Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warmer

VOL. XLV., No. 154. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

MAP OF WAR OPERATIONS ON THE LIAO TUNG PENINSULA.

PORT ARTHUR.

Despatch From Zelinsky.

JAPANESE REPULSED, BUT RUSSIANS EVENTUALLY RETIRED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

RUSSIANS RETIRE.

OFFICIAL DISCLOSURES.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The following despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated June 29, was received to-day:—

'Towards 8 o'clock in the morning of June 27, our troops, having dislodged the enemy's advance guard, composed of cavalry and infantry, occupied the station of Senu Chen, but at 9 o'clock it was discovered that a brigade of the enemy's infantry was advancing in front, while other columns were turning our detachments' left flank. The town of Senu chen, which is surrounded by walls, was also occupied by the Japanese. Consequently at 11 o'clock our troops slowly withdrew. As regards losses we only know as yet that an officer and ten men were wounded.

'A reconnaissance carried out on the road from Sia kho tung to Arltatan and Khanza, revealed the presence of six companies of the enemy's infantry and two squadrons of cavalry at Mataratza, three miles south-east of Sia kho tung. In this reconnaissance Captain Vassilieff, Lieut. Makaroff and five Cossacks were wounded. Makaroff succumbed.

'There was some skirmishing on June 25 between the enemy and our outposts at Samiarlka and Wang tsi afang ching, five miles west of Samiarlka.

'At 4 in the morning of June 26, a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade, with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van posts, occupying Black Mount, south of Sia kho tung. Our three companies finally held their ground till reinforced.

'At 6 a.m. a battery of Cossacks and a mounted mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which had appeared against our left.

'At 1 in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed, and two officers and thirty-three men wounded.

'The battle recommenced at Sia kho tung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter-attacking. The fight ceased at 5. A section of the Eleventh Horse Battery, which participated in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry, in pushing on so far as the Shan hai pass, and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted.

'Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported not to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

'An battalion and a squadron of the Japanese vanguard on June 26, operating north of the Siu yen kai chou road, occupied Che liou ang tien, four miles north-east of Siao kho tung.

'A concentration towards evening of twenty-six Japanese battalions was observed near the village of Wang tsia putse, on the Siu yen hai cheng road.

'From the morning of June 27 the Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7.40 in the evening. In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement, our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are undetermined, but are estimated at about two hundred.

'On June 26 the enemy continued to advance from Fen shui and Mo tien passes frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Mo tien pass.

'At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy occupied Kau tai pass, on the Liao yang main road. Since June 27 the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Salmataza, the morning of June 26, three companies advancing beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks but subsequently the Japanese were repulsed.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS THROWN AWAY.

Tokio, June 30.—It is stated that the Russian defences of the passes lately captured by the Japanese were weakened by the withdrawal of troops to help General Stakelberg. The enemy thus lost far too cheaply positions on which they had spent weeks in elaborate preparation.

According to a detailed report from Fen chou ling, the Japanese advanced in three columns on June 2 from Kangpankau. The Kamada detachment advanced against the Russian right flank. The Marili's detachment moved against the rear of the right flank and the Tokio detachment protected the Marius' detachment's rear. The Tojo detachment attacked the Russian eastern line, which was held by three battalions of infantry, with six guns, two machine guns and some cavalry. The position being strongly fortified, the operations lasted from five in the morning until nightfall. Then the Japanese bivouacked until midnight, when they renewed their onslaught, routed the Russians and occupied the position. On the afternoon of June 27, however, the Russians were reinforced by three battalions of infantry and sixteen guns and tried to retake the position. They were repulsed and finally driven off at 7.30 in the evening. The Marius detachment arrived at Chiehquoting on the evening of June 26, and a force was sent to harrass the enemy's rear and the flank fronting the Tojo detachment. The main body advanced at 3 a.m. on June 27, against the rear and occupied the village of Fen chou ling. It also encountered two battalions at Irhtankan, which were routed. During the morning the Lsada detachment routed two thousand infantry and cavalry at Winchapantse, on the night of June 26, remaining under arms at the eastern foot of Fen chou ling Hill until 5 in the morning, when the Russian artillery poured a deadly hail of shells into it.

The Japanese artillery replied, after which the Kamada detachment drove off two companies of the enemy's infantry and occupied the slope of Tihsiung Hill, allowing the artillery to extricate itself from a bad position and reach a place whence it could fire across Fen chou ling, enfilading the Russian lines. Then the Japanese infantry advanced through the valley to the enemy's rear, while the Fukaya regiment defeated and routed two companies of Russian infantry; they threatened the enemy's left flank and rear, causing them to lose their freedom of action. The Russian artillery was silenced at seven in the morning and their whole line was thrown into utter confusion. The Asada infantry, assisted by engineers, dashed up the hill, cut the entanglements and cleared the other obstructions. Then the whole force stormed the position, and occupied Fen chou ling Hill at 11.30. The enemy retreated under a fierce artillery fire towards Si mu cheng. The Russian positions at Feng chou ling were strongly fortified and formed the key to the Si mu cheng road. The enemy had been engaged for three months in making semi-permanent fortifications which formed a perfect defence. The Russian force comprised a battery of mounted artillery, six batteries of field artillery, two machine guns, seventeen battalions and three regiments of infantry, and nine squadrons and one regiment of cavalry.

