufficient guard to prevent shipowners from doing other than work of absolute necessity on Sunday that ships are often placed in sudden danger by storms, etc., necessitating Sunday labor in order to save them; that should a vessel reach Quebec and not be able to land her immigrants on Sunday she would be compelled to remain in port with her saloon and second class passengers on board. The application of the Sabbath Observance Act to the shipping industry would involve therefore a serious menace to this interest. The difference between sea service and land employment has been recognized in previous legislation. Even Noah was allowed seven days to complete the loading of his ark. The concluding plea or the petitioners is that Canadian vessels with the existing conditions are enormously handicapped as compared with shipping from or to the United States. The only effect of the refusal of the Shipping Federation's request would be, they say, to give the United States ports still further advantages in addition to those they already enjoy.

A PUBLIC PAWNSHOP

THE TORONTO GRAND JURY'S SUGGESTION.

Toronto, March 23.—"The entrusting of young men, subject as they are to the enhanced cost of living in the city, with great responsibility and the handling of large sums of money, on salaries which are insufficient, is a very frequent cause of breaches of trust.' That was the opinion expressed by the grand jury of the general sessions in their presentation to Judge Winchester to-day. With regard to cases arising out of lending small sums of money at exorbitant rates of interest the jurors suggested the establishment of municipal or government money offices, where money could be raised on chattels in small sums, and at a comparatively reasonable rate, as is done in France. In connection with the proposed legislation now pending before the Dominion Parliament, the jury thought that the smallest measure of relief which should be granted by parliament would be to reduce the rate of interest on all loans of this character of two months' duration, to, say, 12 percent per annum. Judge Winchester said it was the best presentment he had ever listened to.

CANADIAN FISHERIES

NEARLY 80,000 MEN ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY EXCLUSIVE OF CANNERY EMPLOYEES.

Ottawa, March 24.—The report of the Fisheries of Canada, presented to parliament yesterday afternoon, shows that while no less than 1,316 fishing vessels and tugs, manned by 9,236 sailors, toiled on the deep sea Banks and great inland lakes, 68,109 fishermen using 41,938 fishing boats and, over 6,000,000 fathoms of nets and seines, sought a livelihood upon our inshore fisheries. This is exclusive of the 13,981 persons employed in the 733 lobster canneries dispersed in the Maritime Provinces. These establishments, with their equipment, represent a capital of $1,390,736.

About the same amount is invested in the salmon industry of British Columbia, employing even more persons than the lobster business. Although the seal hunting fleet is gradually declining, it still gave employment to 544 hunters in 1904, who brought back 14,646 skins from the Behring Sea and neighboring coasts. In 1905 about five hundred hunters secured 13,800 fur seal skins in the same waters. Thus the total investment of all kinds of fishing gear, materials, etc., aggregate a capital of $12,356,942. In the last thirty-six years the five chief commercial kinds of sea fish, namely, cod, salmon, lobsters, herring and mackerel, have yielded the enormous sum of $400,000,000. For the last year published, the aggregate yield of fish was valued at over $23,500,000, divided by provinces as follows:

Nova Scotia	$7,287,099
British Columbia....	5,219,107
New Brunswick..	4,671,084
Ontario..	1,793,229
Quebec..	1,751,397
Manitoba and North-West Territories..	1,716,977
Prince Edward Island.. ..	1,077,546

It is expected that the returns, when completed, of the 1905 catch, will show the highest score ever recorded in the fisheries schedule.

DR. McINTYRE CHOSEN.

Winnipeg, Man., March 23.—Dr. McIntyre has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Strathcona.

IT IS WELL KNOWN

that comfort at home is the desire of every one. There are such a number of things to be attended to, but none more important than to have the most modern styles in

Gas or Electric Fixtures

We Aim To Please.



We Aim To Please.

We have a very attractive selection of Fixtures suitable for the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library, etc., including Portable Lamps, Bronze Figures, Brackets, etc., which we shall be pleased to have you call and see at our Show Rooms.

McDONALD & WILLSON,

2458 St. Catherine Street, Between Drummond and Mountain Sts.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN,

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC AND M. PROV.

THE PIONEER FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

THE OLDEST. THE SAFEST. THE BEST.

A.O. U.W.

PROTECTION THAT PROTECTS

Adequate Rates, which ensure its stability and future Success.

Endorsed by Actuaries and Life Insurance Experts as Absolutely Safe.

The only Society offering a variety of features, options and plans based on Equity and Justice to all its members.

The sufficiency of the rates of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is attested by the certificate of Mr. Miles Menander Dawson, A. J. A., Consulting Actuary, No. 11 Broadway, New York City, as follows:

"I have carefully calculated and tested the Beneficiary Fund and Guaranty Fund Rates on the New Classified Rate Plan and the Level Rate Plan of the A. O. U. W., adopted at the last meeting of its Supreme Lodge, by the Mortality Table drawn from the experience of the Order (which Table I have also tested and found sufficient) and four percent interest; and I beg to report that the rates on the Classified Rate Plan and the Level Rate Plan are equivalent and that both are safe and adequate."

PAID BENEFICIARIES OVER $150,000,000.

Head Office, 3 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Palmer & Son, **The Fashionable Hair Goods Shop.**

WIGS

For Ladies and Gentlemen are superior to those of other makes in every respect. Their natural appearance, perfection of fit and detail of finish render them absolutely non-detectable

MARCEL WAVING.

Expert Artists and luxuriant Hair Dressing Rooms. Scalp treatment, Hair Coloring, Massage, Manicuring, Shampooing.

1745 Notre Dame Street.

VETERANS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Ottawa, March 23.—The government of India has adopted the measure described below for the relief of soldiers or volunteers who served them during the Indian Mutiny but who through age, infirmity, or misfortune have fallen into straitened circumstances.

They will be prepared to consider, in each case specially, applications for the grant of pension or for the increase of a pension already granted, in the case of a deserving soldier or volunteer (European, Eurasian, or Native) who (a) is domiciled in India or in a British colony; (b) is in possession of the Mutiny medal; or can produce evidence that he received it; (c) is not less than sixty-five years of age, and (d) is proved to be in straitened circumstances.

Applications, which should afford full particulars and be accompanied by supporting evidence, should be submitted to the Secretary, Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, who, after verification, will forward them to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

McGILL COLLEGE BOOK CLUB

Mr. G. B. Camp yesterday afternoon presided at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the McGill College Book Club. The annual report, which was of a very satisfactory character, stated that during the past thirty-seven years the members of the club had contributed over 6,000 volumes of a total value of over $[illegible] to the university library. There were now on the shelves and in the hands of members 852 volumes. The committee believes that there had been very few English books, suitable to the tastes of members, published during the past thirty-seven years, that had not been on the shelves of the club. To make sure of this, as far as possible, it has been the practice of the committee for many years to order all books coming within its rules, which have been suggested by members. All accounts had been paid up to date, and the financial year closed with a balance of $82.43, forming a nucleus for an early purchase of new books. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. G. B. Cramp, K.C., Wm. Gardner, M.D., Archibald McGoun, K.C., C. A. [illegible], Arthur Renouf, secretary. [illegible] and others will be elected by the [illegible]

MATTERS MUSICAL.

ALBANI'S SECOND CONCERT.

The concert to be given at the Monument National on Monday night promises to be one of the most popular events of the year. The sale of seats is already very large, and as Madame Albani and her company received such a grand reception at Windsor Hall, there is no doubt that the Monday concert will be most enjoyable. Following is the programme:—



MISS EVA GAUTHIER,
The young Canadian singer, who is with Madame Albani.

Duet, piano and violin—First movement and Scherzo from Sonata in F—Beethoven.
Miss Adela Verne and Mr. Haydn Wood.
Aria—Largo al factotum—Rossini.
Mr. Albert Archdeacon.
Song—Le retour des promis—L. Desener.
Miss Eva Gauthier.
Aria—L' Amero (Il Re pastore), Mozart.
Violin obligato.
Mr. Haydn Wood and Mme. Albani.
Solo pianoforte—Rhapsodie No. 6—Liszt.
Miss Adela Verne.
Song—Toreador's Song (Carmen), Bizet.
Mr. Albert Archdeacon.
Violin Solo—Pleona nota—Hubay.
Mr. Haydn Wood.
Duet—Liebestodt (Tristan and Isolde), Wagner. Orchestral transcription by Liszt.
Miss Adela Verne.
Voice and piano—Madame Albani.
Voice and piano—La Prophete—Meyerber.
Miss Eva Gauthier.
Solo Pianoforte—Prelude—Rachmaninoff. Etude—Chopin.
Miss Adela Verne.
Song—The French Partridge—Molloy. Good-bye—Tosti,
Madame Albani.
Violin solo—Nocturne—Chopin. Mazurka Wienawski.
Mr. Haydn Wood.
Duet—La ci darem (Don Giovanni), Mozart.
Madame Albani and Mr. Archdeacon.

MENDELSSOHN TRIO.

The Mendelssohn Trio closing concert will take place on Monday, April 2, in Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, at 8.15. The programme given will be a popular one, so that everybody may enjoy it. Two movements of the Godard Trio and two of the Rubenstein will be given, and for a novelty Mr. Taranto and Mr. Dubois will give a duet for violin and 'cello, by Beethoven. Mr. Dubois will play a solo, and Miss Plouffe will give Liszt's 'Nightingale,' Moskowski's 'Sparks,' and Schubert-Liszt's 'Hungarian March.' The vocalist will be Miss Goldstein. The members of the Mendelssohn Trio have been working very hard for this series of concerts this winter, and the appreciation they are receiving from the musical public will undoubtedly increase for the last concert. All subscription and single tickets are good for this concert.

THE RED BOOK.

The month of June, it is announced, will see the appearance of 'The Musical Red Book of Montreal,' which Mr. Veitch and Mr. B. K. Sandwell, its compilers, have decided to bring out at that date. No such presentation of all the facts and figures relating to music and its manifold branches in this city has ever been attempted before. The volume will not neglect the very important work of the French-Canadian musicians and is receiving ready support from them as well as their English colleagues.

SOUSA'S BAND.

The coming of Sousa's band is generally hailed with delight by all who have any zeal for music; in fact, there are many who know little or nothing at all about music who enjoy these concerts just as much as persons who have been thoroughly grounded in the art of music. And it is to the latter that Sousa during his successful career on the road has been appealing. He makes his programmes to suit the people, and in doing so he tries to please everybody. His programmes are laden with the popular gems, but they contain enough of the classical to suit the tastes of those who appreciate the works of the masters. The programmes which have been selected for the Arena engagement of Wednesday, April 18, are of the order spoken of, and no doubt they will please the patrons of the band who will be present to welcome them back. Success has greeted the band so far on the present tour, which opened in New York in January, and which will close in the same city in the early days of May. The soloists are—Elizabeth Schiller, soprano; Jeanette Power, violinist; Herbert Clarke, cornet, and Leo Zimmerman, trombone.

CREATORE AND HIS BAND.

Creatore, the Italian conductor, who, with his band, will open another tour in this continent here, early in May, has for years been famous both for his extraordinarily agile conducting, and for the immense effects of contrast which he gets out of his sixty musicians. He had not, however, been heard in London until his performances at Queen's Hall a couple of weeks ago. The London 'Express' says:—'Creatore, the contortionist conductor, surpassed himself last night, many and various were the involuntary imitations he gave of wild beasts, Jiu-jitsu, wrestlers, acrobats, and ventriloquists. The enthusiasm of the audience was intense, for musical London has never before beheld a conductor who got quite so much out of a band of sixty. Creatore used a baton last night, a frail, slender stick, but still a baton. This did not interfere, however, in the least with his acrobatic and other performances. The famous 'Overture to Spring,' Creatore conducted almost entirely with his hair. In the quieter moment of the overture he "chased himself," as our American cousins would say, around the platform uttering purring ventriloquial sounds. But when the quiet moment had given place to the splendid brazen finale, Creatore became for the time being, "the king of the forest."'

A CANADIAN SOUVENIR.

A London paper says: 'Col. Cooper, commanding the Irish Guards; Lord de Vesci, who had command of the regimental band on the occasion of its visit to Canada last autumn; Mr. C. H. Hassell, the bandmaster, and a contingent of the members of the band waited upon Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, at his offices in Victoria street, yesterday, to receive from him a souvenir of the Canadian visit. Lord Strathcona undertook the presentation on behalf of the President and members of the Council of the Toronto Exhibition. The souvenir is a large and handsome punch bowl of frosted silver, of Canadian workmanship throughout, and of very striking design. Upon an embossed medallion on the side of the bowl is engraved the regimental crest, and at equal distances all round it are embossed medallions and shields in enamel, each having special reference to one of the Canadian provinces. There is also an inscription recording that the memento was presented to the band of the Irish Guards by the President and Council of the Toronto Exhibition. Lord Strathcona, in making the presentation on behalf of the subscribers, paid a high compliment to the band as a whole, to Lord de Vesci, who commanded it, and particularly to Mr. Hassell, the bandmaster. Colonel Cooper accepted the souvenir on behalf of the band. The officers of the regiment will, it is understood, accept the responsibility for its safe custody.'

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE

A DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING EXPECTED TO BE REACHED ON MONDAY.

Berlin, March 23.—The Foreign Office intimates that while it cannot be said that a full understanding has been reached between France and Germany, it is expected that the full session of the Moroccan conference on Monday will result in the removal of all obstacles and end in a definite agreement. Should this prove to be the case, it may be considered certain that the conference will come to an end next week.

FROM PARIS.

Paris, March 23.—The 'Echo de Paris' summarizes the probable conditions on which a settlement of the differences between France and Germany at the Moroccan conference will be reached. Three ports out of five in the control of the state bank will be in French hands. As compensation Germany will be granted certain concessions in the police organization and other questions. At Tangier and Mogador the police will be a mixed force, at the other six ports the police will be French and Spanish, three being French and three Spanish. The inspector of the whole force will be an Austrian lieutenant-colonel, who will report monthly to the Sultan and the diplomatic corps at Tangier, which will form an international commission with large powers. The mandate given France and Spain will be for a term of five years.

MINERS AND OPERATORS

AN ADJOURNMENT AGAIN TAKES PLACE WITH A SETTLEMENT.

Indianapolis, March 23.—The deadlock between the coal operators and miners of the Central Competitive and the Southwestern District continued to-day throughout the meeting of the two joint scale committees, and when the meetings adjourned until to-morrow no agreement had been reached on the wage scale. The differences then seemed as far from adjustment as ever.

PRICES ADVANCE.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 23.—The price of coal in this district is advancing rapidly, and large orders are being received from local manufacturers from Cleveland as far west as Chicago. The critical situation at Indianapolis has caused a rush of orders from all points. To-day coal was selling for as high as $1.68, an advance of 25 cents per ton for large amounts, and much was being bought at those figures.

Limit of Human Agony

Is often reached with corns. Foolish, because Putnam's Corn Extractor cures in twenty-four hours. Don't put off—get 'Putnam's' to-day—fifty years in use—painless and sure.

MACVICAR CHURCH SOCIAL

THE NEW BUILDING FORMALLY HANDED OVER TO COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The opening social of MacVicar Memorial Church, in St. Louis, was held on Tuesday evening, and was very successful. There were present on the platform, with the Rev. D. J. Graham, the pastor, who presided, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, the Rev. Prof. Mackenzie, the Rev. J. R. Dobson, the Rev. Mr. Flannigan (Anglican) and the Rev. T. Brown (Methodist).

The proceedings were opened by the singing of the hymn, 'How glorious Zion's court appears.' The Rev. Mr. Graham then read Psalm cxxvii., and the Rev. Mr. Dobson led in prayer. The Rev. Mr. Graham, in his introductory remarks, acknowledged with much feeling, the goodness of the great King and head of the church in crowning with success the labors of himself and people.

Mr. J. Parsons, chairman of the Building Committee, being called upon for a report of the work done by that committee, gave a statement of the work done and of the cost of the building and the amount of indebtedness still remaining. This statement showed that there was about one thousand seven hundred dollars of a floating debt. But he felt sure they would pay this all off before the end of the year, and leave only a mortgage of $6,000 remaining. He then handed over the keys to the Moderator of Session. The furniture and furnishings of the church were next, in a formal way, handed over to the chairman of the Managing Board, Mr. A. A. Scott, by the different church organizations. Their value was estimated at $2,250, and all had been fully paid for. The visiting pastors complimented Mr. Graham and his people on the energy, perseverance and ability displayed in erecting such a beautiful and commodious structure.

The Rev. Prof. Mackenzie spoke for some time on 'Methods and motives,' emphasizing individual effort, which, he said, was plainly to be seen in the beautiful building in which they were privileged to meet. He spoke in reverent terms of the one whose name is associated with the building, the late Principal MacVicar.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston paid a very hightribute to Mr. Graham for the work he had so wisely directed, and complimented him on having such a noble lot of earnest and practical men and women around him. The building, he said, was appropriately chaste in its appearance from an architectural point of view, and the interior decorations and furnishings also seemed to surpass all their expectations. The doctor concluded by describing what the church stood for, assuring his hearers that they had been engaged in the grandest work that it was possible for men to be engaged in. He spoke of it as a Presbyterian church, a Canadian church, a MacVicar memorial church, and all that these names stood for.

Mr. Walter Paul spoke very highly of the completeness of the accommodation in every department, and also of the beauty of the new church building.

Mr. Gladston, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke briefly of the work done and of the assurance of the future prosperity of the congregation.

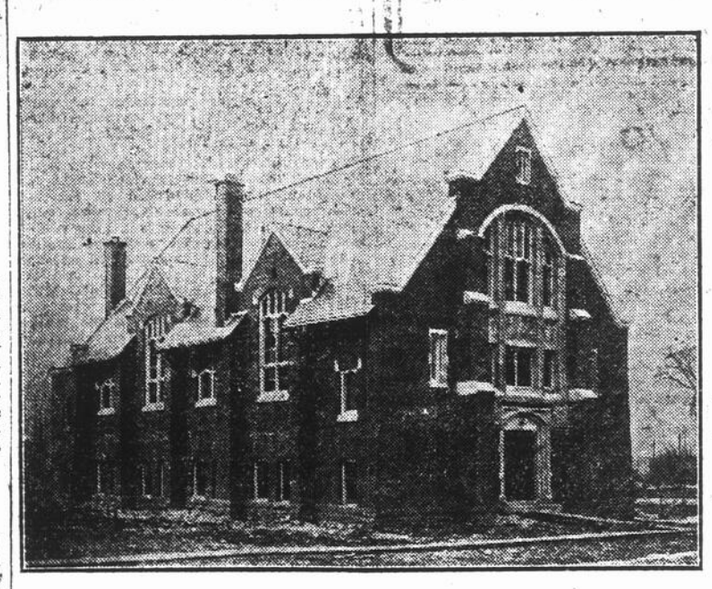
The Rev. Mr. Graham then informed the friends that the ladies were waiting for them in the lecture hall, where tables were spread, to which all were invited. After the singing of 'Blest be the tie that binds,' and the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the literary part of the meeting was closed, and all who could wait repaired to the basement for refreshments. The tables and flowers and refreshments were just as beautiful as the building itself. It was suggested that Mr. Graham had earned for himself a prolonged holiday, which should be taken before any serious reaction might be felt. The Rev. Louis H. Jordan will preach next Sunday morning, and the Rev. J. H. MacVicar, of Fergus, in the evening.



THE REV. D. J. GRAHAM,
Pastor MacVicar Memorial Church.

The Rev. Mr. Graham took charge of the St. Louis congregation a little over five years ago. The cause was then only a small mission, with a membership of forty-three persons, and a Sabbath-school of about fifty children. After two years of hard, faithful work by Mr. Graham, the mission was erected into a regular augmented charge, and the people were unanimous in calling Mr. Grham to be their settled pastor. Since that time the congregation has grown rapidly, and the old building could not accommodate the numbers who attended. Now there is a Sunday-school of 260, and a congregation of nearly two hundred members.

The new building is of Laprairie pressed brick, with Roman stone front and facings. It has a seating capacity of 500, with arrangements for further extension at a minimum cost.



MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

PARIS REPORT OF SERIOUS ILLNESS DENIED AT VIENNA.

Paris, March 23.—A despatch to the 'Petit Journal' from Vienna states that the court physicians are in constant attendance upon the Emperor Francis Joseph, and that his condition is causing great anxiety. It is even stated that a fatal issue is feared.

Vienna, March 23.—The reports to the effect that the Emperor is ill are false. He personally arranged at noon to-day for the reception of his granddaughter the Princess Vindischgratez, at the castle of Schoebrunen. The Princess rises at six o'clock every morning and takes a long walk, whatever the weather, drives to the Hofburg and visits the exhibitions.

London, March 23.—In answer to an enquiry, it was stated at the Austro-Hungarian embassy to-day that nothing had been heard there of the reported illness of the Emperor.

LAW ALLOWS NO DISCRETION

AMBULANCE WITH INJURED MAN TURNED BACK AT THE BRIDGE.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 23.—There was an unusually hard case of enforcement of the United States immigration law here this week. An Italian employed by the Electrical Development Company of Ontario was carrying a bucket of coal along the top of a parapet wall at the works during a snowstorm. He missed his footing and fell thirty feet, breaking both legs and injuring his back. First aid was given, and the man was despatched in an ambulance to a Niagara Falls, N.Y., hospital. At the bridge crossing the river the ambulance was held up by a United States immigration officer, who wanted an assurance that the injured man would be supported at the hospital by his friends, and would leave the United States when cured. The ambulance driver could not give such a guarantee, and was compelled to bring the patient back to the Canadian side. After some delay the Electrical Development Company's superintendent got into telephone communication with Chief Inspector Francis, of the United States immigration offices, and assured him that the company would be responsible for the Italian, as it is for all injured employees sent to United States hospitals. After that the sufferer was permitted to enter the United States and find rest and relief in a hospital ward.

KING ALFONSO

BRITISH FLEET WILL GO TO THE CANARIES WHILE HE IS THERE.

Madrid, March 23.—King Alfonso has gone to Cadiz, where he will embark for his tour of the Canary Islands. Great Britain will send a section of the Channel fleet to the Canaries during his visit as a compliment to His Majesty. Italy will also send a warship.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE OF

1,200 LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS

To-day, Saturday, 24th, we will offer

LADIES' SILK MOIRETTE UNDERSKIRTS, in Plain and Fancy Black, and all shades; values, $5.00 to $10.00, for $2.50 and $5.00.

ART DEPARTMENT.

UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

$1.00 to $4.00, for 50c. $4.00 to $6.00, for $1.00.
$6.00 to $10.00, for $2.00 $10.00 to $15.00, for $5.00.

AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CARS, &c.

The S. Davis & Sons' Building, No. 1 Beaver Hall Hill, is being fitted up for the Sale, Renting and Repairing of Automobiles and Motor Boats.

SPORTING GOODS DEPT.

TOBOGGANS STORED.

Your Toboggan sent for, stored, and returned for $1.25.

BABY CARRIAGES, GO-CARTS, CARRIERS, Etc.

A complete line now displayed in the Basket and Willow Goods Department.

TOYS.

Expresses, Automobiles, Row Waggons, etc., are now shown for Spring. Buy while the stock is complete.

SEWING MACHINE DEPT.

THE NEW LEADER, made by the Davis Sewing Machine Co., has a high arm, light running, wearing parts all steel and hardened; adjustable, so that any lost motion can be taken up; double feed operating on both sides of needle; best steel attachments. Warranted for five years.

BOX TOP $22.00
DROP HEAD $25.00
NEW COLONIAL HOUSE ..... $25.00, $28.00, $30.00 and $32.50
NEEDLES for all makes of Sewing Machines; price ....20c per dozen.
SEWING FOLDING TABLES, for $1.25
PLYMOUTH LAP BOARDS..... 80c

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

JUST RECEIVED NOVELTIES IN SPRING RIBBONS.
DRESDEN RIBBON, in all the newest styles, from ½ inch to 12 inch.
FANCY SPOTTED RIBBONS, 10 inches wide.
FANCY BLACK AND WHITE RIBBONS, for Neck Wear.
FANCY WHITE AND BLACK RIBBONS, for Neck Wear.
FANCY CHECK RIBBONS, for Neck Wear.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY BELTING.
GOLD RIBBON, 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in. and 3 in. wide.
LATEST DESIGNS in Wash Ribbons, Polka Dots, Checks and Plain Ribbons.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders. 5 Percent Discount for Cash.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

GEORGE R. BURT, PRESIDENT OF THE LISZT PIANO COMPANY, FAINTS IN WITNESS-BOX.

Toronto, March 23.—After a more rigorous examination at the hands of Mr. Curry (Crown Attorney), lasting nearly all this afternoon, Mr. George R. Burt, president of the Liszt Piano Company, fainted on the witness stand in the Police Court, and brought the proceedings in the conspiracy case against Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan & Savings Company, to an abrupt conclusion. It was after some smart questioning on the part of Mr. Curry, who had succeeded in eliciting the fact that there were other banking accounts not previously mentioned by the witness that Burt succumbed to his attack of faintness. Mr. Curry had momentarily stopped his questioning, and had gone to refer to one of the books, when Burt, still standing, was observed to turn ghastly pale and reel from side to side in the witness-box.

Magistrate Denison saw what was about to happen, and asked, 'Would you like to sit down?' Mr. Burt apparently did not hear the question, so the magistrate, in louder tones, asked, 'I say, would you like to sit down?' Mr. Burt gave a start, and, removing his hand from his head, gazed for a moment at the magistrate, and then sank on to the bench in the witness box. A messenger was despatched for Dr. Sheard, the medical health officer, and meanwhile Burt was removed from the witness stand and placed in a recumbent position on the floor of the court, his head resting on one of the bulky volumes forming part of the collection of books kept by the York County Loan Company. When the inspector arrived with water, Burt had partially recovered. 'No thanks,' he said, as the liquid was put to his mouth, 'I'm all right now,' and with this he was assisted to his feet. The incident created a sensation in court. The investigation was then closed for the afternoon. Mr. Burt left the court.

NELSON'S FAMOUS MEMO

SELLER WAS A LONDON 'BUS DRIVER, WHO GOT EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR IT.

London, March 24.—The 'Telegraph' says that the hitherto unknown seller of Lord Nelson's 'General Memorandum,' to his captains at the Battle of Trafalgar, is a London omnibus driver, whose father was a servant of an unnamed admiral, who gave him an old desk, containing the historical documents. The driver, who inherited the desk, did not know the paper was valuable. He only learned that it was worth money through a chance conversation with a passenger on his omnibus. He has invested the $18,000 which the document brought recently at auction at Christie's, and continues driving the omnibus.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS

INTERESTING REVELATIONS IN GROCERS' GUILD ENQUIRY AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., March 23.—There was interesting revelations to-day at the resumed investigation of the conspiracy charge against the officers of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild. It was shown that the Canada Brokerage Company, of Toronto, a combination of retailers, formed for the express purpose of opposing the wholesale guild, was getting Macdonald tobacco at a low price from a wholesale house. The guild started out to find this wholesaler, and tried to do so by tracing the revenue stamps on the caddies, but the stamp numbers were obliterated, and the guild, in its anger, proposed to lay the matter before the Inland Revenue Department. It was also revealed that to discover the guilty wholesalers who were breaking the agreements the guild proposed to place a first-class detective on the case, who would go out as a salesman, preacher, or in any other capacity, to get evidence of the breach.

THE NAME

'NORDHEIMER'

has been intimately associated with the musical development of Canada for sixty-six years, and the NORDHEIMER PIANO has kept pace with the growth of musical taste and advancement of the universe, and is to-day the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE in Canadian Pianos.

At NORDHEIMER'S you have the best Pianos in the world to select from, and the NORDHEIMER SYSTEM applies to the selling of Pianos and Piano-Players, the modern methods of other industries, to convey to the intending purchaser a degree of confidence heretofore unknown in the buying of Pianos.

One price to all, and that price the lowest consistent with the grade of goods represented.

The public are invited to call, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., LIMITED,
Established 1843.

2461 St. Catherine Street.

The only authorized representatives in Montreal for the **Steinway**. **Pratte Mason and Hamlin, Kranich & Bach and Landsdowne Pianos, and Metrostyle Pianolas and Pianola Pianos** which are on daily demonstration to the public.

Weekly Calendar.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

(Cor. ST. CATHERINE and COMEDY STS.)

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

To-morrow will be

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY.

In the morning the Sunday School Scholars will meet in the School Room and enter the Church in a body. The sermon will be preached by

REV. J. J. RAE,
Of Picton, Ont.,

who will address the school in the afternoon and preach in the evening.

Special Music.

VISITORS WELCOME AT ALL SERVICES.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor) will continue the course of Special Sermons on

"CHURCH DOGMAS and CHANGELESS FACTS."

Subject Sunday Evening":—"Penance and the Demand for Expiation.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

Sunday, March 25th, 1906.

11 A.M.—REV. A. CARMAN, D.D., Gen. Supt. Methodist Church of Canada.
7 P.M.—REV. T. A. HALPENNY, B.A.

SONG SERVICE IN THE EVENING. STRANGERS WELCOME.

MADAME

ALBANI

And Her Grand Concert Company.
Farewell to Canada.

MONDAY NEXT,
MONUMENT NATIONAL,
2nd Grand Concert.
Prices, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00,
On sale at SHAW'S MUSIC STORE, 2274 St. Catherine Street.

ARENA

Dream of Gerontius
Holy Thursday, April 12.

MESSIAH
Good Friday, April 13.

Subscription Lists now open at Shaw's and Nordheimer's.

Prices—Box Seats, $2.00; Ground Floor, $1.50 and $1.00; Sides of Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24

Art Association

Phillips Square.

TWENTY-THIRD
SPRING EXHIBITION
24th March to 14th April.
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.
Monday and Thursday Evenings 8 to 10.

OYEZ! OYEZ!
A MID-LENT FAIR.

To be held in the Parlors of
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, March 23rd and 24th, Afternoon and Evening. 'Orange Grove,' 'Home of Mystery,' 'Japanese Tea Room,' Ice Cream, Orangeade, 'Candles,' 'Home-made Table.'
High Tea, 6.30 to 8—25 cents. Admission, 10 cents. Children, half-fare.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
WEEK NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN.—MR. R. S. AULD will speak.

SUNDAY, 3 p.m.
MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
Leader—MR. C. K. CALHOUN, Asst. General Secretary.

SUNDAY, 4 p.m.
MEN'S MEETING.
REV. ROBT. JOHNSTON, D.D., Pastor American Presbyterian Church, will speak. Topic—'The Might of Resolve.'
Male Chorus leads the singing.
All men heartily invited.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

ARGYLE LODGE, 65, A.F.&A.M.
DIVINE SERVICE.
Argyle Lodge will hold **Divine Service** in **Grace Church,** corner of Wellington and Fortune Streets, on **Sunday Evening, March 25, 1906,** at 7 o'clock. Brethren will assemble in the Lecture Hall at 6.45 p.m.
PREACHER—
R.-Wor.-Bro. Ven.-Arch. Ker, D.D.,
Chaplain.
Brethren of Sister Lodges cordially invited to attend.
REGALIA. By Order of the W.M.
J. G. MOFFATT, P.M., Secretary

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 25th March, 3 p.m.

SPEAKER—REV. E. JOWAL THOMAS, of Wales.
Soloist—A FRIEND.

Will our members all be present as far as possible—a large attendance encourages the speaker, and warms the meeting generally.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

MacVicar Memorial Church

OPENING SERVICES.
The Rev. Dr. Jordan
at 11 a.m.
Rev. J. H. MacVicar
at 7 p.m.

THE EASTERN MEN'S OWN

The Eastern Men's Own will have a rousing meeting, at 3 p.m., in Taylor Church, cor. Logan and Papineau streets, addressed by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the Old Brewery Mission. Men of the East End, come and spend an hour with us, and hear a good address, and good, bright singing. All welcome.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Church of St. James the Apostle.
ORGAN RECITAL
BY
W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM,
A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O.,
Monday Evening, 26th March,
at 8.15 o'clock,
assisted by
MR. W. H. JACKSON, Baritone.
Offertory in aid of current expenses.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

896 Dorchester street.

Demonstration, MONDAY, March 26th, at 8 p.m.

"EASTER SWEETS."

ADMISSION .. .. 10 CENTS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

W. C. T. U.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY UNION
QUARTERLY RALLY

in West End Methodist Church, TUESDAY, March 27, at 2.30 p.m.

Friends of the work cordially invited.
Five o'clock Tea.

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

March.		Per SS.	
23	9.30 a.m.	"	Umbria, Cunard.
*23	6.00 p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
a25	10.00 a.m.	"	Pretorian, Allan.
26	9.30 a.m.	"	K. Wilhelm II. N.G. Lloyd.
27	9.30 a.m.	"	Cedric, White Star.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

a Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

CURLING. — Caledonia Club's annual banquet.

HOCKEY. — Victoria Ladies defeated Westmount Ladies at the Arena—Officers vs. Sergeants, Victoria Rifles.

FENCING.—M.A.A.A. team took third place in Ontario championship.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. — Lecture at Y.M.C.A. by Mr. J. E. Merritt.

WRESTLING.—Finish of international competition—Munro vs. Samson.

HOCKEY

OFFICERS OF VICTORIA RIFLES VS. SERGEANTS.

A pleasant game of hockey was played last night at the Victoria rink, between the officers and sergeants of the Victoria Rifles, resulting in a draw, the score being tied at 3—3. The officers played an extra man throughout the game. The teams were:

Officers.		Sergeants
Capt. Burland	Goal	Sgt. Stephenson
Capt. Hiam	Point	Sgt. Sowdon
Capt. Stewart	Cover	Sgt. Foley
Capt. McRobie	Forwards	Sgt. Ross
Capt. Richardson	"	Sgt. Reid
Lieut. Shaw	"	Sgt White
Lieut. Ogilvie	"	Sgt. Tasker
Lt. Languedoc	"	

Referee—B. S. Burland.
Time-keeper—Sergt.-Major Bown.

WESTMOUNT LADIES VS. VICTORIA LADIES.

The ladies of the Victoria Hockey Club met and defeated the ladies of the Westmount Club at the Arena yesterday, the score being two goals to one. A previous game at the Victoria Rink had resulted in a victory for the Westmount ladies. The teams were:—

Westmount—1.	Victoria—2
Miss F. Scriver	Miss G. D. Baylis
Miss H. Nutter	Miss V. Dettmers
Miss Angus	Miss C. Dunlop
Miss L. May	Miss F. Russell
Miss Blank	Miss K. Cains
Miss L. Brodie	Miss McDonald
Miss D. Gilbert	Miss McDonald

Referee—Mr. Walter Small.

WRESTLING

The final in the international heavyweight wrestling tournament at Sohmer Park proved the surprise of the series. Karakanoff, the Turk, had been regarded as a certain winner. His aggressive tactics have perhaps given a false impression as to his strength. But met at his own game by Lundin he speedily succumbed. The Swede had the advantage in weight, and from the sound of the bell 'went for' Karakanoff, the latter's efforts to break the holds put upon him being ineffectual. It was not long before the Turk found the mat but, contrary to the usual run of affairs, underneath. Lundin got a succession of holds in short order, but seemed not to find the one to his fancy. Finally, an arm hold followed by a bar put the Turk in an awkward position and slowly but surely his shoulders were pinned to the mat in five minutes.

The preliminary bout was between Samson and Munroe, best two falls out of three. The miner, winning the toss, chose the catch-as-catch-can style for the first fall. In this he proved himself to be much more adept than his adversary, Samson going down in twenty-five minutes. At Graeco-Roman, however, Samson showed himself to be far the better man, gaining two falls, the first in four minutes and the second in five.

A bag punching contest, an addition to the programme, proved to be a very tame affair.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

LECTURE BY MR. J. E. MERRITT AT Y.M.C.A.

In an admirably presented lecture on 'Physical Training and Development,' replete with helpful suggestions, Mr. J. E. Merritt, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., appealed strongly, last evening, to the members of the junior and intermediate departments of that body to pay stricter attention to the questions of diet, baths, and general care of the body. Mr. Merritt pointed out in his introductory remarks that our bodies stand at the head of our moral intellectual and spiritual life because ultimately upon it comes the strain of each of these phases of our life.

'To meet the needs of life in our modern cities,' continued the speaker, 'a sound body, as well as a clean and educated mind, is an imperative necessity.' Mr. Merritt then drew interesting analogies between the body and a steam-engine or house, and illustrated his points fully by means of charts. He next proceeded to discuss the unlimited benefits to be derived from muscular activity. 'Exercise,' he said, 'constituted the life of the muscle, and was a great contributing factor to the carrying on of the vital functions of the body. To muscular inactivity must be ascribed in a large majority of cases imperfect indigestion, superficial respiration and poor circulation. The boy who fails to take exercise, and plenty of it, commits an indiscretion, which will seriously handicap him in his struggle for success in life. Your grandfathers lived in the country; your fathers in a countrified city, while your life must be spent in a citified city, which every day is becoming more and more congested. A sound mind in a sound body should be the aim of every youth and adult, and one of the most important factors tending to that result, is diet.'

On this question, Mr Merritt observed, that he was treading on dangerous ground, as many magazines of the day printed erroneous opinions on the subject, and were filled with advertisements of foods, which were prepared rather with a view to enrich their sellers than to benefit their consumers. He laid it down as a cardinal principle that 'one man's food is another man's poison,' and quoted instances to support his contention. 'Eat when you are hungry and not tired, masticate thoroughly, beware of overeating—these were his principal maxims when treating the subject of 'how to eat.' In regard to the constituents of a proper diet, the lecturer believed that they should be chosen with a view to suiting personal tastes. In his opinion everything of a disagreeable nature should be avoided. As a general rule the most nutritive, easily digested, and assimilated foods affording the least amount of waste should be partaken of freely. He divided all foods into three classes, those difficult to digest, those moderately so, and easily digested foods, pointing out what constituted by means of diagrams. The mixed diet he regarded as being the best, because of the various materials which go to make up the composition of the body. Spiced foods should be carefully avoided. The time to eat was when one felt hungry, and not simply because it happened to be meal time.

Mr. Merritt also gave instructions for the increase and reduction of weight. The former, he said, could be effected by means of slow exercise, deep breathing, a starchy and fatty diet, brief baths, dry massage, and more sleep. For the reduction of weight he advocated regular and vigorous exercise, cold baths, reduction in hours of sleep, less drink, dry foods and acid fruits, less sleep and abdominal exercises. Milk he regarded as a perfect diet, and should be drunk freely. Water, as long as it was pure, should also be taken in large quantities. Well ventilated bedrooms, shower baths, correct posture were each dealt with, and helpful suggestions made. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Merritt was heartily applauded by his large audience. Mr. Bert. Ross presided. The total enrollment in the junior and intermediate departments this year of the Y.M.C.A. have eclipsed all former records.

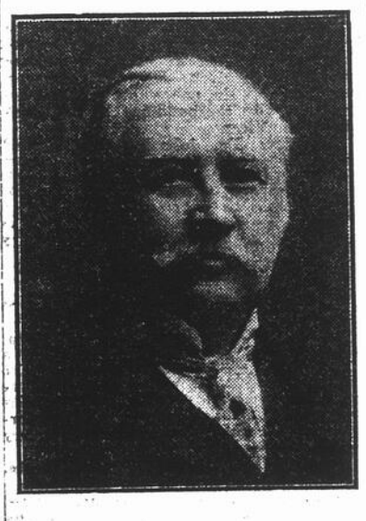
CURLING

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CALEDONIA CLUB AT THE WINDSOR.

Over a hundred members and friends of the Caledonia Curling Club were present at the annual banquet at the Windsor Hotel last evening. Mr. James Simpson, the president of the club, occupied the chair.

The handsome Lyall trophy, probably the handsomest trophy belonging to any local club, was accepted on behalf of the club by Mr. Simpson. The winners for this year were Mr. H. Hutchison and Dr. Kerr, who also received handsome individual prizes.

Mr. Peter Lyall, the ex-president of the club, in proposing the toast of the city,



MR. JAMES SIMPSON,
President Caledonia Curling Club.

made a few trite remarks on the conditions of the streets and municipal works generally. He did not consider that the blame lay entirely with the City Council; the present taxation was too low. He believed that if the aldermen came forward and boldly advocated an increase, the portion of the electorate who would oppose such an increase would be small.

The Mayor, in reply, promised that he would make such a movement at an early date.

Mr. McCall, the president of the Montreal Curling Club, stated that next year his club intended to celebrate the centennial of their inauguration, and would hold the greatest bonspiel in the history of curling in this city. Invitations would be extended to all the iron and granite clubs of the Dominion, and commemorative prizes would be offered for competition. The financial end of the undertaking was already settled, but it remained for the city clubs, by their co-operation in the matter of ice, to assist in making the arrangements perfect.

Mr. Tyre, responding to the toast of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland, of which he is president, stated his pleasure at being able to say that the Montreal clubs were still loyal to their 'auld respectit mither.' The visit of the Scotch curlers to Canada had done much to strengthen the imperial ties.

Adj.-Sadlier, in proposing the toast to the Governor-General, eulogized the manner in which His Excellency had interested himself in Canadian sport.

The Rev. Principal Hill proposed the toast of the M.A.A.A., and credited that institution with having been the means of building up in Montreal a love of sport for sport's sake. The toast was responded to by Mr. Victor Buchanan.

'Sister Clubs' was responded to by Dr. Church, for the Heather Club; Dr. Finnie, for Thistle, and Mr. James Henry for St. Lawrence.

The president and vice-president's prize was presented by Colonel Stevenson. The winning rinks in this competition were as follows:—1st prize, Dr. Simpson, D. Ferguson, W. Murphy and H. Hutchison (skip); 2nd prize, W. Oman, jr., William Currie, H. Hughes, and A. I. Rice (skip); 3rd prize, P. Smith, G. C. Haldimand, A. E. Harvey and T. C. Lyall (skip); and 4th prize, J. J. Roberts, R. T. Jones, R. Samson and George T. Nicholson (skip). The second prize was presented by Dr. Kerr; the third by Mr. Fitz-James Brown, and the fourth by Mr. Rice.

The first junior prize was won by M. P. C. Ogilvie, and the second by Charles Mitchell.

The toast of the 'Ladies' was proposed by Mr. C. O'Connor, and responded to by Mr. G. Ayling.

During the evening an extensive programme was rendered to which the following contributed: — Messrs. Bevan Giles, Frank Rispert, J. B. Rice, Chas. Mitchell, Victor Occellier, A. Clarke, T. C. Lyall and Dr. Haldimand.

SKATING.

Skating at the Arena this afternoon will complete the ice-sports in the big rink for this season. On Monday men will commence to move the ice, and make the necessary alterations for the other events booked for the Arena in the near future.

FOOTBALL

REFEREES' ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED IN MONTREAL.

A meeting is to be held to-night at the Strand, Notre Dame street, to draw up plans for the formation of a Referees' Association for Montreal. Old football players in the city capable of acting as referees will be given a hearty welcome. Great difficulty has been experienced in the past in obtaining the services of efficient referees, but it is hoped that the formation of a Referees' Association will prove to be a solution of the difficulty.

THE CLEARINGS.

New York, March 23.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for week ending March 22, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,798,650,716	Dec.	2.3
Chicago	203,694,601	Inc.	11.0
Boston	150,231,524	Inc.	1.7
Philadelphia	142,815,572	Inc.	15.4
St. Louis	55,775,433	Inc.	1.0
Pittsburg	50,482,225	Inc.	22.0
San Francisco	43,909,668	Inc.	36.7
Montreal	26,276,917	Dec.	5.6
Toronto	20,247,635	Inc.	6.4
Winnipeg	6,981,535	Inc.	44.9
Ottawa	2,429,565	Inc.	12.6
Halifax	1,613,488	Dec.	6.2
Vancouver	2,107,003	Inc.	41.2
Quebec	1,516,422	Inc.	17.4
Hamilton	1,195,157	Dec.	9.1
St. John, N.B.	887,841	Dec.	.7
London, Ont.	907,280	Inc.	10.0
Victoria, B.C.	911,436	Inc.	33.9

FENCING

M.A.A.A. TEAM IN COMPETITION FOR ONTARIO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toronto, March 23.—At the Central Y. M. C. A. to-night, after an interesting struggle, 'Varsity 1st team won the championship of Ontario. 'Varsity 2nd team took next place, with M.A.A.A. and Y. M. C. A. third and fourth. Summary

	Won.	Lost.
'Varsity, first team	7	2
'Varsity, second team	6	3
Montreal team	3	6
Y.M.C.A. team	2	7

The M.A.A.A. team was composed of G. W. Williamson, Harry Brown, and Hullet Desbarats.

DESERTED IRELAND.

(From the 'World To-day.')

Since the census of 1900 was taken nearly 200,000 Irish emigrants have settled in the United States, the year ended with July, 1905, showing a larger number than any year since 1895. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the last two years, a turn which is quite perplexing to those native Irish societies which have been unsuccessfully attempting to stop the great national leak for so many years. The unrest among the young native Irish element is still wonderfully strong. An American traveller in Ireland is as much impressed with this fact as he is with anything else in that country of remarkable things. Everywhere he sees and hears of wholesale departures for the United States. Even in the remotest rural hamlets the old people can be heard lamenting some recent exodus of the most promising young boys and girls. Almost every man or woman that a traveller meets and talks with in Ireland has a number of brothers or sisters or very near relatives who have recently left for the United States.

Emigration agencies exist in every part of the island. Every village has a steamship agent, to whose advantage it is to use every inducement to influence the young men and women to emigrate. Since their pay must come from the steamship tickets which they sell, the agents take good care to see that many of them are disposed of in the course of a year. The flaming posters which they flaunt in the faces of the young people who are already restive and overanxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds, fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irresistible to the average Irish villager. During the last summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast countrysides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm laborers.

RUSSIA'S GREAT TRAGEDY..

Nations, like individuals, are at times guilty of great criminal acts. In the case of nations, it is, however, quite often that the government is the actual criminal, and not the people in their collective capacity. In Russia, as in no other country in the world, the imperial government has for generations depended on a long line of crimes and criminalities perpetrated upon a long-suffering people of that empire, as a safe and sure method to perpetuate its desolating and devastating power. Of these crimes and criminalities, the greatest, the most terrible and the most far reaching in its effect upon the victimized subjects has been the deliberate denial to them of the privilege and necessity of even an elementary education.

It is impossible to enter into a detailed account of the endless restrictions and most cunning obstacles whereby the imperial government conducts its warfare against the institutions which in all other lands are recognized as the chief support of modern civilization. With only ten university centres—Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kieff, Kharkoff, Dorpat, Warsaw, Kazan, Odessa, Tomsk and Helsingfors—and the great majority of students coming from every part of the empire with scarcely enough means to support themselves, to be obliged to meet increased academic fees and to be deprived at the same time of the right of giving private lessons without special permission from the constituted authorities; with the power vested in the rectors by the Ministry of Education to dismiss any student before earning his diploma—the absolutely indispensable instruments to enable one to make his way in the world—what wonder is there that the struggle of the intellectual element against the despotism of the North should have become so intense?—'Pacific Monthly.'

EARTHQUAKES AND 'EARTH WAVES.

When an earthquake happens on any part of the globe notice is received in distant places by three kinds of waves, set up in the earth, one going around the surface and two others through the interior. These latter, moving at different velocities, are known as waves of first and second phase respectively. Those of the first phase reach a point at great depths of more than six miles per second, and those of the second phase nearly four miles per second. The deeper the path within the earth the faster the wave—up to a certain point. When the earthquake tremors are coursing through the globe at a depth of 2,400 miles from the surface so that they would come out over 180 degrees from the place of the shock both kinds of tremors are retarded and come to the surface some eleven minutes later. Mr. R. D. Oldham, F.G.S., who brought this subject before the Geological Society a day or two ago, suggested that at the depth named the waves entered the central core of the earth where there was a rapid change in the nature of the material. Without advancing any hypothesis of the character of this change, Mr. Oldham held that it would have to be reckoned with in any theory of the earth. Thus at the centre of the world there would seem to be a sphere 3,200 miles in diameter differing in constitution or condition from the mass overlying it.

Reverberations of the Colombian earthquake still continue, felt strongly in neighboring lands, especially in the West Indies, and more feebly over the world generally. This is a common feature of earthquakes. The historic shock which in five minutes destroyed Lisbon was followed by the disturbances lasting several months. After Basel had been left in ruins, in 1356, lesser shocks continued for a whole year. After the Calabrian earthquake of 1857 the earth, it is said, 'did not come completely to rest for ten years.' These remarks refer in the main to distinct movements; but it happens sometimes that the disturbances are so frequent as to keep up an almost continuous trembling of the ground. In the New Zealand earthquake of 1848 the shocks lasted for nearly five weeks, and during a large portion of the time 'there were at least 1,000 per day,' says a contemporary report.—London 'Telegraph.'

DO FLYING FISH FLY?

Does the flying fish really fly, or is the so-called flight a mere extended leap, in which the fins are used on the principle of the aeroplane to float or rest on the air, and so afford support to the body? The question has been much discussed, and many naturalists have denied it the power of true flight. Mr. Frank Bullen, who, in his many voyages has had unique opportunities for observing the flying fish, is emphatic in the assertion that it does really fly in the proper sense of the word. He has seen it, for example, change its course at a sharp angle when an obstacle intervened, and when about to re-enter the water he has seen it rise and continue its course on seeing an enemy below. Some recent observations contributed by Lieut.-Colonel Durnford to 'The London Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' confirm this view. The writer contends that the ordinary aeroplane theory involves a mechanical impossibility. The true explanation is an intensely rapid vibration of the wing-like fins—a vibration which becomes apparent to the eye as it slows down when the fish reaches the water.—London 'Globe.'

WATERLOO AND ETON.

Dr. Miller Maguire repeats in the 'Grand Magazine' a statement which has often been made, that the Duke of Wellington never at any time made the remark that 'Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton.' Certain it is that Wellington himself knew very little either of the playing-fields or the class-rooms of Eton. It is quite true that he was for a brief period at the famous school, but when his mother discovered that he was making no progress whatever there, either at games or at lessons, he was removed at about the age of fifteen and sent to another school, in Brussels, where he learned most of what he knew. At least a score of the British army officers of the British army who were the Duke's contemporaries knew even less about Eton than he did. As for the non-commissioned officers who served at Waterloo, and who, as ever, were the backbone of the British army, it may be assumed that very few among them had much acquaintance with the Eton playing-fields! Coming down to quite recent days, Lord Roberts was for a brief space of eight months at Eton, which he left when he was fourteen years old, whereas Lord Wolseley was educated entirely at private schools in Dublin. In fact, Dr. Maguire would maintain that if a man who had gone through the ordinary curriculum of an English public school does win a name in military annals, it is rather in spite of than on account of his early education. Nearly all the famous generals in history, he points out, have been men of wide general attainments and culture.

THOUGHT READING.

Stuart Cumberland, 'thought reader,' tells how he 'read' Mr. Gladstone's mind in the smoking room of the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone undertook to think of some figures, and it was Cumberland's task to discover and write them on a blackboard. He wrote down 5, which was correct, then a 6, which was also correct, and then he began to write a 5. 'At this moment I found that Mr. Gladstone had changed his mind, and was thinking of a 6. I at once stopped and begged him to concentrate his thoughts entirely on the exact figure he had decided upon. He did so, and unhesitatingly turned the 5 into a 6. He asked Mr. Gladstone why he had at first thought of a 5 and then changed it to a 6. Mr. Gladstone answered that he had at first thought of the number of days in a year, but in the middle of the experiment he remembered that that particular year was a leap year, which caused him to change the 365 to 366.

MONTREAL HORSE SHOW.

Seventh Annual Show to be Held May 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Following is the list of patrons, committee men and judges, and also the prize-list of the seventh annual Montreal Horse Show, to be held at the Arena on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 9, 10, 11 and 12, under the patronage of the Montreal Hunt:—

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; the Premier of Quebec; the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; the Commissioner of Agriculture, Province of Quebec; His Worship H. A. Ekers, Mayor of Montreal.

HON. COMMITTEE.

Archibald Allan, P. A. Beaudoin, Dr. James Bell, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Colonel L. Buchan, D.S.O., George L. Caine, C. M. Cameron, C. S. Campbell, A. G. B. Claxton, E. S. Clouston; James Cochrane, Hillhurst; B. J. Coghlin, George W. Cooke, Robert Craik, M.D., James P. Dawes, C. E. Delorme, W. M. Dobell, Sir G. A. Drummond, the Hon. W. S. Edwards, Rockland the Hon. L. J. Forget, Charles B. Gordon, High Graham, Lieut.-Colonel A. Hamilton, Charles M. Hays, Sir William Hingston, Charles R. Hosmer, James C. King, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Godfroy Langlois, M.P.P., the Hon. Robert Mackay, Dr. Marsolis, Dr. Duncan McEachran, J. Malcolm McIntyre, H. V. Meredith, Dr. A. Mignault; F. D. Monk, M.P.; Robert Ness, Howick; George Pepper, Toronto; the Hon. Justice Robidoux, James Ross, W. G. Ross, A. Haig Sims, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, W. B. Smith, Lieut.-Col. George R. Starke, G. Washington Stephens, M.P.P., the Hon. J. I. Tarte, L. J. Tarte, F. W. Thompson, F. H. Wilson, Dr. A. Brennan.

STEWARDS.

W. R. Miller, M.F.H., hon. chairman; H. Montagu Allan, chairman; Hugh A. Allan, R. A. Allan, A. Baumgarten, Chas. Cassils, Colin Campbell, Dr. Charles McEachran, Ald. H. B. Yates, M.D., Hugh Paton, Major George R. Hooper, Major F. S. Meighen, Hartland B. MacDougall, W. C. McIntyre, Bartlett McLennan, A. E. Ogilvie, W. Watson Ogilvie, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitehead.

SHOW COMMITTEE.

Dr. Charles McEachran, chairman, Sir H. Montagu Allan, W. R. Miller, M.F.H., Colin Campbell, Ed. Sheppard, W. Watson Ogilvie.

EXECUTIVE.

Ed. Sheppard, chairman; W. Northey, secretary-treasurer; James Simpson, Geo. W. Gardner, F. E. Nelson.

JUDGES.

Thoroughbred and Hackney Stallions — Mr. James Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions—Mr. Robt. Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L.I.

Draught Teams—Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Mr. Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L.I.

Trotters and Roadsters — Mr. S. L. Clough, Lennoxville, Que.

Four in Hands, Tandems, Carriage, Harness Horses and Appointments and Ponies in Harness—Mr. Orson Moulton, Batavia, N.Y.; Mr. Louis Haight, New York; Mr. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L.I.

Saddle Horses, Hunters and Jumpers—Mr. John R. Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Alfred B. Maclay, New York; Mr. H. L. Movius, Cambridge, Mass.

Polo Ponies and Military Classes—Colonel F. L. Lessard, C.B., Toronto, Ont.

Veterinarians—Malcolm C. Baker, D.V.S.; B. A. Sugden, D.V.S.

PRIZE LIST.

Entries close Saturday, April 21, 1906, and should be addressed to W. Northey, Sec.-Treasurer, Room 30, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on official form.

Class No. 1.—Thoroughbred Stallions—Stallions qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters, and standing in the Province of Quebec at a fee not exceeding twenty dollars, to be shown in hand. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class 2.—Standard Bred Roadster Stallions—Conformation, quality and action to be considered. Pedigree from the American Trotting Register required. Stallions, any age, to be shown in hand. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 3.—Hackney Stallions—Pedigree in Canadian Hackney Stud Book required. Stallions, any age, to be shown in hand. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 4—Clydesdale or Shire Stallions—Pedigree in Canadian Stud Book required. Stallions any age, to be shown in hand. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 5—Mares or Goldings, to be shown in hand. For the best three year old mare or gelding bred in Province of Quebec, sired by a thoroughbred horse, and likely to make a saddle horse or hunter. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 6.—For the best three or four year old mare or gelding, bred in the Province of Quebec, and likely to make a harness horse. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 7.—Governor-General's Prize—First prize winners in previous years barred.—Best mare or gelding bred in the Province of Quebec, suitable for saddle or cavalry purposes, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup, offered by His Excellency Earl Grey; 2nd, $35; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 8.—Draught Teams and General Delivery—Best pair of heavy draught horses, any breed, shown in harness. To dray or heavy waggon. Horses to be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25 and cup; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Cup offered by Mr. Charles Cassils, and to be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property.

In addition to the cup Mr. Cassils offers a purse of $50 to be divided among the drivers of the ribbon winners, as follows: 1st, $20; 2nd, $15, 3rd, $10; 4th, $5.

Class No. 9.—For the best heavy draught horse, any breed, to be shown in harness to a two wheeled coal or Scotch cart. Horse to be owned and in use by exhibitor at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 10—Draught Teams and General Delivery—For the best heavy draught mare or gelding, any breed, weighing 1,600 lbs. or over, to be shown in a single lorry. Entrance fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 11.—Best pair light draught horses, any breed, weight of team not to exceed 2,800 lbs., shown in harness to dray, express or farm waggon. Horses to be owned, and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 12.—Single light draught horse, best suited for general delivery, weight not to exceed 1,400 lbs., to be shown in harness to express waggon. Horses to be owned and in use by exhibitors at time of entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 13.—Mare or gelding to be shown in single harness to light delivery waggon, four-wheeled, as used in local deliveries. Horse to count 60 percent; waggon and equipment, 40 percent. The entire exhibit to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor at time of making entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Horses to be judged for their conformation, quality and action.

Class No. 14.—Horses over 14 hands 2 in. and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $30; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 15.—Horses over 15 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 16.—Horses exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 17. — Mares or geldings, 15 hands 3 inches, and under, shown to an appropriate vehicle. Horses to count 60 per cent; appointments, 40 percent. To be driven by a lady. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 18.— Mares and geldings not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, that have not won a first prize in single or double harness at any of the Association's previous shows. To be shown in single harness to an appropriate vehicle by the exhibitor, who must be a bona fide resident of the Province of Quebec. Horse to be owned by the exhibitor at the time of making entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 19—Mares and geldings exceeding 15 hands 3 inches that have not won a first prize in single or double harness at any of the Association's previous shows. To be shown in single harness to an appropriate vehicle by the exhibitor, who must be a bonafide resident of the Province of Quebec. Horse to be owned by the exhibitor at the time of making entry. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

LOCAL RUNABOUT CLASS.

Class No. 20.—Mares or geldings, to be shown to a runabout. The entire exhibit to be owned by a resident of the Island of Montreal. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. Entry fee, $3. 1st, cup; 2nd, whip. Cup offered by Mr. F. W. Thompson.

PAIRS.

Class No. 21.—Pair of horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 22.—Pair of horses over 15 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $40; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Not open to Dealers.

Class No. 23.—Pair of horses, not under 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a Victoria. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 24.—Pair of horses, to be shown before a Demi-Mail, Spider, Stanhope, Phaeton, or other appropriate trap for gentlemen's use. Horses to count 60 percent; appointments, 40 percent. Amateur drivers. The entire exhibit to be owned by an amateur. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

HIGH STEPPERS.

To be shown in harness to an appropriate vehicle.

Class No. 25.—Single high stepper, all-round action to be considered. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

TANDEMS.

The Wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality and action. The Leader to be showy, well-bred, all-round actor, with good manners.

Class No. 26.—Harness Tandems. Entry fee, $3.00 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 27.—For the best harness Tandem, driven by a lady. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup; 2nd, whip.

COMBINATION SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.

Class No. 28.—Horses, 15 hands 3 inches and under, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle, and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses best suited for both these purposes to be awarded the prizes. Entry free, $3.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 29.—Horses over 15 hands 3 inches, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses best suited for both these purposes to be awarded the prizes. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

First prize winners in Classes 28 and 29 may enter for either harness or saddle championships, but not for both.

HARNESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Horses to be shown in single harness to an appropriate vehicle.

Class No. 30.—Open only to horses having taken a first prize in Classes 14 to 29 inclusive, except 27. Post entries. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $75; 2nd, Reserve ribbon.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Exhibitors in this class need not describe their teams when making entries, nor need the whole team belong to one owner.

Class No. 31.—Team not under 15 hands. May be shown before a coach, drag or brake. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30.

SADDLE HORSES.

To be judged for manners, paces, conformation, and ability to carry the weight in their respective classes, the paces required to be shown will be the walk, trot and canter. Conformation and quality, 50 percent; paces and manners, 50 percent.

Class No. 32.—Horses over 14 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 in. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 33.—Horses over 15 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 170 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 34.—Horses over 15 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 215 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Horses can only be entered in one of Classes 32, 33 and 34.

Class No. 35.—Ladies' saddle horse, 14 hands 2 inches and over. Ladies to ride. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup; 2nd, whip.

Cup offered by Mr. W. R. Miller.

SADDLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class No. 36.—Open only to horses having taken a first prize in Classes 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 35. Post entries. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $75; 2nd, Reserve ribbon.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

For the purposes of this show, a Green Hunter is one which has not been hunted for more than one season, nor has won a first or second prize in the hunter or jumper classes prior to Jan. 1, 1906.

A Qualified Hunter is one which has been hunted at least five times by a member in full privilege of a recognized hunt club, or by a person holding a gentleman rider's certificate from the Canadian Hunt Association or the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, with some recognized pack of hounds, during one season, and within two years from date of entry.

Class No. 37.—Qualified Hunters, light weight, up to carrying 150 to 170 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences, 60 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 38.—Qualified Hunters, middle weight, up to carrying over 170 lbs., but not exceeding 200 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences, 60 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 39.—Qualified Hunters, heavy weight, up to carrying over 200 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 40 percent. Performance over fences, 60 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 40. — Green Hunters, light weight, up to carrying 150 to 168 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences, 40 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 41. — Green Hunters, middle weight, up to carrying over 168 lbs., but not exceeding 190 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences, 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 42—Green Hunters, heavy weight, up to carrying over 190 lbs., to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 60 percent. Performance over fences, 40 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 43.—Open only to horses that are not eligible to enter in the qualified Hunter classes. Horses to be shown over the regulation jumps. Performance over fences to count 50 percent.; conformation and quality, 50 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $40; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 44.—Lady's Hunter, must be up to carrying over 150 lbs. to hounds. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent. Performance over fences, 50 percent. Manners, 25 percent. To be shown over fences about 3 feet high, with 6 inches of brush on top. Ladies to ride. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup; 2nd, whip.

Cup offered by Mr. A. Baumgarten.

LOCAL CLASS.

Five or more entries or class may be cancelled.

Class No. 45.—Open to Hunters. Property of members of the Club de Chasse a Courre Canadien or Fox Hunters' Club. To be ridden by members of their respective clubs in their hunt costume. Performance over fences to count 50 percent. Conformation and quality, 50 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $15. Cup offered by His Worship Mayor Ekers.

CORINTHIAN CLASS.

Class No. 46.—Open to Hunters owned and ridden by members enjoying full privileges of a recognized hunt Club, in their hunt costume. Conformation and quality to count 25 percent. Performance over fences, 75 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup; 2nd, $50; 3rd, $25.

Cup offered by Sir H. Montagu Allan.

HUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class No. 47.—Open to Hunters having won a first prize in Classes 37 to 46, inclusive. Post entries. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $75; 2nd, Reserve ribbon.

OPEN JUMPING CLASSES.

Class No. 48. — Best performance over three jumps four feet high with stiff brush six inches high on top; twice around; carrying not less than 140 lbs. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

Class No. 49. — Best performance over three jumps—first, 4 feet; second, 4 feet 6 inches; third, 5 feet; twice around; carrying not less than 140 lbs. Entry fee, $3. 1st, $60; 2nd, $30; 3rd, $15.

HIGH JUMP.

Class 50.—For the first trial the bars will be placed at five feet; they will then be raised four inches at a time up to six feet, after which they will be raised three inches at a time. Only three trials will be allowed each horse at different heights. The top bar will be secured by twine. Horses not clearing five feet six inches ineligible for a prize. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $100; 2nd, $50; 3rd, $25.

Hunt CLUB COMPETITION.

Entries to be made by the Master.

Class No. 51.—For the best team of three qualified Hunters from any recognized Hunt, to be owned and ridden by members enjoying full privileges of their respective Hunts, in their Hunt costume. Conformation and quality to count 30 percent. Appointments, 20 percent. Performance over fences, 50 percent. No member to ride more than one horse in any one team. Average excellence of the team to determine the award. Entry fee, $3. 1st, $100; 2nd, $60; 3rd, $30.

SPORTING TANDEM.

Class No. 52.—Wheeler to be over 15 hands 2 inches, to be first shown as a tandem, then the leader to be saddled in the ring and ridden over the regulation jumps. Tandem to count 50 percent. Appointments, 10 percent. Both horses to be owned by the exhibitor, and to be ridden and driven by the same man, the owner or an amateur. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $60; 2nd, $40; 3nrd, $15

ROADSTERS.

Conformation, style of going, manners, hock and knee action, whether driven with ordinary or heavy shoes to force action, will be considered in the judging. To be shown in single harness, to a road waggon.

Class No. 53.—Horses under 15 hands 3 inches. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 54.—Horses, 15 hands, 3 inches and over. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

TROTTERS.

Class No. 55.—Mares or Geldings four years old or over, with a record of 2.35 or better, to be shown in harness to a waggon. They will be judged by their age, color, conformation, speed gait— which should be frictionless—the manner of their shoeing and bitting, and as they are and appear at the time of their showing in the ring. Five or more entries by different Exhibitors, or class may be cancelled. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $50; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $10.

(Horses can only be entered in one of classes 53, 54 and 55.)

PONY STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES.

(To be shown in hand.)

Class No. 56.—Stallions, three years old and over, not exceeding 12 hands 1 inch. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Class No. 57.—Brood mares, not exceeding 12 hands, 1 inch. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

(Five or more entries by different Exhibitors in each of classes 56 and 57, or same may be cancelled.)

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class No. 58.—Ponies in harness, 13 hands and under. To be driven by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The pony to count 50 percent. Appointments 20 percent. Driving 30 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Class No. 59.—Ponies in Harness, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be driven by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. The ponies to be practically sound and have good manners. The pony to count 50 percent. Driving 30 percent. Appointments 20 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

Class No. 60.—Ponies, 13 hands and under. To be ridden by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. Pony to count 50 percent. Paces and manners 30 percent. Riding 20 percent. Entry fee, $2. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Class No. 61.—Ponies, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by boy or girl not over 15 years of age. Pony to count 50 percent. Paces and manners, 30 percent. Riding 20 percent. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

Class No. 62.—Ponies, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by boy or girl not over 15 years of age, and shown over jumps about 3 feet high. Conformation and quality to count 50 percent. Performance over fences 50 percent. No child to ride more than one pony. Entry fee, $2.00. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

POLO PONIES.

Class No. 63.—Polo Ponies, not over 14 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 150 lbs., belonging to members of a recognized polo club, to be shown with mallet by members in their club costume Entry fee, $3.00. $3.00. 1st, cup and $40; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 64.—Polo Ponies, not over 14 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 200 lbs., belonging to members of a recognized polo club. To be shown with mallet by members in their club costume. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, cup and $40; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 65.—For the best string of two Polo Ponies belonging to a member of a recognized polo club. Entry fee, $3.00 1st, cup and $50; 2nd, $25.

The cups offered in Classes 63, 64 and 65 are presented by the Montreal Polo Club.

SPECIAL CLAISSES.

Class No. 66.—Best Cabman's Turnout, single, as let for hire on the streets of Montreal. The entire exhibit to be owned by the exhibitor on or before April 1, 1906. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $40; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 67.—Best performance of professional coachmen in livery, with pair to Landau, Victoria or Brougham, the property of his employer. Driving between obstacles as the judges may direct. Entrance free. 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

MILITARY.

Class No. 68.—Open to Officers of Fifth and Sixth Military Districts in drill order. Horses to count 40 percent; riding, 40 percent; equipments, 20 percent. Entry fee, $3.00. 1st, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10.

Class No. 69.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia in Fifth and Sixth Military Districts, in drill order. Horses to count 20 percent; equipment, 30 percent; riding, 50 percent. Exhibitors in this class need not describe their entries, nor need the animals shown be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. Entry fee, $2. 1st, $30; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $15; 4th, $10.

FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The forty-second anniversary of the First French Methodist Church, corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth streets, will be celebrated to-morrow. The Rev. W. T. Halpenny, B.A., B.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Principal Villard, in the evening. The annual tea will take place in the lecture room on Tuesday evening, March 27, from 6 p.m. to 8 o'clock, and a good programme will follow.

A TRADER ASSIGNS.

Joseph Boheimier, general trader, of Femme Neuve, has assigned at the demand of J. H. Wilson.

TYPHOID SCOURGING THE COUNTRY.

HOSPITALS EVERYWHERE ARE CROWDED TO THE LIMIT.

DOCTORS AND NURSES BUSY

Typhoid fever is holding the attention of health officers in every part of Canada just now. It is epidemic. Many causes are attributed to the present outbreak, bad milk and impure water. The most common symptoms of this dreaded malady are headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, weakness of the back, gone feeling in the limbs, and nauseous sensations in the stomach. A startling fact is that a person who is quite healthy to outward appearance may unconsciously have the disease working inwardly for a long time.

The surest preventive is to increase your vitality. Endeavor to get strong. Keep the blood pure and untainted. Try and build up a reserve of energy that will enable you to repel the onslaught of the typhoid germ. In the opinion of many noted specialists, the best remedy in such a crisis is Ferrozone, which has a specific action on all impurities in the blood, and can be relied upon as a protection to those in health. A course of Ferrozone puts the system in perfect condition, and insures you against the many diseases one is liable to contract when vitality is low. Nothing so quickly builds up weak constitutions, making muscle and fibre where formerly there was flabbiness and weakness. Ferrozone is a blood-maker, a strengthener, a rebuilding tonic that gives unbounded satisfaction, and can be depended upon to bring happiness and health to those who need it. Very few are so perfectly healthy that they don't need a bracing tonic occasionally. There is none better, and not one half so good as Ferrozone. It is sold by all reliable druggists at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent to any address by mail by N. C. Polson & Company, Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

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DIRECT SYPHON SUPPLY.

SODA WATER in Syphons delivered daily at your homes. Parties can have as many or as few as they wish at TEN CENTS EACH.

ALLAN'S SODA WATER

is made with pure bicarbonate of soda, and is the only genuine Soda Water made in Montreal. Try it. Tel. Main 1784

ROBERT ALLAN, Aerated Water Manufacturer, 620 Dorchester Street.

CENTURY MINE DISASTER

DEATH LIST TOTALS TWENTY-THREE NOW—A SCORE INJURED.

Philippi, W. Va., March 23.— The death list of the Century mine disaster has now reached twenty-three, while twenty or more persons are injured. Officials of the company reported to-night that twenty-two bodies have been recovered. A canvass of the district was made to-day and all employees have been accounted for, but one, who is thought to be buried beneath the debris in the mine.

All day long the rescuing parties continued their work. Among the injured there are but few who have suffered severe injury, and it is expected that none of these will die. The injured are being cared for in a temporary hospital. A special train load of coffins has arrived here, and the caskets are being prepared to receive the bodies of the dead. Crowds to-day swarmed into Century. All day long while the rescuing party worked, wives, mothers and sisters of victims, who have been constantly on the scene since the explosion, waited at the mouth of the shaft, and many pitiful scenes were enacted, as the mangled bodies were recovered. Some of the miners insist that from thirty to forty men are still in the mine.

MILK BELOW STANDARD.

Paul Desjardins was yesterday fined by Mr. Recorder Poirier $10, or in default a month's imprisonment for selling milk below standard. On Thursday the following dealers were fined $10 each for a like offence:— Odilon Archambault, Ferdinand Brochu, Noslas Martel and Paul Desjardins.

'PRIEST'S' ARREST.

JUDGE CHOQUET ASKED FOR EXTRADITION PAPERS FOR DEMETRIADES.

Application has been made to Judge Choquet, as Extradition Commissioner, for the papers necessary for the extradition to Montreal of Jacorus Demetriades, the Greek 'priest' arrested yesterday in Liverpool on the arrival of the 'Tunisian' from Canada on a charge of theft from the Greek Church at Montreal. About forty witnesses appeared to give evidence, but only half a dozen were examined. They stated that the accused had obtained sums of money from them as church subscriptions, the sums varying from $5 to $15. Judge Choquet has not yet concluded the inquiry.

MINSTRELS MAKE MERRY.

The 'Merry Minstrels' of the All Saints' Church Association will give a vocal and musical programme in the Zion Congregational Church on Tuesday evening next. Those taking part include Messrs. C. G. Kennedy, H. Joy A. Goodenough, G. Eberwein, J. Thatcher, H. Goodenough, Hodgson, Tobin, Mallet, Daniels, Boehme, Clinton and Vickers. Mrs. D. J. Hoerner will preside at the piano.

INDIAN CONFERENCE AT KAMLOOPS.

Winnipeg, March 23.—Ten thousand Indians are expected to attend the tribal conference at Kamloops.

EASTER POST CARDS, in beautiful colors, one dozen 50c (postal note). Supply limited. DOMINION PUBLISHING CO., Box 296, Montreal.

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

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Two or three publications to the same address.

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'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.80
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.40	3.30
'Daily, 'World Wide and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.30
Weekly, 'World Wide and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.30

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.

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.

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

F.Q. 3 F.M. 10 — MARCH — L.Q. 17 N.M. 24

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

Akabah is the port at the head of the eastern fork of the Red Sea, as Suez is of the western. It answers to Ezion Zeber, from which King Solomon's merchant fleet sailed for Ophir and the Indies, whence they brought back gold and perfumes and apes and peacocks, and other glories for an Oriental court. Tabah, the point in dispute between Egypt and Turkey, is near it. It has commonly been supposed that Egypt ends, where Africa is understood to end, at the Suez canal. Egypt, however, lays claim to the Sinaitic Peninsula, including most of what Bible students speak of as the desert of the wanderings of Israel, as far as the Gulf of Akabah, which is the eastern finger of the Red Sea. The exact point of the desert, or of the coast of the gulf, at which the Egyptian domain ends has never been settled, and was never important so long as Egypt was a part of the Turkish empire. Since Great Britain became suzerain of Egypt, however, she has been pressing for a delimitation. Turkey's response to this demand was to plant troops in the disputed territory and to inform Great Britain that the boundaries be ween two Turkish pashaliks was none of her business. Great Britain not only demands in the name of Egypt that the delimitation be proceeded with, but hints broadly in her own name that if Turkey does not, as a preliminary to such negotiation, get out of Tabah, she will make her. Akabah is a most important strategic point for any power. It is the terminus of a railway from Damascus by which all Syria and Mesopotamia makes its way to the Mohammedan shrines. It must, when commerce is restored to those blasted countries, become a sort of Duluth or Chicago, the head of navigation for those countries. Turkey naturally does not want to have it flanked by a British stronghold. All will agree with her that that would not be pleasant. Great Britain has, however, her own ideas of a railway from Egypt to the Persian Gulf, and the head of the Gulf of Akabah is the most important point on that route.

Of whom do the kings of the earth take tribute; of their own children or of strangers? The answer to this enquiry was given differently from what we, in modern days, would have to give it. The powers of earth have now to get money from their own people—though at times some very wise man, like Mr. Chamberlain, has a scheme by which the stranger can be made to pay, or the people can be got to think so, while they are paying themselves. The matter is different, however, with investments. It is an old and true proverb that the borrower is servant to the lender. The nation that can lend to other nations takes tribute of them, and if we were making a patriotic law for the investment of Canadian money, instead of limiting investors to Canadian enterprises, we would encourage investment wherever the largest and safest returns could be found. Before the Insurance Commission a memorandum was produced showing a number of directions in which the Minister of Finance is willing to relax the limitations now put on the investments of insurance companies. They were all relaxations in the strictness of the rules by which safety was supposed to be guarded. They are probably all wise, for safe investments cannot be altogether determined by classification, and the need of a freer scope for the companies is obvious. But no relaxation is suggested in the only one of the regulations which does not make for security, namely, that which keeps investments outside of Canada within certain arbitrary bounds as to quantity. The power to extend foreign investment beyond the limited proportion now allowed was the thing most of all desired by the companies, who had no object in this desire, but the advantage of their policy-holders, and it seems to be the only one on which no concession is contemplated. The opportunity of the present investigation should be taken to make careful and searching enquiries into this question. A comparison should be made as to the relative safety and the relative profit of the home and foreign investments of the companies as shown by the results of past business, and into the scope that Canada affords for investment as compared with the amounts to be invested, and action should be taken in any new legislation accordingly.

COAL COMBINATIONS.

While the controversy between the anthracite coal operators and the miners' union continues, with little prospect of a result satisfactory to the public, the first of April is approaching. On that date the arrangement made by the Roosevelt commission at the time of the last great strike will come to an end. Mr. Mitchell, who speaks for the miners, says they cannot with any degree of contentment or satisfaction continue to work under present conditions, and he makes an earnest request for a joint consideration of the miners' demands. The operators, on the other hand, say they are willing to continue the award made by the Roosevelt commission, but will make no further concession. There is thus no likelihood that a conference will be held and, as there are no means to compel the operators to arbitrate, a strike would seem to be the only logical result. But it is felt that the public interests involved are so great that the question should not be left to the decision of these two parties, while the third party, the public, will be the chief sufferer from their disagreement. It is a matter of such far-reaching and enormous importance as to constitute a question of national economics, for the solution of which the authority of Congress is alone competent.

In view of the impending deadlock, an article in 'Everybody's Magazine' for April, by Hartley Davis, shows the grounds on which the operators assume their imperious attitude. Mr. Davis says the coal trust controls the coal supply of the country, that it has made eighty million dollars since its birth, and that the only present limit of its power to mulct consumers is the ability of the people to pay the extortionate prices it charges. It controls, he asserts, fifteen thousand five hundred million tons of unmixed coal, and rules or owns the railways that market the coal. 'Thus 'completely entrenched, the coal trust 'no longer worries over the legitimacy 'of its pretensions.' It commands the situation and can dictate its terms to both the miners and the public. This is correct, as far as regards the public, which must have coal and must have it at the hands of this combination, and which seems, for the present, to be helpless in the premises. Over the miners it has not the same power. Each man of them can demand as much money from the operators as he can get elsewhere, and they cannot refuse it to him if they want his services. But the miners have taken a leaf out of the book of the operators and have determined, by combination, to make what demands they think good. Just like the operators they rely on the power of monopoly. Whatever demands the operators conceded they would fall back upon the public to pay. This raises a question of public right with which no existing law can deal. To what extent can a private monopoly of great natural resources be permitted? Shall the public welfare remain subservient to monopolistic combinations of whatever sort? That monopolies of any kind were wrong and contrary to public policy was decided long ago, but in the play of modern conditions, combinations have developed which place public policy secondary to combined interests and these, having secured control of national and state legislation, are apparently for the present beyond the reach of the public.

This is the greatest and most critical question which now confronts the people of the United States. It is strongly insisting on solution. The public certainly cannot deliver itself until it can regain control of its own representative bodies which are now largely at the mercy of its enemies. But even with honest legislatures what should be done about it is no easy problem. It is plain, however that the people must win or the republic cannot last. The difficulty is that the public does not in its heart condemn the monopolistic attitude. There is hardly a man of the public who does not know that if he was in the same position as the coal operators he would do just as they do, and probably think himself perfectly right in doing so. But even though he admitted that it was not right, a large proportion of men as they are would still admit to themselves that they would do it all the same. A party in a stage-coach travelling through Upper Canada in the old coaching days passed a magnificent mansion owned by a man who had notoriously got his money in a discreditable way. The question went round whether those present would take the wealth with the reputation. It was soon evident that the ayes had it. What is wanted, after all, to secure the deliverance of the people from monopolistic plunder as to secure any other reform is not so much stronger law as stronger gospel, a different public estimate of right and wrong. This the public is daily obtaining in the hard school of experience.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOL.

Our correspondent, Mr. C. L. Price, of Blackville, speaks of a strong agitation to introduce the Bible into the public schools, and regards that movement with great apprehension. It is, he thinks, opposed to the rights of citizens, seeing that people of different religions differ as to what they regard as holy Scripture. That is, however, a generous objection on his part, as it is obvious that the Bible, as commonly received, is the Bible which he highly values. The point at which the proposal contravenes his own convictions is that there is no guarantee that the teachers who would be called upon to teach the Holy Scriptures are themselves Christians, or that the persons who appoint them, or the persons who examine them, are Christians, and that, therefore, putting the Bible into their hands would often be to have a false religion taught. We have not noted that there is any specially strong agitation at the present moment for the introduction of the Bible into schools, though we have certainly received letters from individuals as earnest on the other side of the question as Mr. Price is on this, notably from a reader in Nebraska. We have never seen that it was possible to take strong ground on either side of the question, as the whole question of state education must necessarily be a matter of compromise.

To follow to its logical conclusion Mr. Price's first argument, that of injustice to those who hold diverse views, there could be no public schools at all. The Roman Catholic is as conscientiously opposed to a school where no religion is taught as Mr. Price is to one in which any religion is taught. Here, then, is a contradiction which would in itself make any kind of public school an injustice where there was even one Roman Catholic in the community, or two who held the views of our differing correspondents. Quite outside of questions of religion there are the greatest divergencies as to what should or should not be taught in school. A correspondent recently remarked that if the parents were asked the question whether they approved of the course, through which their children were being put, they would almost unanimously condemn it. This is probably a great exaggeration, but it is probable that most people would, if they took sufficient interest, have some fault to find with any course, and in view of the real importance of the subject we can only look to see such divergences of opinion become more keen as people become more alive to the subject. In the last analysis a public school enforced on a community is as illogical and as real an invasion of personal conscience as a state church. On the other hand there seems no other way at the present day to get the people educated than by making some public provision for schools, and the best that can be done is for each community to agree as best it can as to what is best for it. That being the case it is quite unnecessary in a community where there are no Mormons or Mahommedans, and perhaps one child-like and bland Confucianist with no children, and where no one is asking that the scriptures of Mrs. White be introduced into the schools, to conjure these up as an objection to introducing the study of the most important literature of all the ages. There may be places where the community is so largely opposed to the introduction of the Scriptures that it would be impossible to introduce them without creating a bitter sense of wrong. That is no reason why in other places they should not be taught. It has been found needful in places where the two views are strongly arrayed against each other to let each view have its own school, but this is not desirable where it can be avoided.

Mr. Price's other objection to the introduction of the Scriptures, namely, that the teachers might not be Christians and might therefore be unsafe teachers of religion, is not so much the Protestant as the Roman Catholic view. The view of the Church of Rome is that the Bible is a very good book, but an unsafe one, where not interpreted by the Church. In opposition to this view Protestants have generally held that the Bible is itself a repository of truth, and that it is good that all should read it and that it should be circulated far and wide, and that wherever it goes it cannot but prove a blessing. As for what a teacher might teach concerning it that is differently conceded in different places. In some places the Bible is simply read, without comment. In other places it is taught just as another text book is taught, making the children familiar with the facts of the history and with its teachings as they are found, without any religious comment. In others it is used, as in Sunday-schools, as a text for earnest appeals to the spiritual sense of the pupil. The last would be vain if the teacher lacked that spiritual sense herself; and would probably in that case be omitted even if permited. But, leaving that out, would not familiarity with the sacred record be a great gain to all? Indeed, has not the absence of it in communities produced a generation singularly uneducated, even in a secular sense, in what has through all the Christian ages been a very large part of human knowledge? We think, where the conditions do not forbid, the Bible ought to be in the schools.

PHONETIC DIFFICULTIES.

Prof. Thomas P. Hughes, whose letter to the New York 'Sun' we print to-day, may have performed epoch-making feats in the transliteration of the Afghan language, but he does not speak with any logical accuracy in using the phrase impossible with regard to phonetic spelling of English when he is only quoting the confusion caused by the lack of it, and insensate prejudice as the only obstacles to it. British officialdom adopted the continental and not the English sounds of the vowels as the standard for phoneticising Hindu names, with the necessary, but doubtless unforeseen, result that when Hindus learn English they pronounce here, hare, and so forth. That hideous result would never have occurred had the English language had a phonetic spelling which could have been applied to Hindustani. The fact that English is fast becoming the language of the Eastern world and has been made the victim of a foreign phoneticism is the worst of reasons for not reducing it to phonetic conditions in which it can be easily and truly acquired.

The fact that the world did not jump to the conclusions of Noah Webster and that the publishers of Webster's Dictionary have in a measure reverted to standard spelling, amounts to nothing more than that they found it necessary to make a dictionary of the language as it was, however desirable the changes suggested might be. If enquiry be made, however, it will be found that Webster's well-meaning attempt had a most profound and almost revolutionary effect on the usages of more than half the English-speaking people. The facts that a church, which, in the United States, at least as much as elsewhere, is extremely tenacious of the past, could not adopt the new spelling in so sacred a word as Saviour, and that the Four Hundred of New York, who are proverbially 'so English, you know,' use the form honour in their invitations, are merely the exceptions that prove the rule that Webster's change in one particular has actually been accomplished, although, in one of these words, men were naturally slower to adopt it than they were with the rest. All must admit the enormous barrier which custom opposes to reform. All will acknowledge that there is always a strong presumption against any change and that adequate advantage needs to be shown before a change is thought of. Whether there was an adequate advantage in dropping the u from honor might still be debated, but as to whether there would be an adequate advantage in the adoption of a complete phonetic spelling there is no room for serious dispute. The only question that is open is how far it is feasible. We should not be surprised if it could be brought about almost as easily as the Freench weights and measures will soon be substituted for the English. The first thing to do is to establish the system with the same precision as the decimal tables. The next is to use it in all the schools as a step to acquiring the English language and the thing will be found almost accomplished.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE TARIFF.

The United States newspapers, with very few exceptions, condemn the action of the Senate upon the Philippine tariff bill. The bill was sanctioned by public sentiment all over the country, but the Senate defeated it by eight votes to five. The vote is the repudiation of a sacred pledge, it placates the greedy sugar and tobacco interests, but it leaves the Filipinos in a worse condition materially than they were under the rule of Spain. The Filipinos, indeed, have been deprived of their old markets and have been kept out of the new markets which equitably should be theirs. The Republican Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' asserts that great public works and private enterprises for the development of the country are either stagnating or decaying, Spanish capital and enterprise, such as they were, have been driven out, and, by foolish laws, United States capital and enterprise have been prevented from entering and taking their place. The Springfield 'Republican' asks whether 'this blow in the Senate' does not morally signify 'that the islands 'are cast adrift, that the United States 'Congress stamps upon their appeals for 'a living market and bids them shift 'as they may in the commercial strife 'of the world? If this attitude is to 'be maintained,' it concludes, 'the sooner we grant to the Filipinos the full 'right to determine their own political 'destiny and to make a place for themselves in the family of nations, the better for our vaunted national honor 'and what national conscience is left to 'us.' A few of the newspapers consider it a senatorial slap in the face for the President, and a Democratic newspaper strangely applauds the vote in these terms:

> There seems to be no controverting the argument that if we desire ever to withdraw from the Philippines—and that is the overwhelming desire of the people to-day—we shall make it infinitely more difficult if we continue to enact legislation the effect of which is to strengthen the bonds that bind us to the archipelago. The logic of that proposition went home to a number of senators, Democratic and Republican, and the result was the notable victory which was won, and which sounded the keynote of the public policy of this government with regard to the acquisition, retention, and control of subject colonies.

Such an argument, however, is illogical and contrary to the facts. The United States is very little likely to release her hold upon the Philippines at this juncture, and the Senate has refused them tariff concessions solely to please their friends the trusts.

MR. FRANCIS ROGERS' RECITAL

Last night, at the Stanley Hall, a gentleman whose voice has limitations of the most decided kind, and who is physically handicapped as a vocalist, gave a song recital which was much enjoyed by a large and fashionable audience. Mr. Francis Rogers is well known in this city, but probably his defects, and his ability to rise superior to them within certain bounds, have never been so forcibly illustrated. He sang twenty songs—in itself a trial to the best equipped vocalist—and those twenty included five groups—seventeenth and eighteenth century song-writers, Italian, French, German and English; modern German, modern French and Italian, English songs of the present day, and a quartette of Irish ballads. This is covering a very wide field, and it would require an artist of far greater abilities, natural and acquired, than Mr. Rogers possesses to do full justice to it. Mr. Rogers was at his best in Richard Strauss's beautiful 'Traum durch die Dammerung,' two of Rubinstein's, 'Der Asra,' and 'Es blinkt der Thau,' and the dainty setting of Tom Moore's 'Good-night,' though he theatricalized the latter. The Strauss song he gave with delicacy of feeling and commendable restraint. He also sang Martini's delightful 'Plaisir d'amour,' with genuine artistic taste, and his rendering of Handel's sadly-neglected but very lovely 'Where'er you walk' was dignified with much feeling. With the modern songs, however, he did not succeed. In the Italian and French selections he sang without the necessary tone-coloring and modulation, and the English and Irish songs were simply ruined by a forced atempt at dramatic rendering which was ill-judged, unjustified, and in every case unsuited to the song. There is a great difference between infusing genuine pasion into a song and tearing that passion to rage and tatters, but this fact is not recognized by Mr. Rogers. It is a pity that he does not recognize it, for his voice is of very limited compass, rough timbre, and small power, and without the exercise of due judgment he is apt to do himself less than justice. The ladies responsible for the decoration of the hall are to be reservedly congratulated upon having successfully hidden the appalling drop-scene which violated the feelings of the audience at two previous concerts. They had put in its place a drab curtain, to which were attached some sprays of greenery of an unknown plant. This was an improvement, but there is room for more—much more yet. Excelsior!

'THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS'

No more exacting task was ever presented to choristers than Sir Edward Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius.' It is universally acknowledged by those who have studied choral music and know what are the requirements of the principal choral compositions. Yet Montreal will shortly have an opportunity of hearing this work, which won fame for its composer. It is high time that we had in Montreal some music representative of the best that English composers have produced. Too long has the public here been fed on foreign matter, the old and hackneyed stock pieces are trotted out for this or that occasion. It wanted a man with courage and confidence in the ability of a well-trained chorus to give an intelligent interpretation of the music to tackle the difficult task of training it to sing this work. But in the person of Mr. Horace Reyner that man was forthcoming, and we may confidently be stated that when 'The Dream of Gerontius' is given in the Arena the music-loving public will hear a rendering which will be well worth hearing.

It is essential that the stupendous difficulties of the work should be appreciated. For an example, the 'Kyrie' of the main features of the oratorio, a choral selection which few choruses would care to attempt. The most remarkable passage is one of extreme delicacy, the chorus singing pianissimo, faintly accompanied by muted strings. Awkward intervals and entrances at half beats abound, and it is the easiest and most natural thing, under the circumstances, to lose the pitch. Again, there is the chorus of demons. This is demoniacally conceived. Could anything more demoniacal on the part of a composer be imagined than to ask choristers to sing 'con fuoco,' such a sentence as 'Dispossessed, aside thrust, chucked down?' It is only necessary to repeat the words half a dozen times as quickly as possible to realize this. Yet the chorus under Mr. Reyner's baton is making sound progress with this work, as was amply proved at a rehearsal on Thursday evening. It has an intelligent grasp of the music, an intelligent appreciation of the significance of the beautiful words to which it is set, and it is working earnestly and strenuously to give it with distinction. The minor difficulties have been carefully studied and mastered, and good headway is being made with the more intricate passages of the oratorio. Mr. Reyner is devoting all his time to the thorough training of the chorus, and he has already worked wonders with the material at his command. Both conductor and chorus are entering upon this work with an earnest determination to do their best, and if the progress made during the last few recitals is on the same scale as that indicated at the rehearsal on Thursday, when the time comes for the performance in the Arena the rendering of 'The Dream of Gerontius' will be something to remember after it is passed. Mr. Reyner deserves the greatest commendation for his energy in bringing before the Montreal public the best work of one of the most able and justly distinguished English composers of the present day.

TEACHERS' SALARIES IN ONTARIO

The growing agitation for increase in teachers' salaries is having its effect all over the country. In both cities and rural districts the minimum and maximum salaries are being raised, with the consequence that the long-standing charge that the teaching profession receives miserable remuneration will not long hold good. When school boards deal with our schools as with any enterprise, and recognize that exactly what is paid for is obtained, there will be realized far greater results than have been attained in the past.—Galt 'Reformer.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. Stikeman, treasurer of the Alexander Memorial Fund, reports the following subscriptions having been received since last week's publication. Those wishing to contribute to the fund will please forward their subscriptions to the treasurer, care of the Bank of British North America.

A Friend	$ 1.000.00
A. C. Leslie & Co.	250.00
St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church Sunday-school	4.00
Miss J. H. Stimson	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Simpson	1.00
	$ 1.256.00
Previously acknowledged	207.280.72
Total	$208.536.72

RELIEF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 'Witness' has received the following contributions to be applied to the funds designated:—

To the Japanese Famine Fund: From the Bridgetown Presbyterian Sunday-school, per W. B. Price, $10; Norwich Presbyterian W. F. M. S., per W. Turner, $6; Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, $8.05; total, $24.05.

To the Armenian Relief Fund: H. N., reader of the 'Witness,' $5.

TO REPRESENT TORONTO

Toronto, March 22. The following are the names of the delegates appointed to represent the Toronto Board of Trade at the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in London on July 8: Messrs. A. E. Ames, M.P., W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Bayford; J. W. Woods, J. F. Ellis, D. Allan, D. R. Wilkie, W. J. Gage, H. Christie, Noel Marshal, C. W. Cockshutt, J. D. Ivey, C. W. L. Woodhouse, Col. G. T. Denison and F. G. Mc

MASONS AT CHURCH

Argyle Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., G.R., will attend divine worship in Grace Church, corner of Wellington and Fortune streets, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. The Right Worshipful the D.G.M., John E. Wright, is expected to be present with other distinguished members of the craft, and it is expected that the event will be a memorable one. The brethren will meet in the lecture hall, and all members of the lodge are invited. Regalia will be worn.

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We must vacate our present store, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets, April 1st, there is but a few days in which to reduce our stock, many odds and ends must be closed out regardless of their cost. Although all choice pictures we must part with them, and would advise picture lovers to look to it before it is too late. Our new store will be just west of Mountain street where, with much better facilities, we hope to merit a continuance of the large patronage we have enjoyed in the past.

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INSURANCE COMMISSION

Foreign Investments of the Sun Life Referred to Again Yesterday.

LETTER FROM MR. MACAULAY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE LAST FEBRUARY IN REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

Ottawa, March 24.—The foreign investments of the Sun Life were again referred to yesterday afternoon.

In reply to questions on the previous day by Mr. Smith, counsel for the Sun Life, Mr. Fitzgerald gave these figures:

The Sun's foreign investments on Dec. 31, 1904, were $7,836,426, and at the end of 1905, $8,961,978. The reserve on foreign insurance at the end of 1904 was $7,369,326, and at the end of the following year $9,074,065.

While the foreign investments exceeded the act at the end of 1904 by about $400,000, they had in December, 1905, fallen below the limit in the act by $100,000.

The Superintendent gave these figures as representing the Sun Life Company's cash in the bank: In December, 1903, $145,000; December, 1904, $424,000; December, 1905, $990,000, showing an increase of $745,000 in three years.

During the course of the examination of the Superintendent it was stated as the view of the Deputy Minister of Justice, that under a strict construction of the act insurance companies could not invest in stock of a light, heat and power company, although they could buy stock of a company operating either light and heat, or light and power, or power and heat.

The explanation is that when the act was framed no company was operating all three, and so only two were put in the act.

The Sun Life have $39,000 invested in the stock of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company.

Following is a letter addressed by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, secretary of the Sun Life, on Feb. 22, 1906, to the Superintendent of Insurance, in reply to the latter's allegation that the Sun Life's investments in foreign securities exceeded the limit authorized by the Insurance Act by $1,295,474:—

'Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Feb. 19, drawing our attention to a supposed over-investment of our funds in foreign securities. In reply, I must take the liberty of drawing your attention to some of the details of the schedule furnished by you.

'In the first place, you include as a foreign investment, $500,000 deposited by us with trustees in Great Britain. This entire deposit consists of Canadian securities with the exception of $20,000 of Chicago and Milwaukee bonds, which have already been counted once under the heading: "(c) Corporation securities," and cannot, of course, be counted a second time. Neither in our judgment can the Canadian securities, which comprise the balance of the deposit, be construed as investments outside of Canada, within the meaning of the act. The clause governing this question is found in sub-section six of section fifty of the Insurance Act, and reads as follows:—"The total amount so invested or lent outside of Canada, under the authority of the said sub-sections three, four and five of this section, shall never exceed by over ten percent the said reserve upon its outstanding policies in force outside of Canada." These Canadian securities certainly are not amounts "lent or invested outside of Canada under the authority of the said sub-sections." They are not held by us under authority of any one of those sub-sections, but under the authority of the first sub-section of section fifty. It is true that the deposit has been made under the express authority contained in the first half of sub-section three, but you will notice that the limitation in sub-section six very clearly refers only to amounts "invested or lent outside of Canada," and in no way includes deposits outside of Canada, if such deposits are in Canadian securities. We are perfectly clear, therefore, that the whole of the $500,000 in question should not be included in the list of our investments outside of the Dominion, and this, therefore, reduces the excess from $1,295,474.60, as stated by you, to only $795,494.60.

'The next point to which I would draw your attention is the fact that you include the whole of our loans on foreign securities. Of these loans, $842,375 were not made "outside of Canada," but to prominent stock-brokers in the city of Montreal. It is true that the securities given by these gentlemen are foreign, but on the other hand they are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and very largely held in the Dominion. The act refers to "the total amount so invested or lent outside of Canada." We think that loans to prominent residents of Montreal on securities listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange can hardly be considered as money "invested or lent outside of Canada." When we deduct the $842,375, we find that instead of having any over-investment outside of the Dominion, we are instead $46,900.40 within the amount authorized by the act.

'I trust you will pardon me if I add that it seems to us that in fairness to the Canadian life companies, these particular clauses of the act should be interpreted in the most lenient manner possible. The restrictions in question apply only to the Canadian offices, while both the British and American companies are permitted to invest the proceeds of their Canadian business in American or other foreign securities at their will. Further, the law not only permits American and British companies to invest their Canadian premiums in the United States, but also even permits them to deposit with Canadian trustees for the benefit of their Canadian policy-holders, securities of a class which Canadian offices are not even permitted to touch at all (e. g., the common stocks of trust companies located in the United States). The Canadian companies, therefore, I think, have a right to feel that they are very unjustly discriminated against in this matter.

'We also feel strongly that the restriction in question is detrimental to the best interests of the policy-holders in Canadian companies. In our judgment, the most desirable securities for a life office to hold are the bonds and preferred stocks of public utility, corporations, such as electric railways, gas and electric light companies, etc. Such investments, however, are only safe and desirable when they are issued by corporations serving a large population. We have as yet, unfortunately, but few large cities in the Dominion and most Canadian public utility corporations of necessity serve comparatively small populations. Any provision which makes a life company pass by the bonds of a corporation located in a large American city in favor of one in a small city or town, merely because the latter is Canadian, is beneficial to neither the company nor its policyholders, but is, in fact, a serious danger to both. As the Canadian companies have grown in size, the undesirability of this restriction has become increasingly felt, and we venture, therefore, to express an earnest hope that parliament will see its way at the approaching session, to remove this restriction, which is both unjust and dangerous.

'While we have taken the liberty of frankly expressing our views on this particular aspect of the law, we would, however, remind you in closing that as we have already set forth, we claim to be entirely within the limitations contained in the act as it stands, and do not admit that we are open to any criticism in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

'(Signed), 'T. B. MACAULAY, 'Secretary.'

QUIET AT LETHBRIDGE.

Lethbridge, Alta., March 23.—Perfect quiet prevails around the coal mines, where the strike is in progress. About fifty men are at work.

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RIGHTS OF AUTHORS

Application of International Copyright Law

JUDGMENT IN TEST CASE SHOWS ARTISTS AND WRITERS ARE PROTECTED.

A very important judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Fortin, yesterday afternoon, in the case of Jules Mary vs. the Compagnie de Reproduction Litteraire de Montreal.

In December last the company defendant commenced the publication of a novel, called 'Tante Berceuse,' written by Mr. Jules Mary, a French novelist. As, for several years past, complaints have been made that the writings and plays of French authors were being unscrupulously copied and used in Canada, without due authorization, a Parisian organization known as the 'Syndicate of Literary and Art Societies for the Protection of Intellectual Property,' decided to make a test case as to the application of the international copyright law, under the stipulations of the Berne convention of 1886, and Mr. Mary was induced to take out the present action, through Messrs. Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cueson.

In rendering judgment, His Lordship dealt at length with the application of the law and found that there could not be the shadow of a doubt as to the good ground of the present action. England being one of the contracting nations at the convention of Berne, the international copyright law was applicable to all the British colonies, consequently, the plaintiff was protected in Canada.

In the case at issue His Lordship held that although M. Mary had not complied with the Canadian copyright law, namely, to print, publish and produce here a certain number of copies, the French novelist was, nevertheless, protected from infringement by virtue of an order in council of Nov. 28, 1887, based upon the Imperial statute 49-50 Vict., ch. 33, which placed the decrees of the Berne convention in force in all British possessions.

The international copyright law protects from piracy not only literature, but also works of art, such as paintings, drawings, etchings, for which a copyright has been obtained in any of the countries—England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in which countries the said international law is in force.

THE LATE MR. SCULLION.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Scullion took place this morning from his late residence, 42 Anderson street, to St. Patrick's Church, where the funeral service was held. A large number of prominent citizens were present as a mark of respect, including the officials of St. Patrick's Church, where the deceased had worshipped for over half a century, and of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, of which he was one of the founders. The chief mourners were his five sons:—Messrs. W. J. Scullion, P. J. Scullion, Edward J. Scullion, Thomas Scullion and James Scullion. Among those present were Messrs. P. J. Coyle, K.C., ex.-Ald. McBride, Sub-Chief Jackson, Captain Dolan, J. M. M. Duff, Fred. Hamilton, B. Tansey, Walter Livermore, Wm. Woods, H. Johnson, Pipe-Major John Matheson, Henry E. McLaughlin, Ald. T. O'Connell, T. F. Slattery, J. J. White, W. J. McGee, E. J. Quinn, F. Curran, W. P. Kearney, W. Durack, W. J. Crowe, T. P. Tansey, J. O'Brien, F. Casey, M. Deschanty, Thomas Larkin, J. Rogers, J. M. Guerin, F. Lanigan, B. Campbell, F. J. Laverty, D. Furlong, J. Power, J. D. Fox, J. J. Costigan, E. J. O'Flaherty, W. Ryan, H. J. S. Codd, J. W. Snowdon, S. J. Walsh, T. Logan, T. P. Butler, W. J. McKenna, R. J. Lunny, J. Murphy, J. White, R. Clerk, T. P. McCracken, Robert V. Warren, J. McClusky, H. McCamley.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Monday evening next at 8.15 o'clock. A communication will be read on some recent developments in the production of plant hybrids, by Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., Asst. Professor of Botany, McGill University. The public are cordially invited.