SAID AMERICAN HAS A COMMAND

Liao yang, July 1—General Kuropatkin and General Kuroki are moving their troops like men on a chess board. The Japanese are now twenty miles from Liao yang. The rains are impeding their movements. Detachments totalling 1,200 men have been detailed from General Renenkemp's First Cossacks to scout in the defiles and hills, harassing the Japanese, and not allowing them any rest day or night. The Japanese artillery is said here to be commanded by an American. His tall form is frequently seen with the batteries. Kuroki's army is extremely active east of the Russian position, and the Russians are correspondingly active. The Russian centre is being rapidly pushed northwards to a point where Kuropatkin established his base after the battle of Vafangow. So far as the Russians know, Kuroki is steadily pushing onwards through all the mountain passes, even towards Mukden. Preparations at all points are now practically complete. The demonstrations made during the last few days against the Russian left flank threaten to completely change the position of the two armies. Notwithstanding four day's rain the troops are still being moved. Some red cross trains with wounded soldiers passed northward on June 30.

REOCCUPATION.

Liao yang, July 1.'—General Kuropatkin, with reinforcements, personally moved toward Da lin pass, whereupon it was evacuated by the Japanese and reoccupied by the Russians.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS.

DA LIN EVACUATED.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated June 30:

'Torrential rains fell in the Ta tche kiao district on June 28, and on the roads from Ta tche kiao to Siu yen, inundating our bivouacs. The Japanese are advancing slowly in different directions towards our east and south fronts.

'On the south the Japanese are advancing eastward with the object of effecting a junction with Kuroki's army.

'It has been ascertained by a reconnaissance in the direction of Da-lin pass that the Japanese have retired some distance from the positions recently occupied by them. Their covering force, consisting of several companies, retired after a short fusillade.

'A report from the direction of Feng huang cheng, on June 29, announced that an energetic advance of the Japanese forces had been discovered toward Wa fan huan and the Lin ho sin pass.

'The rains continue.'

TEN THOUSAND MORE JAPANESE.

Che foo, July 1.—On June 24, it is stated, the Japanese landed an independent division of ten thousand men at their naval base on the Elliott Islands. This division is to be used, it is said, to either assist General Nogi at Port Arthur or General Oku in clearing the railway.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the Japanese now have one hundred and eighty thousand men in the field, including Gen. Kuroki's army on the road to Liao yang, the independent division of twenty thousand landed at Taku shan to support Gen. Kuroki, Gen. Oku's army along the railway, Gen. Nogi's army at Port Arthur, and the ten thousand landed at Elliott Islands. None of the fourth army has yet been landed.

RAIN WILL HAMPER.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—2 a.m.—It is reported here that the commencement of the rainy season will materially affect the whole military situation. The authorities consider that it greatly lessens the probability of an immediate decisive engagement between Kuropatkin and Gen. Kuroki, and it is thought it will close the campaign in the upper part of the Liao tung peninsula until good weather sets in. The Japanese will probably be forced to hold the positions where the rain finds them as best they can. The operations around Port Arthur will doubtless be seriously hampered. It is believed the Japanese will find it necessary to establish another base, probably on the west coast of the lower part of the Liao tung peninsula, in order to bring in food supplies, especially if the 10,000 troops reported to have been landed on the Elliott Islands are sent toward Port Arthur. The Japanese will probably be able to utilize the time in making preparations to push the siege on the resumption of fine weather.

HOSPITAL OVERCROWDED.

Che foo, July 1.—The hospital here is overcrowded. The Russians maintain that the fleet is intact, with the exception of the battleship 'Sevastopol,' which is being repaired. A Chinaman who left Port Arthur last night says there are only four Russian warships, cruisers and battleships in the harbor, and none outside. The opinion prevails that the faster ships eluded the five Japanese warships maintaining the blockade.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Chee foo, July 1.—What should prove to be a decisive naval engagement was in progress at one o'clock this afternoon midway between Che foo and Port Arthur.

The steamer 'Che foo,' which has arrived here, passed within fifteen miles of the Japanese fleet, consisting of two battleships and five cruisers, all actively engaged. The Russian fleet was not seen, but the distance of the Japanese fleet from land precludes the possibility of any attack on the land batteries. The captain of the 'Che foo' says he heard a terrific explosion, but was unable to discern whether a Japanese or a Russian ship was affected.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from General Zelinsky, dated June 30.:—

'The following reports have reached here (Liao yang) from Port Arthur. On June 24, the Japanese displayed great activity at all the outposts, and in the hope of recapturing the mountains of Wah tsei laza, which had been taken from them, they attacked, but again were repulsed, and our troops now occupy the village of Beik-Hoboco, northeast of Siao ping tao. The enemy maintained a heavy fire at long range on our left flank. Their squadron lies in Talien wan Bay, in full view of Port Arthur. It consists of a cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and seven merchant ships, which evidently brought cargoes into the bay.

'On the night of June 24-June 25 the Japanese torpedo boats re-approached the fortress, and at 4 a.m., the enemy began to cannonade from their vessels in Sei ping tao bay, directing their fire against the whole coast towards the north, from the bay to Mount Uit-Selo, and then attacked in great force, firstly, height number 131; secondly, height number 126. The latter were attacked by a small detachment landed for this purpose. These two heights were held by our riflemen, who, after driving off three attacks with heavy losses, retired, and being pressed by the enemy sought refuge on the heights of Loun van tian. The enemy attacked this position in great force, employing at least a division, but all the assaults were repulsed. At 3.30 p.m. the Japanese appeared on the Port Arthur road in great strength and attacked Kwin shan (Gun san shan). The riflemen, who held the height with two battalions, retired. The Japanese turned them from the rear, losing heavily in the manoeuvre. Our torpedo boats were of some assistance to us, advancing on Loun van tian, and bombarding the coast occupied by the enemy.