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OLD LANDMARK SCORCHED

OAK HALL RESTAURANT AND OTHER BUILDINGS ON NOTRE DAME STREET DAMAGED BY FIRE.

One of the historic landmarks of the city was affected by fire last evening, which broke out shortly after six o'clock in the Oak Hall Restaurant, the two-and-a-half story stone building at the south-eastern corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, and entailed an estimated damage of $30,000.

The building was occupied by the following firms:—Messrs. E. Jobin & Co., wholesale millinery; Messrs. L. Hirshson & Co., dry goods importers; Mr. N. Prevost, silk waist manufacturer; Mr. Henri Girard, Oak Hall restaurant.

A contingent of firemen from the central division was on the scene shortly after the alarm had been sounded, but on their arrival dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the windows of the establishment of Mr. N. Prevost, on the second floor. When the street door was broken in the stairs were seen to be in a blaze, and also the rear portion of the store of Messrs. Hirshson & Co. The flames spread rapidly in all directions, and the firemen were powerless to save much goods in any of the establishments. This was due largely to the wooden construction of the interior of the building, the partitions being of one inch boards and plaster, which afforded fuel to the flames, which spread rapidly and produced dense clouds of smoke that interfered greatly with the firemen.

The station of the Central Electric Company in the rear of the building on St. Peter street was threatened, but the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they originated.

Both Messrs. Prevost's and Hirshson's establishments are completely gutted. The upper floor of Jobin's premises was also destroyed, but the ground floor suffered only from water. The Oak Hall restaurant suffered slight damage by fire, but was flooded by water.

The only inconvenience caused to the Central Electric Company was the suspension of the lighting service for a couple of hours, so as to enable the firemen to work without danger of accident. The distributing tower through which the electric wires leave the building was specially watched by the firemen to prevent the blaze reaching it. So little did the water cause disturbance in the basement of the lighting station, that the boilers were kept going all the time, supplying heat constantly to customers in the surrounding district.

There is a difference of opinion among the firemen as to where the fire started.

While the fire was in progress Foreman Dagenais, of No. 6 station, fell from one of the second story windows to the street. He was not badly hurt, and was able to continue at work.

The salvage corps did good work in Jobin's establishment, and the Oak Hall restaurant, and, by quickly laying their covers succeeded in saving hundreds of dollars' worth of stock from damage by water.

The building occupied as the Oak Hall restaurant is one of the oldest landmarks in the city. General Montgomery and his officers made it their headquarters in 1775, when Montreal was in the hands of the United States soldiers.

According to a carved stone over the doorway, this building was erected in 1767. In any case the rubble walls, high-pitched roof and broad chimneys show it to belong to the olden time. In 1775 it was inhabited by a wealthy merchant named Forretier, who evidently was not in sympathy with the 'Continental' Army, which invaded Canada that year, and made themselves at home in his parlors, which were sumptuously furnished in fine wainscoting and tapestry and furnished with the best of furniture. Later on Forretier, who had been thus crowded out of his house, or rather into the garret, was arrested. After being incarcerated for a day at the Chateau de Ramezay, he was set free, with a stern admonition from General Wooster.

The building is now the property of the Central Electric Company.

It is understood that both building and stock are well insured, and the insurance is held by the Liverpool & London & Globe Company.

FRUITS OF THE CRUSADE

NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENSES REDUCED AT JOLIETTE AND GRANBY.

As one result of the temperance crusade, the municipal council of Joliette, on Wednesday last, reduced by three the number of liquor licenses in that thriving town, the licenses of the Canada Hotel, of the St. James Hotel, and of L. N. Roy, being cancelled. The latter held a brewer's license.

Great interest was taken by the citizens in the license question, and the council meeting was very largely attended. The council intends to be very severe in the enforcement of the license law.

The number of licenses held in Joliette now is only five.

The municipal council of Granby has adopted a by-law reducing the number of hotel licenses in that place to two and abolishing liquor shop licenses altogether.

CIVIC FINANCES.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was to have been held yesterday, but as it had been irregularly called the city attorney, when consulted, decided that the procedure was illegal, and therefore no business was transacted. The aldermen informally discussed the result of the Cantin judgment. It is held that under this a balance of $280,000, remaining for collection from proprietors, has been lost to the city, and as this was regarded as a safe asset provision will have to be made for it in some other way, so that the balance from the annual loan available for public works will be very small, particularly as $50,000 must be paid this year in connection with the widening of St. Antoine street.

DEATH OF AN AGED SISTER.

The Rev. Sister Ste. Olympe, née Marie-Louise Benoit, of the Congregation Nunnery, died on Thursday evening, at the age of 62 years. She had been a member of the order for forty years.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Colonel J. F. Wilson, Quebec, is at the Windsor.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy sailed from New York for Europe yesterday by the 'Celtic.'

Mrs. J. R. Hutchins, Fort street, has returned from spending a few days in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross are not expected home from Europe before the end of April.

Mrs. Stirling, of Toronto, is in town, the guest of Mrs. Theo. Labatt, Drummond street.

The ladies of the Heather Curling Club will entertain at tea on Thursday afternoon of next week.

Mr. E. W. Gilman and the Misses Frances and Marion Gilman went to Sherbrooke on Thursday.

Mr. Charles Hanson, of London, who has left for the west, will spend a few days in Montreal before returning to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Paton, of Boston, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, leave in a day or two for home.

Mr. Thomas Martin, of Frank, Alberta, and Mrs. Martin, formerly Miss Ruby Foster, daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Foster, of Coaticook, are spending their honeymoon at Banff, before going to their home.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dinner at Government House on Thursday evening: Mrs. Fielding and Miss Fielding, Lady Tait, the Hon. John and Mrs. Costigan, the Hon. George and Mrs. Foster, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bickerdike, the Hon. S. N. and Mrs. Parent, Colonel and Mrs. T. D. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Boulton, Dr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. David Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. George Grey, Major and Mrs. Moodie, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mrs. Henry Osler, Miss Chipman, the Hon. James Lougheed, the Hon. Jonah Wood, Mr. W. B. McInnes, Mr. W. H. Walker.

The private view of the Spring exhibition in the Art Gallery last evening was largely attended, and successful from the social point of view. Music was rendered by an orchestra during the evening, and refreshments were served in one of the class rooms. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Principal and Mrs. Peterson, Miss Leslie Ross, Prof. MacBride, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dunlop, Miss Dora Dunlop, Mr. and Miss Gladys Dunlop, Mr. J. B. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid M. Barnes, Miss V. Barnjum, Mrs. Atha H. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. C. J. Fleet, Miss Fleet, Dr. Gardiner, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mr. Robert Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Ada Lindsay, Dr. Shepherd, Miss Cecil Shepherd, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. Munson Hill, Miss Alberta Cleland, Miss Bertha L. Cochrane, Mr. Maurice Cullen, A.R.C.A., Mr. Arthur Cox, A.R.C.A., Mr. Finley, Miss Amy Fisher, Miss Ethel Fisher, Miss Mary Gill (Lennoxville), Miss Dorothy Howard, Mr. Fraser B. Gurd, Mr. and Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Burnett, Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, Miss Mabel Sawyer, Mrs. N. Holden, Mrs. H. McLaren, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Miss K. Doyle, Miss Rosa Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lafleur, Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Renouf, Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Mr. Norman Beard, Miss Eleanor Beard, Mrs. H. Wallace Stroud, Mrs. Fred. Learmonth, Miss Sewell, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. A. Scott Robertson, the Misses Ferguson, Miss Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Mona Watson, Mrs. Sinton, Dr. A. G. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Wardleworth, Miss Ashford, Miss Susan Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. David Seath, Miss Darragh, Mrs. A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Robertson, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss M. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Kathleen Agnew, Miss Hazel M. Robertson, Mr. G. Horne Russell, Mr. Saxe, Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey, Mrs. C. A. Hutchison, Mrs. McAllan, Mr. and Miss Jessie MacVicar, Miss Susan Cameron, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Brittain, Miss Hunter, Mr. Edmond Dyonnet, R.C.A., Mr. Arthur Browning, Mr. H. R. Ives, Mr. George Hadrill, and many others.

FIRE RECORD.

Boston, March 23.—The salesrooms and storehouse of Warren W. Rawson & Co., seed men and dealers in other agricultural supplies, at 12 and 13 Faneuil Hall square, were ruined by fire early to-day. The flames extended to all parts of the building, a five-story stone structure. The fire was directly across a narrow thoroughfare from Faneuil Hall, but the latter building was never in danger. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Philadelphia, March 23.—The power house of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at Second and Olney streets, was burned by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $175,000, partly insured.

Ottawa, March 23.—Fire in the government marine stores building on Sussex street, to-night, caused damage placed at about seven thousand dollars. The origin of the blaze is not known, but it is supposed to have started from an explosion of gasoline among the lighthouse supplies. The fire worked its way to the roof of the structure, which is in the centre of the McDougall block, and pretty badly gutted it, but it was fortunately confined to the one story. The geological museum, with thousands of dollars of valuable exhibits, is in the same block and at one time was imperilled. The burned building belongs to the McDougall estate. The loss on the government stores is light, as they were mostly in the cellar, which the fire did not reach.

ARCHDEACON SINGS TO-MORROW.

Mr. Archdeacon, the bariton, with Madame Albani, is to sing a sacred solo at the regular service in Dominion Square Methodist Church to-morrow evening.

MARCONI WIRELESS.

The daily press of March 22nd last announced a court decision which should practically give the

MARCONI SYSTEM A WORLD MONOPOLY.

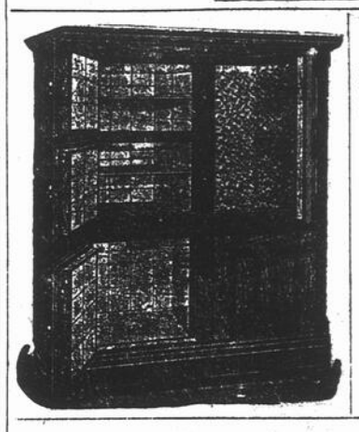
The S.S. Deutschland, on her last trip maintained uninterrupted communication with the Lizard Station for 2,000 miles.

We will supply you with other interesting data in regard to recent important developments upon request.

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In the modern home the refrigerator is in use the year round. For convenience it is necessary that proper means of keeping perishable food be adjoining the kitchen.

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cooled air storage will save much food that would otherwise spoil, and the best results are obtained with either of above celebrated makes.

REFRIGERATORS NICKELOID LINED, TILE LINED, Wood lined, Opalite lined TO ORDER.

CECIL HOTEL LICENSE

COMMISSIONERS TRANSFER IT TO ANOTHER PLACE.

An adjourned meeting of the Licensing Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, when the question respecting the license of the Cecil Hotel—the only outstanding license in the city—was settled, after a long hearing. It was awarded to Mrs. Bourgeant, who had held it up to the present, but transferred to 254 Dorion street until she can secure another hotel.

The proprietor of the Cecil Hotel refused to again lease that hotel to Mrs. Bourgeant, and an effort was then made to transfer the license to J. E. Dion. A majority of the electors of the polling district in which the Cecil is situated, signed a petition objecting to the transfer of the license to Dion.

When this petition was put in, counsel for Dion submitted that it had been signed in many instances under a misapprehension.

Several witnesses were thereupon heard. They included lawyers and business men of the locality, who acknowledged their signatures on the petition. Several witnesses said they knew what they were signing when they put their signatures to the petition, but the majority admitted that they had signed the petition as a matter of form and just because they had been asked to sign for a license. They had no objection to Dion and did not think that by signing the petition it would prevent him from getting the license.

The Commissioners, however, ruled that as the opposition to Dion contained a majority of the names of the qualified electors of the district, he could not have the license.

EDUCATIONAL SERMONS.

Educational sermons will be preached in the Centenary Methodist Church to-morrow. The Rev. Principal Shaw, of the Wesleyan Theological College, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church, will preach in the evening.

VICTIM OF MONEY LENDER

LOUIS FORGET SAYS HE LOST HIS WORK BECAUSE SALARY WAS SEIZED.

Louis Forget, husband of the woman who was arrested early in the week on a charge of picking pockets, reappeared before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday charged with vagrancy, and changed his plea of guilty to one of not guilty. It is alleged that money stolen by Mrs. Forget was handed over to her husband, who has not done any work for the last six or seven months.

Forget says he is the victim of a money-lender from whom he borrowed a small loan two years ago. Every time he secured work his salary was seized, with the result that he was unable to hold a position.

The accused was remanded for enquete.

FINED FOR SHAVING ON SUNDAY.

Joseph Charbonneau and J. E. Bernard, barbers, were fined by Mr. Recorder Pollet yesterday $2 each, or in default ten days in jail for keeping their barber shops open on Sunday. The information was laid by Mr. Joseph Leblanc and Paul Jenvier, of the International Society of Barbers.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A PURSE.

Albert Gaucher, 23 years of age, who arrived in Montreal a few days ago from Lacolle, was arrested last night on a charge of stealing a purse from Mrs. Beaudoin, 148 St. Andre street, just as she was about to enter her home. The purse was found in the possession of the accused, who says he found it in the street.

Had it not been for the

"STANDARD ASBESTOS ROOFING"

Supplied by the

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO.,

The roof of the building occupied by Mr. Joseph Fortier, Stationer, would have caught fire from flying sparks and cinders during last night's conflagration.

$100,000 First Mortgage

Wanted on property centrally located. Rents pay over double the interest. Principals only dealt with. Address Mr. McTAVISH, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant (must be a good cook), for middle April; highest wages; no washing; no children; family of four. 217 Peel street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 25, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. Jekill.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Steamer.	At	From
Trave	New York	Bremen
Cedric	New York	Liverpool
Rotterdam	New York	Amsterdam
La Savoie	New York	Havre
Vincenzo Florio	New York	Genoa
Campania	New York	Liverpool
Marquette	Boston	Antwerp
Georgian	Boston	London
Baltic	Liverpool	New York
Ottoman	Liverpool	Boston
Sylvania	Liverpool	Boston
Cambrian	London	Boston
Prinz Oskar	Naples	New York
Deutschland	Hamburg	New York
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	New York
Lucania	Queenstown	New York
Moltke	Piraeus	New York
Montezuma	St. John	Antwerp

THE R.M.S. VIRGINIAN

The Allan line R.M.S. Virginian, [illegible] rating her season of 1906, sailed from [illegible] ville yesterday afternoon at [illegible] o'clock bringe 149 saloon, 423 second cabin, 1,010 third-class passengers, a [illegible] 1,582. Mails and passengers will be [illegible] at Halifax, N.S., where the steamer [illegible] to arrive on Thursday next.

CITY GETS ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

Montreal will not have to wait [illegible] Helen's Island until the purchase [illegible] $500,000 has been raised. The [illegible] has consented to wait for the money [illegible] terday the following telegram in connection was received by the Mayor [illegible] lay for payment granted [illegible] purchase of St. Helen's Island [illegible] of sale is now being prepared.

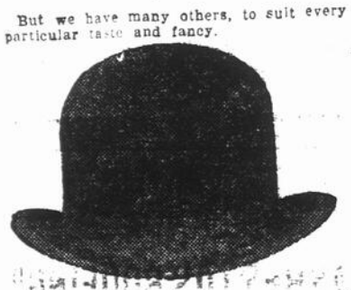
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We have talked so strongly about "Fruit-a-tives" being a liver tonic, and curing Constipation and Biliousness, that some may think they are not for anything else. Well, they are. "Fruit-a-tives" are a grand, good tonic for the whole system. One "Fruit-a-tives" tablet three times a day, makes rich, red blood and firm flesh. The same daily treatment and a sensible diet takes away dyspepsia and gives you sound digestion, and good appetite. "Fruit-a-tives" clear the skin of pimples and blotches—make the complexion fresh and rosy. Get "Fruit-a-tives"—take them the right way—and see how you improve.

50c. a box. At all druggist.

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British Fur Felt, by best makers, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.



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In Soft Felts we have all the latest shapes, in black and new colors.
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P.E.I. FINANCES.

TOTAL DEBT INCREASED $41,340 DURING THE YEAR.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 23.—The public accounts submitted to the Provincial Legislature show total receipts for the past year of $313,445; ordinary expenditure, $334,734; expenditure on capital accounts, $24,827. Receipts, including the Dominion subsidy, $212,000. The total [illegible] increase of $41,340 during the year. The largest item of expenditure was $123,000 for education.

JUSTICE BRITTON'S ILLNESS.

Berlin, Ont., March 23.—Mr. Justice Britton is in Berlin Hospital suffering from erysipelas of the head and face. Justice Britton had been in Stratford, presiding at the Assizes, and sat throughout, although suffering much pain. He felt better yesterday and stopped over to attend a directors' meeting of the Mutual Life, in Waterloo. After the meeting he was taken ill and a physician advised him to take to his bed. The attending physician reports Justice Britton's condition as hopeful and improving.

THE MACDONALD AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT ST. ANNE'S.

Heads of the Various Departments Have now Been Appointed.

Though the Macdonald Agricultural College, now being constructed at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, will not be ready for occupation until the autumn of 1907, quite a number of important appointments to the staff have already been made, according to a statement made to a 'Witness' interviewer at the Windsor Hotel this morning by Dr. J. W. Robertson, the head of the institution. These appointments have been made so that the various departments may be in practical working operation by the time that the students enter upon their first courses.

Mr. Ernest C. Drury will be the professor of agriculture, and he has already taken over the management of the live stock and the general farm work. His duty will be to teach the economical management of farming for profit. He is a son of the late Hon. Charles Drury, formerly Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, and is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. Since he left college he has been managing his own farm in Ontario very successfully. He has thus been kept in close touch with young farmers. He has also had capital experience as a public speaker, having been engaged by the Ontario Government to lecture before farmers in various parts of the province during the winter. He came prominently before the public notice a short time ago by a lecture on 'The relation of the farmer to the tariff,' which he delivered before the Toronto Canadian Club.

Mr. L. S. Klinck will be the professor of agronomy, and as such will conduct experiments in the improvement of grain and other seeds and the management of soil. He has already taken up his residence at Ste. Anne's, and is preparing plots for experiments on the farm. His duties will be to determine the relative merits of varieties and methods by discovering the principles that underlie them. The college, Professor Robertson explained, intends to conduct quite an experimental research station. Mr. Klinck is an Ontario man. He is also a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and took post-graduate work in Minnesota, under Professor Hays, now assistant secretary in the Agricultural Department at Washington. He studied for another year at the Ames Agricultural College, Ohio. During this winter he has addressed about twenty meetings in the English-speaking parts of the Quebec province, under arrangements between the Dominion Department of Agriculture and Professor Robertson.

Professor Harold H. Hume has been appointed to take charge of the horticultural department. He comes from Russell, Ont., where he was a successful teacher. He took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and another course at the Ames College, specializing in horticulture. Since he graduated he has had charge of the horticultural work in Florida and North Carolina for the United States Government. When it became known that he was considering the question of coming to Canada, the State Board of Agriculture showed their appreciation of his work by increasing his salary by seven hundred dollars a year. He prefers, however, to come back to Canada. Mr. Saxby Blair, who was horticulturist for the Dominion Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces for about ten years, has been appointed as his assistant.

Professor Harrison and Professor Lochhead have been appointed to take charge of the laboratories. The first-named was professor of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College, and his duties will be to teach the bacteriology of soil and farm products. Mr. Lochhead was professor of biology in the same college, and he will teach biology in his new office. By arrangement with Dr. Robertson, he has gone back to the Ontario Agricultural College, at their request, to work for this winter.

'We are ready to begin with special work on the farm,' said Professor Robertson, 'and we are now arranging plots for planting testing varieties; we are also planting small fruits, and an apple orchard, and a vineyard, so that the work will all be going on and ready for the students next year.'

The household science department in connection with the training of young women will be in charge of a Canadian young lady who is a graduate of one of our universities, and has also taken post-graduate work in household science in the United States to qualify her for her new post. She is a farmer's daughter, and so will be able to teach the needs of rural life.

Special preparation is being made to give young women from rural homes in Quebec the best training that can be placed within their reach, the hope being, Professor Robertson frankly stated, to make such young women more attractive as prospective home-makers. They will be taught cooking, scientific dressmaking, laundry work, horticulture, poultry keeping, and home dairy work. All this will be done in the best educational way. For instance, lessons in cooking will be accompanied by lessons in the chemical laboratory, and lessons in sanitation by lessons in the bacteriological laboratory. It is hoped to attract young women who for three or four years after they have graduated will give their services in the rural schools before they settle down. The college thus hopes to contribute its share toward training competent teachers for the rural districts. It was not their intention to compete with any other institution in the training of teachers.

Questioned as to how the graduates of the college would stand in comparison with the teachers certificated by the Normal School, Professor Robertson said that no doubt arrangements would be made with the Protestant Committee to recognize the graduates of the college. At present there were, however, three hundred and five uncertificated teachers in the province, and even if the college only met the need of training of that number of teachers they would be doing a good work. One trouble was that at present the cost of education and the time occupied in getting it was objected to by a rural family on the ground that all that was gained was a small salary as teacher. By this college it was hoped to make education so attractive that it would be undertaken for the sake of the other qualifications it would give besides those of teacher.

As to qualifications for entrance, Dr. Robertson said that students would not be admitted under seventeen years of age, and of course would have to show qualifications similar to those required for entering other colleges.

In connection with all the work there will be courses in language, and especially English, and sufficient attention to mathematics and history, and even literature.

In addition, there will be short courses in agriculture, etc., open to anybody, old or young, who care to come. Any citizen of the Province of Quebec who can benefit by such courses will be competent to profit by them.

GRAEME HUNTER CASE

PROCEEDINGS DROPPED OWING TO MISSING WITNESSES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 21.—The proceedings against Graeme Hunter, charged with receiving money from immigrants to Canada without issuing contract tickets, have been dropped. An appeal against the decision in his favor was pending, but some witnesses could not be traced.

ACTION AGAINST WESTMOUNT.

Mr. H. S. Armstrong, commission merchant, of Toronto, has entered an action, through his attorneys, Messrs. Lafleur, MacDougall & Macfarlane, claiming $5,250 from the Town of Westmount, on account of injuries received in a sidewalk accident on Columbia avenue.

OBITUARY

DEAD AT 102.

Goderich, Ont., March 23.—Mrs. Joseph Fritzley, the oldest resident of Huron county, died at the family residence, Saltford, yesterday, at the ripe old age of 102. Mrs. Fritzley, whose maiden name was Barbara Wells, was born in Markham, Ont., but had lived in this section for nearly half a century. Her husband died some years ago. The family numbered nine—five sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters are the only surviving members, resident in Goderich and Detroit.

CONFIRMATION AT VERDUN.

Bishop Carmichael will administer the apostolic rite of confirmation at Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, to-morrow evening. The collection at this service will be for the church debt fund.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

A QUESTION OF NURSES.

Toronto, March 24.—Some of the features of the bill to incorporate the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario were strongly objected to in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Thomas Crawford, West Toronto, moved the second reading of that measure. Its object is to protect the public and benefit the competent nurses of the province by registration of nurses whom the association consider, after examination, to be competent.

Mr. Geo. P. Graham, Brockville, although in sympathy with the principle of registration, objected to the association being made a 'close corporation,' and also to the clause which states that no hospitals or asylums shall receive government grants that employ nurses that are not members of the Graduate Nurses' Association. This, he said, was going too far, and would seriously affect such institutions as the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital at Brockville.

Objections of the same kind were made by Dr. A. W. Nixon, Halton, and Mr. W. H. Hoyle, North Ontario.

Mr. C. N. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, pointed out that nearly all the nursing in New Ontario was carried on by the Grey Nuns and the Sisters of Saint Joseph, and that this bill as it now stands would disqualify them.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Brantford, said that the hospital authorities of his city considered that the clause giving the Association of Nurses authority to decide the qualifications of its graduates was an insult.

A second reading was given the bill, but a special committee will be appointed by the Hon. Dr. Pyne on Monday to remove the objectionable features.

RAILWAY REFORMS.

Col. Hendrie's measure respecting steam, electric and street railways, and which proposes many railway reforms, among others a two cent rate limited franchises, and new regulations regarding the entrance of radial lines, was read a second time.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The government measure to amend the Liquor License Act passed the resolution stage and will be considered again during its second reading.

TEMISKAMING RAILWAY BONDS.

The Hon. R. Harcourt will on Tuesday next enquire of the ministry:—

Have the Temiskaming Railway bonds been fully underwritten by responsible underwriters in England? If not, to what extent have they been underwritten? Who are the underwriters, and what are the amounts underwritten by each respectively? Is it the fact that the public have subscribed for only thirteen percent of the whole amount offered?

CANON SHREVE TO PREACH.

The Rev. Canon Shreve, D.D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, will be the preacher both morning and evening at the special mid-Lent services to be held at the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow. At the evening service Mr. C. H. Earle will render 'De Profundis' during the offertory.

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ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Tenth Anniversary of New Church Will Be Celebrated To-morrow

To-morrow the congregation of St. John's French Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Catherine and Cadieux streets, will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the dedication of their church, and at the same time the tenth anniversary of the induction of their pastor, the Rev. C. E. Amaron, M.A., D.D. The Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. The Rev Dr. Mowatt will preside, and the Rev. Principal Scrimger and the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will speak at the afternoon service. The Rev. S. Rondeau, the Rev. Dr. Coussirat and the pastor will speak at night. The Sunday afternoon service will be in English, except the singing, which will be in French, and a cordial invitation is extened to English-speaking friends of local French mission work to be present.



THE REV. C. E. AMARON, D.D.

St. John's Church had its origin in a French mission established by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in 1841. On Sept. 2, of that year, Mons. Emile Lapelleterie, who had come to Canada under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, as a colporteur, was ordained to the ministry of the new mission by the Rev. Prof. Campbell, who afterwards became principal of Aberdeen University. A wooden building was purchased at the corner of Dorchester street and Bronsdon lane, and M. Lapelleterie began to preach in the French language.

Obliged to retire in 1850 by reason of ill-health, M. Lapelleterie was followed by M. Baridon and M. Jacquemart. For similar reasons, these brethren were also constrained to withdraw from the work in 1853, and for six years the mission had no regular missionary, the services being kept up by lay brethren. In 1859 M. Baridon resumed the work, but was unable to continue.

The Rev. Jean Emmanuel Tanner, minister of the Reformed Church, then asked to be received into the Presbyterian Church with his congregation of twenty-six members. This union of forces gave heart to the people and in the following year steps were taken to build a more convenient house of worship, which was completed in 1863, at a cost of $4,000, and dedicated by the Rev. Principal Leach, of Queen's College, Kingston.

M. Tanner was succeeded by the Rev. Jean Frederic Doudiet, of Switzerland, a laborer in the employ of the French Canadian Missionary Society. He received no salary, and his sight being poor, he was assisted by his son, Charles.

The Rev. M. Goepp had then charge of the church for one year.

The church being again without a pastor, Mr. Chas. A. Doudiet undertook to keep up the services with such success that he was encouraged to forsake his trade to study for the ministry. He therefore went to Queen's College, and after a satisfactory course of three years, he was ordained on Aug. 23, 1869. It was at this time the church took the name of 'Eglise St. Jean.' After a pastorate of three years, Mr. Doudiet resigned to take charge of St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charlets.

The Rev. Chas. A. Tanner succeeded him two years later and was pastor of the church at the time of the union in 1875.

L'Eglise St. Jean now became a congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Father Chiniquy was invited to come to Montreal to shake up the dry bones. Russell Hall, on St. Catherine street was purchased by the Board of French Evangelization, and the preaching was left largely to the Rev. Charles Chiniquy, Mr. Tanner being engaged as secretary and collector of the board.

In October, 1877, the Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet was called to the pastorate of the church. The communion roll which was handed to the new pastor was made up of 180 members. When the session undertook its revision it was found that there remained only fifty bona fide members, the others having died or left the city. During the pastorate of the Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet, which extended over a period of eleven years, from 1877 to 1888, 295 members were received into full communion.

Only 118 of these were on the revised roll when the Rev. J. L. Morin became pastor in 1888. During Mr. Morin's pastorate, from 1888 to 1896, 178 members were received into full communion. Only 33 of those who were on the roll when M. Morin was inducted, were connected with the church eight years later when the Rev. C. E. Amaron took charge. During the last decade about 325 members have been received in full communion.

During Dr. Amaron's ten years' pastorate, 165 members have united with this church. Since l'Eglise St. Jean has become a congregation of the united church, 638 persons have been received by the session. Of the 276 members who have been under the care of the present pastor, 175 have been removed by death and emigration, principally the latter. The present revised roll contains 125 names.

In 1885 the session reported 111 families, 144 communicants, and $63 only paid towards the minister's stipend; for missions, $15.75; $357 raised by the congregation for all purposes.

Ten years later the session reports showed sixty families and 120 communicants, but the sum of $250 paid towards stipend, $50 to missions, and $300 for current expenses, in all $600.

On Jan. 1, 1906, the session was able to report: 65 families and 125 members; $575 paid toward stipend, $167 to missions, and $324 to current expenses; in all $1,066.

This brief sketch reveals some important facts, which Dr. Amaron wishes friends of French evangelization to bear in mind. During the last fifteen years about three hundred and twenty-five persons have professed Christ, and during the last twenty-eight years, nearly seven hundred. At least three-fourths of these came from the Church of Rome. 'Thousands upon thousands,' adds Dr. Amaron, 'have heard the Gospel message and we cannot but believe that many hundreds have been saved of whom we have no knowledge. A large number of the children we have educated are yearly drawn away from us to English-speaking churches and are helping their religious activities. We lose our vital forces and whilst we do an immense amount of work which tells in the upbuilding of God's kingdom, we remain comparatively weak numerically and financially.

'In these circumstances may we not ask for the sympathy and continued co-operation of the stronger sister churches? Ten years ago, when this church was dedicated, a debt of over twelve thousand dollars weighed on it. To-day, only two thousand five hundred dollars remains. The congregation is making real sacrifices to wipe out this debt by May 1. Will our friends assist us in this occasion, that the pastor may be free to give his whole time to missionary work?'

Following are the officers of the church and its societies:—

Session—The Rev. Calvin E. Amaron, M.A., D.D., pastor; Dr. Rondeau, Mr. F. Lapointe, Mr. H. Contant, Mr. A. Monnet, elders.

Board of Managers—Dr Rondeau, chairman; F. Lapointe and A. Monnet, treasurers; C. E. Amaron, secretary; Geo. Rolin, H. Contant, A. Lamy, N. Etienne, T. B. Beauchamp.

Woman's Missionary Society—Mme. C. E. Amaron, president; Mlle. Cabrit, first vice-president; Mme. Coté, second vice-president; Mme. A. Larivée, treasurer; Mlle. A. Vandenberghe, secretary; Mrs. Martel and Mrs. McCuaig, representatives.

Sunday-school—The Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., superintendent; Mlle. Daumery, Mrs. Coté and Mrs. Amaron, teachers.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Montreal was agitating for drop letter boxes.

The Six Nation Indians, in view of the threatened Fenian invasion, offered 600 warriors, if necessary, to fight for their Queen and country. The Indians of the North and West were ready to show their loyalty in the same way.

The crews of the Spanish fleet on the Chilian coast were suffering from confinement and want of fresh provisions. The Spanish frigates 'Villa de Madrid' and 'Blanco' had been repulsed in an attack on the Chilian forts at the mouth of a river in which was the allied fleet. The fortification was strong, and had several guns mounted. The Spaniards attempted to shell the place and reach the squadron inside, but their fire was returned by the fort, and the 'Blanco' was considerably damaged.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Madame Adelina Patti was hissed and insulted in Barcelona, Spain, as a protest against her monstrous charges in a city suffering from depression and misery. Her charges were $3,000 for each performance, and the seats were $7 each. Leading ladies of Madrid promised to withhold their patronage when she visited the capital.

There was being sent to Queen Victoria a small cannon which had belonged to King Thebaw of Burmah, and which it was his custom to consult before going to war by pouring down it a bottle of wine. If the king was to be victorious the wine was retained; if not, the wine was returned. It was said that the gun in this way had told the defeat of its master by the British.

M. de Lesseps announced that the work on the Panama Canal was making good progress, and that the waterway would be completed in 1889.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Yucatan Power Company—Empire Trust Company

MONARCH BANK AND FARMERS' BANK—CENTRAL RAILWAY OF CANADA—UNITED COTTON CO.

Ottawa, March 23.—The Yucatan Power Company has been granted incorporation by letters patent, with headquarters in Montreal, and capital of a million dollars. The names that figure in the charter are Messrs. James S. Lovell, William Bain, Robert Gowans, Ernest W. McNeill, William F. Ralph, Henry Chambers, C. P. Black, Samuel Crowell and G. H. Hamilton Cassell, all of Toronto.

The Empire Trust Company will apply to parliament for a Dominion charter permitting it to carry on business throughout Canada and elsewhere.

The Monarch Bank of Canada and the Farmers' Bank of Canada will both ask parliament to extend the time within which they may take out a license to begin business.

Senator Domville, president of the Central Railway of Canada, gives notice of an application the company will make to parliament for increased borrowing powers, to increase its capital stock, to ratify agreements it has made for the purchase of other railways, and also to authorize the purchase of connecting lines of railway.

The United Cotton Company has been incorporated, with headquarters in Montreal, and authorized capital of $150,000. The names in this charter are those of Messrs. Charles B. Keily, Alexander M. Reaper, Isidore Friedman and Leon Garneau, all of Montreal.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

MATRICULATION

Evening Classes.

Students prepared for McGill in Arts, Science and Medicine.

NEW CLASSES about to open for beginning and advanced students.

Apply EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR, Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal.

Atlantic City, N.J.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N.J.
Best location on the ocean front; every comfort including sea water baths, elevators, golf, etc.
F. P. COOK & SON.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Ottawa, March 24.—At yesterday's session of the House of Commons another large number of petitions were presented in favor of the adoption of the Sunday observance legislation now before parliament. Ever since the session opened these have been pouring in from every part of the country, showing the strong public sentiment on this question.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private bills were introduced:

Respecting the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company (Mr. Macpherson);

To incorporate the Buffalo, Niagara & Toronto Railway Company (Mr. Campbell);

To incorporate the Brandon Transfer Railway Company (Mr. Johnston);

Respecting the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company (Mr. Hall);

Respecting the Anderson Puffed Rice Company (Mr. Hall).

SALARY VOTES.

The House then passed into committee of supply and passed the salary votes for the Supreme Court, the Exchequer Court, the Dominion Police, the Customs Department, and the Post-office Department. The new Postmaster-General, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, was subjected to a severe examination on the policy of the department upon matters relating to the handling of mail contracts and the dismissal of the Cannington postmaster.

Mr. Clement, of Kent, thought the government had acted very severely in dismissing the postmaster for engaging in mercantile business when it allowed the postmaster at Leamington, who got a larger salary from the department, to hold several other commissions in the village.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

OVER 14,000 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN DISORDERS LAST YEAR, AND OVER 19,000 WOUNDED.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—According to newspapers, the government has received reports that 14,130 persons were killed and 19,524 wounded during the internal disorders last year. The newspapers announce that the casualties have been minimized by the officials.



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY
MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL
IN SUMMER.
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL
IN WINTER.
Popular Moderate Rate Service.
SS. CANADA, First-Class, $75.00.
SS. DOMINION, First-Class, $55.00 to $70.00.
TO EUROPE IN COMFORT.
$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool.
$45.00 and $47.50 to London.
On steamers carrying only one class of cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer.
Third-Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50; berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.
For all information apply to local agents, or
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Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York every 10 days.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
20 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec S.S. Co., 39 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE ALBEMARLE.
Virginia ave., near Beach. Finest location. High-class modern hotel at moderate rates. 100 large sunny rooms, handsomely furnished. Metal beds, private baths, elevator, steam heat, 4,000 ft., sun parlors. Music. Superior table and service. Specially reduced terms, $2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. J. P. COPE.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
GREEN'S HOTEL.
On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.
Entire new management.
Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous Piers—Centre of all attraction. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred hot sea water baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat, phones in rooms, music. Terms, American plan $2.50 per day up. Special weekly. European plan $1.50 per day up with separate dining-rooms and service. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.
CHAS. E. COPE, Prop.
Also Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

THE PENNHURST,
Ocean end Michigan ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Rooms en suite with baths. Long distance phones in rooms. Elevator to street.
WM. R. HOOD.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
Michigan Ave. and Beach. Rooms with bath. Steam heat. Sun parlor, Elevator, Orchestra. Write for Booklet. L. K. KUNZ

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
On the beach at Virginia ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. New Dutch cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Phones in rooms. American plan $3.00 per day and up, $17.50 per week and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up. Write for Booklet.
Osborne & Painter.

HOTEL JACKSON
Directly opposite Steel Pier.
Fireproof.
Virginia ave. and the beach.
American plan. Moderate rates.
Rooms with bath. Refurnished.
Finest cafe in the city. Also a la carte service. Ful orchestra. JOHN CRUSE.

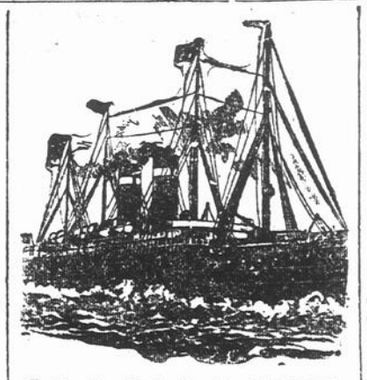
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Atlantic City, N.J., Virginia Ave., at the Beach. Few yards from steel pier. Best location. Always open. Capacity 350. Modern in appointments. Elevator, baths, sun parlor, etc. First-class cuisine and service. Special spring rates—$10 up weekly. Booklet. S. E. SWEENY.

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Hotel and Sanaterium.
Atlantic City, N.J.
Elegant new building, with every convenience for comfort and health. Over seventy medical and other baths given. Sea water used.
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Atlantic City, N. J.



Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. Houses thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. Seventy-five private baths. Illustrated booklet. Capacity 450. Unobstructed view from all rooms. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club Course.
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D. S. WHITE, President.



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LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Liverpool.	St. John.	Halifax
8 Mar. PRETORIAN	24 Mar.	26 Mar.
15 Mar. PARISIAN	31 Mar.	2 Apl.
22 Mar. VIRGINIAN.... . .	7 Apl.	9 Apl.
29 Mar. TUNISIAN.	14 Apl.	16 Apl.
5 Apl. VICTORIAN	21 Apl.	23 Apl.

TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 5 days 5 hours.
VIRGINIAN'S record passage Moville to Rimouski is 5 days 20 hours.
The steamers sail from ST. JOHN, N. B., after arrival of the C.P.R. train leaving Montreal 7.25 p.m., Friday. From HALIFAX on Monday after arrival of the Intercolonial (Mail) and C. P. Ry. trains, which leave Montreal at Noon and 7.25 p.m. Sunday.
Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughtout.
FIRST-CLASS $50 and up.
Reduction for round trip tickets.
SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $40 and up. Return tickets at reduced rates.
THIRD-CLASS Liverpool London or Glasgow, $26.50, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.
HALIFAX to HAVRE.
SARMATIAN..14 Mar. POMERANIAN..21 April
Only Second-Class passengers carried.
Rate to Havre—$40. to Paris, $43.75.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, 14,500 tons (bldg).
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, 14,500 tons (bldg).
18½ knots sea speed.
From ST. JOHN, N.B., to LIVERPOOL.
LAKE MANITOBA .. ..Mar. 31st
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LAKE ERIE .. ..Apl. 28th
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin to Liverpool, $47.50 and $50.00, and upwards, acording to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin to Liverpool, $40.00; to London, $42.50. Round trip at reduced rates. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, and Queenstown, $26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $27.50, to St. John, N.B.
ST. JOHN, N.B., to LONDON.
*MONTROSE .. ..April 7
†MOUNT TEMPLE .. ..Apl. 10
†LAKE MICHIGAN .. ..May 8
†Carries 3rd class passengers only.
Rate to London, $26.50; to other points at lowest rates.
* Second Cabin only. Rate to London, $40.00.
Dates of sailings of Freight Steamers to Liverpool, London and Bristol not shown above, furnished on application.
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ST. JOHN, N.B., TO GLASGOW.
SS. TRITONIA .. ..Mar. 17
SS. SALACIA .. ..Mar. 24

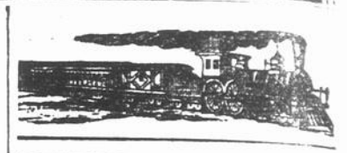
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PORTLAND, ME., TO LONDON.
SS. IONA, Cold Storage and Cool Air .. .. Mar. 17
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THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
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Limited.
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Mar. 29—*MANCHESTER TRADER..	Apr. 21

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CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN.
*ORIANA .. ..Mar. 25
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VICTORIA, "
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PORTLAND, Ore.
$48.90
2nd Class until April 7th, 1906.
Proportionately low rates for California, Montana, Washington, Oregon, etc.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.
For Chicago, the North West and Pacific Coast.
Extra Sunday Train for Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil and Intermediate Stations.
Until further notice, this train will leave Windsor Station at 12.01 p.m., arriving St. Anne's at 12.35 p.m., and Vaudreuil at 12.46 p.m. Returning this train will leave Vaudreuil at 4.20 p.m., and St. Anne's at 4.30 p.m. arriving Windsor Station at 5.00 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations in both directions.
City Tickets Office: 129 St. James St., Next Post Office.

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REDUCED FARES
UNTIL APRIL 7,
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to
SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND $48.90
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Low Rates to Many Other Points.
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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.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
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CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN
—THE—
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Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON, daily, Saturday excepted, for Levis, Riv. du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, the Sydneys, and intermediate points.
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Leaves SUNDAYS at 12 noon.
Passengers taking this train make close connections at Halifax with MAIL STEAMERS for Liverpool.
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Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and at 12 NOON, daily, except Saturday.
For tickets and information apply at
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Windsor Street Station.
Trains Leave as follows:
8.50 a.m. GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m. Troy 4.15 p.m., Albany 4.40 p.m. New York 8.00 p.m., Boston 7.45 p.m. Worcester 5.45 p.m.
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Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.
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PORTLAND CEMENTS,
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...room house, in nice order. A bar... sold this week.

...RNE CRESCENT, in best of order; ...eating, gasaliers and grates. Owner ... money.

...ing site, one of the finest in West... on brow of hill.

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

...HEAT LANDS,
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...espondence solicited.
DYER BROS.,
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FOR SALE, CHEAP,
...centrally situated property, 776 and ...Craig street, at present occupied by the ... Noble Co.
... of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear, ... entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMIS, NOBLE CO

For sale—Your money invested in
ROSEMOUNT LOTS
works for you 24 hours a day, and is safer than a savings bank account; only $10 cash required on each lot, balance $4 monthly, without interest. See U. H. DANDURAND about it, 48 and 50 St. James street.

FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT,
Seven most desirable lots, St. Catherine st., corner Lewis avenue; we have received instruction to close them out at a very low figure, as the owner is abroad and wishes to realize. Apply at U. H. DANDURAND'S Real Estate Exchange, 48 and 50 St. James street, corner St. Lambert Hill.

FOR SALE,--AUTOMOBILE,
Almost, new, touring car, 16 h.p., complete with top, glass front, 4 lamps, side baskets, etc.; perfect in every way. Apply to U. H. DANDURAND, 48 and 50 St. James street.

FOR SALE,--COTTAGE.
Huntley street, brick encased; lot 25x100; price $1,600, with terms to suit. Apply to U. H. DANDURAND, 48 and 50 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DWELLINGS, BUILDING LOTS,
FACTORY AND BUSINESS SITES,
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HOUSES TO LET--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Send or call for a copy of the REAL ESTATE RECORD, with a complete list of properties for sale.

The Cradock Simpson Co.
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.
A stone-front block of seven-roomed cottages, in good order, on Milton Street, extension kitchens, deep cellars, and all modern improvements. Will be sold separately if desired. **Price only $4,000 each**—less than it would cost to build the houses to-day without the land; $1,000 cash on each, balance to suit purchasers.

STORES on St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, Notre Dame, St. Paul and St. Antoine Streets.

Also HOUSES and FLATS in Westmount, City and Annex, ranging from $1,500 to $60,000.

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ALFRED BENN,
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PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A brick block of five dwellings, Point St. Charles, lot 50 x 85; good investment; revenue after May 1st, $459; price, $3,500.

Solid brick block, four dwellings, with two-story brick stable on stone foundation, 10 stalls, water and drain; Nazareth street; worth $7,000; to reproduce a bargain at $5,500, paying $600 a year.

Brick family house, Charron street, Point St. Charles; lot 22 x 87 to lane; a few dollars alteration would make two dwellings. Price, $1,700.

FACTORY SITE.

20,000 feet of land on St. James street, one minute's walk from Chaboillez square; price about $1.25 per square foot; will not be divided.

LOTS.

Hutchison street, Annex, 25 x 110; price $625.
Roslyn ave., Westmount, 50 x 107, at 35c square foot.

Having numerous applications for moderate price revenue properties that I am not able to supply, proprietors wishing to sell will receive the benefit by sending me a list of their properties at the earliest date.

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A well situated piece of land (about 70 acres), close to Forest and Stream Club—solid brick, double house, containing 10 good rooms and bathroom. Outbuildings include new stable, which cost over $10,000. Artesian well. Full particulars on application.

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FOR SALE, LOT, 50 x 106, NO. 3231 Notre Dame street, Ste. Cunegonde, fine site for any business, old buildings, now rented, $444; $1 foot. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

FOR SALE, LOT RUNNING FROM Conde to Farm street, about 45 x 115, fine factory site, 35c foot. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

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FOR SALE, BOURGEOIS STREET, North of Wellington street, two lots, 35c foot. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

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HOUSE FOR SALE, 562 SHERBROOKE street, double house, corner St. Charles Borromee street; price $15,000. Apply to R. BUCHANAN, 234 Craig street.

FOR SALE — A NEW, BEAUTIFULLY finished house on Rosemount avenue, Westmount. Apply H. A. HUTCHINS, K.C., Temple Building. Tel. Main 2118.

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230 Wood avenue, Middle Flat, 8 rooms. Rent .. .. ..

SPRING ART EXHIBITION

The twenty-third spring exhibition of oils, water colors, pastels, drawings in black and white, architectural drawings, china, etc., was formally opened, last evening, in the Art Gallery rooms, Phillips square, and the opening was attended by crowds of art lovers. The exhibition this year has, perhaps, reached the high-water mark of attainment in the history of the association, and Montreal has every reason to regard it with complaisancy. The work, as usual, is unequal, because one of the chief objects of the association is to encourage merit in the ranks of the amateurs, as well as to include a representative amount of professional work. One of the most interesting features of the succeeding exhibitions, indeed, is to follow the art history of the many aspirants. A notice of some of the exhibits is given here, and other exhibits will be noticed later.

One of the pleasant features about the exhibition is the reappearance as an exhibitor of Mr. Suzor-Coté, who spiends so much of his time in Paris, and whose work has always a great and well-deserved interest for all Canadian art lovers. It is evident from his work that he is still an earnest and serious student, and the fact that his paintings are welcomed in the Paris Salon is sufficient proof of his standing in the Mecca of art. This year he shows several pictures of Cernay, a neighborhood the scenes in which he is very fond of putting on canvas.

There are two winter scenes. One, 'Un coin de Cernay sous la neige' (156), shows a typical view of the village beyond a broken foreground. It is a low-toned picture, and exhibits considerable breadth of treatment. The atmospheric effect is very happy, and suggests nothing so much as a dull wintry day with a snowstorm approaching. The clever handling of the foreground, and the skiltul manner in which the artist has introduced a winter atmosphere and a winter sky, make this painting a most pleasing one. The other, 'Village de Cernay sur la neige' (157), is a remarkably happy example of snow-painting. Mr. Suzor-Coté avoids the error—all too common—of throwing white on his canvas in lumps and thinking that it has the appearance and textural quality of snow.

One of the gems of the exhibition is Mr. Coté's 'Baie de Margot, apresmidi' (158), a simple marine, just an expanse of sea with yellow cliffs far beyond. The technical handling of color is masterly. The dark blues, purples, and greens of the waves blend perfectly to produce such a sea as one can see nowhere but in the Mediterranean, and the fleeting iridescent green of wave summits, which so many marine painters try to depict with disastrous results, has been given with wonderful verisimilitude. Two notable features of this charming painting are the hollows of the waves and the sparing employment of foam as an adventitious aid to effect. Mr. Suzor-Coté elects instead to obtain an admirable balance by quivering sunlight on the far-away cliffs and by the simply painted sky, and he succeeds with distinction. The might and majesty and mystery of the sea are in the picture, and the dominant idea it suggests is that of irresistible, overpowering strength. It is the best of Mr. Suzor-Coté's paintings on exhibition this year.

It was by his exquisite still-life work that he became so favorably known to the art-loving public of Montreal, and he shows an exceedingly fine example of that class of work, painted four years ago —'Oignons, nature morte' (159). It is simple enough—a copper pan and a bunch of Spanish onions—but the fine sense of form, the accuracy of composition, and the tone, together with the entire absence of dead color in the picture, stamp it as a first-class type of this kind of work, and render it a valuable object-lesson to students who wish to find out for themselves how such good effects in such subjects are to be obtained. Taken in all, Mr. Suzor-Coté's exhibits are a delightful feature of the collection on view.

Mr. Maurice Cullen again shows some winter scenes. 'The St. Lawrence, winter' (45), is a painting of low and not too agreeable tone, with a good deal of strength in it. There is a village and church tower beyond the river, and the reflection is rather too obviously done. The sky, moreover, is nothing but a daub, and the color in its is absolutely dead. The chief feature of merit in the picture is the high bluff on the left, snow-covered and bleak, which has some appearance of verisimilitude. 'Twenty Below Zero' (47) would seem to require some explanation, in that it shows two extraordinary clouds of spray dashing up against a breakwater. This spray is by no means convincing, being, in fact, ugly, which can never be said truthfully of real spray. The cloud of spray on the left is like the genii rising out of the bottle, without form and void. In this case also the merit of the painting lies in the foreground, where there is by no means a bad idea of the texture of broken ice, with some luminosity in the nodules. Neither picture, however, shows Mr. Cullen at his best. 'A Winter Sunset, Cove Fields' (43), is a most theatrical picture. On the right there is a cliff which etxends almost into infinity, while an unconvincing yellow sun in a cadmium and pink halo, set in an equally unconvincing sky, shines in a watery way over the landscape and throws two distinct and separate paths, one yellow and the other pink, side by side along the top of the cliff, and lends a pink and yellow light to the sea, which butts sharp up against a lot of blue from somewhere. A clump of alleged spruce clings tenaciously to the cliff in the foreground—a form of vegetation which rarely lends poetry to any picture, and which certainly has not done so in this instance. A much better picture is 'Cote au Coton' (44), admirable in its lighting and texture, particularly that of the snow. In fact, Mr. Cullen is more successful with his snow in this picture, both in regard to tone, light and texture, than in any other he shows at this exhibition. The buildings themselves, while not graceful, are nevertheles well painted, and the glint of sunlight on the roofs takes one well back into the distance, while the indeterminate manner in which the houses on the hill have been painted lends effectively to the vagueness of the scene and gives the whole picture a most pleasing setting.

'Sunglow' (46) may be passed over without any further comment than that even if it were possible it would not be worth while.

Though his oils are not very satisfactory, Mr. Cullen has distinguished himself with his pastels. So far as Montreal is concerned, he is unquestionably without a peer in pastel work. His pastels have a strength, a breadth of treatment, and that true velvet texture to the attainment of which all pastel-workers should aspire, but to which very few indeed attain. Of the three pastels he shows, although all are very much alike in treatment, the unnumbered one, which depicts the Glace Road, is the most pleasing, both in technical handling and charm of composition. Its qualities of light are particularly fine, as is also its perspective. The great luminous cloud, half lit by the setting sun, half in darkness, the road and snowbanks on either side, misty with the shades of approaching evening, and the house-roofs with the glint of sunglow upon them, are all convincing, full of true feeling, all well done. 'A Laurentian Stream' (216) is almost as good. The foreground is particularly striking, with its blue light upon snow, contrasted by water in which a clump of dark green spruce in the middle distance is reflected, and accentuated by chrome light. The sky and the perspective are not quite so happy, however, and somewhat disturb the quietude and untroubled peace of the foreground. In the remaining pastel, 'Petit Cap, Levis (217), the foreground is a little too theatrical to please the aesthetic eye, and there is an unpleasant note of ugliness in it, though it must be confessed that it affords a marked contrast with, and serves to accentuate, some very attractive qualities in the painting of the dimly-lit town beyond. The sky, in quiet greens and greys, is distinctly good.

Ten pictures from the brush of Mr. Dyonnet are exhibited, of which three are portraits, one a genre piece of a boy playing a mandolin, and the rest landscapes of the Lac Tremblant district. Of the portraits, that of Mr. Heibronner is perhaps the best. It is an excellent likeness; the flesh tones are good, and the modelling is very strong. In all three portraits, however, the painting of cloth stuffs is the best feature. 'Boy playing a mandolin' (54) does not call for detailed comment. The hands are very well painted, but the mandolin is not well modelled. 'In the wood' (57) possesses a distinct sense of poetic feeling, with its fresh greens, cool browns, and general brightness and good lighting. 'Morning at St. Adele' (55) is by far the best of Mr. Dyonnet's pictures on exhibition. It depicts a morning in autumn. The foreground, of high grass strewn with rock, has just sufficient detail in it to give depth to the whole, which is painted both convincingly and pleasingly. A flaming red maple tree in the middle distance strikes a note of distinction; while the village on the hillside beyond the trees, the quiet sky, and the cleverly rendered sense of autumn mist over the whole landscape, combine to make a very satisfactory picture, good in composition, in poetic feeling, and in technique.

Among the portraits which constitute the exhibit of Mr. Robt. Harris are some which are equal to any work he has done hitherto. One of these is of Mrs. F. Cleveland Morgan (92), an admirable example of Mr. Harris at his best. The modelling of features, head, and bust is perfect; the flesh tones are excellent, particularly where the arm shows through the lace sleeve; the hair is, in texture and breadth of handling, delightful, and the eyes are particularly well painted. The bodice, too, is a fine piece of work, and the lighting of the portrait is wholly satisfactory. Mr. Harris has every reason to be proud of such a picture. Equally admirable is his portrait of Mrs. Henry Joseph and Master Joseph (94). Here again the modelling is superb, and the face painted with masterly skill, the workmanship throughout being very fine indeed. In two others, those of Mrs. W. Stanway (91) and Mrs. Robert Lyndsay (93), the dress stuffs are beautifully done, the mauve bodice and sage green Indian shawl in the latter and the texture of the material in the former being as good as any one could desire. A fine likeness, too, is that of Mr. Hugh Graham. Mr. Harris's work in this exhibition will certainly maintain his high reputation as a portrait painter.

Mr. G. Horne Russell exhibits two oils. One, 'Ploughing' (149), is a scene in the late fall—a furrowed field, with two grey horses ploughing, a belt of trees and a misty landscape in the distance. The horses are well modelled, and natural in pose, and there is a sense of out-door feeling about the whole picture which is very pleasing, though it is not the strongest work of Mr. Russell's that has been seen at the Art Gallery. The other, 'In shallow waters' (15), is a small panel of two black and white cows standing in a stream. The nearest cow is well drawn, but the other is a trifle awkward in its foreshortening. There is an excellent tone about the picture, however, and the atmospheric effect is refreshingly cool.

Four oils, painted more or less in pointillist style, constitute Mr. H. Beau's contribution to the exhibition. Mr. Beau has not made sufficient progress in the methods of the school he affects, however, to enable him to void a suggestion of spottiness and mottled coloring in most of his work. His spots of color do not blend as they should, just as those of the creators of the school did not when they began their experiments in color-spot juxtaposition; that will doubtless come later. These faults are obvious in his 'Ideal.' There is nothing idyllic about it. There are three atrociously ugly trees which no amount of skilful painting could succeed in making interesting for a moment. Then the sky is a mass of little spots of color which never look anything but spots, from whatever point of view they are regarded. The tone of the whole is hard and flat, and the general effect is one of crude coloring. This picture is not a success.

'A Landscape' (18) shows a cottage, three trees, and part of a field of high grass. The trees look uncomfortable, and the light purple which has been used to deepen the meadow effect does not blend with the green, the result being that the field looks like a mass of strips of color and the approximation to grass is faint. Still, there is a feeling of poetry even in the attempt to portray the scene even in the attempt to better than in the other picture. 'A Study in Red' (17) is a rather pleasing picture of a girl in red skirt and white jacket, seated in a careless attitude on a low lounge. The skirt is a vivid red, painted with breadth and considerable freedom, and yet the texture is excellent and the folds graceful. The play of light on this red has been cleverly given, and in its general features the picture is pleasing, save for the faulty draughtsmanship which drew the left hand out of all proportion or semblance to a hand, and thus spoiled otherwise good technique.

Of the four exhibits of Mr. Beau, however, that entitled 'Lamp Effect' (19) is far and away the best. It is a girl's head and bust, showing the play of lamp-light on the flesh. The flesh tones are very fine indeed, and there is a dainty charm about the head very alluring. In this instance, also, however, the draughtsmanship is at fault, the left shoulder being far too thick from the shoulder to the armpit, while the line of the drapery across the breast is much too sharply defined. These blemishes notwithstanding, it is a noticeable, if not a noteworthy picture, and marks a material advance for Mr. Beau.

Mr. Bell-Smith shows several pictures, both oil and water-color. The most pretentious, 'A Glacier Tarn in the Rockies' (21), fills half the west wall in the small room, but it is not worth half that much notice. It is simply unconvincing, and there is little more to be said. The mountains seem to be out of proportion to the rest of the scene, and there is an air of unreality pervading it which is not dispelled by a longer acquaintance. Two little sketches of London scenes in Mr. Bell-Smith's well-known style, are in the exhibition also. One. 'The Pigeons of St. Paul's' (22), would be better if the subject had not been etherealized, and the other, 'A Street in London' (23), is pleasing in tone, but has a canvas-covered van in it, green outside and purple inside, and the outline of St. Paul's is too vague for the perspective.

There is hardly any exhibit more interesting than that of Miss Muntz. This lady, who a short time ago showed such a splendid set of portraits, has again some children's pictures. Her most ambitious painting, however, is entitled 'Spring' (127). The season is represented by a graceful female figure, clad in flimsy drapery, advancing along a forest path and strewing daffodils on her way as she goes. There is much poetry and idyllic sense about the composition, and the execution, while not in some particulars satisfactory, is sufficiently good to warrant warm praise for a bold and ambitious effort to do something out of the ordinary run of exhibition pieces. The best piece of work by the same artist is 'The Passing Dream' (129). Considerably broader in treatment, it is equally imbued with strong poetic feeling. It portrays a girl sitting with her hands folded in her lap, and in her eyes a far-away gaze. Her hair is red-brown and her dress blue, and the tone of the picture is wholly delightful. The suggestion of dreaming in the eyes, the subtle manner in which the painter has succeeded in transferring to canvas a sense of contemplative quietude, and the handling of the subject generally, make this a charming poem in paint. The portraits of children show the same qualities for which we commended Miss Muntz's work in these columns a few weeks ago.

Mr. Morrice, of Toronto, shows only one picture, (8), 'The Public Gardens, Venice.' This is a fantastic piece of work. The garden terrace is painted in very low tone, the water is most unsatisfactory, the dim line of Venice seen across the water has very little to commend it save the quality of the light, and that is not so good as it might be; while the presence of an unmistakably Japanese female in an equally unmistakable Japanese costume, sitting at one of the terrace tables, with what appears to be an Italian peasant, is an incongruity that does not appear to be either justified or requisite. The picture is not devoid of a poetic feeling, but its fantastic treatment and curious contrasts are unconvincing.

Mr. Grier's 'Daughter of the Empire' (78) has some pleasing qualities. It portrays a young girl clad in red jacket with gold braid, and holding a sword in her hand. The modelling is well done, and the cloth stuffs and the sword well painted; but the flesh tint is all wrong, and though the eyes are particularly good, this fault detracts in no small degree from the effectiveness of the piece.

Some good work is shown by Mr. Gagnon, a former pupil of Mr. Brymner, who is now studying in Paris. Two of his pictures are landscapes, one is a marine, and two others are clever genre studies. 'Autumn' (66) is a pleasing stretch of river with farm buildings half-hidden by trees beyond. The tone is good, and the atmosphere in the picture above the average. The trees on the left in the shadow are painted admirably, and lend a color note to the scene that is most agreeable. Among the best work of Mr. Gagnon is that in his genre pictures. One is called 'An old woman eating soup' (64), and is most interesting. An old woman is standing by her fireplace taking soup out of a pot, evidently with great relish. Equally happy is Mr. Gagnon in his 'Practical meal' (65), in which an old laborer is taking some cheese and bread. The modelling of the face is excellent, and the texture of the laborer's shirt a fine piece of painting, while the cut loaf and knife are most effectively rendered. Here rich browns are used to great advantage, and the tone is delightful.

The contributions of Toronto artists include some work of notable merit. For instance, Mr. G. A. Reid shows a picture called 'A study in green' (138)—a study of a girl seated in a contemplative attitude, loosely clad in flowing drapery. For sheer excellence of modelling of bust, shoulders, and arm, this picture is fully equal to any other in the gallery, the portraits apart. The pity is that in his lighting Mr. Reid did not pay more attention to the relative values of shadow and light on flesh. Another notable work by the same painter is a large decorative panel, entitled 'Spring' (139), in which a female figures in blue is kneeling at the brink of a river and picking irises. The landscape beyond is uninteresting, but the lines of the kneeling figure, the folds of the drapery, and the poetic spirit which has been infused into the panel go to make it a most interesting piece of work.

'The soldier' (77) by Miss Greenham, is a picture that calls for comment in passing. It is most promising work, leaning in style somewhat towards impressionism, but remarkable for the strength and virility of the drawing, the technical skill displayed in the handling of the subject, and the excellent painting of hands and red tunic.

Apart from his 'Cool glades' (189), which was exhibited at the recent exhibition by four Canadian artists, the best picture shown by Mr. Brymner is 'Head of an Indian' (28), in which the modelling is good, the flesh tone excellent, and the texture of the fur cap equally so, the picture being characterized otherwise by the vigor of its drawing. Not so convincing is another, 'A little girl in red' (26), the figure being rather stiff and awkward, though the red cloth is exceedingly well painted. Another, a figure holding a mandoline, called 'Prelude,' lacks sentiment, but is well drawn. 'Early morning' (30) is an interesting sky and an uninteresting river scene, and 'The Lower St. Lawrence' (29) is a pleasing enough landscape, though not strong in any sense.

Mr. John Hammond has a scene at St. John, 'Low tide' (85), characteristic of his well-known style, and a couple of Bruges scenes, of which the latter, 'Bruges belfry' (86) is chiefly notable for the extraordinary sky.

Mrs. Reid's three pictures in the oil-color section are earnest efforts in a particular genre, and if she has not succeeded as well as could have been hoped she has at least demonstrated her sense of form, of feeling, and of tone. This is evident in her pictures, 'Afternoon sunlight' (140), 'Last trace of snow' (141) and 'Spring twilight' (142).

STAR CHAMBER AGAIN

Harbor Board Decides to Exclude Press From Meetings

MR. MACKAY TAKES UP BRIEF ON BEHALF OF MR. KENNEDY.

By four votes against three, a resolution was carried at a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon which will exclude the press from future meetings of the Board. The discussion which led up to this decision was at times very animated. The discussion was initiated by the president, the Hon. Robert Mackay, before the minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read.

PRESIDENT'S OBJECTION.

'I have here,' he said, 'a resolution passed during my absence, and I want the advice of the Board to-day as to acting upon it. It is to the effect, 'That the Commissioners, while considering the question of the reorganization of the staff, and until further notice, shall hold their meetings in private, and that the secretary furnish such information to the press as the president may authorize.'' Now, as far as the president is concerned, he will not undertake any such proceeding. I am not going to be the mouthpiece of what is to be given to the press and to decide what is not to be given. The reporters are present now, and the first thing I want to know is, whether you wish them to withdraw or will you allow them to remain and hear the minutes read.'

The secretary pointed out that the resolution was not passed at a Board meeting, but by the committee of the whole Board.

'But is it legal for the committee to pass a resolution like that?' asked Mr. Allan.

'Submit it to your legal adviser,' suggested the president.

'Let us have the minutes read first of all,' said Mr. Brault, 'and then give precedence to a discussion on this motion.'

MR. KENNEDY'S APPOINTMENT.

This advice was followed and it appeared from the minutes that Mr. Kennedy was last Friday appointed consulting engineer at a salary of $2,500 for a period of five years.

WILL NOT SIGN MINUTES.

'Now,' said the chairman, 'unless you will grant me the privilege of reconsidering those minutes, I will not sign them. Grant me that privilege and I will then give my explanation. My absence from your last meetings has been due to ill health in part, and for the remainder to other engagements.'

Mr. Crathern wanted to know if the president took exception to the minutes as a whole, or to only a section.

PRAISE FOR MR. KENNEDY.

'I am opposed to some of the resolutions passed,' replied the president, who spoke with some feeling. 'In the first place, I am not in accord with you in regard to Mr. Kennedy's employment as "consulting engineer." I fail to ascertain yet to whom he is going to report if anything goes wrong. You have made no provision for that.'

Mr. Ekers—He will report to the head engineer.

'But you have no head engineer, so far as I know,' said the president, who also expressed his doubts as to whether the Board could make Mr. Kennedy's appointment for so long a period as five years. He said they ought to have counsel's advice on that point. Mr. Kennedy had been in the Harbor Comissioners' service for 35 years—31 years continuously and four years previously—and he maintained that they ought to treat him differently than as proposed. Mr. Kennedy had the respect of every engineer in the country, and he enjoyed the confidence of the government. There was probably no one more familiar with the harbor here, and with the channel between Montreal and Quebec than Mr. Kennedy, and the president questioned if the Commissioners, in treating their engineer in the manner proposed, would get the full benefit of his valuable knowledge. He had given them hitherto his good services in a very hearty way. The president emphasized the importance of having officials who would not make mistakes, for $1,000 or $10,000, he said, went a very little way when a mistake was made, and if they wanted to avoid these kind of expenses, Mr. Kennedy's knowledge of the harbor and channel would be of very great value. Mr. Kennedy was appointed here from among a large number of engineers by the late Hon. John Young, to whose memory they were about to erect a statue. If they wanted to respect the memory of the late Hon. John Young they ought to respect the engineer he selected for the office. The president concluded by saying that the Board now knew his reasons for declining to sign the minutes unless they gave him the privilege of reconsidering them.

WORDY WARFARE.

Mr. Brault asked the president if he did not think it would be better to sign the minutes and then move to have the resolutions contained therein reconsidered?

'No, sir,' replied the president.

'But unless the Board has acted illegally,' retorted Mr. Brault, 'you cannot refuse your signature.'

'Are the minutes correct?' asked Mr. Doran. 'If so,' he added, 'you cannot do anything else but sign them. And as to the resolution you have questioned, I say the meetings at which the reorganization of the staff is considered ought to be private. I object to this Board discussing the merits or the demerits of any officer in public. That is a question of principle.'

The President—I say unless you allow me the privilege of reconsidering the minutes I will not sign them.

'But you cannot reconsider them before they are signed,' remarked Mr. Brault.

'It is the duty of the president to sign them,' said the Mayor, 'but he may do so under reserve.'

'I will willingly do that,' observed the president.

'There is a motion before the meeting that the minutes as read be adopted,' said Mr. Doran.

'Will you keep your place,' he called to the secretary, who was speaking to the president with reference to the wording of his protest to the signing of the minutes. 'Keep your place and don't dictate what we ought to do.'

'I was not dictating,' replied the secretary. 'I was merely suggesting—'

'You have no right to suggest,' retorted Mr. Doran. 'I contend that the president has no reserve to make. He has the privilege, like every other member, of dissenting from what takes place; but a reserve would place a doubt upon the correctness of the minutes, and there is no doubt as to their accuracy.'

The president—I sign the minutes under reserve.

Mr. Brault—I think he should now put at the bottom of the minutes—

Mr. Doran—I protest against the president making any addition to the minutes of the last meeting. If he protests, let that appear in the minutes of to-day's meeting.

The secretary—That is what I was suggesting.

The president—I am not making any reserve because I am afraid of signing the minutes. In meetings of this kind I sometimes get nervous, but not through fear.

PRESS TO BE EXCLUDED.

The meeting took up reconsideration of the motion to exclude reporters from their meetings, and the president repeated his refusal to be the mouthpiece of the Board as to what should afterwards be given out by the secretary for publication.

Mr. Allan, who stood parent to the motion, said he had no objections to make against the press, but he thought it did not serve any public interest that everything said at their meetings should be published.

'There is no desire to keep information from the press,' continued Mr. Allan, 'but I make this proposition so that our meetings shall not be ridiculed by any class of people. We make certain statements here which are afterwards reported in the newspapers, and they look very much worse in print than they really appeared in the atmosphere of this room. (Laughter.)

'Worse things have been said at some of our private meetings than ever went into the newspapers,' remarked the chairman. 'I am not at all afraid of the press doing anything they wish.'

'I am not afraid, either,' said Mr. Allan.

'I do not see why a resolution of this kind should be brought in to-day,' continued the chairman. 'The press were brought into our meetings nine years ago.'

Mr. Ekers agreed with the exclusion of the press while the Board considered the reorganization of their staff, but he said he would not vote beyond that. They were a public body, and were not justified in excluding the reporters.

'I want to go further than you suggest, Mr. Ekers,' responded Mr. Allan.

'The resolution goes too far, that is all,' said the chairman. 'Some of your committee meetings are private,' he added, 'and how do you expect me to give information about those?'

Mr. Crathorn—You are ex-officio member of all committees.

'Yes,' replied the chairman, 'but I do not go to the meetings of those committees when I am not wanted. I have been on a good many boards, but never on one like this before, and I hope never to be on such again!'

Mr. Doran said the proposition had already been passed in the interests of the Board, and means had been found to render it inoperative. It was a solemn farce. They passed the resolution, but the secretary, poor fellow, did not know how to act upon it.

'Will you tell me what I ought to have done with it?' asked the secretary.

'I will not tell you,' replied Mr. Doran.

Finally the motion was amended to the proposition of Mr. Brault, to read as follows:

'That while the Commissioners are considering the question of the reorganization of the staff, and until further notice, the Board meetings be held in private and the secretary furnish information to the press as may be authorized.'

This removed from the president the responsibility to which he objected.

There voted for the motion, Messrs. Crathern, Doran, Allan and Brault. Against, Messrs. Ekers, McFee, Gagnon, (3).

The president, who did not vote, declared the motion carried.

Mr. Bickerdike was chairman of the meeting of the committee of the Board when the motion was originally carried, but he did not vote.

POLICE ON THE WHARVES.

With regard to the question of police for the harbor, which has now been referred to government, the Board resolved to protest against the action of the city in deciding to take the city police away, and also to forward their counsel's letter to the government expressing the opinion that the City Council is acting illegally in refusing to place their police on the harbor.

Mr. McFee—Our lawyer advises us to fight the by-law, and I think we ought to follow his advice.

FOR EARLY NAVIGATION.

The Deputy Minister of Marine wrote in reply to the Board's letter a fortnight ago, stating that the 'Montcalm' could not be sent to Montreal before next month for the purpose of breaking up the ice here and preparing for early navigation.

Mr. Allan pointed out that it was important that the 'Montcalm' should be out towards Cape Race in the middle of next month to meet the vessels that would then be coming to Montreal.

Mr. Crathern said that was a very important thing they had to bear in mind.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

According to the minutes of the last Board meeting, Mr. Kennedy has been instructed to prepare a report upon the height of the Quebec Bridge in order to ascertain if it will be a menace to shipping.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

BOARD RECORDS APPRECIATION OF RETIRING PRESIDENT.

At the board meeting of the Builders' Exchange held last night the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

'That at the present directors' meeting, being the first board meeting held since the termination, through efflux of time, of our esteemed colleague's (Mr. N. T. Gagnon) tenure of office as president of this exchange during the past two years, a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to him on behalf of the board and the association generally for his devoted work in the interests of the Builders' Exchange at an especially critical period in its history; and that, while wishing him continued success in the career in which he is engaged, he may still find opportunity in the future as in the past to take an active interest in the prospective well being of this exchange.



MR. N. T. GAGNON.

'Be it also resolved, that a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution be presented, in due course, to Mr. N. T. Gagon, past-president, and honorary director of the Builders' Exchange.

At the same meeting, Mr. John Harrington, chief engineer of the Locomotive & Machine Company of Montreal, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board as representing the structural iron and steel [illegible]

The following applications for membership in the Builders' Exchange have been made during the past week: Messrs. Jas. Walker Hardware Co., Darling Brothers Limited, Martin-Senour Company, Limited; Vieuchamp, Coté Brothers & Barrette, R. McKay & Co., Limited, R. [illegible] Church & Co., W. E. Porter, Mc-Waller, Francis Fournier, [illegible] Ives Company, Limited, J. [illegible] Co., Valentine & Guilbault, A. D. Warden King & Son Limited.

DEATH OF MRS. PICHÉ.

The death is announced of Mrs. Piché, at St. Gabriel de Brandon, 80 years. Deceased was the mother of Mr. Camille Piché, M. P. for St. Mary division.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

HERBERT SPENCER

FROM THE DOMESTIC SIDE.

Excerpts from 'Harper's Magazine' for April. By "Two." Two sisters who kept house for Herbert Spencer from 1889 to the time of his death.)

Since the death of Herbert Spencer many anecdotes have been recounted, but we have looked in vain for any to reveal the brighter and kindlier side of his nature. The great men who knew him talked of his philosophy, the little men of his quaint peculiarities, and his autobiography, completed just a few weeks before we knew him, though it shows the working of his mind, fails to convey any idea of the working of his heart.

In 1889 we—two sisters—having met with losses, made an arrangement to take general charge of a house where for seven years we lived under the same roof with the great philosopher. The arrangements were effected through a mutual friend. She had heard of our losses, and told us that her old friend Herbert Spencer, who had lived for twenty-three years in boarding-houses in London, now thought, at the age of sixty-nine, he would prefer a home of his own. He wanted to settle down, but as a bachelor he had a horror of the worries entailed by housekeepers and servants and the troubles of a solitary household. Besides, he felt that he wanted something of a family life.

Each evening at 10 o'clock punctually he rose, wished us 'good night' and went to his room. His oddities extended even to his sleeping arrangements, and as he insisted on his bed being made in a certain fashion of his own, he retired the first evening after his arrival at an earlier hour than was his custom subsequently in order to see that the bed had been prepared for him after the approved plan.

This was as follows: A hard bolster was placed under the mattress, raising thereby a hump on which the small of his back rested. The clothes had a pleat in them right down the centre, so that they were never strained, but fell in loose folds on either side of him—an arrangement which, though we were assured it was most comfortable and successful, certainly looked peculiarly uncouth.

Every good quality has its corresponding defect, of course, and Mr. Spencer was no exception to the rule. It must be admitted that his straightforwardness and absence of self-consciousness, which charmed us so much on the whole, was a little troublesome at times. When he wanted a thing he was determined to have it, and he did not in the least mind appearances.

Mr. Spencer had no great native fund of wit and it is to be feared his jokes were sometimes of a rather heavy type. For instance, one day some one had told him the well-known story of the little girl who was filled with curiosity to know what God had for His dinner, and on being told by her mother that 'He did not require any dinner,' remarked, 'Oh, then I suppose He has an egg with His tea!'

To prove that philosophic men were much as others, and that he was no mere exception to the rule, he told us of a scientific friend about his own age and, like himself, a staid bachelor. This man found it irksome to do his own writing, and at Mr. Spencer's suggestion employed a girl amanuensis for his literary work. Meeting him some days later, the philosopher inquired how the plan had answered.

'Why, not at all,' was the rueful reply. 'I had to give her up. I found I thought far more about the girl than what I was writing!'

'I am not good company,' he once said. 'Now for that you wanted John Stuart Mill or Huxley. They were good company if you like, especially Huxley, he was so humorous.' That provoked him to tell of a dinner he attended where many celebrated writers met—most of them long since dead. Over their cigarettes they fell to discussing their various methods of commencing to write. One said he wrote and wrote, tore up, then wrote again, and so on. George Lewes looked surprised and cried out:

'Oh, I'm not like that. I commence to write at once directly the pen is in my hand! In fact, I boil at a low temperature!'

'Indeed,' cut in Mr. Huxley, 'that is very interesting, for, as you know, to boil at a low temperature implies a vacuum in the upper region.'

It was no surprise to us to hear how jolly Mr. Spencer was in his younger days, and what fun he made in the office with his colleagues, upon one of whom he played a most ridiculous practical joke. Every day Mr. Spencer placed in the inside band of his friend's hat a strip of paper, so that the hat grew very gradually smaller, until at last it was so noticeable that the youth became quite concerned, and drew the attention of the whole office to the fact that his head was getting slowly larger.

On coming into the dining-room one evening he discovered one of us asleep over a book of his which he had lent us some months before. Highly amused at the soporific effect of his writings and the length of time taken over its perusal, he exclaimed:

'Why, you take as long to read my books as I take to write them!'

'Oh!' was the answer, 'I don't always read them! I was reading one of your books the other day, and I saw something you said about love, which surprised me so much that I closed the book sharply and said: "He knows nothing whatever about it."'

He was much tickled with this speech, but his laughter died away as the recollection of the past came over him, and then and there told us, gravely and unconsciously, what he knew about love from personal experience. It occurred during his engineering days, when he was about twenty-one.

He was left in charge of the business at the house of his chief, and it so happened that the only member of the family at home was a young niece, who was bright, unconventional and rather pretty. Every morning she used to bring the letters into the office for him, and being alone and wanting company, she started talking to him. He was attracted by her. In this way, as has often happened before, a 'great friendship' sprang up between them, which, he said—and it was all he would admit—would 'probably have ripened into something deeper' on his side, when suddenly a carefully concealed fiancée turned up, and he awoke. The 'probable' event must have very nearly taken place, for he told us that even after fifty years he well remembered the unpleasant feeling he experience on seeing her hanging on his rival's arm and looking round at him to see what he thought of it.

'She was a horrid flirt!' exclaimed one of us.

'She was nothing of the sort,' he quickly retorted, loyal to the memory of this half-acknowledged love of fifty years before. And so staunch and true was he, so simple and straightforward, that he would have no word said against her conduct.

It seemed that he not only felt more deeply than he would admit, but that he still cherished his illusions about her, for after he had told us his one poor little romance he suggested rather sheepishly that he should write to her and propose exchanging photographs. For, although he had never seen her since, he knew where he could get her address. Seeing that he was rather bent on it and wanted to be persuaded, we encouraged him to do it. Indeed, one of us then and there suggested that we should write the letter for him—an offer which he gladly accepted. It would have been wiser not to have written—to have left the ash of this love story untouched to the end, like a mummy in its coffin, for the remembrance of the past was still young and fresh in him.

In due time a letter arrived with the photograph of the old lady, which he opened in his own room. But it was evident from his manner when he brought it downstairs that he was disappointed. It was strange if he expected the course of more than half a century to have left any trace of the prettiness and bloom of a girl of twenty, but it was clear that with the opening of that envelope the last of his illusions vanished.

He looked quite sad as he slowly and thoughtfully replaced the photograph in the cover, but as one of us asked, 'Why is everybody so interested in love affairs, Mr. Spencer? Is it because they are common to all?' some pale reflection of the old fire shone out once more as he answered: 'Yes, that is one reason, but a greater reason is because love is the most interesting thing in life.'

CONDEMNED BY A PRONOUN.

(From the London 'Globe.')

There is now being rectified in France, after nearly forty years, a miscarriage of justice which in its origin is probably the strangest in the criminal annals of the whole world. It may be said to have been caused by—a pronoun. A young fellow named Gauthier and his mother were in 1867 condemned to penal servitude for life for the murder of the woman's second husband, a worthless drunkard, who was drowned one dark night by falling into some deep water as he made his way home late, badly intoxicated. The evidence which mainly convicted the two accused was that of a witness who swore to having heard the dead man shout: 'A moi; on me noie.' The convict's mother is long since dead, and the convict son, now an old man, has managed to interest men willing to assist in his rehabilitation. In the presence of a past and of the present Minister of Justice and of criminal experts the whole scene of the tragedy has been reconstituted after thirty-nine years. Strangest fact of all, a villager has been found, a woman—who, though not called at the trial, declared that she heard the cry of the drowning man, and that his words really and clearly were: 'A moi; je me noie'—a pronoun that made the difference of almost life and death.

HE LOVED VICTORIA.

The story related recently of how the late King Christian was once a suitor for Queen Victoria's hand recalls to the 'Onlooker' the romance in the early months of the Queen's reign of the then Lord Elphinstone. Holder of a high Court post and one of the handsomest men in Europe, Lord Elphinstone, daily brought into the young Queen's society, fell deeply in love with her. The position being, to say the least of it, delicate, Lord Melbourne and the Duchess of Kent got him sent abroad on an important mission. But Elphinstone could never condescend from so lofty a passion to a lower sphere. Years afterwards, when he was in India, he kept, both at his dinner table and in the drawing-room, a regal chair in which the Queen's portrait, framed in gold, was always placed, in silent witness of his early ideal.—London 'Leader.'

LOCOMOTIVES CHARM CATS.

A black cat, lifeless and stiff, lay beside the track on the white snow. Beside the body was a bright scarlet strain. The cat had been run over.

'Considering their activity,' said the one-armed flagman, 'the number of cats run over on the railway is amazing. Dogs are hardly ever run over. With birds and rats and cows and hogs it's the same thing. But cats, right and left, are mowed down.

'I'll tell you why it is. It is because a locomotive's headlight fascinates a cat. Cats prowl by night, and when, on the railway tracks, they see the bright yellow splendor of an oncoming locomotive's headlight, they crouch down, and with a contented sigh they wait for this lovely thing.

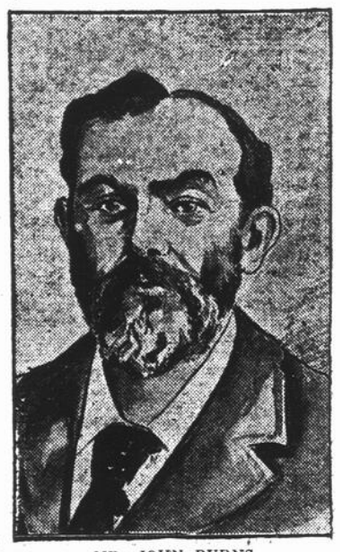
'They wait for it as a youth waits for a beautiful girl. They think, no doubt, that it will bring them happiness. It brings them death.—New York 'World.'

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BURNS, M.P.

A CABINET MINISTER WHO ACTS AS HIS OWN FOOTMAN.

When a man has achieved the proud pre-eminence of being a Cabinet Minister he may be pardoned if he pleads that he has no time to give to the casual caller or to the journalist, except on a matter of national importance.

The one person who would be the last to forgive the President of the Local Government Board if he adopted such a course of action would be Mr. John



MR. JOHN BURNS.

Burns himself. What he was is what he is; as simple and as unaffected, now that his brilliant talents have received the recognition of the state, as he was in the old days when he had his way to make—and it was proving anything but an easy way at that.

That Mr. Burns is a unique personality every reader of 'Tit-Bits' knows. He is unique among all the members of His Majesty's Government in having a Cabinet Minister for a footman. When the representative of 'Tit-Bits' rang the bell of his house, it was Mr. Burns himself who opened the door. Early in the morning as it was, he was showing a visitor out, and it would be difficult to say how many had been there before.

Mr. Burns is an early riser, as the 'Tit-Bits' man had found on a previous visit, when he arrived and discovered that the right hon. gentleman had left the house in order to keep an appointment at the Home Office at nine o'clock.

On that occasion Mrs. Burns opened the door and accorded a delightful chat to the representative of this paper, a chat in which her admiration, her pride, and her affection for her husband showed itself at every other turn, and gave an inkling of the happy relations which have existed ever since the memorable day when she saw Mr. Burns arrested for speaking in a park, and her indignation was so fired at the outrage that it broke down such barriers as had hitherto prevented their engagement, for Mr. Burns was in love with the lady who became his wife from the time he was sixteen.

The books which are the chief feature in the working part of Mr. Burns's house—the three rooms of the ground floor which form his library—have played so prominent a part in the many articles which have been written about him that they may be dismissed with a passing reference. What is not generally known is that pictures have exercised a good deal of influence on John Burns. There are, for instance, in the front room, in which Mr. Burns works, four black-and-white pictures. Among them are reproductions of two of Rossetti's best-known pictures—'The Annunciation' and the 'Beata Beatrix'—the latter so full of interest for all who love the painter-poet's work, as it represents Rossetti's vision of his dead wife. It was painted after her death, and was the monument his art raised to her memory. In speaking of these pictures Mr. Burns remarked, 'Rossetti, Morris, and Turner each has his claim on me.'

To the man who has made Battersea not merely the study but the love of his life, the man who has done so much for the beautifying of the conditions under which his friends and neighbors live and move and have their being, the past history of Battersea is full of interest, and on the walls of the breakfast-room are many scarce reproductions of pictures dealing with the appearance of that suburb in the past.

Another thing of which perhaps few people have an idea is that the theatre has had its not inconsiderable share, if not in influencing the life of the statesman by its mimic emotions, yet in furnishing him with some hardly-earned recreation, and even in supplying him with ideas on which he has drawn in his speeches. In the breakfast-room is a large framed portrait of Mr. George Alexander, the popular lessee and manager of the St. James Theatre, with an inscription recalling the fact that the actor and the statesman were both born in the same year; while in one of the rooms forming the library there is a framed portrait of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, also one of the late Sir Henry Irving, who was a great friend of Mr. Burns. Very often when the play was over the great actor would go and spend an hour or two with him, and they would discuss all sorts of matters.

In that room, too, in a single frame, are fine portraits of Mr. Alexander, Mr. William Gillette, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Lewis Waller. Mr. Waller's portrait, Mr. Burns will tell you, was put there because of the actor's performance of Henry V., which he particularly admired.

Another actor who has won a high place in Mr. Burns's esteem is Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Maude's performance of the boatman in the play by Mr. W. W. Jacobs and Mr. Louis N. Parker once furnished Mr. Burns with the opportunity of making a striking effect in a speech. He had been criticising some of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals in the most scathing manner, and, dropping into the words of Captain Barley, he excliimed, 'But it is haffability, mere haffability.' The idea caught the fancy of the House of Commons, and it shook its sides with laughter.

The question as to whether Mr. Burns would wear the official uniform of a Cabinet Minister in his official visits to the King has, as every reader of the daily papers is aware, been settled. What is not generally known is that all reports on this subject are devoid of any foundation.

As a matter of fact, the suggestion that he objected to the gold lace was refuted in one of his election speeches. A man at one of his meetings got up and asked him what he was going to do about wearing the official dress, and John Burns told him it did not trouble him in the least considering he had already worn it twice before in Pentonville. When he added that the questioner ought to know about that because the interrogator was in the next cell, the meeting laughed loudly, and his heckler was quiet for the rest of the evening.

It was said above that Mr. Burns opens the door to his visitors himself. Often he does not wait for the bell to ring, for as he spoke with the 'T.-B.' man he had one eye on the window. Suddenly he rose and, with a courteous 'Excuse me a moment,' he was at the door. The caller was a lady.

'What can I do for you, madam?' said Mr. Burns. It was impossible not to overhear the question through the open door. Then came the half-audible, low tones of a woman's voice.

'Please write to me, and I will attend to it,' said Mr. Burns, and the next minute he was back in the room again. His people do not scruple to take the time which he gives so readily, but, appreciating the gift, they speak shortly and to the point, and do not waste precious moments, that some other individual in difficulties or trouble may not be denied the words of sympathetic counsel and practical advice which are always forthcoming.

Mr. Burns's time is precious, and the hour had come for him to go to his office. As we walked down through one street in which not a single soul was to be seen, Mr. Burns turned to the writer and said, with a tone of pardonable pride in his voice: 'This is the way in which I like to see the streets at this hour of the day. The men have all gone to work, the children have all gone to their schools, and the women are all busy in their homes.'

Wherever we met anyone, however, the popularity of Mr. Burns among those whom he affectionately calls 'his people' was amply demonstrated. The men touched their hats, the women smiled and spoke their greeting, while Mr. Burns had a cordial word for all. In that fact lurks some portion at least of the secret of the popularity which it is the right hon. gentleman's privilege not merely to have earned, but to have deserved.—'London 'Titbits.'

A GAME FOR THREE.

A new form of petty swindling, which has been worked with success in at least one case in Malden, has been brought to light. A well-dressed woman went into the store of an Italian fruit dealer in that city to make a small purchase, and while the proprietor was busy doing up her fruit she appeared to be searching for something on the floor. She then explained to the fruit dealer that she had lost a very valuable jewelled ring, which might have come off when she took off her glove, and perhaps it had rolled out of sight somewhere in the store. Or possibly she had lost it before coming into the store. Both made further search for the missing ring, and the woman left, first giving the Italian her name and address, and stating that she would gladly pay a reward of $100 for recovery of the ring, which she described as containing diamonds, rubies, and sapphires.

All by himself, the fruit dealer made still more careful search, yet without result. Afterward, while standing outside of his store, he saw a man seemingly pick up something, which he proceeded to examine by the light in the window of the fruit store. The Italian saw that it was a ring with stones exactly like those described by his customer. Here was his chance to secure the promised reward of $100. His statement to the other man that he knew who owned the ring, and his story of the woman's deep regret at losing it, was derided at first, but finally the man, being in a hurry himself, as he stated, agreed to let the Italian have it for $10. The vendor of fruit and peanuts dressed himself up in his best clothes and hastened to the address given by his customer, to find only an open lot, instead of a house and a woman distressed over the loss of her 'very valuable' ring. This turned out to be worth perhaps a quarter of a dollar. Moreover, the 'finder' of the ring, of course, really had it in hand when he pretended to pick it up from the sidewalk.—Boston 'Transcript.'

HORRORS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

There is a good deal of the grim 'order in Warsaw' sentiment about what is taking place in St. Petersburg just now. The populace have had their thoughtless orgie of license and are now paying the piper in cruel repression which only the foreign press dare mention. The Russian newspapers are as much terrorized as ever. The Mayor of the city, as the result of a tour through the police stations and prisons, has had to report a terrible state of things to the municipality. Every cell intended for one person is occupied by at least four, and even the waiting rooms are crowded with suspects. Sanitation is neither possible nor attempted, and men released tell revolting tales of their experiences. Every jail is overcrowded to an appalling extent, for the most part with men and women against whom no accusation is brought.—London 'Globe.'

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(New York 'Sun.')

That the reputation of commercial immorality among her merchants is hurting Japan's expanding trade is indicated by a letter from Baron Suyematsu to 'The Magazine of Commerce,' who protests against Joseph H. Longford's recent evil characterization of certain Japanese traders in 'The Contemporary Review.' We think that a comparison of Mr. Longford's article, however, with Baron Suyematsu's reply will show that they serve to supplement each other in vindicating the morality of Japan as a trading nation. For example, Mr. Longford says:—

'There are great firms in Tokio and Osaka, some of which already existed in the days of feudalism, others which date their establishment only to recent times, whose standard has always been, and is, as high as that of the oldest historic firms of England, against whom not a murmur of complaint has ever been uttered. Banks and other great joint stock companies in Japan have invariably observed their contracts with the same scrupulous fidelity as their government, and conduct their business with liberality and integrity.'

He adds that all the great railways and joint stock companies in Japan are above suspicion, that corruption in any form has been long unknown in every government department, and no instance is heard even in war time of fraudulent contractors profiting by the urgent necessities of the moment. In the city of London there is not only the example of the great and prosperous Japanese bank, which exercises a large influence on all financial intercourse between England and Japan, but of several agencies of well-known native firms:

'Against none of them has one murmur of complaint of unfair dealing ever been breathed by an English client, and both bank and agencies are in all their transactions only types of a score of others in Japan; unrepresented in England, to whom credit is given both by English banks and merchants in Japan as well as by manufacturers in England precisely as it would be to the most solvent English firm with the same results of confidence worthily placed.'

Descending even lower in the social scale, Mr. Longford admits that the Japanese tradesman will in honest dealing compare not unfavorably with his confreres in any country in Europe, while stories are proverbial of honesty displayed in its best form in the humblest and poorest ranks of the people. But his onslaught upon the traders of the old-time treaty ports is rancorously bitter. They are stigmatized as 'degraded plutocrats,' who at the time of opening the ports had flocked thither as sharks and adventurers, had formed monopolies of goods for export, and by taking advantage of ignorance among the foreign merchants of the Japanese language and commercial and social conditions, had grown excessively wealthy. 'Neither wealth, self-interest, nor patriotism,' he continues, 'has even modified their inherited and deeply ingrained incapacity for grasping the primary tenets of commercial integrity.'

Baron Suyematsu admits this lamentable condition in part, but thinks Mr. Longford's picture is 'painted blacker on the side of the Japanese and brighter on the side of the foreigners out there than the figures warrant'; and he speaks of much to be criticised in the bearing of foreign merchants who came out there to trade—that they were also mostly adventurers in a measure, inconsiderate, and even arrogant in their dealings with the native traders. Besides acting dishonestly themselves, they often mistook their market:

In Japan commercial goods were, and are still, to a great extent, made by hand on small scales. No big industrial factories existed where one could order a large number of articles identical in every respect as one could do in Europe. Foreign traders, not taking these conditions into their serious consideration, often gave similar orders as they were used to do in Europe, and when articles delivered to them were found to be not perfectly identical they often took advantage of that fact, and gave much trouble to the native contractors, who did not expect to meet with so much severity.

The destruction of the feudal system which plunged 2,000,000 of Japan's noblest class into comparative poverty, brought an unskilled element into the circle of trade which largely disrupted successful conditions; this element, chivalrous in its standards of honesty, is emerging and strengthening commercial relations with foreign countries. We must perforce believe that with a better understanding of the Japanese people since the late war, and with the organization and financing of her commerce and manufactures now progressing upon the best industrial models, little will be heard in the future of Japan's immorality in trade.

THE CROWS IN WINTER.

Crows are not nearly so numerous in the winter in northern New York and in places equally cold as they are in summer. Yet many of them gain a living by picking up the grains of corn that have fallen from the freight cars and been scattered along the track. And since they cannot long exist without water, they also find much food on the river banks and along the spring runs when the snow is deep. No other bird will better reward close observation, the study of his language alone being an endless source of amusement and instruction. Crows are among the earliest birds to build. They lay their dark green eggs before the last snow has fallen.—'St. Nicholas.'

CHINA'S NEW ARMY

'GOOD PROGRESS' OF THE MILITARY SERVICE—OLD CUSTOMS ABOLISHED.

Since the events of 1900 China has shown a desire to introduce long-needed reforms; in the case of the army this is seen very clearly, for China possesses now all the makings of a real national army, organized and drilled on the model of the Japanese army, so that in fifteen years' time it will have at least 450,000 soldiers on a peace footing. According to the recent law concerning the reorganization of the Chinese army, the thirty-six divisions, comprising the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and transport service are to be formed as they shall be required, and doubtless also with regard to the funds available therefor, from 1905 to 1922. In 1922 the active contingent capable of immediate mobilization will be 500,000 men, and the cost involved in maintaining the Imperial army will amount, according to the estimates; to fifty-four million taels, or £8,000,000 annually. For the present the provinces of Chihli, Honan Chantung, and Shansi have been reorganized on new lines. They will comprise an active army, or chang-pei-kiun; a first line of reserve, supeikiun; and a second reserve, khopeikiun. The infantry, cavalry and artillery are divided into regiments. The infantry, pou-toe, is grouped either in brigades, sie, or in regiments, piao, which are composed of three battalions. Finally, the base element is the poung, of fourteen men, of whom two are non-commissioned officers.

The cavalry, ma-toé, is always formed on a war footing, with three reinforced squadrons, and a regiment of artillery, pao-toé, has nine batteries, of which six are equipped with field guns, and three with mountain guns. The engineers, kung-chung toé, and the transports, tsen-chung-toé, are in battalions, each of four companies, and on a war footing both branches or arms are reinforced by eight or ten coolies, added to every battalion. Every Chinese division, for there are no army corps, has 54 guns, 54 ammunition waggons, 360 boxes of ammunition, twelve quick-firing guns, and 160 waggons for carrying provisions and general material.

Two Chinese army officers are at present in Europe on a special mission; they are Major-General Chang and Colonel Wei. They have been interviewed recently in Vienna, when their remarks were as follows:

'The work of transforming the Chinese army has made such good progress that it may be expected to be finished within a year's time. It can easily be understood that the army will not be brought all at once up to the same level, and also that in those districts of the Empire in which the work of reorganization had been begun some time ago the results of the present reform will be developed more quickly than in other provinces. The essential point is, that the Chinese forces, which hitherto have been divided into various armies varying very much both in strength and valor, shall become entirely uniform in respect to their superior officers, their drill, equipment, bearing, and, in fact, in every detail. This unification will be seen firstly in the suppression of the former method of calling the various armies after particular provinces, and then by distributing the entire army among army corps which will be numbered. The arms are the same as those used in all modern armies in the five branches of arms. The old equipment of arms has been replaced already everywhere by modern material. The uniform of every branch of arms, and the badges denoting rank, have been duly fixed. The drilling of the troops throughout the Empire is exactly the same everywhere, and all the regulations concerning the command, rank, military honors, and the like are now uniform in the whole of China.

It is quite possible that these utterances may be unduly optimistic, if not somewhat exaggerated. Still, if the countries of Europe ever see fit to return to Pekin with armed forces, they will have to send out thither something stronger than flying columns.—London 'Globe.'

FATAL COBWEBS.

(From the London 'Mail.')

The application of cobwebs to stop bleeding from a wound on his finger, received while feeding a chaff-cutter, caused the death from lockjaw of William Philpott, sixty-five years old, of Minster, Sheppey. A verdict of 'accidental death' was returned at the inquest on March 6.

Firing a revolver as a salute to a wedding party, in accordance with an old Bavarian custom, a schoolmaster at Wurzemburg, used ball cartridges by mistake and killed one of the bridesmaids.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made in Naples during the construction of Forcella Street. A Greek wall dating from 400 B.C., which surrounded the ancient city, has been unearthed. The wall, which consists of two parallel sections, runs east and west thereby contradicting the testimony of ancient topographers, who affirm that the Greek wall went northward at this point.

FROM PAGE TO THE CABINET.

One of the most romantic careers is that of the Russian Minister of Public Works, Prince Michael Chikoff. First he was a page at the imperial court, then he passed into the army, and then into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Next, his debts drove him to the United States, and there he worked as a navvy on one of the railways. Coming to Liverpool after this he was a blacksmith, and later on he was found working on a railway in Russia. Here some of his old friends took him up and got him restored in the army. And now he is a cabinet minister.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DR. HILL AND ANACHRONISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a Christian I regret that Dr. J. Edgar Hill should have written such an ill-timed letter to the public press referring to the Jew as an anachronism in this free land of Canada, and I certainly think that an apology is due our Jewish citizens from the reverend gentleman. Did Dr. Hill remember, when he made use of this offensive epithet that the Church he represents in this country (the Established Church of Scotland), is an anachronism in Canada?

W. G. N.

March 22, 1906.

MR. HARRIS VINEBERG AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a letter by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill anent the Sunday Observance Bill (now before parliament) which calls for comment.

The tone of Dr. Hill's letter is not one which will commend itself to dispassionate people, for he assumes that the Jewish citizens of this country are merely a lot of refugees who are not entitled to any particular consideration, and who should be well satisfied so long as they are treated a little bit better here than in Russia or elsewhere. 'The Jew is an anachronism in modern society,' says Dr. Hill, and he does not see what any apology need be made to Jews for the Sunday Observance Bill, though it is a bill that would seriously infringe upon the religious liberty of the Jew.

Now, there are thousands of Jews who were born in Canada, and thousands more who settled in this country years before Dr. Hill took up his abode in it. How can he class these as refugees? Moreover, should a man morally or legally suffer any disqualification because he happens to take refuge here to escape massacre and pillage in Russia? Will liberty-loving and justice-loving Britons endorse Dr. Hill's inference that a man who takes refuge under the British flag and becomes a British subject, is to receive any less consideration or any fewer legal rights than a man who happens to have had the good fortune to have been born under that flag? The true spirit of religion should teach Dr. Hill to recognize that every man, no matter what his creed, no matter what his race, is entitled to the same treatment, the same justice, the same tender consideration for his religious scruples as his fellow-citizens of another creed—no matter whether he be born a Canadian or whether he be a refugee. That is the only spirit in which we can hope to make a truly great country of this Canada of ours. Utterly at variance with that spirit is Dr. Hill, when he hurls the epithet 'anchronism' at the Hebrew people. A man who is in debt to the Hebrew people for his Bible, and for every single text that he uses when he preaches his Sunday sermons, should show some sense of gratitude for what he owes to that people, some indication of Christian forbearance and kindness, and not offer them offence and insult in the gratuitous manner he has done.

Dr. Hill, in opposing the very moderate and just requests of the Jews in reference to the Sunday Observance Bill, largely bases his arguments on the fact that a few Jewish bakers and cigar stores carry on trade on Sunday. By actual count, there are three cigar stores owned by Jews open on Sunday in the district he names, and there are altogether only two or three Jewish bakers in Montreal. There are a much larger number of Christians who keep fruit, refreshment, cigar and news stores open on Sunday. Dr. Hill would think it very unjust to censure the whole Christian community for the transgressions of those Christians who indulge in Sunday trading. Why, then, does he charge the Jews as a people with doing that which is offensive on Sunday, because an exceedingly small number of them do so? As for the American Sunday newspapers which are hawked on the streets on Sundays, these are imported by Christian agents, not by Jewish ones, as Dr. Hill avers, and the Jewish people would rejoice if Jewish children were prevented from selling them on the streets on Sunday.