'Our losses were seven officers and about two hundred soldiers killed or wounded. Our mines exploded at the proper time, blowing up at least fifty Japanese. Their losses were evidently considerable.

'According to the latest advices, large columns of the enemy are marching from Dalny towards the village of Suan tsan hoi and Khouin Mountains.

SIEGE GUNS PLACED.

Che foo, June 30.—It is stated that the Japanese last Monday sent siege guns from Dalny to their position near Port Arthur. These guns will be mounted in a fort now being erected, which will command the harbor, though it is outside the range of the Russian guns on Golden Hill.

SHIP AND BATTERY DESTROYED.

Sasebo, June 30.—An officer who participated in the engagement states that there were women on board the Russian ships when they made their recent unsuccessful attempt to escape from Port Arthur. He says that the Russian warship sunk was the battleship 'Pobieda.' A battery on Lao ti shan promontory was destroyed by the fire of the Japanese ships.

PFLUG REPUDIATES.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Major-General Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden under date of July 1, says: 'The reports from foreign sources that the Japanese fleet sank several vessels of our squadron on June 23, and that our loss included Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and 700 sailors, are absolutely untrue.'

STEAMED OUT TO SEA.

'At 2 p.m., the squadron, preceded by a flotilla of mine dredgers, torpedo boats and the 'Novik,' steamed in line ahead towards the open sea, and having emerged without mishap, altered her course southward. The dredging boa's were sent back escorted by armed picke. boats. Two Japanese scouts, with a detachment of torpedo boats, watched the squadron all the while. Twenty miles from shore a Japanese squadron was sighted, steaming in divisions in line ahead. It was composed of four first-class battleships and one second-class battleship, four armored first-class cruisers, seven second-class and five third-class cruisers, one scout, one steamer, and thirty torpedo boats. As they approached the Japanese were seen to be preparing to place a division of cruisers and torpedo boats between the shore and our squadron in order that during the night they might force, by persistent torpedo attacks, some of our ships to break their formation and in the morning engage us with all their ships.

BACK TO PORT.

'Considering the enemy's force greatly superior to ours, and in view also of the large number of Japanese torpedo boats, I decided to return to port, in order to act in accordance with circumstances, as this plan of action offered less risk of loss. At 7 p.m. our squadron started to return to port, which the enemy did not attempt to prevent, nor did they attempt to approach until ten o'clock, when the squadron reached the roadsted, where it cast anchor. At the same time the rearmost warship successfully repulsed two Japanese torpedo boat attacks. Notwithstanding the bright moonlight, the enemy continued their torpedo boat attacks in the roadstead until daylight, but were always successfully repulsed.

TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

'We found in the morning along the coast near the warships twelve Whitehead torpedoes which had been launched at long range. The torpedo boats were not allowed to approach nearer than twelve cable lengths. They attacked in groups. Two at least were sunk. The bodies of a Japanese officer and two sailors were washed ashore in the morning. The successful repulse of the torpedo attacks in which several of the batteries shared, was facilitated by the searchlights.'

In the morning all the ships entered Port Arthur at high tide.

'On June 27 there was a fusillade at the Japanese outposts, due to the Japanese establishing themselves on the summit of Loan van tian, and bombarded the shore. Yesterday evening the forts batteries at Port Arthur opened fire on the Japanese torpedo boats.'

(Continued on Page 8.)

How our neighbors prepare for the 'Glorious Fourth.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Admiral Alexeieff has sent in a report of the fight of the twenty-third, which differs widely from that of Admiral Togo. Admiral Skrydloff reports the Vladivostok squadron back again in harbor. The rain is making the roads on the fighting front impassable.

The question of the Oath of Succession was again debated last night in the House of Lords. The following amendment to the resolution of the Duke of Norfolk was offered by the Earl of Jersey and carried:—'That while the House of Lords was desirous that no expressions unnecessarily offensive to any of His Majesty's subjects should be required of the Sovereign, nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession.'

The matter of the dismissal of Lord Dundonald is to be brought to the attention of the British House of Commons.

The directors of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank, Berlin, have been convicted of using the funds of the bank to further their social ambitions, and have been sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

On the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Oxford next month the honorary degree of D.Sc. will be conferred on Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., and Dr. William Osler.

An early settlement of the difficulty in Thibet seems probable. The Ta Lama and four other delegates have arrived at Gyangtse asking Col. Younghusband to open negotiations.

The French ambassador will not be returned to the Vatican.

The Ontario Medical Council spent yesterday in discussion of the abuse of patent medicines, and will urge that the government pass a law compelling the makers to print the formula of these medicines clearly upon the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Dominion Day in London was celebrated by the usual dinner in the Hotel Cecil, at which notable speeches were made by Sir H. G. Taschereau, Sir F. Fremantle, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Strathcona, Lord Brassey and others.

George Frederick Watts, the noted painter, died suddenly in London yesterday.

His Majesty King Edward was warmly greeted yesterday by crowds at the station on his return from Kiel.

Judge Winchester has been appointed a commissioner to investigate the circumstances which induced the Italian laborers to come to Montreal.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, July 2.—An Order-in-Council has passed appointing His Honor Judge Winchester to be a commissioner to investigate into and report upon the circumstances which have induced Italian laborers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the present year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration.