If Dr. Hill had taken the trouble to have informed himself as to what the Jewish deputation really did ask of the government, he would have seen no cause to have written his letter, for he would have learned that we Jews asked for nothing that could possibly be offensive to our fellow-citizens of the Christian faith, with whom we have hitherto lived in perfect amity, and with whom we hope to always continue to live in perfect amity. There is not a representative Jew in Canada who would do anything, or who would wish any Jew to do anything that would give just grounds of offence to his Sunday-observing Christian fellow-citizens. We did not ask that Jews should have the right to open their shops on Sunday. We did not ask that bakers or cigar stores or news vendors should be exempt from the proposed law. We did not ask that we should have any right to open places of amusement on Sunday; we only protested against certain clauses in the law which would practically compel the observant Jew to keep two days' Sabbath in the week, which would subject him to a system of espionage as bad as that which prevails in Russia, and which would not only strike a blow at the liberty and freedom of action of the Jew, but which would strike with almost equal force at the liberty and freedom of action of every man and woman living in Canada who does not happen to hold exactly the same views as to Sunday observance as Dr. Hill.

Yours truly,

HARRIS VINEBERG.

Chairman of Jewish Deputation on Sabbath Observance.

JEWS 'GREATLY OPPOSED' TO SABBATH BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have felt deep sympathy for the Jews as I saw their distress at the Wailing Place in Jerusalem, and know of the oppressions they suffer in many countries. But in Monday's 'Witness' they ask for our Christian support for their people in Russia in view of the massacres there. And in the same breath they protest against the Lord's Day Bill, and declare themselves as 'greatly opposed' to it. In various ways they have sought to destroy our Sabbath.

They were not specially invited to Canada, but, on coming, were received on equal terms as to education and privileges of citizenship, and have suffered no disabilities as they have in other lands; and yet they always agitate against the most cherished institution of our nation, and one that lies at the basis of our prosperity.

If the truth must be told, the Jew is a man that does not by real labor create wealth in any land, but traffics in what others produce, and in such a way as to generally enrich himself. And even then does not assimilate with the life of the country in which he lives. This accounts for the dislike of many countries to the Jew. And if they as a people are to 'greatly oppose' our Sunday laws which they expected to find in this Christian country, then the day may come when Canada will enact laws against Jews settling within her boundaries. And if it should come in self-protection, they will find that they are but reaping as they have sown.

W. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1906.

CANADA NOT A FREE COUNTRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If Canada were a free country why could not a merchant, a citizen of Montreal, paying wages and taxes, be allowed to offer his goods in Ontario, or vice versa, as I note that Ontario is also about to have a law such as Quebec, to keep out of the province all business men whose place of business is not in Ontario. Those narrow-minded Quebec people are responsible for this, and this law ought to be repealed. Perhaps there may be some reason for taxing a European or American traveller, who only spends two or three days here and takes away a lot of orders, but the idea of taxing men living in Canada, with their families all the year round, and paying taxes in their own city is a thing difficult to understand by enlightened persons who keep up with the times.

'JAMES.'

THE AUCTION OF GAME COCKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The sale by auction of the game cocks confiscated in Sunday's raid is one of the glaring absurdities of our police system. Evidently their former owners were the parties who bought them back at a mere song. It would be about as reasonable to sell back for a trifle to a burglar the tools used in his housebreaking. Both birds and tools are a menace to the proper maintenance of law and order. The birds should certainly have been destroyed, any apparent cruelty in such a course being more than offset by the removal of a source of danger to the welfare and morality of the community.

A.

Montreal, March 21.

WHAT NEXT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the name suggested by the committee on church union, viz., the United Church of Canada, does not seem to suit all parties, allow me, through your columns, to suggest another, the Pres-Me-Con Church of Canada, and for short we could be called the Pres-Me-Cons. Etymologically, the word is suggestive. It can give no offence to any other church. Regarding 'Con' as meaning together and 'Me' the new church, in Solomon's language 'the bride,' this prayer to her spouse on the part of the new church will be very appropriate and much required. 'Press me together,' as the head of an animal properly goes first and carries the brain so the intellectuality of the Presbyterian ministry is properly put, in the name, first. The heart-felt emotion and experience of the Methodist is put where it should be, in the middle, and the small church, the Congregationalist, falls in its natural place.

TOFIELD.

Alberta.

A PROVINCE OF MARKSMEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I often hear of the necessity of our being a nation of marksmen, a nation of trained home guards. It is not very well known that the people of this province are in a fair way to become such. Hundreds of habitants and perhaps thousands, have rifles and are fast becoming expert in their use. They are acquiring a taste for hunting and target shooting. And now, to encourage us, we are to pay a five-dollar license to hunt on government lands. If we got caribou every winter the charge of five dollars might be endured. But no one gets caribou every winter. Some of us who are counted good shots and good campers get one in two years, and most of us get none.

Besides, the whole front of the Laurentides in this county except in St. Casimir and a small part of St. Raymond, is shut against us by the clubs. The five-dollar license will shut us out of the government lands. Our lawmakers had better study history and calculate just how long we will stand this. I think it will be on'y until next election.

Yours truly,

JOHN FORD.

Portneuf, March 19.

BAPTISM AND CONFIRMATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 24, L. V. Lariviere, in replying to the letter of 'Christian,' had a paragraph as follows:—

Again, if I have understood 'Christian' rightly, he has not much faith in infant baptism and confirmation. Would it be possible that 'Christian' is not aware that baptism and consecration are not the creation of the Church of England? Believing, as we do, that those two rites are found, expounded and enjoined in the Word of God, we could not therefore be loyal to Christ, and to His Church by rejecting them

It would be intensely interesting to know if L. V. Lariviere, in asking the above question purposely omitted the word 'infant.' He speaks of 'Christian' not having much faith in 'infant baptism,' and then wonders if 'Christian' is aware that baptism is a Scriptural rite. Now, 'Christian' does not take the ground that baptism is unscriptural; but does not believe in 'infant baptism.'

If the omission mentioned were unintentional, and the question of L. V. Lariviere should read as follows:—'Would it be possible that "Christian" is not aware that infant baptism is not a creation of the Church?' And as he says again, 'It is found, expounded and enjoined in the word of God,' we would like to ask where? That most interesting passage of Scripture has escaped me and I am exceedingly anxious to know its whereabouts. It must be there, for L. V. Lariviere 'does not submit blindly to any authority, ecclesiastical or even Biblical.'

Trusting that L. V. Lariviere will enlighten on above subject,

IGNORAMUS.

Nova Scotia.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN ENGLAND

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been following with a good deal of interest the wonderful development of temperance sentiment and work in the Mother Country for some time past.

If you will kindly allow me space I will give as briefly as possible a few facts and figures bearing directly on this subject. I am sure they will be read with interest, and will give encouragement to all friends of temperance and sobriety.

The first fact to which I would call attention is the large decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors. The drink bill of England last year was £164,000,000. In the year 1899 it was £185,000,000. That is to say, England is spending on the curse of strong drink upwards of one hundred millions of dollars less per annum than it spent six years ago.

If the rate of consumption had kept up to what it was in 1899, allowing for the large increase in population, the consumption would have been £198,000,000.

Speaking of this very large decrease in the consumption, the London 'Times' says: 'Be the cause what it may, these statistics are a sign of the times, and are a legitimate cause for congratulation.'

Another fact. There were 11,000 fewer paupers in England in 1905 than there were in 1904. A sure and certain result of drinking less liquor. Nothing is, or can be more certain than that very nearly all the beggarly pauperism in the civilized world comes directly from the hateful traffic in intoxicating liquor.

A further fact. In the late general election there were 215 candidates who were nominated, or endorsed by the Licensed Victuallers' Association. Very many of those candidates were brewers, or prominent champions of the liquor traffic. One hundred and fifty-six of those liquor candidates were defeated at the polls. And in most cases by large majorities. A very gratifying circumstance.

My English paper, the 'Daily Mail,' (over-seas edition) informs me that there are 167 avowed total abstainers in the new parliament.

We were interested to learn that there were 50 candidates elected as a distinct labor party. Personally I was much pleased to learn that fact. The time has come when the men who actually produce the wealth of the nation should have a voice in the councils of the nation. We shall hear more of that party in the days to come. But the point I wish to make here is this. More than 40 of the labor members are teetotallers. It has been stated that they won their elections largely through the persistent and determined efforts of the women in their respective constituencies.

There is another fact worthy of mention. There are thirty distinct and powerful temperance organizations in Great Britain. With one or two exceptions they have all of them united in a most uncompromising opposition to the new fad of 'a public house trust system,' which is being advocated by some.

The facts above stated I have taken direct from English papers. I have written them that they may serve to encourage our fellow workers in this country.

As I was about to post this a copy of the Aylmer 'Review' comes to hand, sent by a friend. Good news.

'The official figures of the vote taken on Thursday, in South Hull township, on local option, are 186 for the by-law, and 50 against. In West Hull the temperance people won by a majority of five. I am not sure of the number of licenses in those municipalities, but I presume those victories will mean the closing of some eight or ten bar-rooms.

A person may now travel from Ottawa city up along the bank of the beautiful Gatineau for ninety miles and not come across the nuisance of a licensed or unlicensed saloon. And I can assure you, sir, from personal knowledge, that the people of those sections are very proud of the advantages which have come to them from the getting rid of the whiskey dives.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

120 St. Hippolyte street.

BIBLE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the existing strong agitation in favor of placing Bible instruction in our public schools, and thus having the teaching of religion supervised and supported by the state, I would present the following thoughts thereon.

In view of the fact that many of our school teachers are not Christians (although irreproachable citizens) is it good policy and good Christianity to have the youth of our land receive their religious instruction from them? 'But unto the wicked God saith, 'What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in my mouth?' (Ps. l., 18.)

If the government places the teaching of the Bible—the Sunday-school lessons, religious instruction, in the public school curriculum will it not be necessary that the teachers pass an examination on the principles of religion to show their fitness to teach the same?

Must not the inspectors also be prepared to see that the proper religion is properly taught by the teachers?

Will not this necessitate the exclusion by the state of all save Christians from the office of teacher and of inspector of schools, provided, of course, that Christianity is the religion that the state decides to adopt for the schools?

In fact, will not this course of procedure make it necessary for the state to decide which is the sacred book to be taught, what is the right and true religion for the children of our schools? And where will the results of this decision end?

Again, with our Catholic citizens the Old Testament, New Testament and the Apocrypha are equally 'Bible.' Shall the state adopt it all for the schools? If not, why not? Our Mormon citizens believe that the Book of Mormon is of equal sacredness with the Old and New Testaments. Shall the state teach the Book of Mormon? Our Adventist citizens believe that the writings of Mrs. E. G. White are inspired equally with the Bible. Shall the state teach those writings also? If not, why not? Our Hebrew citizens do not believe in the divine authority of the New Testament; shall the state teach it? Our Mohammedan citizens do not accept even the Old Testament, save, perhaps, some of the earlier parts, and they do believe in the Koran. Which shall the Dominion Government teach?

Again, if the state has a right to teach the sacred writings of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, exclusive of those accepted by our Catholic, Mormon, Adventist and Mohammedan citizens, has it not equal right to teach the sacred writings of any one of these religions irrespective of the wishes of any or all of the others? If not, why not?

If the Koran is not taught by the state because Catholics, Adventists, Methodists, Baptists, etc., do not believe in it; and if the writings of Mrs. E. G. White are not taught because Catholics, Mormons, Presbyterians, etc., do not believe in them; and if the Apocrypha is not taught because Episcopalians, Methodists, Adventists, Baptists, etc., do not believe in it; should not the state refuse also, as emphatically, to teach the New Testament, because our Hebrew citizens do not believe in it, and the Old Testament, because our Mohammedan, Confucian, and infidel citizens do not believe in it? If not, why not? Is the religion of the majority to be again supported by the state, even as it was in the past throughout the old world, and even in the new?

How can we condemn the Spanish Government for supporting the religion of the Catholic Church, and the English Government, for supporting the religion of the Episcopal Church when we ourselves propose to have our government teach the religion of these two and some other select churches, whereas in each case many of the citizens of the country do not believe in the religion taught?

I earnestly hope that those advocating the state support of religious teaching will dig down to the foundation principles and see, and let us know, what they find.

And, lest some should fear that our Canadian people will forget the principles of our Christian religion, I would suggest that we still have noble Christian mothers in our land, also an active Christian church, and that in the brightest days of Christianity the Church received no support whatever from the state.

C. L. PRICE.

Blackville, N.B.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The good sense of the English people in bringing to power a Liberal and Free Trade Government has been much questioned in the press of this country.

May I be permitted to point out that were it not possible for Canadian owned vessels competing in the North Atlantic trade to be built, repaired, equipped, provisioned and manned in a free trade country, they would not be able to compete with the ships of the English lines. And if, at Canada's request, England were to change her fiscal policy, from that moment her ship-owners would have to demand an all round increase of rates to meet the increased running expenses or the British maritime supremacy would pass.

The English policy of Free Trade is the outcome of a sincere and honorable desire on the part of His Majesty's government to do justice to all men, and not to grant privileges to a few at the expense of the many; and the Canadian people may rely upon this same desire for justice to deal fairly with the question of the cattle embargo.

There are certain agricultural interests on the other side which will be adversely affected by its removal, but these are the few, while the great English public and the Canadian exporters, are the many.

To do the best for the greatest number is the aim of the English Government, and the cattle embargo is not compatible with the aim; therefore, Canadians may rest assured that the whole weight of the influence of the government will be used against its continuance.

ROBERT O. MEUNELL.

Montreal, March 21, 1906.

CHRIST THE LIVING WAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The popular hymn beginning with the words 'Nearer, my God to Thee,' has for a long time seemed to me to be rather incongruous, or, to use a common expression, 'like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.' The hymn as usually sung has a pleasant, swinging motion, which might produce a sort of devotional feeling in the mind of a devout Moslem or Buddhist even more readily than in the mind of a well-instructed Christian. Indeed, in appreciating the supposed beauties of the last verse, the Buddhist has decidedly the advantage, for he is supposed to believe that his soul after it leaves the human element will enter into a great variety of creatures, some of which will have wings with which they might make the futile attempt to fly beyond all creation in order to get nearer the source of existence. Christ has distinctly told us that 'No man cometh unto the Father but by me,' and he also says: 'If a man love me he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.'

The writers of the epistles assert that Christians are 'made nigh by the blood of Christ.' 'Having, therefore, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Christ,' etc., 'Draw nigh to God and he will draw nigh to you.' 'The Lord is near to them that call upon him in truth.' With such texts before us, is it not incongruous to keep calling 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' while ignoring the only means by which we may have access to God? As the hymn contains some beautiful sentiments, and has a very musical tune, I have attempted to transform it so as to bring it into better accord with evangelical doctrine, even if it is not quite as musical as in its old form:—

Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,
Even though it be the cross
That raiseth me;
This is my only plea,
That Jesus died for me,
To bring me near to Thee,
So near to Thee.

Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness comes over me,
My rest a stone;
Though them I cannot see,
The angels sent by Thee,
Are safely guarding me,
Are keeping me.

There let my way appear,
Steps unto heaven,
All that thou sendest me,
In mercy given.
Thy word a lamp to be,
The Spirit sent from Thee,
To comfort and lead me,
Closer to Thee.

Then with my waking thoughts,
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs,
Bethel I'll raise;
When I abide in Thee,
And Christ abides in me,
I'm near to God as he,
So near to Thee.

And when my soul shall leave
This house of clay,
Angels shall carry me
To endless day,
When I Thy face shall see
I'll praise the Lamb and Thee,
Through all eternity,
Worthy the Lamb.

D. C.

MANITOBA FARMER'S RETROSPECT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was thinking to-day of days long passed away in this country and in Ontario. I came to this country some thirty-three years ago, with four children, all small, and at that time the Indians all wore the blankets and leggings, went bare-headed, and wore their hair long and mostly plaited. Now the young Indians are well dressed, wear their hair cut short, combed, and brushed like the whites. Indeed, the progress of the Indians is wonderful. When we came here the Indians drove in a Red River cart, often drawn by a two-year-old steer, sometimes with a calf harnessed alongside of him, his master thinking that he could pull a little, and that every little would help.

One day we had two men from Old France to dinner. One of them told me that when he struck Canada two years ago he could not speak or write a word of English, and now he can speak and write it well. And his comrade says that he can speak and write Spanish, Italian and his native French. There is one thing about the French—they become at once friends and neighbors.

Spring is fast coming on, and settlers are pouring in both from the United States and the Old Country, and they say that many of them are women and children. It is to be hoped that it may be so, for in many a home the sound of children's sweet voices has ceased, and cold and drear is the settler's home without a woman's tender hand and loving voice. But hearts are beating high with hope. A great crop will be put in this spring, from the lakes to the Rocky Mountains. Long years ago it was said that on Lake Winnipeg or Lake Manitoba would rise the greatest city in America, and, looking to the mighty plains that roll up from the water's edge to the Rocky Mountains we cannot help but think that our dream will be realized, and that we will load our wheat from the water's edge for England.

JOSEPH CHARLES.

Rose Bank Farm, Oakland, Man.,
March 5, 1906.

EASTERN Y'S SOCIAL.

The Eastern Y. W. C. T. U. held a parlor social at the home of their president, Miss E. Singer, on Tuesday evening, which was well attended. Mrs. W. H. Waycott, honorary president of the Westmount Y's, was present, and gave a very interesting address on the possibilities of temperance work among the young, and also suggested many lines of work which could be taken up by the society. After Mrs. Waycott's talk a social time was spent by those present. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Goodyear and Miss Eckstein, Miss Goodyear also gave a vocal solo, entitled 'The Fiddler's Wife,' which was much enjoyed. Violin solos were also rendered by Miss Hayward. Mrs. W. Garrison, Recitations were given by two of the honorary members, Mrs. Connery and Mr. Dwight d'Allaire. After serving of refreshments, brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES
BLOTCHES
ERUPTIONS
FLESHWORMS
HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Fleshworms and Humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

AT THE FIRST SIGN OF "SPRING FEVER" you should take ABBEY'S SALT.

It is the only spring tonic used in thousands of homes to purify and eurich the blood—relieve that feeling of languor—and revitalize brain and body. Highly recommended by the medical profession. 25c and 60c.

A morning glass puts the whole system in trim for the day.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

Nervous Diseases No Longer a Fad

'The breakdown of the nervous system is no mere society craze from which it is fashionable to suffer, but is becoming a national calamity which bids fair to rob our descendants of many of those qualities which have done so much to make this empire what it is,' writes Dr. Guthrie Rankin, an eminent London physician.

The keen competition of life is now felt in all grades of society, and as the result prostration, paralysis and insanity are becoming more and more common as the natural outcome of exhausted nerves.

Sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, headache and general lack of energy and ambition are among the early symptoms of nervous troubles, and with women the result is not infrequently derangements of the feminine organism.

If a committee of experts were to prescribe for you they would give you just such a formula as that of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for this medicine is composed of the most powerful nerve restoratives known to medical science 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Jubilee Appreciations.

Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont., March 13, 1906.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

I join in swelling the chorus of ... praise and admiration to the ..., which has rendered such long ... service in the interests of ...



THE REV. D. ROSS, D.D.

... class journalism. I have been a ... of its pages for the last forty ..., and I have always been impressed ... its hearty moral tone, and its fair ... of civic, political and national ..., as well as the ability of its editorial columns. That it may continue to flourish and exercise an ever-widening influence upon the thought and life of the Dominion is my sincere wish.

Believe me to be, yours faithfully,
D. ROSS.

A CLERICAL APPRECIATION.

Maitland, Ont., Feb. 15.

Dear Sirs,—In forwarding my annual subscription to the 'Daily Witness,' I have much pleasure in adding my congratulations to the many already sent in upon the completion of your paper's sixtieth anniversary. I remember well the impression it made upon me as a boy of sixteen when, in the year 1871, our family came to Montreal from England. Its religous tone, its bold championship of Protestant truth, its persistent advocacy of the purest and most elevating principles, its temperance fervor, its clear presentation of news, its denunciation of tyranny, sordid views and corrupt practices—all these things profoundly affected me, and their influence was lasting. It is a grand thing to realize that in a world and money-making community such as a metropolis like Montreal is so tempted to become, a paper like the 'Daily Witness' should for so long have maintained its popularity. It is a matter for devout thankfulness to God. Especially would I refer to the daily 'Bible Teaching and 'Divine Breathings,' which for some years back have so ably and concisely presented in your columns the practical side of Scriptural truth.

(Rev.) ALFRED BAREHAM.

FROM THE COBOURG 'WORLD.'

The Montreal 'Witness' recently celebrated its sixtieth jubilee, and is deservedly receiving kind words from its contemporaries and from public men all over Canada. The 'Witness' is one of the cleanest newspapers on the continent, and at the same time is one of the most fearless. It speaks on all public questions, and conscientiously voices what it believes to be in the best interests of the people. It has forged its way to the front distinctly on merit, and its independence and marked ability have caused it to be recognized for many years as a leader in the nation's development and progress. May its usefulness and influence continue to increase.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE.

For threescore years a Witness for the right,
For threescore years a Witness 'gainst the wrong,
For threescore years a champion of light,
And foe of deeds to darkness that belong;
For threescore years, with ardor of first youth
And manhood's force and age's wisdom all
Together joined, an advocate of truth,
Accusing error in the great and small.
For threescore years to follow conscience clear,
And keep high principle all else before,
This is a record which has scarce a peer
In these lax days. God grant thee many more
Such jubilees and prosper thy career
Till threescore grow to threescore times threescore!

W. M. MACKERACHER.

FROM THE 'MONETARY TIMES,' TORONTO.

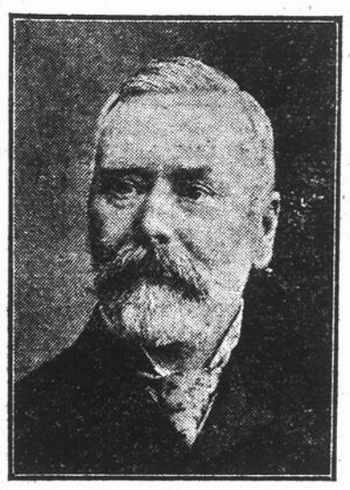
The jubilee of the Montreal 'Witness' may with great propriety be called an event in Canadian journalism. The paper was launched at a time when readers were few compared with to-day, and under difficulties that would have daunted less resolute people. It laid down for itself principles which were rightful and wholesome . . . . and has kept to them with a consistency that is rare. To have adhered to rules of conduct that were often unpopular, to have refused advertising that its management deemed improper; to have maintained a high standard in advocating public measures, has had the effect in the long run of compelling admiration in quarters where the paper was at first accused of puritanical narrowness, and making friends out of former fierce opponents or disdainful cavillers. Messrs. John Dougall & Son merit congratulation on the influential position the 'Witness' has attained, and the 'Monetary Times' wishes them the continued success which their enterprise as publishers and their upright attitude as journalists for sixty years deserves.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been the principal of the most widely attended Business College in America for 29 years—the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont—and advertise each year in about one hundred newspapers. I have never omitted to use the columns of the 'Weekly Witness' during all those years. There are two reasons for this—one is the wide circulation of the paper, and the other is the fact that it reaches the best class of the people, the most intelligent citizens, in every part of Canada.

I join with the hundreds who are congratulating you upon your Diamond Jubilee.

J. W. JOHNSON, F.C.A.,
Ex-Mayor of Belleville, Ont., Principal.



MR. F. W. JOHNSON.

TORONTO REAL ESTATE.

Toronto, March 22.—The largest purchase of real estate which has taken place in the eastern central district of Toronto for a long time has been practically completed, and under the deals made the Toronto Dwellings, Limited, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company secure practically all the lands, houses, factories and workshops in the district. The total frontage purchased exceeds 5,200 feet, and the price, including the buildings, will run from $60 to $65 per foot, or a total of about $325,000. On the lands there are about two hundred dwelling houses, with a population exceeding 1,100 souls, all of whom may eventually have to find residences elsewhere. It is stated that the railway company will erect on its share of the site one of the finest freight sheds in Canada.

FIRE RECORD.

Boston, March 23.—The salesrooms and storehouse of Warren W. Rawson & Co., seedsmen and dealers in other agricultural supplies, at 12 and 13 Faneuil Hall square, were ruined by fire early to-day. The flames extended to all parts of the building, a five-story stone structure. The fire was directly across a narrow thoroughfare from Faneuil Hall, but the latter building was never in danger. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

D. H. MARTIN COMPANY FINED.

The D. B. Martin Co. were yesterday fined by Mr. Justice Lavergne in the Court of King's Bench $100 for causing a nuisance at their East End tallow works. The company have undertaken to put in machinery with a view of preventing the bad smells that are complained of by residents in the neighborhood of their works, and in this circumstance two further charges of causing a nuisance were remanded to the June term. If the nuisance is abated in the meantime, sentence in these cases will be most probably suspended.

NO BREAKFAST

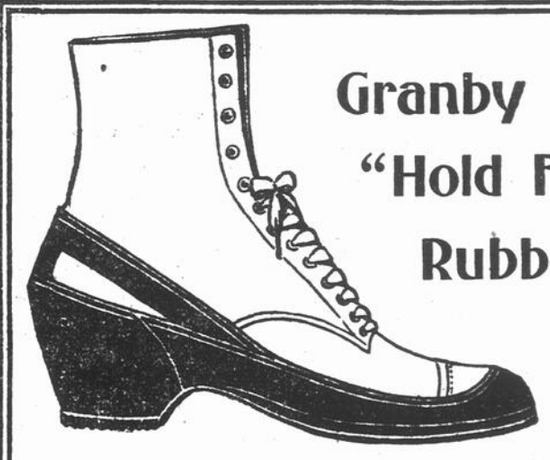
is complete without the subtle charm that is found in Pure High Grade Coffee such as CHASE & SANBORN'S

SEAL BRAND

Sold by all good Grocers.

(IN 1 AND 2 LB. TINS ONLY.)

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL.



Granby "Hold Fast" Rubbers

One of the Granby novelties for 1906. And the most perfect Rubbers for women's wear.

The Elastic Back Strap makes it impossible for a "HOLD FAST" to slip off—and makes it doubly easy to slip on.



Ask for GRANBY "HOLD FAST" RUBBERS—and look for the Granby heel and Granby trademark whenever you buy.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ALFRED PEATS COMPANY

Prize Wall Papers

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

We carry a full line of samples of the above house and will be pleased to call and show them at your residence, telephone us making appointment.

W. E. POTTER & CO.,
Telephone Main 1939. Local Agents.

FOR EVERY SCHOOLHOUSE IN CANADA A CANADIAN FLAG



Every School House should have its Flag. Every one agrees to that. Perhaps that has done more at less cost than anything else to nationalize the mixed hordes that have poured into the United States. Across the border the Flag is much more in evidence than it is here.

"Ah, but it costs more than we can afford. It is a luxury. Dire necessities call for all our cash." That is in too many cases all too true. By our plan

IT WILL NOT COST YOU ONE CENT.

Saskatoon, Susk.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

St. Paul, Que.

Dear Sirs,—Please accept the hearty thanks of our school for the very handsome flag, which the 'Witness' has so kindly presented as a premium. The children feel abundantly rewarded for any trouble they took in securing subscribers. . . . . We have had several visitors already to see our flag, and the excellent quality of the materials used has received the admiration it merits. The seven books you sent us have proved a popular and acceptable addition to our library. . . . . .

Sincerely yours,
ETHEL M. DOULL.

Kamloops, B. C.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . .

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

THE 'WITNESS' DIAMOND JUBILEE FLAG OFFER.

	Per Year.	
DAILY WITNESS	$3.00	Latest News, Market and Stock Reports, Literary Review, Good Stories, Home Dept., Boys' Page, Queries on all Subjects, etc., etc. A clean business and home newspaper.
WEEKLY WITNESS	$1.00	Weekly edition of above, news condensed, more space given to farming interests.
WORLD WIDE	$1.50	A weekly reprint of all the best things in British and American papers. An up-to-date eclectic.
NORTHERN MESSENGER	.40	The best value of its kind in the market. An illustrated weekly. Sunday reading for the home.

NAVAL FLAGS, sewn bunting, standard quality and pattern, to be given as SPECIAL PREMIUMS for bona-fide NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS at regular rates. Only by specially importing them can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

For $18.00	in subscriptions,	at above rates,	we give	4-yard	Flag,	retail value,	$10.00 to	$13.00.
" 12.00	"	"	"	3	"	"	7.00 "	9.00.
" 9.00	"	"	"	2½	"	"	5.00 "	5.50.
" 6.00	"	"	"	2	"	"	3.75 "	4.50.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application
If your school does not need a flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.
This offer is made specially for Schools, public or private, but Sunday Schools, Clubs, Societies or Communities, are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known. Good until next Dominion Day, 1906.

DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFER IS NO MONEY MAKING SCHEME FOR US. WHAT WE WANT IS TO STIMULATE PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT
WE WANT OUR BOYS AND GIRLS TO GROW UP LOYAL TO OUR COUNTRY AND ITS FLAG.
FOR SAMPLES, FLAG CARDS, ETC., ADDRESS "FLAG DEPARTMENT," JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

IMMATURE VEAL.

BY-LAW PROPOSED TO PROHIBIT SALE OF CALVES UNDER THREE WEEKS' OLD.

So much veal unfit for human consumption has been condemned in Montreal lately, that the chief food inspector, Dr. McCarvey, has decided to bring forward at the next meeting of the Health Committee a draft by-law prohibiting farmers from bringing into the city calves which are under three weeks' old, or when dressed would be under fifty pounds in weight.

The consumption of calves killed under three weeks' old causes acute diarrhoea and other complaints.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, publish the following list of patents recently obtained through their office: —Canada—J. A. Manning, Toronto, Excelsior making machines; P. MacGregor, Ottawa, fastening buttons; J. Brouse, Rapides des Joachims, Que., chain hooks; R. MacGregor, Alexandria, steam turbines C. A. Slater, Toronto, adjustabie stair carpet fasteners; S. E. Couch, Toronto, hose-supporters, attachments to outing hats and the like, garment fasteners; Carl R. Salmon, Montreal, fire lighting apparatus.

United States—Thomas E. Ainley, Uxbridge, Mass., fleece carriers; Carl R. Salmen, Montreal, automatic car couplers.

GOING TO EUROPE.

The Hon. Mr. Mathieu, M.L.C., will sail for Europe on board the steamship 'Savoie' on Thursday next, and will be absent for a few months.

TRAITS OF THE KAISER.

The Kaiser's silver wedding has again brought his masterful figure into public view. The best characterization of him I ever heard (writes a correspondent) was from French lips: 'C'est un ouragan de personnalité' (he is a hurricane of personality). I have it on good authority that his manner towards those high-placed officials with whom he is brought into close contact is breezy, not to say stormy; and I remember the reason given for the abrupt retirement of a minister some time ago. The latter was reading a report in a slow, pedantic manner when the Kaiser lost his temper and, stamping on the floor, shouted: 'Mehr Dampf, Herr Minister!' (More steam, sir!) The poor gentleman was so terrified that he at once resigned.

One should always take care in Germany not to speak disrespectfully of the Kaiser (adds our correspondent), for everywhere in Germany one lives 'under police supervision,' and the number of things forbidden is apt to make one nervous. Two years ago I was seeking an exit from the grounds of the Charlottenburg Palace, near Berlin,, and, taking a short cut, came to a chain stretched across the path. I strode over it, and immediately two sentinels hurried up. They stormed at me in German, but I pretended not to understand, so I was led off to an officer who knew enough English to make me understand that I had to go half a mile out of my way instead of crossing the chain to get to where I was at first. I shall never forget the thunderstruck tone in which the sentinel reported my audacity: 'Er hat sogar die Kette uberschritten!' (He has actually stepped over the chain!)—Manchester 'Guardian.'

The United States Pharmacopoeia is being translated into Spanish by the Society of Pharmacists in Cuba.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS FIX?

If You Have Keep a Box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Reference—They Always Bring Relief.

How often after eating something that did not agree with you have you ransacked the house for something to give you relief. Of course you did not tear any serious results, but the discomfort was such that you were prepared to give anything in reason or out of reason just to feel at rest for a moment.

Do you know that one or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets was the very thing you were looking for? If you don't, ask anybody who has ever used them, and they will tell you. Listen to what Mr. R. Jancouski, Postmaster at Fesserton, Ont., says:

'I have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial, and can with every confidence recommend them. I generally use only half a tablet after eating, and it never fails to give me relief.'

If you would eat what you like, when you like, use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Women Angrily Aroused

ALL OVER THE DOMINION.

Information from various provinces of Canada points to the fact that many women have been deceived and induced to use the weak and adulterated package dyes put up by unskilled and unscrupulous manufacturers to imitate the popular Diamond Dyes.

Our Canadian women, thoroughly aroused, after loss of time, money and valuable materials through the use of muddy, blotchy and weak dyes, have directly laid the blame for their losses on the retail merchants who sold them the deceptive dyes.

This action of indignant women has caused many of our retail and wholesale dealers to pack up and return to the manufacturers responsible, their worthless and dangerous dyes.

Moral.—When ladies decide to do home dyeing work, it pays to use the celebrated and popular Diamond Dyes, which have been the home friends of the ladies for over twenty-five years. When buying, see that each package handed to you bears the word Diamond Package Dyes. Users of Diamond Dyes soon become experts in the fascinating work of home coloring, and find that a ten cent package will renew the life of any faded and dingy suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, cape or husband's or son's coat, vest or trousers. Allow no dealer to offer you the something he calls 'Just as good.' No other dyes equal the Diamond Dyes.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, Card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Booklet in verse, entitled 'The Longjohn's Trip to the Klondike.'

OUR MAIL BAG.

Hollywood, Cal., Feb. 27.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—I have been a reader of the 'Witness' for about fifty years. In all those years it has been a power for good in home, city and state. You have been the unwearied friend of temperance and a stout advocate of reform in municipal affairs and purity in elections in the state. The 'Witness' is a credit to Canada and helpful in every good cause. You richly deserve all the praise you are daily receiving from your many friends. Yours sincerely.

S. MYLNE.

Twilingate, Nfld., Feb. 14.

Dear Sirs,—I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for about fifteen years, and it gives be much pleasure to say that my love for it, instead of declining, has increased. I find it not only reliable but very instructive. It is fearless and courageous, especially when duty compels it to throw the searchlight on all such actions as are inimical and injurious to subscribers and the general public. It is an ideal journal, courting no favors, showing no partiality, and pandering to nothing that is mean or of a questionable character. Therefore, I contribute my meed of praise to the best family paper that I have any knowledge of. Hoping that the attainment of the 'Witness' to its sixtieth anniversary may be a stimulus to greater efforts, and a more successful career in the future than in the past—brilliant as it has been. I am yours truly.

ALEX. W. N. BURT.

Inga, Alberta, Feb. 22.

Dear Sirs,—Our children would not like to be without the 'Witness,' and I myself have been brought up on it.

Yours very truly.

(MRS.) W. K. HOOD.

Berlin, N.H., Feb. 22.

Dear Sirs,—As a mother of six grown-up children, each of whom have had their names one after another on the subscription list of the 'Northern Messenger,' and felt it an honor, I personally thankfully acknowledge the great benefit and help in the bringing up of my family. I feel proud that Canada has the honor of owning a paper such as the Montreal 'Witness,' and I am delighted to read the very many congratulatory letters you are receiving. May God bless your worthy efforts more and more. I remain, yours sincerely.

(MRS.) M. STEVENSON.

Toronto, March 1.

Dear Sirs,—I have taken the 'Weekly Witness' for many years, and look forward with pleasure to Wednesday evening to get my weekly visitor and with pleasure I sit down to con over the pages of the 'Weekly Witness,' especially the editorial pages, in which I find, as a rule, good wholesome thoughts on the leading questions of the day. I am pleased to see the many hearty congratulations you have received on reaching your Diamond Jubilee, and I join with the many and bid you God-speed in your work of faith and labor of love. Faithfully yours.

JOHN SALMON.

New Annan, P.E.I., Feb. 22.

Dear Sirs,—In renewing my subscription to the 'Witness' and 'Northern Messenger,' allow me to congratulate the 'Witness' on its sixty years of hard work for the betterment of this Dominion of ours. I wish to say I highly appreciate it as a paper we can place in the hands of our youth without fear, being convinced they will be receiving an education along the lines of purity, temperance and virtue. I am much pleased at the fearlessness of your exposure of corruption. Yours truly.

JAMES MARCHBANK.

Colpoy's Bay, Ont., March 8.

Dear Sirs,—Seeing that you are celebrating your Diamond Jubilee this year I thought that it might not be out of place to write you a few lines. We have been taking the 'Witness' in our family almost continuously ever since I can remember, which is about thirty-seven years. My father and mother came to this Bruce peninsula thirty-nine years ago, when I was a little over a year old and among my earliest recollections is that of seeing some of the 'Witnesses' pasted on the wall upstairs in the little log-house that we then lived in, and when I was learning my A B C's I well remember studying out the big letters at the top of the front page of the 'Witness.' I was brought up on the 'Witness' and 'Witness' publications, and I assure you that I appreciate getting the news from all parts of the world through such a clean and conscientious paper. Yours respectfully.

L. C. PARROTT.

Cottonwood, Sask., March 2.

Dear Sirs,—Though we get the gossip of the world a week sooner through other sources, yet we cannot do without the reading matter contained in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness.'. Yours truly.

A. NEVILLE.

Condie, Sask., Feb. 23.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—As a girl in Glasgow I had the pleasure of reading the first copy of the 'Weekly Witness' and have been a constant reader of it for over forty years, and so should not like to be without it now. Allow me to congratulate the 'Witness' on attaining its diamond jubilee. I earnestly hope it may continue to spread its wholesome influence throughout our Canadian homes, for many years to come.

Yours truly.

(MRS.) E. W. MACARTHUR.

Rose Bay, N.S., March 12.

Dear Sirs,—I like the 'Witness' very much, and look upon it as the best newspaper in the country. I always advocate its claims. Yours truly.

W. C. PERRY,
Methodist Minister.

Bristol, Que., March 2.

Gentlemen,—I wish to record my congratulations on the Diamond Jubilee of your valuable paper. May it remain staunch and true to the principles it has always held. May every year bring us our dear friend, the 'Witness.'

MATTHEW THOMPSON.

Chapter I. What Leading Journalists Have Said.
" II. " " Ministers Have Said.
" III. " " Educationists Have Said.
" IV. " " Statesmen Have Said.
" V. " " Business Men Have Said.

VI—What mothers are saying—

MRS. E. A. MOYLE, Burlington, Ont.

We would not do without the 'Weekly Witness' for twice the amount. Mr. Moyle always turns to the editorial deliverance on the various questions of the day, as he is sure the comments will be intelligent, broad and just. I turn instinctively to the Home Department, always sure of finding something to to help and uplift, as well as many valuable hints for home needs. It was taken for many years in my father's home. When we set up our home, twenty-four years ago, we took the 'Witness,' and it has been in our home ever since. So we well may wish such an old friend long life and prosperity.

MRS. J. M. CLARK, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Your paper has been a daily visiter to both my grandfather's and my father's home ever since I can remember. My family enjoy reading it just as well.

MRS. L. DAVIDSON, Port au Pique, N.S.

I have had much pleasure in reading the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' for years. All the members of the family enjoy the papers very much.

MRS. JAMES FERGUSON, Granby, Que.

I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for nearly forty years. It has always been a welcome visitor; always clean and wholesome. Hope it may continue many years a blessing in the homes of Canada and elsewhere.

MRS. WILLIAM NELSON, New Westminster, B.C.

I have been a subscriber to both the 'Witness' and 'Northern Messenger' for a number of years in Prince Edward Island, our former home. I feel that both papers are indispensable in our home, and as a family paper have no equal.

MRS. JOSEPH TETREAU, Moffatt, Sask.

Enclosed find express money order to send the 'Weekly Witness' to three of my sons, and three other persons. Hope the 'Witness' may be long spared to guide its readers in the straight and narrow way, and to teach them to value the purity they find in all your publications.

Dear Friends

With such words ringing in our ears let us all go forward to still better and larger enterprise. Let it be our aim to give our readers a better newspaper—and let it be the aim of our subscribers to give their paper a larger circulation and sphere of influence by introducing it into new homes—we asked for five thousand new subscriptions and quite a few have responded. We presume that most of those who have it in their heart to do something for the 'Witness' in its Jubilee year will be glad to make a special effort at once. There are very few of our readers who would not comply with this Jubilee request if they could know the good they would be doing. But unfortunately most of them say to themselves—"Oh, my effort would never be missed because so many others will do something." Indeed that is far from the facts. You can reach certain people in your district that no one else can reach—at least as effectively.

You know the 'Witness.' You have read what eminent and representative men and women all over the Dominion have thought of it. Will you then go and tell some one about it? You may offer *new* subscribers the 'Witness' on trial to the end of the year for one dollar, and tell them that this is a special trial rate Jubilee year offer—and away below what the regular subscriber must pay. This special rate being simply for the purpose of introducing the papers to new homes.

Thanking each subscriber for the effort that will be made, we are

Yours faithfully

John Dougall & Son

(Sample Copies, etc., sent free on application by post card.)

List of Subscribers Securing Our Daily Jubilee Award

19th week ENDING MARCH 17. 114 Bibles

THE GIFT of one of our Red Letter colored plate illustrated Bibles is given each day during March to the subscriber from whom we receive the largest amount of subscription money (net), for our publications.

The list of successful club raisers for last week, with the amount of subscriptions each sent in is as follows:—

Monday, March 12th.—W. H. Browning, Burin, Nfld .. .. $
Tuesday, March 13th.—John Tait, Carleton, N.B.. .. .. ..
Wednesday, March 14th.—M. E. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.. .. 5.5
Thursday, March 15th.—C. B. Taylor, St. Thomas, Ont .. ..
Friday, March 16th.—Tom Cumming, Whitewood, Sask... .. 1.5
Saturday, March 17th.—Isabella Dixon, Toronto, Ont.. 5

Each of the above will receive one of these red letter illustrated Bibles Free, besides their commission.

Moore, Ont., March 3.

Gentlemen,—I must say I got a surprise on receipt of the Bible. I opened it before the letter, and I could not understand why I had received such consideration. I am very much pleased to have it, as I had frequently wished to have one. The first copy I ever saw of your paper was in Scotland, in the year 1852, and I have read it more or less ever since, and for many years it has been a regular visitor, and is always welcome. Such papers as the 'Witness' are greatly needed in this wonderful and advanced age. Yours truly.

J. MORRISON, P.M.

Danville, Que., March 15.

Dear Sirs,—I received your red lettered illustrated Bible to-day, for which please accept my best thanks. Also congratulations on having attained to your Diamond Jubilee. Yours faithfully.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Black Bank, Ont., March 9.

Gentlemen,—It was indeed a pleasant surprise to me to receive by to-day's mail one of your red letter Bibles. Many thanks for the same. I was not trying for the prize, but we have been in the habit of sending the 'Messenger' into homes where we think it is not taken, as we think it should be in every home, especially where there are children. This must be a case of 'Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days. (Ec. xi., 1.) For the Bible I received is worth more than all the free 'Messengers' I have sent to the young people. Again thanking you for the beautiful Bible, and wishing the 'Witness,' 'World Wide,' and 'Northern Messenger' continued success. I remain, your sincerely.

S. McCLINTON.

White's Station, March 15.

Dear Sirs,—Thanks for the handsome Bible you sent me. I am very much pleased with it. I also wish to congratulate you on your jubilee. I can remember the 'Witness' in our family ever since I was a small boy, some time in the fifties. With the exception of one or two years I have been a reader of the 'Witness' ever since I have come to look on it as an old friend. Long may it prosper.

JOHN TANNAHILL.

Summerside, P.E.I., Feb. 23.

Gentlemen,—I received my Bible all right, and though unexpected, am very much pleased with it. Kindly accept my thanks for same, and also my good wishes for the future prosperity of the 'Witness.' Yours respectfully.

T. D. RAMSAY.

Arnprior, Ont., March 15.

Gentlemen,—Your beautiful gift of the Red Letter Bible reached me safely to-day, and I thank you very much for same. It is one of the best editions I have seen, and shall be prized by me very much. Every subscriber of the 'Witness' should exert himself to obtain one of them. Yours very truly.

E. FARMER.

Carbonear, Nfld., Feb. 21.

Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful Bible, which came to me from you, as a present for the list of subscribers to the 'Witness,' etc., sent to you, and especially this red letter edition. I am pleased to get one, and prize it. I thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

JAS. P. GUY.

KILLING THE SICK.

Speaking of plants proposed before a number of legislatures for killing the sick, Dr. John V. Shoemaker, president of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, points out, in the 'Saturday Evening Post,' the fallacy of taking life, when you are not absolutely sure what you are doing. Dr. Shoemaker illustrates his view with the remarkable case of Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner, who might have been killed several years ago had 'advanced ideas' of surgery been in operation. The doctor says:

'The wife of a famous multi-millionaire lay dying in Chicago—her complaint the rare and incurable malady known as Addison's disease. Half a dozen physicians of the highest reputation were at her bedside, and all of them declared her case hopeless. She could not live, they agreed, more than six months at the utmost. It would have been a mercy to put her out of her misery, though nobody suggested such a thing, ideas on that subject being less advanced than now.

'I was a young fellow in those days, and, being summoned in a sort of accidental way, I ventured the opinion that the patient was suffering from nothing worse than a disordered liver. My temerity provoked frowns of rebuke.

'This was years ago, and Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner is pretty lively still. Her liver turned the corner one day, sat up and has kept itself in the genteel seclusion of every well-ordered liver from that day to this.

'Few doctors who play the game in a sporty way to the bitter end are willing to give anybody up absolutely, though they may say that the case 'seems to be rather hopeless.'

'Yet the people who say they 'were given up by the doctors' might organize a pretty powerful political party. We suspect that if you asked 'the doctors' about it you might find that a good many of them never gave up anybody. They looked serious perhaps, and the patient or his friends assumed the rest. When the doctor really 'gives you up,' our cheerful-gloomy friends, who hang flowers on the door, are likely to be stirring.

'However, we wouldn't care to have our case 'pronounced hopeless,' and we would especially dislike to have it so pronounced if a legislative committee was forthwith to sit on it and decide to have us killed.

A GARIBALDINE ENGLISHWOMAN

(London 'Daily Chronicle.')

A figure quite as romantic as 'Garibaldi's Englishwoman,' Col. Peard, who went through the campaign for Italian liberty and distinguished himself as much by his bravery as by certain little eccentricities—he used to watch through field glasses the effect of each of his shots—was Signora Jessie White Mario, whose death is reported from Florence.

The Italian revolution brought to the surface many picturesque and attractive personalities, but none more fascinating than the young English girl. Jessie White, who left her home at Cowes while still in her teens to study art in France and Italy. She was the daughter of a well-known Isle of Wight boat builder. In Italy she made the acquaintance of the Garibaldi family, and from that time dates the most stirring period of her career. For a time she acted as a sort of governess in the Garibaldi household, and she helped in the education of the liberator's son, Ricciotti.

In 1857 Miss White was engaged on journalistic work, and contributed to English newspapers articles dealing with the political situation in Italy. About this time she married Major Alberto Mario, one of Garibaldi's officers. She threw herself with characteristic ardor into the struggle for Italian unity. Her zeal procured her arrest by the Papal police, but she was soon joined in prison by her equally zealous husband. Two months later they were liberated and sent across the frontier under an escort. Proceeding to America, Signor and Signora Mario remained there till 1859, and on their return they rejoined Garibaldi's camp. Signora Mario took up her journalistic work again and contributed special correspondence to the 'Daily News.' Knowing her enterprising and eager disposition, the editor sent her a warning note. 'Don't get into prison again,' he wrote, 'because it is very inconvenient for the paper.'

With Garibaldi's 'red shirts,' Signora Jessie White Mario went through the Italian campaign of 1859 and 1860, and saw much of the fighting which brought about the unity of Italy. She had on several occasions to escape from dangerous situations in disguise, and she frequently risked her life by taking the place of others who were being pursued and in imminent peril of capture. Garibaldi spoke of her as the bravest woman of modern times, and Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel and other Italian leaders were warm in their admiration of her.

SCOLDING A QUEEN.

Queen Margherita of Italy was recently called to her private telephone in the Margherita Palace at Rome, says the 'Petit Parisien's' correspondent. The line was laid specially to enable her to converse with her son, the King of Italy, and she naturally expected to hear his voice.

'When are you going to pay me for the coal?' were the words she heard. Seeing at once that there was some confusion, Her Majesty resolved to continue the joke, and asked simply: 'What coal are you speaking of?'

'You're pretty cool,' was the response. 'Why, the coal I sent you six weeks ago and can't get you to pay for.' A string of insults followed, and the coal merchant was suddenly cut off by a terrified clerk at the exchange, who discovered the mistake he had made.

The Queen, says the correspondent, was immensely amused at her scolding, and narrated the story with much relish to her suite.—Paris Correspondence of the London 'Mail.'

A STOUT HEART NEEDED

(From the 'Atlanta Constitution.')

When a magazine editor states that he has poems and stories on hand unaccepted, that have been waiting to see the light for fifteen years, it does look like there's mighty little hope for authors to gain a reputation in this life and time.

Sweet corn is not appreciated in England. All efforts to cultivate it for it have had but slight success, the wholesale canned goods having come to regard sweet corn as a negligible article.

SAINTS IN SOCIETY.

BY MARGARET BAILLIE-SAUNDERS.

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SYNOPSIS.

Lord Henry Vade, fired with the ambition of having a Labor Candidate in Parliament, finds a likely representative in Mark Hading, an evangelical printer of the working classes, who has been conducting religious meetings in the slums of Southern London, and fighting against the cause of selfish wealth. Mrs. Hading, an uncouth cockney, has little sympathy with her husband's work. Accompanied by his sister Veronica, Lord Vade sets out in his automobile to hear Mark address a meeting with the purpose of ascertaining his parliamentary qualifications. Mrs. Hading, and her neighbor, Mrs. Tombs, also attend. Hading speaks on a large range of subjects, including the religious, and wins the people entirely. Mark is asked to become a labor candidate. The influence of Dorcas Dean, the mission woman, on his life. Mrs. Hading's peculiarities are described.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

Up to the present she had lived her sordid life dully, gleaning a certain satisfaction here and there, yet inwardly rebelling at something—she could not have told you what. To her limited vision there were certain things in the world that were joys—namely, new hats, music-halls, bank holidays, peppermints, cheap blouses and admiration; other things that were bores (she had never known absolute sorrow)—namely, bad weather, good people, limited wardrobes, duty and household work. And considering that she had married a good person, whose means made small wardrobes a necessity together with household work, and considering that duty and marriage are inseparable (in spite of America and modern romance), she stood a really good chance of being bored.

But it was not only that. The soul with any life in it seeks for ultimate joy. And there were limits to the joys of even a new hat with an immense feather: there were boundaries to the glory to be got out of a better mock pearl necklace than one's neighbor's; and sometimes even Georgie Hicks, acting a tipsy frog at the Jollity, sent one home bored and cross with the universe.

Wholly inarticulate, Clo was suffering, had suffered, for a long time owing to this semi-tragic unsatisfactoriness of life. Happily she could not express it. The women who can are quite intolerable. But a small incident helped to arouse her hopes of something rather better eventually dawning on her horizon.

A few days after Vade and Stillingfleet had called to see her husband she had met Sir Samuel Crawshay. He was an old friend of Vade's, who had asked him to drop in and see the man he was taking up. Vade had said that the man's wife was awful—his epithet was 'a little Cockney cat.' Mark was out when this visitor was announced by a neighbor's child shrieking 'Mrs. Ading, you're a-wanted!' and jumping up to the door knocker and banging it in jerks.

Clo, who was busy getting rather sulkily through some morning household tasks, came unwillingly down the stairs to greet the stranger. She wore an old washed-out blue cotton blouse that wanted a collar and showed her very long and beautifully-formed neck to advantage, though it did not make her look too tidy. A shabby old skirt and a soiled apron completed her attire. She found Sir Samuel standing in the little passage. She stood still on the stairs at seeing him, while a dull flush slowly rose to her face and suffused her neck. She dexterously untied the strings of her apron and slipped it off. She had not expected more than a tax-collector or a man vending sewing-machines, and here was a gentleman. Something told her a real gentleman. Instinct said someone better even than a tailor's tout, of the kind who in gorgeous frock coats and decorated with artificial flowers stood outside tailors' shops and invited buyers within with great insinuation.

He looked up at her as she turned the corner of the little staircase, and immediately removed his hat. He saw her hesitate on the stairs and came forward a little and affably explained his errand—affably that is for him, for his manner was always a little stolid, and he had a way of looking at you, with is full, grey eyes out under his brows, that was very far removed from gushing.

In that curt fashion that was her Cockney habit she told him that her husband was out; but her voice was low, as is the voice of him who sees something interesting and new on close terms for the first time and is busy with observations. Just as you might speak if you met the ghost of Pharoah and he asked you the way to Westminster. Crawshay looked good-humoredly at the shy girl clinging on to the frail little hand rail of the tiny staircase. He thought her eyes were pretty.

'Are you Mrs. Hading?' he said, quite gently, as one addresses an equal.

'Yes,' she said slowly, beginning to feel a dim pleasure in the fact. 'I can give any message to Mark if you like—sir.'

She was sufficiently encouraged to come down the stairs and stand before him in the hall. By doing so she observed that he was a very brown-faced, healthy-looking gentleman, and that he had a hardened and 'toned' air about him through living in the fresh air, something akin to the look of an outdoor plant as compared to an anaemic castor-oil weed she had on her landing window-sill. He seemed to bring some of the fresh air in with him. The girl, herself pale and opaque and sickly-looking, and accustomed to men and women flying her own sad signals, felt a little thrill of dim envy at the invading gentleman who seemed so strong, and rich, and well, and so conscious of it all. And yet so polite to her.

'Never mind, many thanks,' he said quite smilingly. 'I will call some other time. Will you say I came—Crawshay—Sir Samuel Crawshay. Can you remember?'

She shyly promised to do so, and was going to open the door wider for him to go out, when one of the dirty children playing on the steps, the very one who had banged upon the knocker, now dashed suddenly into the tiny hall, and made a header for the Mission woman's door, a constant refuge of such gutter cherubim. In her butting flight the little imp unwittingly ran her head against Clo, pushing her roughly against the wall. Crawshay pulled the child away by her arm and looked at her laughingly.

'You're a very rough little monkey,' he said. 'Do you call yourself a little girl? I call you a little steam engine. You shouldn't run into a house like that. See, you have hurt the lady.'

'Lidy!' said the child, laughing all over its wrinkly little face and wriggling like an eel in Crawshay's grasp; 'that's only Mrs. 'Ading. That ain't no lidy!'

'You've got very bad manners,' said he, pinching her and letting her go, at which she shrieked with laughter and danced away delighted. 'Poor little souls,' he said in a different voice, turning again to Clo, 'one wonders where they all get to, or grow to. They're a terrible puzzle. Do you help your husband in his work, Mrs. Hading?'

Clo blushed suddenly.

'Why, no,' she said shamefacedly, again confronted with that vague sense of self-reproach that the meeting had awakened. 'I couldn't, you know—couldn't speak to men about parliament like Mark does. And there isn't anything else to do.'

He looked at her quizzically but kindly.

'Why, no,' he said, imitating her in a half-whimsical way, 'there isn't—for him. But I should have thought, from the way the youngsters play about your door-steps, and run in and out and upset you promiscuously, that you could do something for them. I thought possibly you did. Ladies often take a kindly interest in such miserable little beggars.'

'Oh! they come after the Mission woman,' said the girl; 'she loves them—never tired of them, she isn't. But I don't see that I could do anything for them.' Her voice sounded half-defiant, half-questioning. He turned and looked humorously at a jumping elf on the door-step in a torn jacket from which one sleeve was entirely gone and the other going, pointing with is stick at the sartorial bleakness of this costume.

'There's a specimen of something to be done,' he said, 'though it looks as though the time for doing much had gone by. Don't know, either, whether such a being's father (if he has anything so respectable) possesses a vote. So don't worry, Mrs. Hading. Good-bye. Tell your husband I came.'

He held out his hand and shook hers, smiled at her kindly, raised his hat, and went away, leaving behind him an impression of courtesy and encouragement and healthy good-humor.

Clo stood a moment, thinking deeply. Then she called to the gentleman with the torn sleeve to come in.

'Sha'n't,' replied that worthy, staring round at her, arrested in his antics in amaze at her impudence in asking him.

'But I want you,' she said, trying to soften her hard curt accents to coax the child to obey her. 'I want to do something nice for you. I'll—I'll—give you a slice of bread and butter if you'll come in for a minute.'

This brought the gentleman, butter being a rarity in those parts. But he came mistrustfully up the stairs to her little room. When she had given him the bread and butter she searched for her needle and cotton from amongst a heap of untidy bits of sewing, all massed together with a penny novel, a hat, a paper bag of bananas, a card of boot buttons and a grocer's calendar, and at length found these implements. Then she induced him to take off his jacket (an operation painfully easy to accomplish since there was only one sleeve), and a little shamefacedly proceeded to mend the miserable rag, so far as it could be mended. The owner, eating bread and butter, looked on in amazement—as much amazement as a cynical Cockney gutter baby can be brought to show.

'Well, you're a shocker, you are,' he said, slowly contemplating her, 'a shillin' shocker, given away free, gritis, and for nuthin'. Mendin' while you wait, ladies and gentlemen. Bring in yer 'ats and coats and trousers—here's a lidy as 'ull mend 'em all, lightnin' speed g'ranteed!'

But Clo stitched on, half defiantly. When the dreary garment was done she put it on him, upon which he drew himself up with a proud air, pinched up his features to a haughty smile, and minced away down the stairs and out into the street after the fashion of the 'cake walk' movement, in a manner so inimitable that even Clo was lured into a smile at the thing's unspeakable genius for comedy, if the pathos of the occasion did not strike her greatly. She was too used to it.

'There, now!' she said to herself proudly, 'now I've helped him.'

She did not say whether by 'him' she alluded to Mark or the sleeveless arab, but she seemed to have gained some inward satisfaction from the act. She went back to her household duties a little elevated in spirit, that strange elevation a charity performed will bring to the most hardened. Two or three times over her small tasks she thought of the brown-faced gentleman and his courteous speech. He had seemed to respect her and he had called her a 'lady.' Again she went back to the puzzling question—What was a 'lady'? Was it her blouse that made him say it? She had known a lady to be made by a new blouse before this, at any rate in her own estimation. She went into the little bedroom and looked at herself critically in the greyish cracked mirror. No, it was not the washed-out blue blouse. Even she saw its disadvantages in this direction. But it seemed worth while to try to live up to the title. To-morrow she would wash a better one she had, and even this afternoon she would put on something tidier, she told herself. But he had seemed to take it for granted that a lady helped her husband and did kindnesses to little children. That was queer. That had never been her own definition. Still, it was decidedly interesting, because he seemed a real gentleman and so must know. She paused once or twice over her small cooking operations, with a cooking spoon poised in the air, thinking out this momentous problem. When she did so a nicer look, a thinking look, came into her face and softened it. Out over the little drab yard at the back, beyond the endless stack of little grey chimneys and slate roofs to where a peep of real sky showed out of the unutterable dulness, she turned her meditating green eyes, trying to pierce out the answer to this puzzle. So struggles the little glimmering soul after a better light; and out of such blind, squalid gropings comes the eventual discovery of aspiration, the best discovery in the world.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BEBE, THE SMALLEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED.

The story of Bebe is a quaint bit of last century's history, which has just been rescued from oblivion.

Bebe is supposed to have been the littlest man who ever lived. He was born in Lorraine just 150 years ago, and was called Bebe because the first few years of his life he could articulate only 'b-b.' The day of his birth Bebe was smaller than his mother's hand. Ten days afterwards he was taken to the village church to be baptized, in his mother's wooden shoe, because he was too tiny to be carried safely in her arms. During the next six months the same wooden shoe served as Bebe's crib.

Bebe's early childhood was uneventful. He did not grow, and he did not talk. He was famous throughout Lorraine, however, as the cunningest and tiniest bit of humanity ever seen.

He was perfectly proportioned, had wonderfully large and beautiful brown eyes, and was remarkably active upon his diminutive legs.

When Bebe was about seven years old King Stanislaus Lescynski, of Poland, who was then living in Lorraine, heard what a wonderful little fellow he was, and ordered the child's father to bring him to court. The man carried his son to the royal palace in a small basket. As the father came into the king's presence the king asked him very gruffly why he had not brought his son with him.

The man answered this question by opening the basket on his arm and dragging forth the child. Stanislaus said at once that Bebe must become his court dwarf. Bebe's father was induced to accede to this proposal with a good bit of royal Polish gold, and Bebe was made a regular follower of the king's court.

At the time of his introduction to court life Bebe was just twenty inches tall and weighed eight pounds. He never grew larger. At first the king tried to teach him jokes and fairy stories, and bits of questionable poetry. Bebe's intelligence, however, was not equal to the demands thus made upon it. His memory was so weak that he forgot one hour what he had learned the hour before. Reading and writing were for him quite impossible.

With all these failings, however, he was by no means a failure as a court dwarf. He had a sweet little voice, a good ear for music, and nimble legs. He could dance and kick and sing with the best of the king's courtiers.

He was very useful as a table ornament at all the king's banquets. His most famous appearance in this rather curious role took place at a dinner which Stanislaus gave to the Ambassador of a great power in 1700.

In the middle of the table was an immense sugar castle. Shortly before the guests rose to leave, the door of the castle opened and a knight in full armor stepped out with a drawn sword in his hand. All the guests thought the knight must be some wonderful automaton which the king had obtained from the skilled mechanics across the Rhine. He wasn't however. He was none other than little Bebe—Philadelphia 'Press.'

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURES?

These words occur several times. The whole of the New Testament is founded upon the Old. It contains hundreds of quotations from what was regarded as the word of God. Its teaching was authoritative, its predicitions were certain of fulfilment. Their teaching was loved by saints of old. Their authority was always upheld by the Lord Jesus and His messengers, and formed the basis of all they taught. In modern times much of the teaching consists of man's thoughts, sometimes with a few words of Scripture, as a headpiece, or motto. Jesus set a pattern of Bible teaching we would do well to follow. He opened the eye to see and the mind to understand the Scriptures, and the heart to receive the truth. The apostles taught in words given by the Holy Spirit. These are as much the teaching of Christ as His own words in the Gospels. He could not teach all His disciples needed to know while He was with them. (Jno. xvi., 12, 13.) God has spoken to us through His Son, and Christ speaks through the Holy Spirit by His messengers. Jesus is the acknowledged messenger from heaven to men and the Priest of His people in heaven. (Heb. i., 2; ii., 1-4; ix., 24.) As priest upon earth He put away sin, as priest in heaven, He is doing all that needs to be done for His people. He ever liveth to make intercession for us. He will perfect us if we will let Him.

DAILY TEXT.

March 24.

Abhor that which is evil,—Rom. xii., 9.

If for any wish
Thou darest not to pray,
Then pray to God
To cast that wish away!

Ah! brother! that life is but a poor, fragmentary one which seeks God by fits and starts; and that seeking after God is but a half-hearted and partial one which is only experienced in the moments of grief and pain.—Alexander Maclaren.

Whoever loves you is growing like you; neither you nor he can hinder it. . . . Drag them not down by the very embrace with which they cling to you, but through their gentleness secure their consecration.—James Martineau.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'Are you feeling very ill?' asked the physician. 'Let me see your tongue, please.'

'It's no use, doctor,' replied the patient; 'no tongue can tell how bad I feel.'

Purchaser—'Is there any pedigree goes with this dog?'

Itinerant Dog Vender—'No, sir; I'm all out of pedigrease. But I don't mind chuckin' in a chain and a collar.'

Charlie—'There was a splendid trick done last evening. I saw a man actually turn a handkerchief into an egg.'

Billy—'That's nothing. I saw a man only about a week or two ago turn a cow into a field.'

'Your book-keeper seems to be a bright young woman?'

'Yes; but she has some very eccentric ideas.'

'Indeed?'

'Yes. She enters our messenger-boy's wages as "running expenses."'

Your watch cleaned from $1.00, guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

Stern Parent—'From my observation of him last night I came to the conclusion that that young man of yours was rather wild.'

Daughter—'Of course. It was your constant observation that made him wild. He wanted you to go upstairs and leave us alone.'

'I tell you,' said the young city editor of a western paper, 'that the editor isn't in, and I'm not going to tell you again. If you have anything for him you can leave it with me.'

'Very well,' said the caller, taking off his coat. 'I came in to give him a good, sound thrashing, but I'll give it to you instead.'

MADE HIM UNHAPPY.

'John, have you got everything?' tenderly inquired the billionnaire's wife, as he started off on a journey.

The billionnaire burst into tears. 'There you go!' he exclaimed; 'always saying things to give me pain. You know very well that, in spite of all my efforts, I haven't yet succeeded in getting everything.'

For Thin, Poor Blood

You can trust a medicine tested sixty years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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USE EDDY'S MATCHES.



Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!

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GIVE YOUR BABY Lactated Food

AND YOU WILL SOON NOTE A HAPPY CHANGE.

Many mothers upon perceiving that their little ones are not growing as healthy babies should, ask the question, 'What shall we feed baby on?' We answer without hesitation 'Lactated Food,' the only nourishment perfectly adapted for infantile growth and expansion. Lactated Food is relished by every baby; it favors digestive strength, it prevents dysentery and diarrhoea, it enables the child to rest and sleep well, and mother is relieved of all care and anxiety. Lactated Food makes strong babies. All Druggists recommend it.

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Makes the little ones happy by keeping their tiny bodies in a healthy, clean condition.

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Makers of the celebrated Albert Toilet Soaps.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

Then get a box of

HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

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Will cure it. Now is the time.

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First of the Season—

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Warranted Pure.

Just Received and for sale at

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Phones, Up 1237, 1238.

A STRONG HEART AND STEADY NERVES

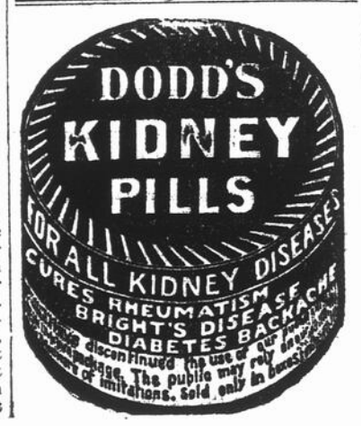
Very important it is in this age of competition to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of the average business man—his heart and nerve system will not stand it—he gives them too much work to do. Women also are doing the same thing attending to their household duties and looking after their social obligations. The constant strain under which they have to continue day in and day out, the irregularities of habits and loss of rest will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long you become nervous, starting at the least sudden sound, the heart flutters and palpitates, specks float before the eyes, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, you have faint and dizzy spells, lack of self-confidence, rush of blood to the head, irritability of temper, shortness of breath, starting in sleep, sensation of pins and needles, sleeplessness, restlessness and finally physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the remedy you require to restore your strength and health. Their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken. Through the medium of the nervous system they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. Many have been cured, among them being Mr. Ray V. Coomier, Wellington, P.E.I., Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., Mr. Walter Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., Mrs. Owen Martin, Alma, N.B. and thousands of others.

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25. Can be procured at all drug and general stores, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Home Department.

Friendship.

(Theodosia Garrison, in 'Harper's Bazar.')

O friends of mine, ask of me what you will
For very loving's sake.
Your asking thrice the emptied coffers fill,
Giving the more you take.

No little joy I send you but returns
A gladness that endures;
Brighter the flame upon my hearthstone burns
Knowing its light warms yours.

Never can I be poor the while I pray,
'Share you my love and store.'
I shall be beggared only on that day
You ask of me no more.

A Gingham Patch.

(By Grace Livingston Hill, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

(Concluded.)

Miss Pemberton smoothed it out as tenderly as if it had been a lost child, and wished again that she had some money Was it chance that made her look up just then and meet the eyes of Dr. Benton, as he drove by? Only last week she had refused to rent her house to him, reserving a couple of rooms for herself. He would have paid her thirty dollars a month, because he liked the location for his profession and the yard for his children. Dr. Benton's children racing over her flower beds and teasing her chickens were a nightmare even to think of, still worse, the idea of having sick people coming to her immaculate front door at all hours of the day and night. But suddenly the letter in her hand and Dr. Benton formed an alliance against her. Three hundred and sixty dollars was a good deal of money. If she had it she might—

She sat in the dark that night thinking. Her mind wandered up among the cold nd snows. At ten o'clock she lighted the gas, and for two hours sat with pencil and paper writing lists and adding up figures. When the midnight hour struck she looked up and said aloud, 'I'll do it.'

Early the next morning she started out. Her first call was at Dr. Benton's, and though she strayed but a few minutes, she came down the steps with a brisk air of business that would never have given the chance passer-by the idea that she had just signed away her right to a peaceful possession of her own front door, her flower beds and her chickens. Her main desire seemed to be to catch the express to the city.

Seated in the train she went over her list once more. 'A man's overcoat.' That was first, and she drew a long breath of excitement over the thought of so grave a purchase. It would not be so much of a responsibility if it were not for a minister of the gospel. An ordinary man might stand it if his overcoat did not exactly fit, but a minister! Her idea of the proper garb for a minister might have suffered if she could have looked into a certain three storied house, amid the snow, and seen the blanket underwear that was being prepared for one minister at that moment.

She felt anxiously in her shopping bag to make sure the missionary's letter, containing measurements of the two people she had set out to clothe, was safe.

Oh, that overcoat, and the long, warm cloak of fine black for the minister's wife that Miss Pemberton found at a bargain because it was the last of the lot and late in the season! The Dorcas Society would have lifted up hands of holy horror if they could have seen. Actually a fur lining, and a storm collar of fur! It was cheap fur, of course, but warm and new! And for a missionary's wife! Think of it!

Miss Pemberton would never have thought of buying such a coat for herself, but for this other woman of God, amid the cruel cold, she claimed the luxury of its warmth.

But if the Dorcas Society had survived the shock of the cloak, what would they have said to the thick, warm flannels, fine and soft, the stockings and rolls of cloth, some tablecloths and napkins, some books and a few pictures and nick-nacks?—for Miss Pemberton had left restraint at home. She became reckless as the day waned, and bargains grew apace. She added blankets and a black dress, and then timidly approached the salesman who had sold her the overcoat earlier in the day, and found to her joy that a modest suit of clergyman's black clothes was not beyond her means. She waxed confidential and showed the salesman the letter that he might help her select the right size, and he, being a man with a heart, grew interested and offered to speak to the head of the firm about a little discount, seeing it was for a missionary, assuring her that the head of the firm was a benevolent man. Then he slipped away and returned shortly with a few shirts and collars and cuffs, which he said he hoped she would let him send. He said he did not have much religion himself, but he liked to help it along when he saw the real thing. The tears gathered in Miss Pemberton's eyes, and when she put her hand on his coat sleeve and said, 'God bless you,' the man felt as embarrassed as if God had actually blessed him. She made him wrap his card with the shirts and wended her tired and happy way to the train, wearier and happier than she had been since she was a child.

It was not until the last article was packed and the box actually off to the freight station that the president of the Dorcas Society actually called. Miss Pemberton had sent word to Miss Tabb that she need not write to the Board, as she was sending a box. The president said she had come to look over and estimate the value of the articles to be sent. Miss Pemberton knew, of course, that it was their custom to have all these things go into their yearly report. She said she saw no need for such undue haste, better delay the box till the ladies had their things ready, as of course what one person could send would be but a trifle to report from so large a church as theirs. It was kind of Miss Pemberton, of course, but it was best to let things take their natural course and not be in too great a hurry.

Miss Pemberton had not yet recovered from her shopping intoxication of the day before. She was very polite, but she made that president understand that her box was not being sent from the Dorcas Society, that the things in it were all new, and there were plenty of them, and that nothing was to be estimated or reported. She said she saw no reason why the Dorcas Society should not send another box if they chose, and she showed unexpected skill in closing the interview.

. . . . . .

The gingham patch was firmly fixed in place and the garment of many textures and colors ruefully put out of sight before 'the missionary man,' as some of the children of the outposts of his parish called him, returned from the dismal village.

It was growing dark. The missionary's wife prepared some batter for the delicious cornmeal cakes for supper, and sighed. There was not even a drop of molasses to eat on them to-night. Then she sat down to wait in the darkness. Oil was expensive, and very little light glimmered from the grate of the old stove.

When she heard the creak of the runners in the snow she lighted the lamp, but the horse did not plod slowly on to the barn as usual. Instead, there was a stamping and thumping at the kitchen door, and suddenly the door burst open with a bang, and a large box appeared. It was so high and so broad that it entirely hid the missionary, who was propelling it, and whose face shone with his emotions and his efforts. Only the faithful old horse felt suddenly left out in the cold just then.

'Dorothea,' said the minister, later, when the horse was munching in quiet surprise his unusually generous supper and marveling over an extra piece of carpet that covered his cold shoulders, and the minister and his wife, their supper still waiting to be baked, stood together over the open box, 'Dorothea, you are a gift from God, the best gift a man ever had—but here is another! If that did not come straight from our Father's hand in answer to prayer then I don't know anything,' and he held admiringly forth a garment of wool, so dainty in finish and slender in make that it could only belong to a woman.

And looking in her husband's eyes Dorothea knew that he had seen that green gingham patch.

'I wrote to Mr. Flint—yes, I did!—but the Lord didn't require it of me that I should mail the letter after all,' went on the minister, handing his wife a crumpled letter. 'I couldn't but think of Abraham with the knife over Isaac and the ram caught by the horn in the bushes, when I drove away from that station with the box.'

For answer Dorothea put her arms about his neck and whispered, 'Oh, David, you dear, dear David!'

If Miss Pemberton could have looked into the little room two hours later and have seen the missionary and his wife at their belated supper she would have felt amply repaid for all the chickens the Benton boys killed, and the roses the little girls picked, for had she not ministered to her dear Lord nobly, through his servants?

But the Dorcas Society voted her 'real mean not to let her old box be sent from the Dorcas and reported!'

Home Thoughts

WHY HE WORRIED.

A great deal is said in these days about the duty of dropping our frets and worries, for the sake of health. We are to cut fear and foreboding out of our lives for selfish personal reasons, if for no other. No woman can keep young and strong and well who is a prey to nervous fears about the present or troubled fidgeting over the future. The eyes grow dull and the wrinkles come, and all the sparkle and joy of life fade out while the poor, timid, shivering spirit shrinks and trembles in dread of evils real or imaginary. What is the remedy? Simply the trust cure. There is no other worth mentioning. Believe—in God's love, God's care, God's foresight. A little fellow who was sent out into a big old dim barn to hunt hens' eggs became frightened at the shadows and cried so hard that his father came to quiet him. After taking the child in his arms and telling him that he would be right there near him so that nothing need scare him, he went away out of sight. Soon the boy began crying out again. The father came once more. 'Why were you afraid?' he asked. 'Didn't you believe I was there?' 'Yes,' said the child, 'but I didn't believe hard enough.' That is the root and trouble in all our worrying.—'Congregationalist.'

God sends us only what He sees
Is fittest to our destinies—
Best stuff for every workman's gain,
Most suited to his adze and plane.
Some quarrel with it on the spot;
Some plane it out, through warp and knot,
To love the best, but not to hate
The hardest, bitterest, mortal fate—
To hate it not, but use it so
We, if not it, may better grow—
That is the charmed philosophy
We ought to study, you and I!
—James Buckham, in 'A Wayside Altar.'

TAKE YOUR PLEASURE NOW; DON'T WAIT.

Half the joy of life comes from getting the good out of things as we go along. Some of us are always putting off our enjoyments. After awhile we expect to take a rest, see a friend, or read a book. But after awhile never comes. The good time we are looking forward to lies as far ahead as ever. All life is spent in meaning to overtake it and enjoy it. Meanwhile we toil, drudge, and grow old, passing by with unseeing eye the happiness we might get out of every day.

Yes, every sordid, commonplace day has its wealth of enjoyment for us, if we only took the trouble to get it out.

There are the friends we love, and who love us. If we stopped to think of it, this consciousness would gladden life.

There is the beauty of the earth. Did we only open our eyes to see it we should be made glad in spite of ourselves. There are people who have lived on earth thirty or forty years who could scarcely tell you the color of the sky from their own observation. They take it for granted it is blue because they hear so!

There are dozens of simple pleasures we might enjoy. Ten minutes every day with a fascinating book; an inexpensive little jaunt with our family or a congenial friend; fifteen minutes of bright, intelligent conversation with the home folks on some other subject than the sordid details of making ends meet; a few minutes in an art gallery, just to look at one good picture—these are some of the little everyday happiness we might take, and don't, not because we are poor, but because we haven't thought them worth while. We are too busy aiming at some big, expensive pleasure in the future.

Make up your mind, then, that the big pleasure will always elude you. We shall never enjoy life until we learn to enjoy the little happiness of every commonplace day as we go along.—Philadelphia 'Bulletin.'

With the Children.

A CONSTANT COMFORT.

When we are sick, where can we turn for succor,
When we are wretched, where can we complain?
And when the world looks cold and surly on us,
Where can we go to meet a warmer eye
With such sure confidence as to a mother?
—Joanna Baillie.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

('Daily News,' London.)

Dr. William Hall, who has for some time been carrying on a movement at Leeds for the provision of one meal a day for children in the poor elementary schools, has discovered some curious facts as to the physical deterioration which is going on among the underfed population of the slums.

'In weighing and measuring the children of the poor schools of Leeds,' he said, 'I was struck with the difference between Jew and Gentile. I examined 2,700 children, and at eight years old the poor Jewish child was on the average three pounds heavier and two inches taller than his Gentile comrade. At ten the Jew has the advantage of 6 1-4 pounds in weight and 2½ inches in height, and at twelve the difference is 7 pounds in weight and 2½ inches in height. Fifty percent of the Gentile children had rickets, and only seven percent of the Jews.'

One of the most striking marks of the degenerate child, Dr. Hall found, was the habit of mouth breathing, due to a defective development of the bony framework of the upper part of the mouth. The Jewish child has a broad, flat palate, a firm bony roof to his mouth, which guards the breathing chambers above and provides a roomy air passage, which is still further protected by the prominent nasal bridge.

'That nose was not given to the Jew for nothing,' remarked the doctor.

The Gentile child, on the other hand, has often a high, vaulted palate, crumpled in from want of firm bone, so that the breathing is interfered with, the lower jaw droops, and the child becomes a mouth-breather.

All this is due to differences in the amount of bone-forming food, says Dr. Hall, and he set to work to discover why the Jewish child is so straight and firm and strong compared with his Gentile brother. The characteristic palate of the 'mouth breather' he found to be an entirely new feature in our history as a people. The six hundred human skulls in the charnel house at Hythe, the thousand skulls in the Hunterian Museum in London, do not include the skull of a single 'mouth breather.' Evidently our forefathers had plenty of bone-forming food.

The first great difference between Jew and Gentile, Dr. Hall discovered, was that the Jewish mother suckles her own child. There is no bringing up 'by hand' among the Jews; the mother stays at home and works the sewing machine when she can, but her first duty is to prepare the food and look after her little ones. And thus the Jewish child in its first year gets the most perfect of all foods—its mother's milk.

The poor Gentile mother does not cook for her little ones like her Jewish neighbor. She has to go to work at the mill. (Of course, we are talking of the poorest districts in a North Country factory town.)

So she gives the children each a penny for their dinner, and they go and spend it as they will. The child looks over the choice provided by the local shop window, and takes its selection. Perhaps it is a penn'orth of black pudding or tinned fish, or a sausage or polони, but whatever it is the penny is the standard price; the universal testimony of the shopkeepers is that that is the regular sum each child has to expend when its parents can afford it—never more. This has led Dr. Hall to arrange that in the meals given those children who can afford the penny shall be entitled to the meal, so as to get better value than is afforded by the shops.

Some of the children, by selling papers, earn a little for themselves, and then they add to the polони or black pudding the luxury of a cigarette. Meanwhile, father and mother are often at the lunch bar of the public house, drinking beer and gin, with perhaps biscuits and cheese or a bit of cold meat.

How different the practice of the Jew! With him proper feeding is an essential part of his religion. The Mosaic ritual is full of it. The Jew keeps his wife at home, and the fatter she is the prouder is he. He decks her with golden trinkets, for that is the way he hoards his savings. And the children are always well fed. The Jewish mothers even go to the school playgrounds at playtime, and pass some hot food through to their little ones in the middle of the morning.

'Afraid my schild get 'semic,' they will explain.

A great feature of the Jewish diet is eggs. The Jew has a passion for eggs. He will go and buy cheap all the cracked ones in the market. He will even keep a hen under the stairs of his overcrowded tenement if he can.

'No food is superior to the egg, with its lime and organic phosphate,' says Dr. Hall.

Then the Jew is fond of poultry; goes last thing at night and buys up all he can get half price.

'Poultry,' says the doctor, 'is a good, clean food, not like blood and liver and onions, which are no good to anybody.'

Then there is fish. The Jewish women may be seen bargaining and chaffering and contending over the cheap fish in the market, and often four or five or them will join in buying a stone of scraps, which they will take home and carefully wash.

'Then look how they do the cooking,' says the doctor. 'They have a deep pan filled with oil. Oil they will have, cotton oil, palm oil, if they cannot get olive oil. The bits of fish are dipped in a batter of eggs and flour, and plunged in the boiling oil till they are just done. The potatoes are sliced in long pencils and done in the same way. Then the oil is poured off, and with what remains of the oily fragments the Jew makes a pancake by pouring in the rest of his batter. No waste, everything soft and easily masticated, adapted to the young digestion.'

For Dr. Hall is no believer in hard foods that give much work to the teeth. 'If the child cannot masticate, he bolts,' he says.

Fish, eggs, oil, fruit, sugar, the Jew gives his children in abundance. Often everything will be powdered with sugar. And then there is the 'Mana Cake.' The 'Mana Cake,' Dr. Hall says, is to remind the Jewish child of his forefathers in the wilderness. But besides this charming and romantic purpose it has the practical benefit of being excellent nourishment—with its apple, or other fruit, eggs, flour, and abundant sugar.

Thus it is that the Jew, by continually feeding his children, gives them the bone food that makes them strong and firm, bigger and heavier than their Gentile schoolfellows. They are also warmly clad. The Jewish mother is proud of her knitting and always sees that they are well shod and warm about the feet.

'None of your bare legs and sandals for me,' comments Dr. Hall. 'Your chest protectors are chiefly needed for the feet. Little children, like old people, have difficulty in keeping up their heat, and it should not run to waste by uncovered feet in cold weather. People talk about exercise and open air, but wet and cold are the great destroyers of vitality. Keep the children warm, keep them quiet, get their bones made.'

Another point the doctor has noticed about the Jews is that they are not so liable to infectious diseases as the Gentiles. In spite of the filth and bad air of their overcrowded dwellings, they seem able to resist the attacks of the microbe, which shows that good feeding is even more important than the sanitation about which we hear so much.

'The Jews have got the secret of true diet,' says Dr. Hall. 'Who taught them all this?"

Health Hints.

FOR BANDAGES.

For the careful woman who always has bandages on hand there is nothing better to keep them in that wide-mouthed glass jars with tops that screw on. The pieces of old linen and cotton should be boiled in order to have them perfectly clean, then ironed and torn into strips, and each strip neatly rolled. A number of these little rolls can be put into one ordinary sized jar.

RUSSIAN TEA.

Writing on the effects of tea as a beverage, Sir Lauder Brunton in the 'Practitioner' draws a contrast. In Moscow he dined with a scientific man, and after dinner the samovar was placed on the table and tea handed round. He asked his hostess how much tea she used, and she replied: 'I am extravagant in tea; we are twelve at dinner, and I put in four teaspoonfuls, but most people would not put in so much.' Here, the writer thought, is a difference from our rule of one teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot, and a reason why tea can be drunk to such a large extent in Russia without doing harm. While he was spending the night in a herring boat off Whitby the master complained of his sufferings from indigestion. The reason became evident when they made some tea. But, instead of being a pale straw color and having a hardly perceptible flavor, as in Russia, it was as black as ink, and had a strong, bitter and astringent taste. Tea had apparently been put into the pot not by the spoonful, but by the handful. Several cupfuls every day was sufficient to produce any amount of dyspepsia.

For the Housekeeper.

MISTAKES WITH FLOUR.

The translation of weights into measures is comparatively easy when food materials are considered, and an accurate system of measuring has been worked out as a standard by the teachers of cookery. In measuring butter and sugar for instance, two one-half pint cupfuls equal one pound, following the old familiar rule that 'a pint's a pound the world round.' The butter must be packed solidly by pressing with a spoon. When flour is measured it must be sifted before measuring, and freshly sifted, too, for if it stands two or three days after sifting it becomes more ful experiments, and with different samples or less dense again After making careful experiments and with different samples of flour, I find that when the measuring cup is thrust into the solidly packed flour in the barrel two level cupfuls or one pint will weigh one pound. But that is not the way flour is used. Sift it twice and measure, and it takes just four cupfuls to weigh a pound. Now, if flour doubles its bulk by twice sifting it is easy to see where great mistakes come in cooking. To the careless, or ignorant, a cupful of flour as called for in a recipe may mean a greatly varying quantity. I have seen such a cook dip into the barrel for a little more flour for her cake or biscuit, thinking that she was adding but a spoonful, when, if sifted, the flour would equal one-half cupful at least. On the other hand, flour should not be sifted too many times before measuring, and twice is sufficient. Fill the cup with a spoon, not by pushing it into the pan and filling lower half solid, then stroke off even with a knife. After this, to help make the dough light, sift the flour twice more, after adding the baking powder, and it will be further aerated. This second sifting can be made, even when the baking powder is added at the last, and after the dough is otherwise entirely ready for the oven. If baking powder used is the kind that acts quickly it is wiser to add it last, that none of its leavening power be lost.

'DON'TS' FROM A STOVE REPAIRER.

A few 'dont's' furnished by a stove dealer, who is frequently called upon for repairs, may assist the novice.

Don't heat a stove rapidly the first time.

Don't pile the coal above the top of the firebox, nor allow the top of the stove to get red hot. It warps and cracks the covers.

Don't let your grate get clogged. Shake often and keep free from cinders and ashes.

Don't let ashes remain in the ash-pan. They absorb the heat, cool the oven, and check the draught.

Don't let clinkers remain fastened in the firebox. If the box is brick-lined, drop an oyster shell in the fire occasionally, when burning briskly, and the shell will clean off the brick.

Don't 'rush' the range with the oven draft open. You use too much fuel and burn out the range too fast.

Don't let the smoke draft stand open, except when fresh coal is put on. What that goes up the chimney is so much good money burned.

Don't burn wet garbage in the stove. Dry it first. Otherwise steam is generated, and the moisture will injure the firebox.

Don't set leaky vessels or spill cold water on the range. The cold coming in contact with the heated metal will crack it. To get spots off when there has been a bad 'spill over,' cool the lids by changing them, or putting on coal. Clean with paper and finish with a scraper.

Don't let the reservoir covers stand open as it rusts the iron and strains the hinges.

Don't let soot accumulate in the flue. Scrape off all soot that hangs to the oven bottom. Pull all soot toward you and be careful not to push it back into the flue.—'Good Housekeeping.'

Selected Recipes.

BAKED MACKEREL.

Split fish, clean, and remove head and tail. Put in buttered dripping-pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dot over with butter (allowing one tablespoon to a medium-sized fish), and pour over two-thirds cup milk. Bake twenty-five minutes in hot oven.

FISH A LA CREME.

One and three-quarter cups cold flaked fish (cod, haddock, halibut or cusk), one cup white sauce, bit of bay leaf, sprig of parsley, ½ slice onion, salt and pepper, ½ cup buttered cracker crumbs. Scald milk, for the making of white sauce, with bay leaf, parsley and onion. Cover the bottom of small buttered platter with one-half of the fish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and pour over one-half the sauce, repeat. Cover with crumbs, and bake in hot oven until crumbs are brown. To make white sauce use 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt. Few grains of pepper. Put butter in saucepan, stir until melted and bubbling, add flour mixed with seasonings, and stir until thoroughly blended, adding about one-third at a time, stirring until well mixed, then beating until smooth and glossy.

CHICKEN SALAD.

Cut cold boiled fowl or remnants of roast chicken in one-half inch dice. To two cups add one and one-half cups of celery cut in small pieces, chilled in cold water, drained and dried in a towel. Just before serving moisten with cream, oil or mayonnaise dressing. Mound on a salad dish and garnish with yolks of hard boiled eggs forced through a potato ricer, caper and celery tips, or if preferred cut thin slices from small pickles and curled celery.

BANANA SALAD

Remove one section of skin from each of four bananas. Take out fruit, scrape, and cut fruit from one banana in thin slices, fruit from other three bananas in one-half inch cubes. Marinate cubes with French dressing. Re-fill skins and garnish each with slices of banana. Stick around a bunch of lettuce leaves.

LOBSTER SALAD.

Remove lobster meat from shell, cut in one-half inch cubes, and marinate with French dressing. Mix with a small quantity of mayonnaise dressing and arrange on nests of lettuce leaves. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on each, and sprinkle with lobster coral rubbed through a fine sieve. Garnish with small lobster claws around outside of dish. Cream dressing may be used in place of mayonnaise dressing.

OYSTER SOUP.

One quart oysters, 4 cups milk, 1 slice onion, 2 stalks celery, 2 blades mace, sprig of parsley, bit of bay leaf, 1 tablespoon butter, 1½ tablespoons flour, 1½ cup flour, salt and pepper. Pick over oysters as for stew, strain and heat slowly to boiling point, strain through cheese cloth, re-heat, and thicken with butter and flour rubbed together. Scald milk with onion, mace, parsley, and bay leaf, for flavoring, and add to oysters when boiling, with salt and pepper.

CO-OPERATION

A little encouragement from home will always help the children in their work. If your boys and girls are trying to get a flag for their school, you can help them, and show your sympathy in the matter. Let the teacher, the school board, and all interested, the school flag and everything. Write the Flag Department, Witness Building, Montreal.

Advertisements.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN

Nowadays wise mothers do not dose their children with harsh, griping castor oil or purgatives, nor do they resort to poisonous opiates in the form of so-called soothing medicines. Baby's Own Tablets takes the place of these harsh and dangerous medicines, and is another has the word of a Government analyst that the Tablets are absolutely safe. Baby's Own Tablets cure all forms of indigestion, constipation, colic, teething troubles, diarrhoea, simple fevers, and all the little ills of childhood. An occasional dose will keep children well. Mrs. Alex. E. Long, Peachland, B. C., says: 'I have found Baby's Own Tablets unsurpassed for teething troubles, breaking up colds, reducing fevers, and other ills, and they always make a child sleep naturally. I shall always keep them in the house.' You can get the Tablets at your druggist's or you can get them by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

Weak Kidneys

...f but little use to try to doctor the ... themselves. Such treatment is ... For the kidneys are not usually to ... for their weaknesses and irregulari... They have no power—no self-control, ... are operated and actuated by a tiny ... of a nerve which is largely respon... for their condition. If the kidney ... is strong and healthy the kidneys ... strong and healthy. If the kidney ... goes wrong, you know it by the in... result—kidney trouble.

...tender nerve is only one of a great ... of nerves. This system controls ... the kidneys, but the heart, and ... and the stomach. For simplici... Dr. Shoop has called this great ... system the "Inside Nerves." They ... the nerves of feeling—not the nerves ...nable you to walk, to talk, to act, to ... They are the master nerves and every ...rgan is their slave. The common name ... nerves is the "sympathetic nerves" ...ause each set is in such close sym... with the others, that weakness any... usually results in weakness every...

...one remedy which aims to treat not ... Kidneys themselves, but the nerves ... are to blame, is known by physi... and druggists everywhere as Dr. ... Restorative. (Tablet or Liquid.) ... remedy is not a symptom remedy—... strictly a cause remedy. While it usu... brings speedy relief, its effects are also ...ing.

...you would like to read an interesting ... on inside nerve disease, write Dr. ... With the book he will also send ... "Health Token"—an intended passport ... good health. Both the book and the ...ealth token are free.

For the free book and "Health Token" you write address Dr. Shoop, Box 62, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
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Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

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SPRING EXHIBITION

Following is a complete list of exhibitors at the Spring Exhibition which opens to-day in the Art Gallery, Phillips ...

... J. B., 1018 Sherbrooke, street, ...
... Miss Helen, 146 Wellington ... Ottawa.
Angus, Miss Maud, 240 Drummond ... Montreal.
Baldwin, A., Art Emporium, 2255 St. ...erine street, Montreal.
Barnes, Wilfrid M., 14 Lorne avenue, Montreal.
Barnjum, Miss Violet, 113 Tupper ... Montreal.
Barnsley, James M., care of Art Asso... Montreal.
Barry, Miss Lily E. F., 702 Sherbrooke ... Montreal.
Boyd, Miss Eleanora, 707 Pine ave... Montreal.
... Henri, 2484 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
Brayeau, C. R., 726 Berri street, Montreal.
Bell-Smith, F. M. (R. C. A.), 336 Jarvis street, Toronto.
Boyd, Miss Margaret M., 247 Mountain street, Montreal.
Brigden, F. H., 92 Bay street, Toronto.
Brodeur, A. S., 141 Cherrier street, Montreal.
Browne, J. Archibald (A. R. C. A.), 5 King street west, Toronto.
Browne, Mrs. Georgie W., St. Lambert, Que.
Brownell, Franklin (R. C. A.), 124 Wellington street, Ottawa.
Brymner, William (R. C. A.), 67 St. James street, Montreal.
Buller, Miss Marguerite, 111 Drummond street, Montreal.
Buyle, Ferdinand, Brussels.
Caldwell, Miss Attha Haydock, 82 Victoria street, Montreal.
Campbell, Mis Mary Walker, Steele Block, Portage avenue, Winnipeg.
Caron, Paul, 12 Prince Arthur street, Montreal.
Castle & Son, 2446 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
Chavignaud, George, Meadowvale, Ontario.
Cleland, Miss M. Alberta, 15 Souvenir avenue, Montreal.
Coburn, F. S., care of Scott & Sons, Montreal.
Cochrane, Miss Bertha L., 74 Hutchison street, Montreal.
Colson, F., Ottawa, Ontario.
Connaughton, Miss Alice, 929 St. Urbain street, Montreal.
Cox, Arthur (A. R. C. A.), 195 Hutchison street, Montreal.
Cox, A. Arthur (F. R. I. B. A.), 118 Union avenue, Montreal.
Crawford, Mrs. Adeline B., 69 McGill College avenue, Montreal.
Cullen, Maurice (A. R. C. A.), 3 Beaver Hall square, Montreal.
Darling, Mrs. Thomas, 99 Drummond street, Montreal.
Davies, George E., 134 Mackay street, Montreal.
Delfosse, Georges, 348 Berri street, Montreal.
Dennis, C. W., 229a St. Urbain street, Montreal.
Dixon, Miss M. Katy, 54 Drummond street, Montreal.
Dignam, Edward (R. C. A.), 9 Universities street, Montreal.
Eaton, P. B., 530 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount.
Edwards, Burgoyne, care of 'Canadian Trade Journal, Limited, 12 Coristine Building, Montreal.
Egan, J. Hugh, 650 Hutchison street, Montreal.
... Louis, 25 Mackay street, Montreal.
... & Spence, 160 St. James street, Montreal.
... Mis sAmy, The Stanley, Montreal.
... Miss Ethel M., The Stanley, Montreal.
...ère, J. C. (A. R. C. A.), 60 St. Denis street, Montreal.
Gagen, Robert F. (A. R. C. A.), 157 Bay street, Toronto.
Gagnon, Clarence A., care of Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.
Giddings, Miss M. Beatrice, 199 Vinet street, Montreal.
Gill, Charles, 502 Lafontaine Park, Montreal.
Gill, Miss Mary, Lennoxville, Que.
Greenham, Miss Elvina Kennedy, 374 Greene avenue, Westmount.
Grier, E. Wyly (R. C. A.), Imperial Bank Chambers, Toronto.
Grignon, Mme. V. L., Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Gurd, Fraser B., 124 Bishop street, Montreal.
Hagar, Miss Florence L., 148 Hutchison street, Montreal.
Hagerty, Miss Clara S., 36 Toronto street, Toronto.
Hammond, John (R. C. A.), Sackville, N.B.
Harris, Robert (C.M.G., P. R. C. A.), Art Association Building, Montreal.
Hazell, Frank, 652 Sherbrooke street, Montreal.
Heaven, Miss Ethel R., 131 Bloor street, Toronto.
Hébert, Philippe (C.M.G.), 34 Labelle street, Montreal.
Heward, Miss Dorothy, 39 Lorne avenue, Montreal.
Hunt, W. E., 927 St. Urbain street, Montreal.
Jackson, A. Y., 69 Hallowell avenue, Westmount.
King, Miss Ethel M., 17 Melbourne avenue, Westmount.
Knowles, Mrs. Elizabeth A., 340 Bloor street west, Toronto.
Logan, Miss M., 618 Ontario street, Toronto.
Lomer, Miss Lorna, 9 University street, Montreal.
Mackenzie, Miss Marion A., 76 St. Mark street, Montreal.
Macmillan, D. Park, 2256 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
Macpherson, Kenneth R., 229 Stanley street, Montreal.
MacVicar & Heriot, 590 Temple Building, Montreal.
McIndoe, Mrs. Marion C., 103 Metcalfe street, Montreal.
McLean, Miss M., Albert street, Oshawa, Ontario.
McLennan, Mrs. Louise B., Petersfield, Sydney, C.B.
McNicoll, Miss H. G., 9 University street, Montreal.
McQueen, Miss Isabel, 220 Mance street, Montreal.
Manly, C. Macdonald (A. R. C. A.), Room S, Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto.
Martin, Miss E. May, 225 Cottingham street, Toronto.
Martin, T. Mower (R. C. A.), 225 Cottingham street, Toronto.
Matthews, R. G., 1217 Dorchester street, Montreal.
Maudslay, Guy Archibald, 842 Dorchester street, Montreal.
Maxwell, Edward and W. S., 6 Beaver Hall square, Montreal.
Miller, Miss E. Chesebro, care of Mackenzie & Co., Toronto.
Mitchell, James, 36 Lorne avenue, Montreal.
Morrice, James W., Paris.
Morris Edmund (A. R. C. A.), 9 Toronto street, Toronto.
Mount, Miss Rita, 360 Dorchester street, Montreal.
Mundy, Miss Sarah A., 6 McGill College avenue, Montreal.
Muntz, Miss Laura (A. R. C. A.), 6 Beaver Hall square, Montreal.
Nobbs, Prof. Percy E., 10 Phillips Place, Montreal.
Outhet, Rickson A., 151 St. James street, Montreal.
Paradis, Jobson, 458 Berri street, Montreal.
Pinhey, John (R. C. A.), Hudson Heights, Que.
Plimsoll, Miss Fanny, 9 rue Washington, Paris, France.
Pomeroy, Miss Mary A., 14 Tower avenue, Montreal.
Reid, George A. (R. C. A.), 435 Indian Road, Toronto.
Reid, Mrs. Mary H. (A. R. C. A.), 435 Indian Road, Toronto.
Robertson, Miss Hazel M., 12 Phillips Place, Montreal.
Rosaire, Arthur D., 4302 St. Catherine street, Westmount.
Rosenberg, H. M., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Ross & Macfarlane, 51 Bank of Ottawa Building, St. James street, Montreal.
Royds, Miss Mabel, Havergal College, Jarvis street, Toronto.
Russell, G. Thorne, 25 Durocher street, Montreal.
St. Charles, Joseph (A. R. C. A.), 473 St. Hubert street, Montreal.
Sanborn, Miss Margaret J., 119 Belmont Place, Westmount.
Saxe & Archibald, 59 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Seath, Miss Ethel, 2690 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
Smith, Miss Mabel F., 59 Arlington avenue, Westmount.
Spurr, Miss Gertrude E. (A. R. C. A.), 248 Gerrard street, Toronto.
Staples, Owen, 69 Hogarth avenue, Toronto.
Stikeman, Miss Annie, 216 Drummond street, Montreal.
Suzor-Coté, M. A., 125 Berri street, Montreal.
Tilley, Mrs. Elizabeth S., 215 Germain street, St. John, N.B.
Tully, Miss Sydney S. (A. R. C. A.), Argyll Studios, 36 Toronto street, Toronto.
Verner, F. A. (A. R. C. A.), 417 Fulham Palace Road, Fulham, London, England.
Vezina, Emile, 22 Notre Dame street east, Montreal.
Wilson, James, 123 Sparks street, Ottawa.
Woodman, Miss Florence, 480 Adelaide street, London, Ontario.
Wrinch, Miss Mary E., 36 Toronto street, Toronto.
Young, Miss Helen, 864a Park avenue, Montreal.

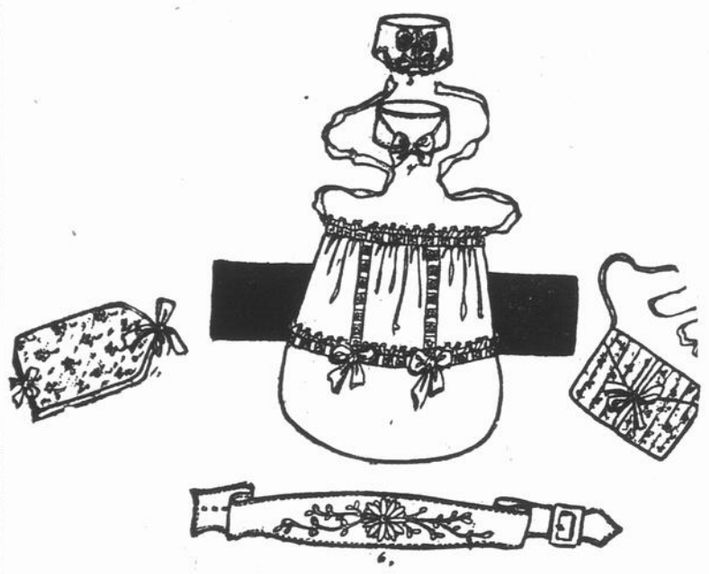
MRS. WILLITON SPEAKS.