FINE AND WARMER.

O summer day beside the joyous sea!
O summer day so wonderful and white,
So full of gladness and so full of pain!
Forever and forever thou shalt be
To some the gravestone of a dead delight—
To some the landmark of a new domain.
—Longfellow.

(Toronto, July 2, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 84, 50; Calgary, 78, 46; Medicine Hat, 80, 50; Edmonton, 74, 44; Qu'Appelle, 78, 58; Winnipeg, 78, 54; Toronto, 70, 50; Ottawa, 74, 54; Montreal, 78, 56; Quebec, 80, 58; St. John, 60, 54; Halifax, 74, 60.

To-day and Sunday, fresh north-westerly winds, fine and cool. Sunday, moderate, variable winds, fine and a little warmer.

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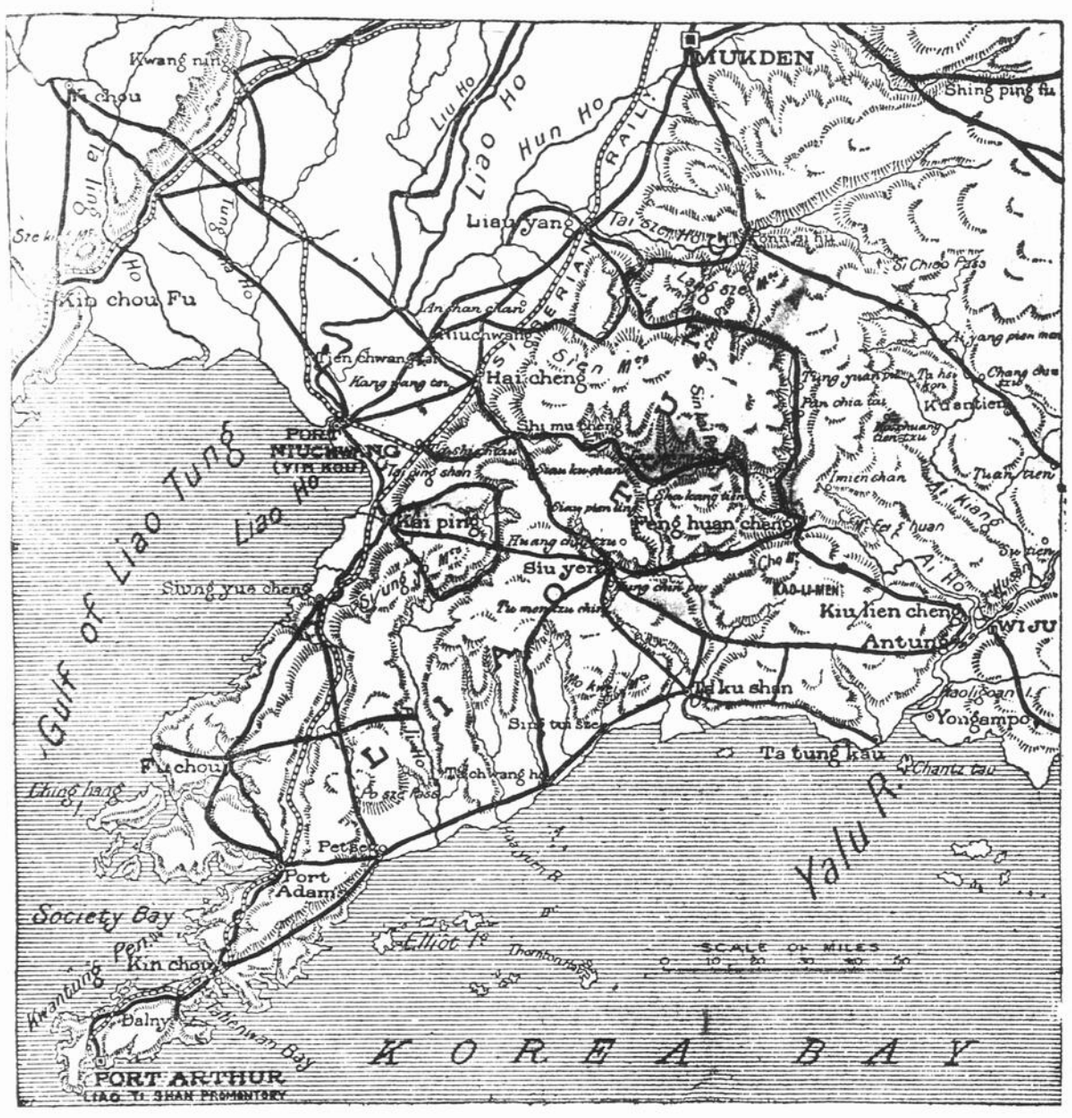

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Chee foo, July 1.—What should prove to be a decisive naval engagement was in progress at one o'clock this afternoon midway between Che foo and Port Arthur.

The steamer 'Che foo,' which has arrived here, passed within fifteen miles of the Japanese fleet, consisting of two battleships and five cruisers, all actively engaged. The Russian fleet was not seen, but the distance of the Japanese fleet from land precludes the possibility of any attack on the land batteries. The captain of the 'Che foo' says he heard a terrific explosion, but was unable to discern whether a Japanese or a Russian ship was affected.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from General Zelinsky, dated June 30 :—

'The following reports have reached here (Liao yang) from Port Arthur. On June 24, the Japanese displayed great activity at all the outposts, and in the hope of recapturing the mountains of Wah tsei laza, which had been taken from them, they attacked, but again were repulsed, and our troops now occupy the village of Beik-Hohoon, north-east of Siao ping tao. The enemy maintained a heavy fire at long range on our left flank. Their squadron lies in Talien wan Bay, in full view of Port Arthur. It consists of a cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and seven merchant ships, which evidently brought cargoes into the bay.