From her home at 29 Gilmour ave., Toronto Junction, Mrs. J. Williton tells of her new found cure for neuralgia and muscular pain.

'I have long been troubled with neuralgia, and Nerviline has been my only relief. When rubbed on it seems to sink right to the core of the pain and gives instant ease. I can honestly recommend Nerviline for any pain or ache—it's a sure cure.'

Can't help curing, it's so strong and penetrating. Sinks right to the core of the pain and prevents it returning. Don't forget the name—'Polson's Nerviline,' and refuse any substitute.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.



WHAT TO MAKE FOR A BAZAAR.

A few suggestions as to what to make for fairs and bazaars may not be amiss at this season of the year when so many women are getting up such affairs for the benefit of some charitable undertaking.

Small articles which can be sold at reasonable prices are generally much more profitable than large, expensive things, for most people who attend fairs are more willing to pay a dollar apiece for several articles than four or five dollars for one thing.

Practical articles such as pretty stocks, collars, belts, aprons, pincushions, veil cases, etc., will also sell better than purely ornamental ones, though there are many odd little trifles that are easy to make which will sell readily.

Among the latter articles may be mentioned money and jewel cases that may be worn around the neck and tucked into the corset in front, thus affording a perfectly safe and convenient receptacle for money and rings when travelling, etc. One such case is shown by figure 2 in the accompanying drawing. It is made of three and a half-inches wide fancy ribbon and is lined with chamois and on one side of the inside is sewed a pocket of the same size stitched through the middle to make two compartments for rings, and money can be kept in the other part. It is finished with a flap, as is shown, tied with a plain ribbon that harmonizes in color with the flowered ribbon, and a long loop of the same is attached to either end. The ribbon used for these cases should always be three and a half inches wide so that bills will slip in easily.

Figure 1 illustrates a novel holder for express tags, made of cretonnes or silk and fastened with narrow ribbons. The tags in packages of ten or twelve, come fastened together at one end by perforations and this is the end, of course, that is fastened in the case, so when one is wanted it can be pulled off the stub without disturbing the others.

A veil case, which is a most useful article, is another easily-made thing. It is made of two pieces of cardboard, twenty inches long by six wide, covered with plain or fancy silk ribbon or cretonne. The inner sides of each piece are interlined with cotton-batting sprinkled freely with a delicate sachet powder, and two or three inches from either end is sewed a wide band of silk garter elastic of the same color as the silk. A veil when taken off is folded and its ends are passed under these elastic straps, and these being tight will hold the veil firmly in place and keep it smooth and fresh. The two pieces are joined together by a two-inch ribbon in the back tied in a bow in the middle and the front edges are fastened by two bows of the same ribbon, several inches from either end.

The collar shown by figure 3 is of heavy linen embroidered on the edge and finished with two double sets of buttonholes in front through which small bows of silk or satin are tied.

Figure 4 is a stock of heavy linen also finished with button-holes in the ends through which a small tie is passed and made into a bow.

The apron illustrated by cut 5 is a most convenient model, being made with a broad, deep pocket running all the way across, in which one's work may be kept, and this may be partly closed by tying it with ribbon bows, as is shown, to the foundation.

Linen belts are so greatly in demand that they would surely be excellent articles to make. They are made of double pieces of heavy linen, effectively embroidered and are finished with pearl buckles. Figure 6 shows a pretty example of this style.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

(To the Editor of the New York 'Sun.')

Sir,—Thirty years ago, as government examiner in Oriental languages, I reduced the Afghan language to a phonetic system of spelling, and my government text books were printed, and are still printed, in this system. I also employed a calligraphist to copy nearly all the eminent Afghan poets, and to prepare the manuscript according to this system. These manuscripts were purchased from me by the British Museum. I am, therefore, as an Orientalist, much interested in Mr. Andrew Carnegie's proposal to establish a phonetic system of writing the English language. But I regret to say that very nearly forty years' experience has convinced me that what was possible for me to do in an Oriental language is absolutely impossible for any one to attempt with regard to the English tongue. And for this reason: The English language of to-day is cosmopolitan. It is spoken by men educated in the English schools and universities, by millions of men educated in Continental schools and universities, by several millions of people educated in the schools and universities of British India; and in the United States there are 80,000,000 of English-speaking people, some of whom pronounce English vowels according to the English method, and others according to that adopted in Continental schools. As a boy, I was taught to pronounce the Latin 'moneo,' to teach, 'moneeo'; but my sons, also educated in England, pronounce it 'monao.'

Let me take the English word 'here,' an adverb signifying 'in this place.' Phonetically this word would be pronounced 'hare' by the majority of English-speaking people, who retain the Continental pronunciation of the letter 'e.'

The difficulty became evident when about thirty-five years ago the Government of India published on order to regulate the transliteration of Hindustani words, and made it absolutely necessary for all government officials to translate it according to this system, under the penalty of official displeasure. At the very first a difficulty was presented in spelling the name of Calcutta, the capital of India. It ought to have been changed to 'Kalikut,' as expressing the original. This was impossible, and they tried 'Kalkatta.' This, however, did not seem to meet the necessities of the case, and so the government allowed an exception to their phonetic system in spelling such words as Calcutta and Cawnpore. In the case of Lahore, the 'e' is omitted and it is now spelled Lahor. But what is most remarkable is the fact that when distinguished Anglo-Indian scholars leave India they return in large degree to the old-fashioned way of transliteration. This is noticeable in a work written by Sir Alfred Lyall, at one time Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab Oriental University, of which I was an examiner; he completely ignores the government phonetic system. I think I can illustrate the difficulty which is experienced by taking the word used for the ruler of Cabul and of certain districts in the Turkish Empire, the word 'Amir.' The Anglicized pronunciation of this word throughout the Turkish Empire is 'Emir.' The phonetic spelling of the word, according to the order of the Government of India is 'Amir.' This spelling is universally adopted, but to the average American it in no way gives the correct pronunciation, consequently the old way of spelling it, as adopted by Elphinstone, Burns, and other writers, is still used by many of us as giving the correct pronunciation, namely, 'Ameer.'

The spelling of 'Saviour' is an instance of the perversity of the literary mind. Our modernized American spelling gives it 'Savior,' but this does not express the pronunciation of this word. It is 'Savyor.' Consequently, when the new edition of the American Episcopal Book of Common Prayer (as well as that of our Church Hymnal) was published, it was found impossible to adopt the American system.

Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, spelled 'traveller' and 'marvellous' with one 'l,' and omitted the letter 'u' from honour. But I find our best New York newspapers spell 'traveller' and 'marvellous' in the old fashioned way, and I have just inspected invitation cards printed by one of the most famous fashionable engravers in the city, and I find that nearly all the best families of New York request the 'honour' of your company to dinner.

There is a very strong prejudice against spelling reform at the English universities. It is called 'the American Invasion.' It will therefore be impossible even for Mr. Carnegie with his enormous wealth to make the English universities adopt any crude phonetic system of spelling.

Every officer in the British army speaks of his 'Kurnal,' but it will be a long time before the spelling of 'Colonel' can be given up. Not very long ago a young man asked for my help, and said he had been a 'lutenant' in the British army. Of course his pronunciation of the word 'lieutenant' revealed the fact that he never could have been an officer in the British army, where the English pronunciation of the rank of a subaltern is 'leftenant.'

At the present time both spelling and pronunciation of the English language are matters of social standing and environment. The fifty-four Labor members of the House of Commons are now pronouncing the English language exactly as they think fit, but their pronunciation will make no impression on that of the educated members of the House. On the other hand, the pronunciation of men of education, like Macaulay, Gladstone, Salisbury, Rosebery, Balfour and Campbell-Bannerman, makes a very great impression on the average man, and it was within the power of these men even to change the spelling of the language they speak and write to a certain extent.

There is another very potent reason why any reform in spelling organized in America will be greatly retarded. This is our present copyright law. I am now reading a book 'Set up and electrotyped at the Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass., in December, 1905,' and throughout the whole book the English method of spelling is adopted. The publishers know full well that if the plates were sent to England with the reformed system of spelling they would be useless. But, as I have already remarked, the great difficulty will be found in our cosmopolitan and varied way of pronouncing the vowels.

THOMAS P. HUGHES.

Brooklyn, March 20.

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This is an important question for all bread-eaters. An otherwise enjoyable meal is spoiled if the bread is soggy or sour. Really good bread, on the other hand, will make a plain meal appetizing. "Five Roses" Flour always makes a sweet, tasty, wholesome loaf, and is superior to ordinary brands, inasmuch as it is always reliable and uniform.

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The Boys' Page.

Keepers of the Komatik.

DR. GRENFELL HEARD FROM.



DR. GRENFELL'S TEAM.

Galloping across the harbor to see a patient almost a mile away—a small team. Note the leader, 'Damson,' a long way ahead—the others are 'Pickles,' 'Jumbo,' 'Nigger,' 'Chidley,' 'Topsy' and 'Bingo.'—Dr. Grenfell's note.

A Letter From the Hospital

You will all be glad to learn of the interest Dr. Grenfell has taken in the progress of our komatik fund. He has sent us a number of very interesting photographs, and we are glad to be able to reproduce three of these today. We give below them the notes written by the doctor on the back of each. If possible we will have some of the others also in this page.

The letter that accompanied the photos is written by one of Dr. Grenfell's assistants.

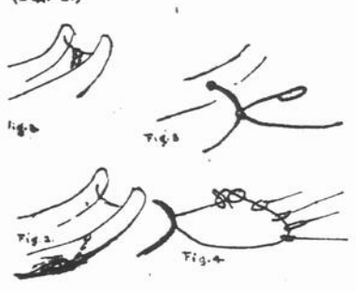
St. Anthony, Nfld., Jan. 20, 1906.

(Editor of the Boys' Page, Montreal 'Witness.')

Dear Sir,—Dr. Grenfell has just gone off on a fourteen-mile drive to see a woman who is said to be dying. He has gone in the face of a biting cold wind which is drifting the snow most frightfully. Here, whenever there is a strong wind it is sure to make the snow drift so on the barrens that it almost blinds you and often forces you to turn around in order to get a breath. When it is so cold that I 'frostburn' my nose every few minutes, when the wind blows so that it is almost impossible to stand on the slippery crust, and when the drifting snow shuts out everything more distant than 50 or 100 yards, it is said to be 'rough.' If you are in the woods shut off from the wind it is difficult to realize that it would be so bad on the high barrens only a mile away.

As the mail boat is expected to-day Dr. Grenfell wrote a few notes on some pictures and asked me to write you.

A native komatik is made of two runners turned up at the front shod with iron and lashed together by wooden cross-bars which are continually coming off with rough use and having to be lashed on again. There is a piece of rope between the horns at the nose of the komatik on which a chain is generally hung (fig. 1), to be used as a brake by throwing it over one horn. (Fig. 2.)



[A komatik to be used for hospital work would necessarily be of a much stronger build. The one described here is an ordinary 'native' one, but the method of harnessing the team is the same in all cases.—Ed.]

Each dog has a harness made of rope covered with swanskin. To it a single line, or 'trace,' is made fast. Between the runners a few inches from the ground, is a 'bride,' to which is hitched a piece of line, one end short with a loop in the end the other longer. (Fig. 3.)

In hitching up, the loose end is passed through the loops of all the traces and then fastened into the loop of the short end. (Fig. 4.)

If the country is open and the going good, the dogs spread out as in the picture, but through woods or wherever they have to keep in a narrow path, they run close behind one another and are always crossing over one another's traces, so snarling them up that the hinder dogs finally have not a chance to get out of the snarl. Then you have to separate them all and start again.

The dogs' harnesses have to be carefully dried at the end of each day's run, for if put on frozen they gall the dogs terribly.

One of the pictures enclosed is that of a boy of nine years, who shot off part of his knee.

We had given a Christmas tree at St. Leonard's, and then gone on several miles over wet ice, which made very hard pulling, in order to see some patients. About one o'clock we started back in rather a hurry because we were to have another Christmas tree here at St. Anthony, scheduled for 5.30 p.m., and the fourteen miles we had to go was mostly hard pulling. At Breka the doctor was stopped to see some patients and learned that a boy at St. Carols had just shot himself in the knee. Although in a hurry to get back we went four miles out of our way to see him. On the way we were met by the boy's father with six dogs and an empty komatik. He did his best to pass us, but the doctor's eight dogs, who had two men and some luggage to pull, rose to the occasion and kept ahead. His team is probably the fastest on the shore.

Going to St. Carols, you come suddenly to the edge of everything, as it were. Right at your feet lies the village nestling in one of the prettiest coves on the coast. A steep descent brought us into the village where we quickly made our way to the house where we found the boy lying on the floor with his leg bandaged. We dressed the wound as best we could, put the leg in a splint and gave directions for the boy to follow us to the hospital. The dogs went like mad after their short rest, bringing us back just in time for the Christmas tree. After the tree we dressed the wound properly, and it has had to be dressed every four hours for a while.

The boy, Clem, is a fine, brave lad, only nine years old, but very large for his age. He teased his older brother for a gun to shoot a gull that was flying about. Finally he got the gun and was climbing over some slippery rocks with it. While very foolishly pushing the gun ahead of him with the muzzle pointed at himself, he slipped and the gun went off, making a large hole in his skin and shattering his knee-cap. The wound is doing very well now, and we hope he will recover with not even a stiff leg.

Yours truly,
OWEN BRYANT.



A LABRADOR FISHERMAN.

One of my Labrador 'deep sea' friends. A stalwart Christian man—as good as walks.—Dr. Grenfell's note.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Abercorn School Children, Abercorn, Que.	$ 3.15
Mary Falconer, Elgin street, Ottawa	.50
Roy Cavers, Galt	1.00
Miss Irene Banks, Spring Lake, Alta.	.75
Albert Rose, Minnedosa, Man.	1.00
M. L. D., Minton, Que.	1.00
G. B., Bowanville	2.00
A Friend, Otonabee	.50
Mother and Daughter, Coleman, Mich.	1.25
Little J. B. and H. B., Annex	.25
Shanley, Cowansville	.50
Jessie and Dorothy	1.00
Previously acknowledged	108.53
Total received for the Komatik up to March 20	$ 121.43

High Water at the Bobtail.

(By Raymond M. Alden in 'The Christian Endeavor World.')

(Continued.)

Howard walked on mechanically to the hotel and went through the form of eating his supper; but he could scarcely have told afterwards whether he had done so. His thoughts surged too fast for him to follow them, and he was anxious only to be in his room alone, and to see whether he could really discover where he was.

Under his door was Mr. Truscott's envelope, and he opened it slowly, and read the order for the stock. He, Howard Middleton, a stockholder in the Consolidated Mines! Six months ago, if that had been foretold to him, he would have said it was like finding Aladdin's lamp. Yet why did that wonderful piece of paper, instead of filling him with the joy which it should have brought, seem half repulsive to him now? Because, he said to himself, deliberately, it was nothing more nor less than a bribe to take his full part in the vile plans of the company. Now he was only its servant, and might be expected to feel like a mere machine in carrying out its orders; then he would be a part of it, sharing its profits, however made, and sympathizing with the making of them.

As a matter of fact, the change would not be as great as Mr. Truscott had sanguinously supposed. For Howard had all along felt that he was a part of a great company; and this was the feeling he had tried to communicate to the employees even of the humblest sort. He had come away from college before his course was finished, obliged by his health to try a new climate and to seek an opening in the business instead of the professional world; but he had resolved to be an idealist—and more than an idealist, a Christian—in whatever work he should take up. And when it proved to be mining, he had honestly tried to help bring the kingdom of heaven into life at the Bobtail. Certainly, no place seemed less like the kingdom of heaven, when once you excepted the scenery, than that little valley; and the Consolidated Company was doing all it could to spoil the scenery.

But, when the manager's niece, Helen Truscott, had come to spend six months at the house on the hillside, it had made a great difference. She had made friends with the miners' wives and children, as Howard had done with the miners, and it was this work—as well as the fact that they were the only young people of congenial tastes in the valley—that had brought them together. Howard had dreams of co-operation between capital and labor, which it seemed to him that he and Helen were beginning in a small way to fulfil. But now it had turned out that his first chance of advancement was connected inseparably with the trampling on the interests, even the rights, of the people he had been trying to help. It was too horrible to believe.

Putting aside all feeling in the matter, however, was there anything for him to do about it, anything that he really must decide? Certainly he was in no way responsible for the flooding of the mine, and no one would blame him. He had not even been an instrument in giving the orders; perhaps it was fortunate he had not had to decide what to do if the business were intrusted to him. All he had to do was to keep still. And for this—for letting his silence support the theory that the damage to the mine was the work of the strikers—he was to be well rewarded. After all, though it was disappointing to make progress in this way, perhaps it was his common-sense duty to be thankful. He had worked hard and his faithfulness was appreciated. The mine would open again some day, no doubt, and he could befriend other miners as he had these.

He was sitting at his writing-table, his elbows resting on it and his head on his hands, while he struggled thus with his thoughts. Lifting his eyes for a moment, he let them fall on the picture of 'Christ and the Young Ruler' that hung above the table. That picture had been a real companion to him during his stay in this room. It had been a New Year's gift from Helen Truscott, the only thing she had with her which she thought would serve to express her holiday wishes; she had herself mounted it on a bit of rough cardboard, and hoped it would brighten his room. It had not only brightened it, but almost sanctified it. Who could long think ignoble thoughts with those great, sorrowful eyes looking down upon him? Howard had not yet found the courage to tell the giver that he felt himself a better man for the companionship of that picture.

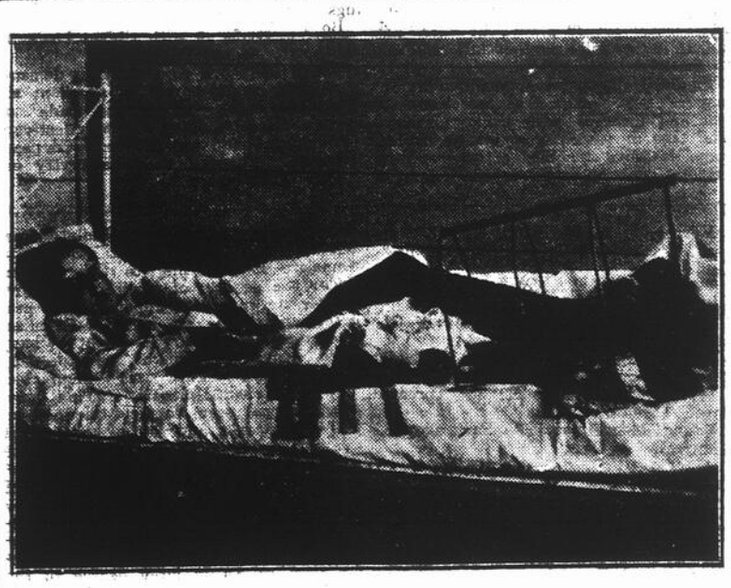
But now, as he looked up to it, the eyes seemed more sorrowful than usual. As he let his thoughts dwell on this for a moment, it seemed to him that it must be because he was now more intimately related to the young ruler than ever before—face to face with the old problem of eternal life and this world's goods. Was Christ then bidding him, too, to turn away from all that he had and give to the poor?

To break with Mr. Truscott and the company was not an unthinkable thing, but it meant at the least the loss of all the progress he had made towards a place in the world's work, and this was more to him than money. That order for ten shares of stock did not tempt him so much for the interest which might be expected as profits as for the entrance into power that it symbolized, power that he meant to use for good as fast as he won it.

But there was something more than any of these things; to leave the Bobtail would mean leaving Helen. A break with Mr. Truscott would be the loss of everything that gave him any right to see her, and would change her uncle from a friend to an enemy. Despite the vulgarity of that jocular poke of the manager's forefinger, Howard's heart had of itself given a leap at the encouragement which he had seemed to offer in connecting his niece's name with the advancement of his young assistant. If Howard threw all these things away, he still believed that she would not misunderstand his motives; yet she could hardly help being influenced by her uncle's opinion that he was a good deal of a fool. Did the eyes of the Master also require this of him?

(To be continued.)

No one who cannot master himself is worthy to rule.—Goethe.



CLEM.

On my first komatik trip I brought in this boy of nine and a half years, a bad gunshot wound, with compound fracture of knee. He is recovering now well. The alternative is best left to imagination, as the boy lived in a wretched poor cottage far from anywhere.—Dr. Grenfell's note.

PUZZLES.

JUMBLED NAMES.

1. Ertep. 2. Toerahod. 3. Nielee. 4. Ream. 5. Lalmiiw.

DIAMOND.

A fourth of year; an industrious insect; public minister to a foreign court; a fish; a fourth of year.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

RiddleWinter.

Diamonds—

1—

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   B
  ERE
 DREAM
CURABLE
BREAKFAST
 MUFFINS
  FLARE
   ASK
    T
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2—

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   H
  VIM
 BACON
HICKORY
 GROVE
  ORE
   Y.
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Additions—Die, dime; ark, mark; tie, time; Arline, marline; cob, comb; lie, line; arrow, marrow; ash, mash; art, mart; Bob, bomb; hoe, home; ass, mass; able, amble; aster, master.

Prefix Puzzle—Pi-rate, pi-lot, pi-rogue, pi-pit, pi-stole.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Studying the Tree Flowers.

Now is the time to begin your study of plant life. In summer it is abundant all about us and on all sides we have material to work on, but in these last days of winter, before the spring is able to get in its work apparently, we can find a great deal to study, and the lack of other growing things should help us to get acquainted with the trees and their flowers.

How many could tell what the various tree flowers are like? Of course we all know how marvelously beautiful are the little flowers of the horse chestnut. They grow in such large and distinct clusters that they cannot escape our attention. But there are very many tree flowers just as beautiful in their form, but being so much smaller we have neglected them. We love the pussy willows, and as they push out their soft little silky forms the children are eager to gather them. You who are older might take the broken twigs and show the little ones how to watch their further development. Laura F. Mordaunt, in the February 'Garden,' has something to say on this subject:

If you wish to know a few trees and shrubs intimately and personally there is no better way to accomplish it than to cut a few twigs, put them in a vase of water in a sunny window and watch the development of the tightly-closed and frozen buds from the first indication of their awakening to the opening of the flower and the unfolding of the leaves.

If window space is limited too, a few twigs, not more than a foot or two in length, will be less likely to shut out needed light from the room and to be in the way generally. For a few short twigs ordinary vases are all that are required.

For larger twigs and branches large jars are better than vases. If one is careful to keep vases and jars perfectly clean and the water fresh by frequent changing—once in three or four days or less frequently if a small piece of charcoal is placed in each jar—the window nursery need never become objectionable to the housekeeper.

The twigs, too, must be kept free from dust by an occasional spraying or dipping into a pan of cool water.

No doubt many varieties of trees and shrubs could be forced into bloom early, perhaps any time after the first severe frost, but I have never cared to do so with any except forsythia,

One seems to need and enjoy young leaves and buds more when winter is far advanced than in the early months.

Whether the twigs are long or short, few in number or many, it is always a mistake to crowd them, and I prefer having each kind by itself, at least until the flowers are almost or quite open. All twigs are better for a soaking in slightly warm water when first brought into the house. Those which are cut from trees in dusty, smoky city yards especially need cleansing.

Beech buds have an exciting story to tell. Poplars are waiting to scatter the gold of their pollen, and are ready to open their white stars in the warmth of a living room.

If woods and roadsides are out of reach, the old fruit trees in the city back yards are not to be despised, although cuttings from vigorous young wood are always desirable.

All twigs must be cut carefully—a clean, slanting cut, with no rough edges to harbor impurities. Large or partly opened buds are easily injured by a careless touch.

All the early blossoming shrubs are desirable for forcing, especially those which bloom before the leaves. Forsythia is the earliest and easiest; it will flower in two weeks.

For those who love old-fashioned common things, nothing will give more pleasure than the flowering currant, with its spicy yellow flowers. Even the garden currant—especially the black—are fascinating.

Magnolia buds are fascinating in their grey-green velvet calyx, even if never more than a glimpse of pink is seen.

Wonderful things are done with lilacs by some people, but I am content with the spring-suggestive, delicate fragrance of the tender young leaves, though the buds fail time after time.

Peach, plum and cherry buds are usually the first to open. Pears and apples are more deliberate.

In cutting twigs from fruit trees, select the full, round buds. They are the flower buds; the slender, more pointed ones being the leaf buds.

Anything is worth trying, but here are some of the most satisfactory:

For Flowers—Magnolia, pear; rhododendron, cherry; English filbert, plum; forsythia, quince; almond pink and white, apple, Japanese quince, crabapple, currants of all varieties, maple, lilac, alder, dogwood, willow, rhodora, elm

For Leaves—Horse chestnut, poplar, beech, rose and sweet briar.

A WINTER SUNRISE.

(Mabel Moore.)

Standing on the brow of Mount Pleasant, from which can be seen some of the finest scenery of Ontario, I have watched the sun rise over the Georgian Bay, whose waters, at this season, are covered with clear, blue ice. But grander even than that picture is a sunrise in this western land when the prairie is concealed beneath a shroud of spotless snow, stretching out for miles and miles, unbroken by trees or fences, and with here and there only a few settlers' shacks and bunches of willow shrub.

The dim light of the dawning day seemed to deepen the silence which reigned everywhere, and one could easily imagine that he was alone on the wide, trackless prairie. Then the rays of the sun began slowly to shoot their rosy darts into the sky and flood the earth with light that sparkled upon the frosty snow. The fleecy clouds nearest the horizon were edged with purple, red and gold, while those farther back reflected more delicate colors, never yet painted by mortal brush. The whole western sky took on a soft, rose-colored pinkness which added a charm to the scene.

The moon had been shedding her cold, silver light through the early hours of the morning, but now grew dim and indistinct before the greater light.

By this time it was broad daylight and the sky-line grew brighter and brighter until at last the great king of day appeared, at first only a red speck which became gradually larger, till his whole, round face could be seen, looking with love towards us. The clouds were now fast losing their color as the sun rose higher, and the world awoke to realize that another day had come, bringing with it both joy and sorrow.

The above description is of sunrise near Battleford, Saskatchewan. It was written by one of our young readers, and shows how soon the spirit of the great wide western lands is felt by their inhabitants.—Ed.

ONE SQUIRREL.

In the neighborhood of our home is a female squirrel that is a general pet, and one that we and all the neighbors feed. One day, where the snow was six or eight inches deep, we saw her go down through it to the ground and get a walnut that she had deposited there the summer before. This we saw her do several times. If anyone can imagine by what way she knows how to get the nuts she deposited there months ago, with snow eight inches deep, he can do more than we can.

Last fall a neighbor gave her a few nuts out of a basket, and hung the basket on a nail driven into a rafter in a summer kitchen. Shortly after he was working in the garden; the squirrel came to him, ran up on his shoulder, and then down again several times, each time starting toward the summer kitchen. Finally he followed the squirrel, who ran into the summer kitchen, sat down on the floor, and looked up at the basket of nuts. Of course she received a good feed of them. If the work of the squirrel in this instance was not pure reason, what was it?—The Newton 'Journal.'

WHY DOGS DISLIKE CATS.

The Koreans tell an amusing story in explanation of the enmity which prevails between cats and dogs.

There was once, they say, an old man in Korea who possessed a magic stone, which had been given him by a passing wayfarer whom he had befriended.

One sad day the stone disappeared, and the old man's cat and dog, who were as much concerned as their master, set off on their own accord to find it.

After a long and weary search they discovered it, and started to return. As they had to cross a river, the dog told the cat to take the gem in her mouth and climb on his back, and he would swim with her.

As the two were crossing, some children, seeing the strange sight, laughed loud and long.

This annoyed the dog as he struggled along with his burden, but it greatly amused puss, who, sitting high and dry on his back, began to shake with laughter. The result was that the poor dog swallowed a lot of water in trying to keep his head up, at which the wicked cat burst into such a guffaw that she dropped the magic stone into the river.

The story goes on to tell how the faithful dog eventually caught a fish, in the inside of which the gem was found, but ever afterwards he cherished against the cat a bitter animosity, which was handed down to their descendants.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

BE WIDE AWAKE.

Boys with their eyes open will have read about our Flag Offer. Of course you are one. Boys who love their country will be wanting to see a flag flying over the schoolhouse or proclaiming the loyalty of their own homes. Of course, it goes without saying that you love your country. Then perhaps the trouble with you is that you think that even $6.00 in subscriptions for the two-yard flag is a large sum to get. Well, if there are two people you know in your neighborhood who do not take 'Daily Witness' and you persuade them to do so, you have collected the amount and can procure a flag. If you get three subscribers to 'World Wide,' and three to the 'Weekly Witness,' you have the required amount, and can claim your flag. Then there is the 'Northern Messenger,' if fifteen of the boys were to take this for a year they would have every week a paper full of interesting stories and the flag for the school. Remember that only new subscribers count. If you want to know more write to the Flag Department, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

WINTER FLOWERS.

In England at this time of the year children, and not only children, are jubilant over abundance of early spring roses, whose dainty faces peep out among the earliest spring flowers. But these are very hardy little beauties. In December a correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette' reported that they were out and in blossom in Horton Kirby, Kent, near Farningham, Kent, and he had been fortunate enough to find some on his morning's walk. There are other flowers just as courageous. The editor of the Boy's Page has an aunt in Bournemouth who sent out, a few days ago, some sweet scented violets that grew beside her home in January.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

World's Sunday-school Convention to be held in Rome on May 20 to 23, 1907.

It is estimated that there are more than 2,000,000 negro Baptists in America, with fifty institutions of learning and forty-five denominational papers. They have a national organization, with boards for missions, home and foreign, education, publication, and the young people's societies.

The letters of H. N. S. stand for Holy Name Society, an organization in the Roman Catholic Church, the purpose of which is to teach reverence for the name of God. In several cities these societies have been holding large meetings to protest against blasphemy. In some parades as many as 20,000 men are formed.

Marvellous changes have occurred in the heart of Africa during the last twenty years. Twenty years ago there were but three missionaries in Uganda and not forty-seven baptized native converts. Today in the same country there are eighty-eight missionaries and nearly forty-four thousand native Christians, among whom are two thousand five hundred evangelists and teachers.

It is estimated that not less than 50,000 Chinese have heard the Gospel through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor. In the last five years nearly six thousand have been baptized in the China Inland Mission stations, and there are now over 12,000 communicants in twelve different provinces. The missionaries number 825 and the stations 200, with 521 outstations. There are 1,152 native helpers and 418 organized churches.'

The Y. M. C. A. in the United States has 166 branches for colored members, 74 of which are in educational institutions and 32 in cities. Their aggregate membership exceeds 8,000. Eight city associations conduct evening classes, with abundant evidences that a higher grade of educational work is being done than ever before. Several certificates were won in the international examinations. Better Bible teachers are being secured and an improved efficiency in religious work is apparent.

The College of West Africa, at Monrovia, Liberia, held its first commencement a few months since, on which occasion Miss Clavender L. Sherman graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Her oration on 'Industrial education the hope of Liberia,' is printed in the April number of 'Liberia and West Africa,' and in form and subject-matter it is an admirable production. Miss Sherman entered the institution ten years ago, when it was known as Monrovia Seminary. She has passed through every grade, and has the honor of receiving the first college diploma ever granted to a woman in her country.

HEROIC DEEDS.

In life's most tragic pictures, against the dark backgrounds there almost always appear patches of light in sweet relief. The tragedy of Lien Chou, in which a number of devoted missionaries were ruthlessly slain at the hands of an infuriated mob, is no exception. The latest letters from Canton to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from the investigating commission, relate as among their more agreeable duties the finding of the man who saved Miss Patterson's life that they might reward him for his heroic act. American Consul-General Lay, addressing him, said: 'Your brave, noble deed was the one bright light in that dark day.' A beautiful story of Dr. Chesnut, who lost her life in the massacre, was brought to light by the testimony of a Chinese boy. He said he was in the riot and somehow got a long, deep gash on his forehead. Miss Chesnut saw the blood flowing from the wound, and though she was already in the hands of the captors who a few moments later slew her, she stooped down and tore off a piece of the skirt of her dress, and with the fragment bound up the boy's head. The lad came afterwards to the visiting missionaries and gratefully showed them the healed gash. Commenting on this incident the 'Interior' well says: 'Nothing could more beautifully suggest how truly this fearless woman followed her master in spirit and in service.' It might be added, on good authority, as further evidence of Miss Chesnut's Christlike spirit, that out of her salary she was ministering relief to the parents of the very leader of the mob which took her life.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

DIFFICULTIES IN MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

(Ellen H. Lawson, in the 'Industrial Mission Herald.')

The idea of industrial work originated in our minds as far back as '81 when, first, boarding-school work was given into our charge. Our station was about fifty miles away from a large city where there was a high grade boarding school for girls and one for boys. All who could possibly get in, entered this grade of school. That which fell to us in our country station was for the poorer classes. It certainly was a boarding-school. That was the primary object in the minds of the people. Learning was a secondary matter. We can never forget all the hard experiences through all those first years of work. It is said a missionary passes through three stages. The first is when he arrives in the country and everything is new and all is hopeful. He believes all he hears and writes home enthusiastically about those who are about to become Christians.' Then comes the second stage, when he swings around to the opposite side and feels 'these heathen are not worth saving.' This is after he has been deceived many times, and especially in regard to enquirers that he thought were 'about to become Christians.' Then comes the third stage when he feels that he is out here because things are as they are, and because 'these deceitful people' need the gospel. The first stage lasts about one year, the second may last longer; it may begin in the first year, and there are many who do not stay long enough to reach the third. I remained in the second stage fully two years. The trouble was how to deal with spoiled Christians. The children in our schools all had Christian (?) parents who paid never a penny for all the mission was doing for them, and, as is the case with such people, they demanded more. We were then new workers, and had our western ideas of push. We can see now after these years of experience that at times we did not push wisely, but we did not expect Christian converts, like the Hindoos, to plead caste; yet constantly we were met with 'That is against our customs.' I endeavored to have the girls grind their own flour as is the custom of the country, but this was objected to. I insisted and was reported to my superior officer who ordered me not to have even the name of grinding in the institution, as the people did not like it. Again I got into trouble by cutting the hair of several medium sized girls who would not take care of themselves. My superior officer wrote me not to cut any more hair, as the people did not like it. The only thing to do then was to hire a servant to care for these lazy girls with long hair. A servant cooked their food. Another servant washed and ironed their clothes. A sweeper cleaned their rooms and yard.

Our boys' school was of the same character as the girls'. One day we suggested to the boys the carrying of a few bricks for repairing a corner of the house that had been injured by high water. These boys of ten to fifteen years of age responded thus: 'Do you consider us orphans that we should work? Are we coolies that we should carry bricks?' and when we insisted on their doing it they promptly reported us to their parents, who promptly reported us to every one else, and so we were slandered far and near, because we had ordered the boys to do a few hours' work. Some of the boys ran away home; others were removed by parents. We were defeated. We dared not try such experiments again, but we looked forward to better days. We resolved to advocate industrial methods till a sentiment should be created in favor of such methods.

We went home on furlough the beginning of '91, after ten years of service in India. We resolved when we returned we would establish only industrial boys' schools. So when on our return several stations were offered us, we chose one in which the mission to which we belonged had never stationed a white missionary. This was Aligarh, and there we went as pioneers. It had been voted that a girls' boarding-school should be opened up there. Soon we were asked by some converts to receive their sons. About twenty lads were soon on hand, and we began operations. The daily programme called for three hours of manual labor. Within two months all had decamped except one boy, an orphan. He is a worker now in our printing press, and, as I write, is at the head of twenty boys making bricks so as to hurry up our building for girls which we so much need. By his own efforts he has secured a good education also. He volunteered to help in the brickmaking and with his own hands is moulding bricks with the boys. This may not seem much to the home folk to relate, but for India it is remarkable, for the rule is here that if one has a litle education he is too good to use his hands.

We did not attempt to organize another boys' school. According to the custom of some missionaries we should have called them back, asked forgiveness and promised to do better in the future, but we did not, so remained in the bad books of the parents of these boys and turned our attention to other lines of mission work until the famine of '97 set in, and then the Lord in a wonderful way directed us to that, and during the following six years of distress we were enabled to gather in over seventeen hundred orphans and widows, resulting in the founding at Aligarh of an Orphanage for girls, one for boys, and a Home for widows. It was a blessed thing to be able to extend help to so many suffering ones, and it was a blessed experience for us to learn to trust God and know how to reach the throne. In answer to prayer funds came in for the feeding, housing and caring for these hundreds of needy ones. Those days were the beginning of our training in the School of Faith and Prayer Praise his name for it all!

It would take pages to tell of all the doings of those days. We were careful not to let these people come in contact with old converts who would tell them that Christians did not work. A preacher asked us to receive the two sons of a very poor convert, who was not able to support his family. We promised to do so on the condition that the boys should be on the same basis as the orphans. The sons came. The father had quietly sent word to an orphanage teacher to see that his sons got better fare than the orphans, and that they were not to work. A few days later the father came to see how things were getting on. When he found that his boys had been working he raved and of course removed them at once; he asked us if we supposed his boys were orphans that they should work, and that reminds me that, as far as I know, all the attempts at industrial work in India are in orphanages. I know of no industrial institution especially for the children of converts, for training them in trades which they intend to follow. We resolved after this not to take any old Christians. It became necessary for us to try to train some of our older and brighter boys as teachers, so we organized a normal class and gave these boys more time to study, and they began to teach the other boys. Later when we had a short vacation and asked these pupil-teachers to do a little manual labor they refused, and the more they learned of books the prouder they grew, and all turned out failures except the boy who remained, out of the twenty first referred to—the boy, or young man, who is making bricks as I write. We have had many 'ups and downs' with him, but in some way he has come through.

HUNDREDS OF CHINESE COMING TO THE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. S. Pollard writes from Chaotong, West China:—'For nearly twenty years missionaries have been working in the north of the Province of Yunnan. The results were not large, though a few churches have been formed and several native preachers set apart for the work. In July, 1904, to our great delight four men appeared at the Chaotong Mission Home. They were not dressed just as the Chinese are, and they belonged to the Hwa-Miao tribe, and had come in search of Christianity. They also said they had been directed here by Mr. Adam, of the C. I. M., working at Anshuen, about a fortnight's journey from our home at Chaotong. We gave these men a warm welcome, found a room where they could sleep, and set to work to teach them Jesus. They had brought bags of oatmeal with them, and ate this out of huge wooden basins with cold water. A day or two after another band of eleven came with the same story. The same welcome was given to them. Band after band followed them, until at last a hundred were staying with us at once. It will seem a mystery how we managed to put them all up. When Christmas arrived, in spite of snow as many as six hundred were present in one day—all with the same story, all eager to buy books, all eager to learn. Sometimes they would keep on singing out the first verses of the Gospels till two o'clock in the morning, and at five they were at it again. Others sat up reading all night long. The coming of all these tribesmen caused a stir among the Chinese. Some men of the baser sort spread rumors that the missionaries had supplied the Hwa-Miao with poison. The bags in which they carried back their books were overhauled, and sometimes stolen from them, on the pretence that they contained poison. We had a lot of trouble before things quieted down. The Miao, in the meantime, kept on with their studies. At the beginning of this year a large landlord, who has many hundreds of these Miao as his tenants, gave a large plot of land in one country for the building of chapel and schools. The Miao have given me about a million of cash towards these buildings—a small sum in English money, but a big amount of these poor Miao. A chapel, seating 350 and standing 700, was built as rapidly as possible, the Miao doing most of the work; and when at last open air services gave way to services in "our own home," as the Miao termed it, there was rejoicing on all hands. Two thousand Miao were present. Some hundreds presented themselves for baptism. One marked feature is the number of young people who have come out on the side of Christ. Nearly every Sunday a band of young women from one of the villages twenty miles away walk to the services. They have practically captured the whole of their village. It was a great joy to hear them say one after another, "I love Jesus much." In village after village, women, young and old, are chanting the story of Jesus, and many have been led to the services as the result of these women "singing Jesus." May I ask all who love Christ to pray that God will establish in the faith these children of his, whose knowledge is so limited, but whose love is so real. For years we have prayed, "Lord, revive thy work in such a way that no man may take the glory." Like a bolt from the blue these crowds were shot at us. To God be all the glory!'—'Missionary Magazine.'

A MISSIONARY'S LONG LIFE.

Notwithstanding their exposure to many perils incident to change of climate and of environment, and saying nothing of the opposition of men and the strain of their work, missionaries, as a class, have certainly attained the average age of mortals. Many of them have lived to a great age; but the case of Mrs. Parker, of Hawaii, the centennial anniversary of whose birth was celebrated in December, is certainly unique. We are not aware that any missionary from America or Europe, who has gone to a foreign land, has lived to such an age as this. Mrs. Parker's husband died in 1877, but she has passed her hundredth anniversary in cheer and hopefulness, conversing with animation about the earlier days, and also of her joyful anticipations of the heavenly reunions.

At this centennial anniversary the Anglican bishop of Honolulu, the Right Rev. Bishop Restarick, gave most emphatic testimony to the grand work done by the missionaries of the American Board in the Sandwich Islands. It was a strong testimony from one who, in a certain sense, might be called an outsider, to the heroism as well as the successes of these American missionaries. Here are a few sentences from his noble address: 'Was it waste of time and service for the saints of God in any age to toil and sacrifice for God and man? The answer is that the reforms, the progress, the liberties, the blessings which we enjoy came from men who in losing their lives found life and gave life and light to mankind. Now what are the facts in relation to conditions here? It is eighty-five years since that first company landed at Kailua. In the period which has elapsed since then, the Hawaiian people have made greater progress in enlightenment and civilization than any other barbarous people have ever done in the same time. You who are familiar with history know that this is true. The matter of having barbarous people for ancestors is only a question of time with all of us. It took our ancestors centuries to arrive at the condition of advancement which the Hawaiian people have reached in less than one hundred years. If they have decreased, it was on the one hand because of sins which the missionaries fought, and on the other, because this rapid development was too great a strain.'—'Missionary Herald.'

THE TSILKAS AT WORK IN ALBANIA.

Letters have been received from Madame Tsilka, Miss Ellen M. Stone's companion in captivity, and her husband, Gregory M. Tsilka, now at their old work in Kortcha, Albania, Turkey in Europe. They had been absent from their posts for more than two years lecturing and preaching in America. Prior to their visit to America, and before Mrs. Tsilka's experience in captivity, they had attempted to establish a school for girls and a school for boys. Although there was great opposition on the part of the people, a girls' school was successfully begun, and during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka was continued under the direction of trusted helpers.

Since returning to Albania the Tsilkas have found a remarkable change in the attitude of the people, and Mrs. Tsilka writes: 'In the providence of God it seems as though the psychological moment for evangelizing the people of Albania had come.' 'People are dissatisfied with the old religion and anxious for something better; the welcome accorded us has been most cordial; we are constantly confronted in the streets by both boys and parents asking us to take them and teach them; people are anxious for us to secure a suitable place for a boys' school; they are even willing to help us to do so; before we left for America no one would sell us property, and instead of coming to us, boys and parents jeered at us, and often disturbed our services; this is all changed now, and we are daily receiving great blessings in our work.'

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka received training for their work in America. Mrs. Tsilka is a trained nurse, having graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city after the full course of study at Northfield Seminary. Mr. Tsilka was trained under the American missionaries in Albania, and then at Union Theological Seminary. They are peculiarly qualified to build on lasting foundations, and their spirit and enthusiasm is such as to convince their friends that deep and broad foundations for redeeming the people of the Balkans will be laid by these native but American-trained workers. It is the hope of many of their friends in this country that some generous contributions may be made towards permanently establishing their work.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

HIS CIGARS.

Perhaps the most striking story in Mr. Edgar Rowan's book, 'Wilson Carlile and the Church Army,' is Mr. Carlile's smoking story:—It was soon after he had become a Christian worker. One evening, while crossing Southwark Bridge with a cigar in his mouth, he heard a voice close beside him, say:—'Carlile, you're dividing the honors.' He turned and looked around, but no one stood by. A second time he heard the words, and yet a third time. Then he took the cigar from his mouth, looked at it, and wondered what the meaning of the voice could be, for it struck his ear as distinctly as the voice of a friend at his elbow. Could it mean, he asked himself, that amid business worries and anxieties he was depending for a soothing influence on tobacco rather than on God? Was he dividing his allegiance? A decision was arrived at in a flash. He threw his cigar into the river, some cigarettes followed, then three cigars from his case, and finally the case itself, lest it should clamor to be refilled. He has never smoked from that day, but naturally the struggle was rather hard at first. But there and then, on Southwark Bridge, while his cigars were drifting out on the tide, he made two covenants with God; first that he would trust Him to provide some better comfort than the one he had sacrificed, and also that whenever he saw tobacco or smelt the smoke it should remind him specially of God's presence.—'Christian Age.'

MISSIONARY PRAYER.

(Prof. G. Warneck, D.D., in 'Missionary Review.')

The opponents of missionary effort should not be forgotten in our prayers for missions. Paul speaks of them in many places. Living men at home and abroad are the great instruments of the spread of the Gospel, and living men at home and abroad are greater hindrance to it than all resistance which is natural under the circumstances. If heathen oppose the Gospel, we need not be surprised, for they know not what they do. But if Christians oppose missionary effort we face an unnatural thing which is worse than all that Paul suffered from his opposers. The direct and indirect opposition to missions by nominal Christians is the greatest modern hindrance to the success of missionary effort. At home they attack the work insidiously, and spread calumnies without number; abroad, their evil life counterworks the preaching of the Gospel directly. Selfishness is a characteristic of our commercial and political relations with other nations, and especially with less civilized ones. And infidel literature is almost like a deluge pouring into heathendom from nominally Christian lands. We must fight against all these evil influences, but still more must we pray for the tens of thousands who, nominally Christians, live to-day in heathen lands, that they become converted and thus be made friends of the missionary work.

LABRADOR FUND

Mrs. A. Gillanders, Highgate	$ 2.00
M. Love, Moray	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Banks, Spring Lake, Alta.	8.00
Simon A. Campbell, Brooklyn, P. E. I.	.25
Geo. G. Seppler, Tavistock	1.00
Previously acknowledged	$1,692.34
Total received for this mission up to March 20	$1,704.59

ABSENT.

II. Cor. v. 8.

Those who in happy homes are met,
The swiftly passing hours to spend,
Know not how soon that sun may set
Which marks their earthly journey's end.

But He who sends the sudden call
First seeks their spirits to prepare,
That while the shadows here may fall
A cloudless sky may greet them there.

Here cares perplex, here doubts annoy;
Here have we no abiding place:
But there no discord mars the joy
Of those who have been saved by Grace.

They live where sickness is unknown,
They live where tears no eyes bedim,
They live beside their Saviour's throne,
They live a perfect life in Him.

While Him they seek to serve and please,
Death cannot break the living cord:
They only pass from scenes like these
To be for ever with the Lord.

T. WATSON.

Keady, Ont., 1906.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION AT GENEVA.

The World's Christian Endeavor Convention will be held this year at Geneva, in Switzerland, towards the end of July. A special excursion to the convention city will leave Boston early in July, and already the accommodation on the specially chartered steamer has been practically all booked by Endeavorers of America, who purpose attending the convention.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark are at present in Europe arranging for this convention, which promises to be the best ever convened outside of America.

Two members of our local union have signified their intention of arranging to attend the Geneva Convention, so that Montreal is likely to be well represented. The Union would be glad to know of any others who purpose going to Europe this summer with the intention of taking in the convention.

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL AT SEATTLE.

At the meeting of the trustees of the United Society held in New York some time ago, it was finally decided to accept the invitation of Seattle to meet there in 1907. A strong committee has already been appointed to manage the convention, and a successful gathering is already assured. Seattle is a far cry from Montreal, but we hope to have some representatives there when the time comes.

THE LOCAL SHIELD CONTEST.

The societies of Montreal are reminded of the near approach of the closing dates for the shield contest. The society reporting the highest average increase of membership, and the highest average attendance, will get possession of the shield. Calvary Congregational Society won the trophy last year, and the society is justly proud of its magnificent record made last season. They are working hard to retain it again this year, which will mean permanent ownership.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE FUND.

The first society to take action upon the recommendation of the local union executive in regard to the Japanese Famine Relief work was the West End Methodist Church Society. Fully one hundred young people attended this week's meeting, which was devoted to the interest of this cause, and an offering was taken to be forwarded to headquarters immediately.

Westminster Christian Endeavor Society will meet to-morrow evening after the regular church service for the same purpose. Mr. Bates, of the Wesleyan Theological College, will address the meeting.

A BAD HABIT.

A number of our societies have the habit of closing for two or three months in the summer. The Local Union desires to influence the societies against taking such action this coming summer, in order that the Christian Endeavor movement may be strengthened for the work next fall and winter. The executive committee considers that it is not necessary to disband for the summer, and when such action is taken by the societies it simply means two or three months' time lost, with a decided influence of an undesirable character upon the society and its work for a period of six or eight weeks after its reorganization. To be really effective, the Christian Endeavor Society must be at work fifty-two weeks in the year. There is no need for holidays in the Christian work. As far as possible, the societies should meet at home every week, and Monday, or whatever day is chosen by the society, should be religously set aside for the Christian Endeavor meeting. There are certain occasions when it is necessary to cancel the regular meeting, but such occasions are rare, and the society members could easily arrange to meet on some other evening in the week. Such an event would provide an opportunity for the society to meet at the close of the evening service on the Sabbath day, when an especially attractive programme could be prepared, and a special effort made to introduce the strangers to the society life.

During the summer months a little extra effort on the part of the Lookout Committee in the way of checking up the attendance of the members who are in town, together with some good work by the Prayer Meeting Committee in planning for interesting meetings, would do away to a large extent with the falling off in attendance usually complained of at this season of the year. One local society not long ago doubled its membership during the months of July and August, and reported a higher average attendance during these two months than in any other two months of the year, just to show that it could be done.

Where the society is determined to close, we urge a union with the regular mid-week prayer meeting. The pastor will willingly arrange to discuss the Christian Endeavor topics at this meeting, and the young people could take charge of the meeting every alternate week. This would tend to keep the interest in Endeavor matters alive during the summer, and the reorganization in the autumn would be easy and effective.

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

For Believing Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure all Kidney Ailments.

Cured his Backache of Twenty-five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone he recommended them to.

Economy Point, N.S., March 23.—(Special.)—George S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

'I was troubled with Lame Back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

'I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

THE ORIGIN OF CATARRH IS INTERESTING

But a True Cure is what you seldom find.

Scarcely anyone escapes catarrh in some form.

At first it is a cold.

But each day makes it more sickening and offensive.

As the nose gets plugged up, the patient has to breathe through the mouth and run the risk of letting consumption germs get into the lungs.

No use trying to cure with snuffs, atomizers or stomach medicine.

The germs are in the nostrils, the throat and air passages. Only Catarrhozone can reach the trouble for it goes wherever the air you breathe can go.

Into the smallest air cells, into every passage, wherever there's a sign of Catarrh—you can quickly apply Catarrhozone.

Sore spots are healed, inflammation subdued, the mucous membranes are cleansed and strengthened, the cause of the trouble being cured by Catarrhozone, thorough cure quickly follows.

Foolish to put off when cure is so handy. Your druggist sells Catarrhozone, two months' treatment $1.00.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Neave's Food

For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

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, 1902.

USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

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.

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.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

SCHOOL AND FACTORY.

'The number of teachers having no idea of how a healthy child should look is astonishingly large,' says John Spargo, in connection with the record of an attempt to discover the proportion of underfed children in the public schools of New York city. His book, 'The Bitter Cry of the Children' (Macmillan Co., of Canada, Toronto, $1.50), takes up a variety of subjects connected with the distressing conditions which industrial change, quite as much as a new and ignorant foreign element, is responsible for. 'The industrial revival in the South has been attended by the growth of a system of child slavery almost as bad as that which attended the industrial revolution in England a century ago,' while many northern states show almost as bad a record. Children working in factories at night, children employed in all sorts of dangerous occupations, furnish statistics and incidents that are far from pleasant to read, and many pages are represented by the summary. 'It is a sorry but indisputable fact that where children are employed the most unhealthful work is generally given them.' That the children do not always object, but are often eager to get into work like their companions, only emphasizes another side of the evil. The crude logic of the poor sees in the wage-earner a person independent of family control. At the age of fourteen, and often ten or twelve, the boy or girl enters the factory and begins to be partially self-supporting. 'Discipline is at once relaxed at the very time when it is most necessary.' The fact that strong characters occasionally emerge from such surroundings has doubtless blinded thinking people to the effect it would naturally have on a child to be placed among rough strangers, often a mixed crowd of men and women, just when the school-teacher's influence had ceased and that of the parent was half-consciously relinquished. The case of very small children kept at work is one that seems more remediable. Children of five are found working in factories in the South, and in sunless rooms, where their mothers make artificial flowers and beaded slippers, the little fingers kept long hours at simple tasks that facilitate the manufacture at the expense of the child's play and sometimes of its sleep. More frequently children are found who, making all allowance for the stunting nature of their occupations, must be considerably under the age their parents have sworn to. The temptation to evade the law in this way is, of course, particularly strong among races that do not appreciate school privileges. Some children also are at work because they are considered too stupid for school. 'They were sick and backward in school, and instead of that special care being given them that their condition demanded, they were removed altogether from the school's influence.' Several European countries are going far ahead of Britain and America in the care of their future citizens. Berlin, to quote an example that may be regarded as extreme, instead of stopping at medical inspection, has homes in the country to which weakly and consumptive children are sent. There they get treatment as well as schooling for a time, and usually return quite well. School dinners are a regular part of the educational system in some foreign municipalities. Mr. Spargo says those who object to free schooling are at least more consistent than those who elaborate a fine school system, to be wasted on children physically incapacitated to benefit by it. 'A very large proportion of the children who are mentally dull need only to be properly fed in order to enable their minds to develop normally.'

IN THE FIELD OF HISTORY.

Some sixteen years ago the eminent Pilgrim and church historian, Henry Martyn Dexter, D.D., LL.D., died, leaving behind him the unpublished results of many years of untiring research for the publication of an exhaustive work on Pilgrim history. Fortunately, his son, Morton Dexter, a man of wide literary attainments, has been able to extend and complete the work. The result is 'The England and Holland of the Pilgrims' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston), a volume replete with interest and instruction, which will appeal to a far wider circle than those who may be specially interested in Pilgrim history. The first book, for the history is divided into six books, deals with 'The country and the people,' 'Education and literature,' and 'The shadows in the picture of England,' and here is a great fund of interesting and useful information, which every thoughtful student will desire to have at hand. The second book, which discusses incidents, events, and controversies leading up to the Reformation, will require closer reading, and will appeal more directly to the theologian, though the average reader may also find it profitable. The third book is devoted to Scrooby, the birthplace of the Pilgrim church, and is full of information, which may apply to England at large. Sketches are given in the remaining books of William Brewster, John Robinson, and other famous Pilgrims, who are followed in their movements with the church to Amsterdam and Leyden. There are stirring pages on controversy, privation, persecution, and even martyrdom. For many years, and perhaps for all time to come, this Dexter volume will be a standard work in ecclesiastical history, while the side lights on social customs, educational matters, industrial conditions, and political affairs will never wane in interest. The volume further carries special value because of the present day application of many of the themes which are so ably discussed.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Life Superlative,' by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A., LL.D. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited.) 'Saints in Society,' by Margaret Baillie-Saunders. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'Aspects of Anglicanism,' by Mgr. Moyes, D.D. (London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.) 'Strand' Magazine, 'Good Words' and 'Sunday Magazine' for March. 'Illustrations of Human Vivisection.' Vivisection Reform Society. 'Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada for the year 1905.' Edited by Prof. George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton. (The University Library. Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited.) 'Anglo-Saxon Amity,' by J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto 'News,' Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. 'The Saparatist,' by a New Writer. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited.) 'What a Young Boy Ought to Know,' by Sylvanus Stall, D.D. (Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.) 'The Gospel of Life,' by Chas. Wagner. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'Sea Spray,' by Frank T. Bullen. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'Cosmopolitan' for April.

LITERARY NOTES.

The old saying of Wellington that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton shows his appreciation of the healthy outdoor sports in connection with the natural sphere of a school, which every one to-day recognizes. But Eton is only one among many schools of a like nature throughout Great Britain, and to the average healthy boy stories of the life in these schools is fascinating. The man at the fountain head, the mainspring of the machinery, for one of these centres of mental and physical ability has formed the subject of a book for the adult that is equally interesting from a different point of view. It has a long title, 'Almond of Loretto; being the Life and a Selection from the Letters of Hely Hutchinson Almond, Headmaster of Loretto School, 1862-1903,' by Robert Jamieson Mackenzie. (London: A. Constable & Co.) The London 'Spectator' deals with it at some length, and we quote the following:—

Let it be said at once that in this case both the subject and the portraiture claim attention. 'Almond of Loretto' was indeed an uncommon personality, a pioneer in his profession. He has not a little of the truly heroic about him, and Mr. Mackenkenzie has portrayed him with taste and discrimination, with a loving and a loyal hand, yet—what shows the truest love and loyalty—with frankness and fidelity. The result is a book which all who have the care of the young, whether boys or girls, would do well to peruse, and also a book which ought to appeal to a wide circle of general readers, more particularly in these days when so much is talked and written, often without experience, about the combination of physical and intellectual health, about the open-air régime and the simple life, about rational clothing and feeding, about combating the degeneracy of the race, and about the merits and defects from all these points of view of the public school system.

It would be easy to multiply quotations, but to do justice to Almond the reader must go to the book itself, to his own letters, to the many traits and touches so happily brought together from a hundred sources and hands by Mr. Mackenzie. Almond was lucky in having as one of his original pupil-friends Mr. Andrew Lang. The few pages in which that charming writer, with his inimitable lightness of hand, portrays Loretto and the 'Head' as he knew him—his cricket, his football, his love of Darwin, his strictures, in the intervals of salmon fishing, upon a certain 'Higher Critic,' whom he playfully described as being 'as hard to find one's way about as the Muir of Rannoch in a fog'—are among the most entertaining. But the book is much more than entertaining. Almond was something of a genius; bold, original even to the verge of eccentricity; arbitrary, kindly, warm, he was a man privately to be loved and adored, as in these pages he is, by his friends and pupils; publicly to be reckoned with and studied, and to deserve the admiration and thanks of all who care for the training of the young, or for the future of what he would have called our national 'breed of men.'

To most children the night and all dark places are peopled with beings of all manner of awful propensities; they creak behind one into the dark drawing-room, or venture a sudden clutch through the bannisters as the little feet fly up-stairs. Whether it is wise to introduce them to Hildegarde Brook's small heroine and her adventures may be questioned. 'The Larky Furnace and Other Adventures of Sue Betty' (Henry Holt) is capable of sending delicious thrills in the daylight down the youthful reader's backbone, liable, however, to return during the night and turn all their hair on end. 'The furnace that goes out at night' is a horrible trial to the grown man, but to give it life in the world of a child is to invest it with possibilities of unholy terror. It may have been, however, that plum cake at bed-time is responsible for the whole. As the New York 'Globe' remarks:—

Sue Betty's was a small girl who, the reader infers, suffered from bad dreams, and consequently had most extraordinary experiences when everybody else was fast asleep. In fact, one wonders how the poor child survived them all. But she did, and even though she may have spent the night in following the furnace when he went out, the next morning she was sure to be found all safe and sound in her little warm bed. The book is delightfully illustrated by Peter Newell.

That there is something wrong with the world nobody doubts, but every physician has his own theory of the real remedy. Whether the poor world is suffering from too great a development of this, that, or the other, or whether its disease is a retarded development of this, that, or the other, according to the diagnosis is the remedy proposed. Sidney A. Reeve has a theory, and he does wisely to make it known. 'In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom,' and the trouble is most likely a complication to which a little of each remedy might be applicable. 'The Cost of Competition: an Effort at the Understanding of Familiar Facts' (New York, McClure, Phillips & Co.), is the title of his book; he believes the symptoms indicate commercialism, and his remedy is the surgical knife in several directions. Says the New York 'Times':—

Mr. Reeve puts forward the abolition of all rent, all interest, all commercial competition and barter, and the return to first principles, when friendly savages exchange fish for bare without regard to profit or cost.

The book is more interesting than any abstract of it can be. It is sober enough in conception and argument to attract economists, and yet the theme is developed in a manner to attract many who ordinarily find political economy dull.

A voluntary exile and a consequent voluminous correspondence have produced the only autobiography of Ibsen which the world is to have, 'Letters of Henrik Ibsen,' translated by ohn Nilson Laurvik and Mary Morrison, (Fox, Duffield & Co., New York). There has been some difficulty in giving a sufficient sequence to the various letters owing to the fact that Ibsen destroyed the letters to him, which were subject and cause of his replies. The editors have managed to overcome this by the insertion of biographical notes to form the missing links, and the book is a sufficiently true account of the man as he believed himself to be. In spite of an assertion solemnly upheld by Ibsen that he never changed his views, that he will 'prove to the world how exactly the same I am now as when I found myself,' we are inclined to think that the 'development' of which he speaks, and which is so evident in his writings, spells something very like change. That he grew more and more deeply imbued with a rather sharp pessimism, and that his 'views' rather intensified than modified, is evident in these letters in which there is little charm other than the display of a rugged character.

Countries on the lookout for a new ruler might be greatly assisted by Dr. Frederick Adams Woods's 'Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty.' (Holt & Co.) His object, however, was not to lay bare the faults of this royal line or extol the virtues of the other, but rather to establish a good case for the claims of heredity, and the carefully kept records and pedigrees of his subject suggested a hopeful field to explore. He has something to show for his labor, and the ground over which he travels touches on many lands and looks over many a past day. He has wisely avoided bringing his findings up to date, but as far as he goes is able to speak a good word for the reigning houses. 'Modern royalty, as a whole, has been decidedly superior to the average European in capacity.'

The second volume of Mr. Thomas Hardy's ambitious effort, 'Dynasts,' has not lessened the discussion as to its merits and demerits. The critics find it a hard nut to crack. It contains the spirit of poetry to a greater or less degree according to the perception of the reviewer, but all are agreed that the correct form is more or less lacking. At times he is able to combine the two, and the result is deservedly praised. The 'Westminster Gazette' says:—

'Imperfect sometimes in its execution, it is wholly admirable in its conception. Parts of it may fall below the level of high poetry but the idea is unfailingly poetical, and it governs the whole work.'

In noticing some of the faults, it quotes:

Men pass to dark corruption, at the best,
Ere I can count five score; these why not now?—
'the Immanent Shaper builds Its beings so,'
Whether ye sigh their sighs with them or no

This kills poetry, not merely because it banishes sentiment but because it takes the meaning out of life. For if indeed 'the Immanent Shaper builds Its beings so,' the life of man and his destiny is no fitter subject for poetry than the spinning of the roulette wheel.

The analysis of several portions concludes with this:—

A little later a Minister comes forward and tells the Emperor that

These walls no longer yield safe shade for you,
Or facile outlook.

He had better have been quite vulgar, and said that the place was 'getting too hot for him.' These blots are a pity, and we dwell on them without mercy because Mr. Hardy can avoid them, if he chooses, and there is another volume yet to come.'

The London 'Times' remarks:—

Of the noblest poetry Mr. Hardy surely has all 'the matter and the substance,' even if we must constrain ourselves to deny him the 'manner and the style.' It is undeniable that for supreme success in poetry more is required of a man than the powerful application of ideas to life. . . . . There is something about Mr. Hardy's semi-avoidance of all literary adornment — his inherent, ingrained, unskilled originality in the conception and treatment of his subject—which could almost tempt us to believe that he has discovered a new method and invented a new formula. He would seem to have adopted a form of verse—its outward semblance even without its music—for the sake of its tradition, and to speak in rhythmic English as a Greek actor from behind his mask, with all the authority and weight of association added to the purport of the actual speech.

In commenting on this, the New York 'Tribune' has:—

This is the best that may be said in defence and explanation of the poetry that is not poetry—but how lame!

Dr. John William Mackail has been elected Professor of Poetry in Oxford University. This chair was founded two centuries ago, and has been filled by many well-known men. Its present holder is senior examiner in the British Education Department, a Baliol College man, and won the Newdigate Prize for poetry. He has recently published a translation of the 'Odyssy' in the metre of Fitzgerald's 'Omar Khayyam,' in addition to several other translations, and two or three original books of a serious nature.

The New York 'Tribune' comments on the truer spirit displayed in the majority of English nature books as compared with the American line. The greater love of the old home surroundings, and the conservatism that is so jealous of any encroachments on the loved earth and air, contribute to the greater power with which these are described. The article declares:—

That care explains the superiority of the English nature book, and the point may well be commended to the American publisher. When we become interested in a subject we are apt, like the people of the anecdote about culture in Chicago, to make that subject hum. When we started to write nature books we flooded the market with them. The market rebelled, and in some quarters it was argued that this was simply for the reason that the market was getting too much of a good thing. All the time the real point at issue was the quality of the stuff produced. Many a nature book got itself written to order by an author who would just as readily have undertaken a work on the hippotamus if hippos had happened to be at the moment amusing to mankind. Our nature books will improve as the taste for nature is developed in this country and people write about it, not to make a few dollars, but because they cannot help themselves.

The ring of an old-fashioned fairy story, with the correct ending, 'and they lived happily ever after,' sounds through the story of 'Randvar, the Songsmith,' by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. (New York: Harper.) This author has written other stories whose language is sweetened by the old Norse names, such as occur again in this. We like to trace our ancestry back to the flaxen-haired race who came from the hills and fjords of Norway, and the names have somehow a familiar cadence, as if we had been called by them ourselves in some sweet, far-off day. The New York 'Post' sums up the story in this way:—

Helvin, the Jarl's son, is the victim of a Shape, the 'Other Wolf,' and kills his father in one of his spells. A suspicion that Randvar saw him commit the act, leads first to a desire to attach the singer to his household; later to a bond of love between the two, that, because of occasional stormy scenes, is one of the finest touches in the whole writing. Helvin's Other Shape asserts itself. Randvar finally possesses the whole of Jarl's secret, and the critical situations, arising from his bold attempts to conceal his lord's weakness and to maintain their brotherly relations. Brynhild, the Jarl's sister, is a contradictory bit of femininity, and she leads Randvar a dog's life for a time, but in the end her real nature asserts itself. Helvin, in one of his mad fits, dies, tells his secret, and suspicions of Randvar's loyalty are so far dissipated that the songsmith is chosen, with his wife, Brynhild, to succeed to the throne.

Those who are fascinated by the species of 'creeps' that H. G. Wells is fond of calling into being will find further material of much the same kind in Henry C. Rowland's 'Mountain of Fears.' (New York; A. S. Barnes.) The book is a collection of eight stories told by a certain Dr. Ledyen on a voyage down through the Spanish Main. The narrator had an unusual profession and one which is unlikely to be overcrowded if the adventures here described are samples of its difficulties. He undertook to supply museums and professors with rarities and specimens from all three kingdoms. As the New York 'Times' remarks:

His wanderings had taken him into many queer corners of the earth, and, as he was possessed of the German habit of examining, classifying, and remembering all stray facts that came his way, he [illegible] inexhaustible fund of [illegible] which to illustrate the [illegible] rally his mind was attracted by [illegible] ties, and these eight stories [illegible] the creepy kind and [illegible] thankful that Papua, Borneo [illegible]

Blood Humors

Coursing the veins cause such disfiguring and painful troubles as pimples, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers and other eruptions and sores, and also weakness, languor, general debility and great susceptibility to disease.

The best medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly cleanses the blood, and effects radical and permanent cures by giving healthy functional activity to the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood in its own peculiar and unequaled way, and this is the testimony of tens of thousands who have given this great medicine an opportunity to do them good. Accept no substitute for

Sores Cured—Perfect Health.



"Scrofulous sores troubled me for years. After trying many medicines with no results except seeming to grow worse, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. A change for the better was soon noticeable; the sores decreased and gradually disappeared; my general health improved wonderfully, and I am now in perfect health." SEYMOUR L. HOTCHKISS, Wallingford, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is peculiar to itself. It makes people well and keeps them well.

Excellent Blood Purifier.
"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy for purifying the blood, and very strengthening." MISS M. McGILTON, 76 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.

Grand Spring Medicine.
"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years and found it a grand spring medicine." MRS. M. L. DREANEY, 832 Dunbar St., London, Ont.

DEERFIELD WATER

IS SO POPULAR, BECAUSE
It is palatable; it aids digestion; it is diuretic; it is a mild laxative. It makes bad insurance risks insurable.

It cures and prevents Rheumatism.
It prevents formation of Gall Stones.
It increases Digestive Power.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

J. H. MAIDEN, Agent, Montreal.



CLARK'S Sliced Smoked Beef.

A Real Treat To Eat

for breakfast or dinner or for any time. Tender and tasty beef perfectly seasoned and sliced thin; ready for immediate use. Put up in *germ proof* cans, which preserve the full flavour and keep it pure and wholesome.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL 3-1-06

Health is an Investment That Always Pays.

COWAN'S
Perfection
COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

Promotes digestion and insures health.

Absolutely pure, very economical

THE COWAN CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

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.

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. 80c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

...though they may be good places for ... hunters, are a long way from ... However, pleasant or unpleasant, ... stories out of the ordinary both ... its matter and manner, and we ...ned to suspect that the author's ...n is seriously meant that his 'Dr. ... a person of flesh and blood of ... acquaintance.

... country sights and sonnds, the ...poned remoteness of small town ...d the grace of a fun-loving, ...ine, heroine, make up the fas... of 'Hazel of Heatherland,' by ... Barnes-Grundy. It has the ring ... English novel of the Jane Austen ... It deals with the every-day ... of an industrious housekeeper in ...rson of the heroine's elder sister. ... New York 'Globe' remarks:

...ing for apples, and 'Clumps,' and ... the Trencher,' are the favorite ... at the parties, and when a dance is ...mpted, 'seventeen girls lean in care... attitudes against the walls, and try ... remember that there are only seven ... among them, and one of them is ...derick Moss.'

... finally a man comes along, the long-... owner of the 'house on the hill,' ... a new interest is added to 'Turn the Trencher,' putting up pickles and dusting ... jugs. Those who enjoy clever ...characterization and excellent humor of ... quiet sort directed against human ...blee—in short, those who enjoy their Jane Austen can hardly fail to like 'Hazel of Heatherland,' despite the title.

Two books of essays lately out are 'Old Glasgow Days,' by the late John Oswald Mitchell, LL.D., (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons), and 'Letters and Essays,' by Alfred Ainger, (London, Macmillan and Co.) The first is the labor of a lover, who lingers over the old days with a memory that is full. The old-time city and the old-timers themselves live again in these days of what the writer deems sad degeneracy. The old families and traditions are changing and, to his mind, not for the better.

Nowadays our leading merchant has too often ceased to be a citizen. Glasgow is ... where he has his office, and ... always wanting subscriptions from him. But he lives as far from it as he can. He cultivates other society outside of his own business. The circle of his acquaintance here is gradually narrowing. He would no more mix in municipal matters than Lord Westminster would join the Pimlico Paving Board. If he has himself the misfortune to 'speak Glasgow,' his sons and his daughters shall escape that unmelodious shibboleth, and they come back from their English schools strangers, knowing nothing and caring nothing about Glasgow or Glasgow folk, and rather ashamed of having anything to do with the big smoky town. They may never have heard the Tolbooth chimes, and could hardly find their way to King William or the Green. They read Burns or Scott, if at all, with a glossary, and they have no idea of the difference between a Freethinker and a U.P. or any other of these puzzling Scotch sects.

But look back at the old time! It is in these recollections and the stories of many a good old family that he gives his memory the reins:

I woke to find the sun lighting up the green Lowthers as we galloped up Clydeside, then the summit level, then the plunge down Evan Water, then the pull up at Beattock Inn. I see it now, the blazing fire, the smoking breakfast, the finnans and the chops, and the ham and eggs, the baps and the buttered toast, how the piles kept on coming in and melting away! Surely there never were such breakfasts as the breakfasts at Beattock Inn, and there never was such picturesque travel as travel by the old mail coach.

Totally unlike are Canon Ainger's essays on such topics as Shakespere, for Shakespere can never grow old, and past glory only increases. As a subject for discussion, he is always up-to-date. These essays, however, are not meant to be taken as the full expression of their author's opinion. For his purpose, the canon has deliberately limited himself to the ground of that 'acquaintance which every educated man and woman is supposed to have' with his subject, and from that platform he has much to say worth hearing. He has not confined himself, however, to Shakespere. 'Mr. Dickens's Amateur Theatricals,' 'True and False Humor,' 'Coleridge's Ode to Wordsworth,' and 'Charles James Matthews,' all serve him with food for thought. In discussing the essays as a whole the London 'Spectator' says:—

The criticism contained in them is clear, firm, discriminating; it is certainly constructive; but it is not quite the usual thing. It is amateur work according to Hamlet's definition! 'the hand of little employment hath the daintier sense.' There may be readers who demand some stronger excitement of their own critical faculty; but there are others, not less instructed, who will appreciate the rarity of this 'daintier sense.'

ACUTE INDIGESTION.

A Trouble That Causes Untold Suffering to Thousands Throughout Canada.

'I suffered so much with acute indigestion that I frequently would walk the floor through the long nights,' said Mrs. Thomas Vincent, residing at 98 St. Peter street, Quebec. 'I had been afflicted with the trouble,' she continued, 'for upwards of twenty years, but it was only during the past year that it assumed an acute form. There were times when I was almost distracted; everything I ate disagreed with me and the pains in the region of the stomach were almost unbearable. When the attacks were at their worst my head would grow dizzy and would throb violently, and sometimes I would experience severe attacks of nausea. As time went on I was almost worn out either through abstinence from food or the havoc it wrought when I did take it. I tried many much lauded dyspepsia cures, but they did me no good. In fact I got nothing that helped me until my nephew urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had used them himself with the greatest benefit, and assured me that they would help me. After I had taken three or four boxes of the pills there was some improvement, and I continued to take the pills regularly for about three months, and at the end of that time I found myself cured. I could eat a hearty meal and eat it with relish; I slept soundly at night, my weight increased, and my constitution generally was built up. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure any case of dyspepsia, if they are given a fair trial such as I gave them.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure cases like Mrs. Vincent's simply because they fill the veins with that rich, red blood that enables every organ of the body to do its work properly. That is the reason why the pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, skin diseases, St. Vitus dance, paralysis and the special ailments of growing girls and women of middle age. When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills see that you get the genuine with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

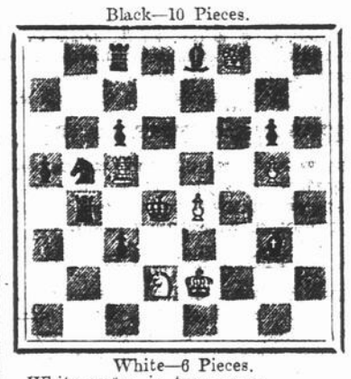
CHESS

Saturday, March 24, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1035.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. C. H. Wheeler, Chicago.

Black—10 Pieces.



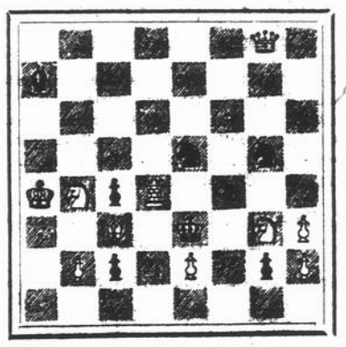
White—6 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1036.

(By the late K. Kondelik.)

Black—7 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem 1029—Composers solution 1 Kt on Kt 4 to R 2 cooked by 1 B—Kt 4.

Problem 1030—1 B x P.

Mrs. F. J. Pentelow finds the cook to Prob. 1029.

The key to 1030 un usual, especially for Dr. Gold, remember Steinitz being puzzled with one having a check for key move.

The death of the British problem composer, Mr. Frank Healy, is announced. The 'Bristol' is the most famous of his many fine, original themes.

A cable match between Oxford and Cambridge and the three American universities will take place on March 24 and 31, at the Inns of Court Hotel. Teams six a side.

Played at the Montreal Chess Club, on March 17, 1906.

(Opening, Ruy Lopez.)

White. Mr. Falconer.	Black. Mr. Kurrle.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 P—Q Kt 4
5 B—Kt 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q R 3	6 B—Kt 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 B—K 2
8 Castles	8 Kt—B 3
9 P—Q 3	9 Castles
10 Kt—K 2	10 P—Q 4
11 P x P	11 Kt x P
12 Kt—Kt 3	12 B—B 3
13 Kt—K 4	13 Kt—Q 5
14 Kt x Kt	14 P x Kt
15 Q—B 3	15 B—K 2
16 B—Q 2	16 K—R 1
17 Kt—Kt 3	17 Q R—Kt 1
18 Q R—K 1?	18 Kt—K 6
19 Q—K 2	19 Kt x R
20 Kt x Kt	20 B—Q 3
21 Q—R 5	21 Q—B 3
22 Kt—Kt 3	22 B x Kt
23 B P x B	23 Q—B 3
24 R—K 2	24 Q R—K 1
25 R—B 2	25 P—B 4
26 P—B 3	26 P x P
27 B x P	27 Q—Q Kt 3
28 Q—R 3	28 Q—Kt 5
29 Q—R 6	29 Q—Kt 3
30 Q—B 4	30 Q—Q 3
31 Q—Kt 5	31 Q—Q 2
32 P—K R 4	32 P—B 4 ?
33 P—R 5	33 Q— K2
34 Q x Q	34 R x Q
35 P—R 6	35 B—B 1
36 R—K 2 !	36 R—R 2
37 R— K5	37 R—Q B 2
38 R x Q B P	38 R—K 2
39 P x P ch	39 R x P
40 R—B 7	40 Resigns.

A League match game from the Hampstead and Highgate 'Express.'

White, Mr. H. S. Stanforth; Black, Mr. K. A. Klein.

The termination is brilliant.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1P—Q B 4
2 P—K B 4	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K 3
4 B—K 2	4 B—K 2
5 Castles	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q Kt 5
7 Kt—Kt 5	7 P—K 4
8 P x P	8 Kt x P
9 B—K B 4	9 P—K R 3
10 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt—Kt 4
11 B—Kt 3	11 Kt—K R 4
12 Q—K sq	12 Kt x B
13 Q x Kt	13 P—Q 3
14 Kt—B 3	14 B—K 3
15 P—Q 4	15 P x P
16 Kt x P	16 B—Q 2
17 R x P ! and wins.	

*The actual continuation was 17—Kt—K 4; 18 Q x P, Kt x R; 19 B— R 4, R—K B sq; 20 R—K B sq, B—K B 3, 21 R x B, Q—K 2; 22 Kt—Q 5, Q x R; 23 Q x Q and mate next move.

A game played in the Russian National Tournament, held in St. Petersburg, on Jan. 9, 1906. The young player, Blumenfeld, won the second prize.

(Scotch opening.)

White, Blumenfeld.	Black. Helbach.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 B—B 4
5 B—K 3	5 Q—B 3
6 Kt—Kt 5 (1)	6 B x B
7 B x B	7 Q— Qsq (2)
8 Q—Kt 4	8 P—K Kt 3
9 Q—B 4	9 P—Q 3
10 B—B 4	10 Kt—K 4
11 Castles	11 B—K 3 (3)
12 B x B	12 P x B
13 Q—Kt B 3 (4)	13 K—Q 2 (5)
14 Q R—Q sq	14 K—B sq
15 Q x Kt	15 Resigns.

(1) A modern continuation.
(2) K—Q 1 best.
(3) Q—K 2 better.
(4) Q—B 8 no use.
(5) Bad: 13....Q—K 2 followed by P—Q R 3 and 0.0.0. is required here.

From the recent annual tourney of the Minnesota Chess Association.

(Ruy Lopez.)

E. P. Elliott, White.	J. I. Jellett, Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt— K B3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—Kt 5 (a)	7 P—Q 4
8 P x P	8 Kt—Q 5 (b)
9 P—Q 6	9 Kt x B
10 P x P	10 Q x P
11 R P x Kt	11 B—Q 3
12 Kt—Q B 3	12 B—Kt 2
13 P—Q 3	13 R—Q
14 P—B 3	14 P—K 5
15 B P x P	15 B x P ch
16 K—R	16 P—Kt 5
17 Kt—K 2	17 B—K 4
18 Kt—B 3	18 B x K P
19 Kt x B	19 Q x Kt
20 Kt—B 4	20 Q—Kt 4
21 Q—K 2	21 Q—R 5 ch
22 K—Kt	22 Castles.
23 P x B	23 K R—K
24 P—K 5	24 R x P
25 Q x R	25 R—K sq (c)
26 Q—K B 5	26 Kt—Kt 5
27 Kt—R 3	

and black resigned after a few moves.

Notes by Magnus M. Smith, Winnipeg:—

(a) Mr. Elliott plays this opening in a masterly manner. While this move might seem premature, he evidently saw its force, and it is not easy to show how black could have warded off the attack without the loss of a pawn, at least.

(b) If Kt x P; then Q—B 3 would give white a winning attack.

(c) Kt—Kt 5 here would be answered with Q—K R 5.

A LAWYER SENTENCED.

New York, March 23.—Henry Huffman Brown, a lawyer, who recently was convicted of forgery in the first degree, today was sentenced to serve the maximum penalty of twenty years in prison. Brown was convicted of forging a bogus claim to the estate of Ebbe Peterson in the Bronx. In Passing sentence Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, said that he had been unable to find any extenuating circumstances in Brown's case.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

VIEWS OF THE 'TRUE WITNESS' ON THE LORD'S DAY BILL.

Under the heading 'The Sunday Observance Bill,' the 'True Witness' of Thursday contains the following editorial:—

'The bill introduced in the Dominion House by the Minister of Justice is already the subject of general and earnest discussion. Some, at least, of its critics profess to see in it provisions which a subtle legal interpretation might make applicable against the most ordinary private privileges of the citizen. But the text of the bill cannot be strained in any such manner. It has been drawn fairly if not perfectly for the protection of the Sunday against profanation alone. The wording is remarkably careful and clear. It is true that the English Sunday or the "Continental" Sunday is prohibited by all the definitions found in this measure. On the other hand, there is no puritanical denial of the necessities of travel or of the modern conditions of life in which works of necessity, mercy and religion find their place in more or less close association with the engagements of certain classes of paid service and labor.

As far as the Province of Quebec is particularly mentioned, the following general exception is made at the start:

'"(3) Nothing herein contained shall be taken or held to make unlawful in the Province of Quebec such sales at church doors of country parishes as are permitted under the law of that province."

'The next clause excepts generally any work of necessity or mercy connected with divine worship; with the sale of drugs and medicines; the work of physicians and surgeons; the relief of sickness and suffering; the business of telegraph and telephone communication; the conveyance of travellers and mail matter; urgent work of any character incidental to manufacturing processes actually in operation when the Sunday begins or that cannot be carried on during the other six days of the week; the continuance of shipments in transit by boat and rail and the forwarding of perishable goods.

'Rigorous prohibition is, however, intended for all games, matches, sports, contests, exhibitions and entertainments in which gain has a part. This is the real base of most of the abuses of the Sunday to which the Christian conscience of the people of this Dominion is opposed. Even the loopholes for infraction of the law in this regard are stopped, for not only will it be illegal to engage in any performance for gain, but it will be unlawful to attach the fee to conveyances for bringing spectators to the place of performance or to open any park, pleasure ground, or building where a fee is charged for any service or privilege whatever. The advertisement of performances falls under the same prohibition.

'There are in the bill provisions empowering peace officers with the right of search and the placing of liability upon corporations permitting unlawful acts the exact effect of which it would be hard to estimate before the measure, as drafted, has been threshed out in committee. It is quite conceivable also that minorities, or even corporations, might be able to show in certain cases that the law would rest somewhat unevenly upon them, if the bill as introduced should go through. But as we have already said, the measure has secured the keenest attention in all parts of the Dominion, and its consideration in committee will not fall short of the magnitude of its interests to the whole public. It has challenged the approval of all who are offended by an increasing tendency in cities like Montreal to turn the rest of the Christian Sunday to the mercenary advantage of a few by offering certain classes of persons opportunity for amusement to which desecration is the lightest word that can apply.'

Had Grippe Yet?

If you have you are still feeling the effects of it in some form or other. It hangs on and undermines the constitution long after you are up and at work again. It keeps you weak and run down, and an easy victim for other forms of disease. It is preparing victims for consumption every day. That's why a real cure should be a **tonic** as well. That's why Psychine is the greatest of all Grippe remedies.

Psychine kills the Grippe germs and builds up the general health at the same time. In that way it both cures Grippe and ensures against after effects. Psychine clears out all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs and leaves them strong and healthy. Psychine helps the appetite, tones up the stomach and blood-making organs. It puts the life-making organs in good running order.

Why is Psychine the greatest of all Spring Medicines? Simply because it clears out all the dregs and germs of Colds, Coughs, Grippe, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption, in addition to doing all that is claimed for other spring medicines.

The tonic and germ killer of the age is

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-Keen)

50c Per Bottle

Larger sizes $1 and $2. **At all Druggists.**

The best machine is

MADE IN CANADA

A SUCCESS—NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

YOU SEE IT WRITE. IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

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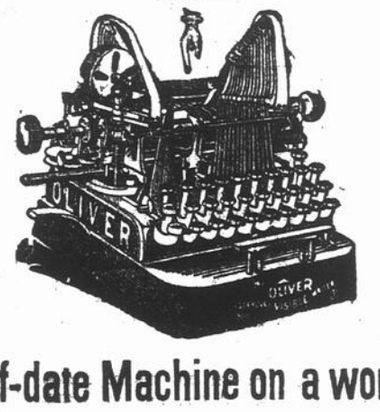
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VISIBLE.
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Best Alignment.
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IT WRITES RIGHT.
IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

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Built to Stand Abuse.

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$2.80 Packed and delivered at my expense throughout Quebec and Ontario.

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Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill
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FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 151 St. James street.
Taylor, E. T. & Son, 40 Hospital street.
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Hiam & Paugman, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg

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Municipal Home & Investment Corporation, Limited, Merchants Bank Building.
PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building.
Simpson, The J. Cradock Co., 205 St. James
WARD, S. H. Alliance Bldg., Room 36.

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City & District Savings Bank, 176 St. James

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BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bldg.
CHAMBERS, A. H., 11 St. Sacrament st.
CRAMP & EWING, 112 St. James street.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bank Bldg.
LAJOIE & LACOSTE, 112 St. James.
Davidson & Wainwright, Guardian Bldg.
ELLIOTT, HENRY J., Can. Life Building.
Ferguson, J. M., B.C.L., Temple Building.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS, McALLISER & LANGUEDOC, 1724 Notre Dame street.
Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp, 164 St. James
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg.
ISLES, CHAS., 204 St. James street.
Lighthall, Harwood & Stewart, 180 St. Jas.
McLENNAN & MEAGHER, N.Y. Life Bldg.
MACMASTER & HICKSON, Temple Bldg.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James.
McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYOR, Canada Life Building.
Murphy, Lussier & Roy, 97 St. James st.
Trihey, Bercovitch & Ogden, 151 St. James
PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Bldg.
RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg.
WEIR, W. A., K.C., Mchts. Bank Bldg.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CAMPBELL & HOWELL, Temple Bldg.
DUFF, JOHN M. M., 107 St. James street.
HAINS, J. McD., 43 St. Sacrament street.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street.
SAVAGE & FISK, 301 Coristine Building.
STEVENSON, A. W., Bank Toronto Cham.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Frs. Xavier.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. Jas.

Professional.

ARCHITECTS.

BROWNE, JOHN JAMES, 207 St. James.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROS., 453 and 455 St. James st.
KEARNS, WALTER M., 1828 Notre Dame.
HICKS, M & CO., 1821-1823 Notre Dame.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street, Immense stock of Household Furniture at Lowest Prices.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Dufferin Grammar School, Brigham, Que.
MISS GRAHAM'S BUS. COL., 2204 St. Cathrn
MONTREAL BUS. COLLEGE, Renouf Bldg
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James street.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

TODD, FRED. G., Renouf Building.

NOTARIES.

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 185 St. James.
FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street.
HUTCHESON, R. B., 204 St. James street
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James
MORIN & MACKAY, 97 St. James street.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., New York Life Building
Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Bldg
Fetherstonhaugh & Blackmore 12 St. James
NATHAN, A. F., Canada Life Building.

SANATORIUM.

MT. ROYAL SANATORIUM, Turkish Baths

Wholesale.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq.

BUTTER & CHEESE MERCHANTS.

DALRYMPLE, J. & SONS, 594 St. Paul.
FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st.
MURPHY, THE WM. CO., 509 St. James.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

HART & TUCKWELL, 159 to 163 McGill.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

BROPHY, CAINS LTD., 23 St. Helen st.
GREENSHIELDS, Ltd., Victoria square.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., 13 Victoria sq.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul street.
A. McDOUGALL & CO., 196 McGill street.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.

IRWIN, HARRIS & CO., 209 McGill street
HART & TUCKWELL, 159-163 McGill st.
VIPOND, GEO. & CO., 41-45 Youville sq.
VIPOND, T. S. & CO., Place Youville.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville.
Carter, Galbraith & Co., 80, 82 St. Peter st.
Chaput, L. Fils & Cie., 2-4-6-8 De Bresoles
Laporte Martin & Co., Ltd., 78 St. Peter st.
Quintal, N. & Fils, 270 and 274 St. Paul.
Matthewson's Sons, 202 McGill street.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 520 Craig st.
Caverhill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter.
Dorken Bros & Co., 140 McGill street.
Frothingham & Workman, Ltd., 395 St. Paul

HARDWARE & HEAVY METALS.

Robertson, Thos. & Co., Ltd., 686-644 Craig

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., & Co., 345 St. James

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 751 Craig street.
SADLER & HAWORTH, 511 William st.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 83 McGill.
McFarlane, Son & Hodgson, 706 Craig st.
ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY.
SMITH, C. HOWARD, 4-6-8 Cote street.

PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' SUPPLIES.

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence
CLARK, T. L. & CO., 591 St. Paul.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul street

Retail.

ACETYLENE SUPPLIES.

Continental Light & Heat Co., Busby Lane

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

CERINI, G. M., 61 Beaver Hall.

ASBESTOS DEALER.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 360 Craig street.

ART LEATHER AND SOUVENIR JEWELLERY.

SMITH, E. C. & CO., 122 Peel street.

Retail.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

CHAPMAN, A. T., 2407 St. Catherine st.
COATES C. W. 2176 St. Catherine street.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James.
GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Notre Dame st.
PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine street.
RENOUF, E. M., 2210 St. Catherine street.
WILSON & LAFLEUR, 17 and 19 St. James

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George street.
MACDONALD, J. K., 762 Craig street.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 143 Craig street.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail.)

CENTRAL SHOE STORE, 2621 St. Cathrn.
GALES, GEO. & CO., 137-139 St. Antoine.
HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill.
LAVALLEE, A. S., 53 St. Lawrence street.
RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame street
SLATER SHOE STORE, 225 St. James st.
SLOAN, J. & SONS, 2487 St. Catherine.
STEWART, W. H., 2295 St. Catherine st.

BRASSFOUNDERS.

CUTHBERT, W. R. & CO., 37, 39, 41 Duke

BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329 Hibernia Road.
O'LEARY, D. J., 593a St. Urbain street.

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BREMNER, ALEX., 50 Bleury street.
MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329 Hibernia Road.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Canadian-American Pharmacy, 510 St. Jas.
CHAPMAN, W. H., 2601 St. Catherine st.
ELCOME, W. J., 2709 St. Catherine street.
GIROUX, E., Junr., 216 St. Lawrence st.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main
HARTE, J. H., 2450 St. Catherine street.
LANCTOT, R. E., 525 St. Lawrence street
LEDUC, DR. J. & CO., 2054 Notre Dame.
LYONS, J. T., 8 Bleury street.
McGALE, B. E., 2123 Notre Dame street.
QUIPP, JOS. E. H., 95 Windsor street.
QUIRK, T. J., 2643 St. Catherine street.
ROBERTS' PHARMACY, cor. Craig & Main
ROBINSON, T. H., 736 Sherbrooke street.
SCARFF, C. E., 2262 St. Catherine street.
SCARFF, A. B., 2565 St. Catherine street.
STONE, W. S., cor. St. Cathrn & Greene av
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain

CLOTHIERS.

CURRIE, WM., 1967 Notre Dame street.
EVANS, J. W., 1850 Notre Dame street.
SAXE'S, 1460 St. Catherine street.

COAL.

CITIZENS' COAL CO., Board Trade Bldg
COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street.
EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St. James street.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street.
WILSON, J. J., 2570 St. Catherine street.

CONFECTIONERS.

BRONSDON CANDY, 239 St. James street.

DINING HALLS.

ALEXANDER, C., 219 St. James street.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street.
WELSH, D. H., 126 St. Peter street.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

MURPHY, JOHN, CO., LTD., St. Cathrn.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth av
LEMIRE, O. & CO. 1163-1167 St. James.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Phillips square
SCROGGIE, W. H., 2217 St. Catherine st.
THE HAMILTON CO., St. Catherine st.

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ARCAND FRERES, 11 St. Lawrence st.
FILIATRAULT & LESAGE, 285-289 St. Law.
GAGNON, D. & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st.
HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, 2457 St. Cathrn.
JETTE & LEMIEUX, 262 St. Lawrence.
LAMY, ERNEST, 1858-1862 St. Catherine st
LECLAIRE, A., 223 St. Lawrence street.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine st.

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DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS 1870 St. Cathrn
PARKER, R. & CO., 1958 Notre Dame st.
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ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury

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MONCEL, RENE, 140 St. Peter street.

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GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathrn.
McDONALD & WILLSON, 2458 St. Cathrn
Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathrn.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON J. A. & CO., 743 Craig street.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street.
SAYER ELECTRIC CO., 14 Beaver Hall Hill

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

CLARKE, W. J., 138 Peel street.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine st.

FINE ART DEALERS.

JOHNSTON & COPPING, 2430 St. Catherine
SCOTT, W. & SONS, 1739 Notre Dame st.

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GATEHOUSE, HENRY, 810 Dorchester st.
O'CONNOR, J. T. Phone Up 2572.
PHELPS & BINNS, 56 Victoria square.

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BAIN, S. S., 2357 St. Catherine street.
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GOULET, L. H., 1888 St. Catherine street.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine, near St. Matthew. Tel. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, 2614 St. Catherine.
THE DERY & SON CO. 11 St. Lamb. Hill.
Wilshire Bros., cor. Bleury & Sherbrooke.

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IDEAL BEDDING CO., St. Elizabeth st.
Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.
PRINCE, J. S. CO., 33 St. Lawrence st.
Renaud, King & Patterson, St. Catherine
VALIQUETTE, N. G., 1541-1547 St. Cathrn.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 2335 St. Cathrn

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

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SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury.
FORSYTH GRANITE CO., 96 Bleury street

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BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne st. Tel: Up 3296.
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BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park avenue.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine street.
CAMPBELL, P. & CO., 42 Victoria street.
DAME, EMILE P., 132 Bleury street.
DIONNE, A. & CO., 2449 St. Catherine st.
DUMONT, A., 2741 St. Catherine street.
EDWARDS, ALF., 73 University street.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn
FRASER, VIGER & CO., 209 St. James st.
GRAHAM, GEO., 2448 St. Catherine street.
GRAVEL FRERES, 2290-2292 St. Catherine
MALONEY, W. J., 468 St. Antoine.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street.
PAUL, WALTER, 2255 St Catherine
PERRY, A. A. & CO., 4201 St. Catherine.
SCANLAN, JOHN, 239 Bleury street.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James street.
WILLISON BROS., 96 Prince Arthur st.
WYLIE & RICE, 8 Coursol street.

HAIR GOODS.

PALMER, JOHN & SON, 1747 Notre Dame.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence
CAUCHON, O., 322 and 324 St. Lawrence.
CHIPCHASE, W. L., 639 Craig street.
COLLERET, E. D. & CO., 26 St. Lawrence
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine.
PROVOST & BAIGNE, 107 St. Paul street.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

AMERICAN FUR STORE, 27 St. Lawrence
DESJARDINS, OHS. & CO., 1553 St. Cathrn
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame street.
HENDERSON, J. & CO., 229 St. James.
NORMANDIN, O., 272-274 St. Lawrence.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James street.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street.

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Continental Heat & Light Co., Busby Lane.

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HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, propr.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58-60 Jacq. Cartier sq.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135-141 St. James.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine.
COCHENTHALER, M., 149 St. James st.
BIRKS, HENRY & SONS, Phillips sq.
HEMSLEY, R., 256 St. James street.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., 402 William street.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street.
'SHILLERS,' 363 and 365 St. Lawrence.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine st.
MARIEN, J., 2300 St. Catherine street.
PALMER, JOHN & SON, 1747 Notre Dame.
PONTON, JOS., 1617 Notre Dame street.
PROF. LAVOIE, 1666 Notre Dame street.

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GILMOUR & KEARNS, 643 Craig street.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

Retail.

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RUTHERFORD, WM & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue.

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Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James.
DARLING BROS., 112 Queen street.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane.

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Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame.

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BROWN BROS., Ltd., The Windsor Market. (Established 1839.) (Five Departments.) Meats, Delicatessen, Poultry and Game, Fish, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
LEVESQUE, JOS & CO., 118-120 Bleury st.
TALBOT, THOS., 2615 St. Catherine st.
Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park aves

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine.
ROYAL STORES, 6 Stores.
TOOKE, R. J., 175 St. James street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine street

MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st.
SUPERIOR'S, 2362 St. Catherine street.

OPTICIANS.

HARRISON & CO., 58 Metcalfe street.
GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine street.
MORRIL, E. N., 2447 St. Catherine street.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

BERRY BROS. AGENCY, 593 St. Lawrence
HILL, WM., 327-329 St. James street.
WALL BROS., 15 Bleury street.

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ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st.

PICTURES & PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn.
HEASLEY, GEO. R., 2067 St. Catherine.
MALONE FRAMING CO., 48 Beaver Hall.
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq.

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DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs.-Xavier.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg.
GRIP, THE, LTD., 141 St. Peter street.
Standard Photo Eng. Co., Ltd., 30 St. Helen

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street.
HOGG, THE H. CO., 662 Craig street.
Rice, Johnson & Gladwish, 132 St. Peter st.
SMITH, R. F., 1766 Notre Dame street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.
LEACH, W. H., 2440 St. Catherine street.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st.
SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st.
WILLIS & CO., 2470 St. Catherine street.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HENDERSON & TAYLOR, 1803 Notre Dame

POULTRY AND GAME.

GATEHOUSE, HENRY, 810 Dorchester st.

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DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav.

RANGES AND STOVES.

BURNS, JOHN & CO., 684 Craig street.
KERR, R. & W., 2226-2230 St. Catherine.
PROWSE, GEORGE R., 206 McGill street.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st.
REED, G. W. & CO., 783-785 Craig street.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 18 Bleury street.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James
IRWIN, ROBERT, 50 Beaver Hall Hill.
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main 413, 1902 Notre Dame, Balmoral Blk
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 22 Centre street.
Hughes, J. W. & Son, 367 Craig st. west.
STATE, A. T. & CO., 55 Metcalfe street.

SEED MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM EWING, 146 McGill street.

Retail.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver [illegible]
BOYD, T. H. & SON, 1663 Notre [illegible]
COSTEN, T. & CO., 1696 Notre Dame [illegible]
KERR, R. & W., 2226-2230 St. Catherine.
KIMBALL, S. S., 577 Craig street
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester street
Wightman Sptg Goods Co., 39 St. Frs. Xav.

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TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st.

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TOURNIER, J. E., 1663-1663½ Notre Dame
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone M 413. 1902 Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame

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Hammond Typewriter Co., Temple Bldg.
Canadian Oliver Typewriting Co., 138a St. Jas
WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER, 44 Bleury st.

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ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq.
DEALE & SON, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorch
TEES & CO., 200 St. James street.
WRAY, J. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain st.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street.

UNIFORM CAPS, BADGES AND BUTTONS.

MARTIN, HARRY K., St. Ry. Chambers.

WALL PAPER.

HOLLAND (The) G. A. & SON CO., 2411 St. Catherine street.
MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st.

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AREATED WATERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester street.

BAKING POWDER MFRS.

COOK'S FRIEND, 585 St. Paul street.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri
Montreal Biscuit Co., 16, 18, 20 St. Monique
McCormick (The) Mft'g Co., 761 Craig st.
PERRIN, D. S. & Co., Ltd., 492 St. Paul.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain.

BOOT AND SHOE MFRS.

McCready, The James Co., Ltd., Delorimier.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke street.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine street.
AIRD, JAMES M., 1859 Notre Dame street
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133
MARTIN JOSEPH, 119 Brewster, St. Henri
McKEOWN, JAMES H., 370 St. Antoine
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard st.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri
MARTINEAU, L. CO., 225 Dorion street
Montreal Biscuit Co., 16, 18, 20 St. Monique
McCormick (The) Mft'g Co., 761 Craig st.
JOSLIN BROS., 207 Bleury street.
PERRIN, D. S. & CO., Ltd., 492 St. Paul.
Specialties, 'Za-Za' & 'Newport' Chocolates

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine
BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmond & St. James
JENNINGS, A. & CO., Wellington street
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st.
LEDOUX CARRIAGE CO., 93 Osborne st.
LARIVIERE, A. C., 71 St. Antoine street

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O.K.' Cheese Box Trimmer, 1674 N. Dame

COCOANUT.

WHITE, MOSS, BRAND 623 Lagauchetiere

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Canadian Otis Elevator Co., Ltd. 423 St. Jas.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dorval st.

LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS.

Guertin (The) Printing Co., 1674 N. Dame

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill

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AHERN, A., 290 St. James street
CHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-421 Richmond
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO.

SCALE MANUFACTURERS

FYFE SCALE CO., 498 St. Paul street

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Ramette Toilet Soap Co., 95 to 99 Craig