'On the night of June 24-June 25 the Japanese torpedo boats re-approached the fortress, and at 4 a.m., the enemy began to cannonade from their vessels in Sai ping tao bay, directing their fire against the whole coast towards the north, from the bay to Mount Uit-Selo, and then attacked in great force, firstly, height number 131; secondly, height number 126. The latter were attacked by a small detachment landed for this purpose. These two heights were held by our riflemen, who, after driving off three attacks with heavy losses, retired, and being pressed by the enemy sought refuge on the heights of Loun van tian. The enemy attacked this position in great force, employing at least a division, but all the assaults were repulsed. At 3.30 p.m. the Japanese appeared on the Port Arthur road in great strength and attacked Kwin shan (Guin san shan). The riflemen, who held the height with two battalions, retired. The Japanese turned them from the rear, losing heavily in the manoeuvre. Our torpedo boats were of some assistance to us, advancing on Loun van tian, and bombarding the coast occupied by the enemy.

'Our losses were seven officers and about two hundred soldiers killed or wounded. Our mines exploded at the proper time, blowing up at least fifty Japanese. Their losses were evidently considerable.

'According to the latest advices, large columns of the enemy are marching from Dalny towards the village of Suan tsan hon and Khouin Mountains.

SIEGE GUNS PLACED.

Che foo, June 30.—It is stated that the Japanese last Monday sent siege guns from Dalny to their position near Port Arthur. These guns will be mounted in a fort now being erected, which will command the harbor, though it is outside the range of the Russian guns on Golden Hill.

SHIP AND BATTERY DESTROYED.

Sasebo, June 30.—An officer who participated in the engagement states that there were women on board the Russian ships when they made their recent unsuccessful attempt to escape from Port Arthur. He says that the Rusian warship sunk was the battleship 'Pobieda.' A battery on Lao ti shan promontory was destroyed by the fire of the Japanese ships.

PFLUG REPUDIATES.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Major-General Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden under date of July 1, says: 'The reports from foreign sources that the Japanese fleet sank several vessels of our squadron on June 23, and that our loss included Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and 700 sailors, are absolutely untrue.'

STEAMED OUT TO SEA.

'At 2 p.m., the squadron, preceded by a flotilla of mine dredgers, torpedo boats and the 'Novik,' steamed in line ahead towards the open sea, and having emerged without mishap, altered her course southward. The dredging boats were sent back escorted by armed picket boats. Two Japanese scouts, with a detachment of torpedo boats, watched the squadron all the while. Twenty miles from shore a Japanese squadron was sighted, steaming in divisions in line ahead. It was composed of four first-class battleships and one second-class battleship, four armored first-class cruisers, seven second-class and five third-class cruisers, one scout, one steamer, and thirty torpedo boats. As they approached the Japanese were seen to be preparing to place a division of cruisers and torpedo boats between the shore and our squadron in order that during the night they might force, by persistent torpedo attacks, some of our ships to break their formation and in the morning engage us with all their ships.

BACK TO PORT.

'Considering the enemy's force greatly superior to ours, and in view also of the large number of Japanese torpedo boats, I decided to return to port, in order to act in accordance with circumstances, as this plan of action offered less risk of loss. At 7 p.m. our squadron started to return to port, which the enemy did not attempt to prevent, nor did they attempt to approach until ten o'clock, when the squadron reached the roadsted, where it cast anchor. At the same time the rearmost warship successfully repulsed two Japanese torpedo boat attacks. Notwithstanding the bright moonlight, the enemy continued their torpedo boat attacks in the roadstead until daylight, but were always successfully repulsed.

TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

'We found in the morning along the coast near the warships twelve Whitehead torpedoes which had been launched at long range. The torpedo boats were not allowed to approach nearer than twelve cable lengths. They attacked in groups. Two at least were sunk. The bodies of a Japanese officer and two sailors were washed ashore in the morning. The successful repulse of the torpedo attacks in which several of the batteries shared, was facilitated by the searchlights.'

In the morning all the ships entered Port Arthur at high tide.

'On June 27 there was a fusilade at the Japanese outposts, due to the Japanese establishing themselves on the summit of Loan van tian, and bombarded the shore. Yesterday evening the forts' batteries at Port Arthur opened fire on the Japanese torpedo boats.'

(Continued on Page 8.)

How our neighbors prepare for the 'Glorious Fourth.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Admiral Alexeieff has sent in a report of the fight of the twenty-third, which differs widely from that of Admiral Togo. Admiral Skrydloff reports the Vladivostok squadron back again in harbor. The rain is making the roads on the fighting front impassable.

The question of the Oath of Succession was again debated last night in the House of Lords. The following amendment to the resolution of the Duke of Norfolk was offered by the Earl of Jersey and carried:—'That while the House of Lords was desirous that no expressions unnecessarily offensive to any of His Majesty's subjects should be required of the Sovereign, nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession.'

The matter of the dismissal of Lord Dundonald is to be brought to the attention of the British House of Commons.

The directors of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank, Berlin, have been convicted of using the funds of the bank to further their social ambitions, and have been sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

On the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Oxford next month the honorary degree of D.Sc. will be conferred on Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., and Dr. William Osler.

An early settlement of the difficulty in Thibet seems probable. The Ta Lama and four other delegates have arrived at Gyangtse asking Col. Younghusband to open negotiations.

The French ambassador will not be returned to the Vatican.

The Ontario Medical Council spent yesterday in discussion of the abuse of patent medicines, and will urge that the government pass a law compelling the makers to print the formula of these medicines clearly upon the outside wrapper of each bottle.

Dominion Day in London was celebrated by the usual dinner in the Hotel Cecil, at which notable speeches were made by Sir H. G. Taschereau, Sir F. Fremantle, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Strathcona, Lord Brassey and others.

George Frederick Watts, the noted painter, died suddenly in London yesterday.

His Majesty King Edward was warmly greeted yesterday by crowds at the station on his return from Kiel.

Judge Winchester has been appointed a commissioner to investigate the circumstances which induced the Italian laborers to come to Montreal.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, July 2.—An Order-in-Council has passed appointing His Honor Judge Winchester to be a commissioner to investigate into and report upon the circumstances which have induced Italian laborers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the present year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration.

FINE AND WARMER.

O summer day beside the joyous sea!
O summer day so wonderful and white,
So full of gladness and so full of pain!
Forever and forever thou shalt be
To some the gravestone of a dead delight—
To some the landmark of a new domain.
—Longfellow.

(Toronto, July 2, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 64, 50; Calgary, 78, 46; Medicine Hat, 80, 50; Edmontop, 74, 44; Qu'Appelle, 78, 58; Winnipeg, 78, 54; Toronto, 70, 50; Ottawa, 74, 54; Montreal, 78, 56; Quebec, 80, 58; St. John, 60, 54; Halifax, 74, 60.

To-day and Sunday, fresh north-westerly winds, fine and cool. Sunday, moderate, variable winds, fine and a little warmer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must be ably be endorsed with the name and address, or otherwise no notice can be Birth notices are inserted for 25c. for 50c, death notices for 50c acknowledgment of funeral appointments; other solemnize sketch of life, two poetry, which is

Annual subscribers of the Witness are entitled to the insertion of births, marriages and deaths, intimations of obituaries, not exceeding ten lines, and name and address given.

...S.

...ille, on June 29, 1904, ... R. W. Reid, a daughter.

MARRIED.

...ON — MILLARD — At the residence of the bride's father, Newmarket, ..., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. R. J. Fallis, of Newmarket, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Kirby, of Calgary, N.W.T., George Allan Anderson, M.D., of Calgary, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of John H. Millard, Esq.

ASHFIELD—LETCH.—On June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Riverview,' Billings' Bridge, Ont., by the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, of St. Matthews', Ada Violet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Letch, to Mr. J. H. Ashfield.

BONSER — MOUNTAIN — At the home of the bride's parents, Jameson avenue, Toronto, on June 28, 1904, by the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Miss Ethel S. Mountain, to Mr. T. H. Bonser.

CREGEEN — MURDOCH — At the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Watson, on June 30, 1904, Mr. Thomas R. Cregeen, of Montreal, to Miss M. A. Murdoch, second daughter of Archibald Murdoch, of Dalesville, Que.

HITCHCOCK — ROBINSON — At the bride's home, Ayer's Cliff, on June 22, 1904, Hollis J. Hitchcock, of Massawippi, to Mrs. Lillian G. Robinson, the Rev. George W. Thom officiating.

MASON — MACARTHUR — On June 29, 1904, at St. John's Grove, Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Jean Florence, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alexander MacArthur, 119 St. George st., to Major James Cooper Mason, D.S.O., elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Jas. Mason, Queen's Park.

MASSON — SWITZER — At the residence of the bride's mother, on June 27, 1904, by the Rev. R. Smith, P. James Masson, of Lowe, Que., to Georgina M., youngest daughter of Mrs. George Switzer, of Pembroke, Ont.

McMICHAEL — HOWDEN — On June 27, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 580 Bathurst street, Toronto, by the Rev. P. W. Mueller, Emma Dora, daughter of the late James Howden, Esq., to A. Forester McMichael, barrister, Toronto.

PARDEE — CLARK — At St. John's Church, Sandwich, Ont., by the Rev. D. H. Hind, on June 28, 1904, John Blair Pardee, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Alice Maud Wildman, youngest daughter of Astrobus C. Clark, of Sarnia, Ont.

ROSS — HALL — At the residence of the bride's parents, Campbellford, Ont., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., David Andrew Ross, of Toronto, Ont., to Emma Nora, daughter of Wm. J. Hall, of Campbellford, Ont.

ROSEBRUGH — MACGREGOR — At the residence of the bride's father, on June 30, 1904, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., Alice, second daughter of D. M. Rosebrugh, Esq., M.D., to Alexander MacGregor, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall.

RUTHERFORD — PRESTON — At the manse, Dalesville, Que., by the Rev. T. Watson, on Tuesday, June 28, 1904, Robt. J. Rutherford, Esq., of Colborne, Ont., to Mrs. Emma J. Preston, widow of the late David Preston, mechanical superintendent of the C.P.R., Montreal.

SMITH — BRYSON — On June 29, 1904, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, May Hope Bryson, youngest daughter of the late T. M. Bryson, of Montreal, to Frank Converse Smith, of Toronto.

STRATHY — KIRKPATRICK — On June 28, 1904, at St. Mary's Church (Dovercourt), Toronto, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, rector, assisted by the Rev. Walter H. White, M.A., vicar of Trinity Church, Barrie, Gerard Brakenridge, son of Henry H. Strathy, K.C., to Mabel Theodora, daughter of George B. Kirkpatrick, of 'Coolmine.'

DIED.

BRABANT.—On June 28, 1904, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald Blue, 488 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, Mrs. Annie Merriman Brabant, aged 87 years and three months, a native of Eastfield, Gloucestershire, England.

HEWSON — At Cobourg, Ont., on June 29, 1904, Andrew Hewson, in his 86th year.

HAYLOCK — In Chatham, Ont., on June 27, 1904, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Haylock, aged 53 years.

McLEOD — On Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at Dr. Primes's Sanatarium, Burlington, Vt., the Rev. Norman V. McLeod of Granby, Que., son of Mr. Roderick McLeod, of Granby.

Petrolia, Ont., and St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUFFIE.—In loving memory of Margaret McVey, dearly beloved of the late John Wilson Duffie, died, July 2nd, 1899.

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

Advertisements.

The best way to buy a Piano is to go to a reliable dealer, pay a reasonable price and get a valuable guarantee. Besides our regular lines of new instruments, we have some used Upright Pianos at the present time that are special value. Consider these prices:—Williams (Boudoir size), cost $300, now $175. Edison (medium size), cost $375, now $215. Marshall & Wendall, cost $450, now $217. Layton Bros., cost $325, now $235. Lansdowne, cost $400, now $240. Karn, cost $450, now $280. Evans Bros., like new, cost $450, now $295. Heintzman, in use only a few months, large size, latest design, like new, cost $450, now $300. Payable, $10 cash and $6, $7 and $8 per month, according to price of instrument. Discounts for cash. Write or call for first choice. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Store closes Saturday afternoons at 1 o'clock until Sept. 3.

CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

GREAT JULY SALE.

This is a Marvellous Collection of LADIES' FINE WHITEWEAR GARMENTS

THAT HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT TOGETHER

And selling at such low prices is the best part of the offering.

Excellence has been the first thought all the way through, our preparations for this Great White Wear Sale, nothing has escaped attention, no unworthy garments have found a way to pass the Carsley Censor. Everything is in ample quantity and chosen for their refined character.

Comfortable fullness, correct shapes, excellent workmanship fit and finish, from beginning to finish was first secured then the low prices were made. These price hints of the offerings for Monday:

FINE DRAWERS.

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Drawers, made umbrella style, hemstitched tucks, extra well made, two styles.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **26c**

CORSET COVERS.

Fine White Cambric Corset Covers, made loose front, profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace in front and arm spaces.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **27c**

NIGHT DRESSES.

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Night Dresses, made Empire style, trimmed Torchon Lace on neck, revers and sleeves.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **94c**

FINE WHITE SKIRTS.

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Underskirts, cut full in width and richly trimmed with white Swiss embroidery and flounce.
July Sale Price.. .. .. .. **$1.05**

DAINTY WHITE DRESSES FOR CHILDREN

SELLING AT 50 PERCENT OFF.

These Dainty White Muslin Dresses are selling fast. Mothers were quick to see the real merit of these little dresses for tots of 1 to 4 years, made of fine white sheer Muslin, handsomely trimmed with fine Swiss open work embroidery, made and finished in the latest styles, all sizes, same price. Regular values, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.70.

July Sale Prices, ... **99c, $1.35, $1.80.**

TWO UNEQUALLED COTTON VALUES.

It is absolutely impossible to sell these well known reliable Cottons at lower prices than we quote here, unless by losing money, and that's easy.

15 PIECES LONSDALE CAMBRIC, highly grass bleached, 36 inches wide, fine even weave and free from dressing. Regular, 13c.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **10c**

17 PIECES HORROCKS'S LONG CLOTH, very fine make, extra puality, 36 inches wide. Regular, 14c a yard.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **11c**

REDUCED PRICES ON SILKS.

The head line of this announcement is enough to drag a crowd on Monday. Carsley's Silk prices were phenomenally low and the fact of them being still lower is marvellous. These price hints:

750 YARDS BLACK SATIN CHENE DE SOIE, extra good quality, exceptional value at 45c.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **27c**

600 YARDS BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, all pure silk, very soft finish, good value at 80c.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **47c**

800 YARDS BLACK TAFFETA LYONS WEAVE, extra heavy quality, all silk. Worth 80c a yard.
July Sale Price.. .. .. **42c**

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt used in homes all over Canada where purity is appreciated. It will not cake.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

July Red Ticket Sale.

Our RED TICKET SALE is now a semi-annual event among our friends—they know that we offer genuine bargains—that our goods are of high grade—that our salespeople are courteous and that our big store is light, airy and altogether delightful to do business in.

A General Discount of 10%

5% Extra Off for Cash.

500 Pieces marked with Red Tickets, plainly showing the regular prices and extra low sale prices.

Some big bargains in our new Rug and Curtain Department in Brussels Rugs—Mattings—Lace Curtains—Window Blinds, etc.

One item to show the effect of our price-cutting:

PARLOR SET—Empire style (3 pieces), in crotch mahogany backs—Art Nouveau Silk coverings—three colors—regular price $65.00,

Reduced to $45.00

During this Red Ticket Sale we will give with every purchase of $5.00 one of the prettiest novelties of the season—a Pincushion in the form of a miniature foot stool, covered with rich velour—gilt legs.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON

Phone Up 3328. Cor. GUY & ST. CATHERINE STS.

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

All Kinds of **ELECTRICAL WORK** at the CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. at moderate figures.

THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

SHOO-FLY, Don't Bother Me!

They can't, as we have THE PERFECTION SLIDING SCREENS on our windows. We got them from

The C. R. LOCKER CO.
1753 Notre Dame Street.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Limited.

(Store will be Closed in Honor of Dominion Day, until Monday, 8 a.m.)

During July, our arrangements will include a series of new and additional selling inducements that will make midsummer shopping memorable!

For details, see Next Week's Announcements.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, LIMITED,
2341-2343 St. Catherine Street.
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Cor. Metcalfe.

Phone Main 3644

TO BE SURE of the Best Laundry Service it is only necessary to direct YOUR Orders to the

TROY LAUNDRY
8 to 12 Inspector St.
SUBURBAN SERVICE, Tuesdays and Fridays.

HARRISON'S

Milk Made

BREAD

is what we claim for it, made from pure, sweet milk. One trial loaf will convince you it is the

BEST BREAD

to eat.

Tel. Mount. 386, and our driver will call.
Office, 14 Somerville Ave., Westmount

Now is the time for

GARDEN TOOLS

You can get a full line from

D. DRYSDALE,
645 CRAIG STREET.

Paints (ready mixed), Varnishes, Tar Paper etc.

MONUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Set up in any part of the Country at the least possible cost and in keeping with the latest mode of designing and best possible workmanship.

The SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO.,
290 BLEURY ST., just below Sherbrooke.

THE BEST MILK

When ordering your milk supply remember that we deliver direct from the farm in time for breakfast. All the cows under our own care and everything connected with the dairy up-to-date.

H. & W. EVANS,
The Blue Bonnets Dairy Farm,
City Office, 52 Latour St. TEL. MAIN 903

TEES & CO.
Funeral Directors & Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST.
Main 327, Up. 1653, Up. 1501.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Big Store's Great July Sale.—This wonderful sale that the ladies of Montreal and vicinity have learned to look forward to with a great amount of interest was inaugurated on Thursday last. The store was the scene of bustling excitement and vast piles of merchandise disappeared with alarming rapidity. The Mecca to which most ladies turned was The Whitewear Salon, there one was almost hidden among the mountains of dainty white garments, with which the department is filled. Ladies were buying freely, and many a summer bride will look favorable eyes on this great sale, which gave her many choice pieces of lingeries at very little cost. This immense sale will be continued on Monday, when the management promise an array of choice goods at astonishingly low prices that will bring success to their great July Cheap Sale.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 2.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC.

CLOSE O FTHE TENTH YEAR OF THE DOMINION COLLEGE.

The tenth annual closing exercises of the Dominion College of Music were held on Thursday in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., which was crowded with friends of those receiving diplomas.

Mr. R. R. Stevenson, president of the college, occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. R. O. Pelletier, W. Bohrer, Max Bohrer, J. D. Dussault, J. A. Fowler, and Septimus Fraser.

Mr. P. J. Illsley, registrar, in his annual report, gave some statistics of the college.

Since 1896 the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination has steadily increased year by year, from 38 in 1896 to 210 in the present year. The following shows the annual growth: 1896, 38 candidates; 1897, 49; 1898, 51, 1899, 70; 1900, 73; 1901, 53; 1902, 102; 1903, 121; 1904, 210.

Following are the successful candidates at the recent examinations:

MONTREAL AND DISTRICT.

Pianoforte playing, elementary grade—Marguerite J. Armour, Alice McWilliams, W. J. Lummis, Germain Lanier, Irene Donnelly, Jeanne Dermer, Maria Gratias, Josephine Cloutier, Antoinette Bonnette, Blanche Lonsdale, Cecile [illegible], Mary A. [illegible], Raymond Hebert, Marguerite Lacroix, Helen Munro, Beatrice Desie Fraser, Walter Ross, Isabel Smith, Emma Read, Florence Harrington, Evelyn G. Henderson, Eva Blanchard, Yvonne Rivet, Antoine Lamontagne, Julia Guignlan, Dorothy Lee, Frances Templeman, Alice Garayt, Eileen Prendergast, Orise Paquette, Lucienne Gingras, Ruby Coates, Lizmonte Anderson, Ruth Corbett, Marian Massey, Rose Massey, Eva Massey, James Cashion.

Junior grade—Corinne Peno, Lilian Benoit, Rose Brouillet, Irene Tremblay, Leontine Gauthier, Des Neiges Robillard, Bertha Perrault, O. Bartho, Marie Leduc, Elsie Williamson,, Gladys Sheppard, Edith Cairns, Bernadette Boucher, Marie Gareau, Zola Dame, Eva Monte, Blanche de May, Ernest Lamontagne, Eva Rolston, Muriel Cooke, Vernice Kerr, Florence Southbee, Gertrude McLaren, Grace Hall, Irene Labelle, Bertha Prud'homme, Irene Mayer, Helen Arbour, Andrew McEvers.

Intermediate grade—Laura Rondeau, Lillian Davidson, Josie Enright, V. Baron, A. Broule, Bertha Martin, Corinne Alard, Bertha Dagenais, Anita Jodoin, Ida Larochelle, Della Bridgeman, Bernadette Rousse, Cornelier de Grand Champs, Clare Van Gilder, Frederick Mortimer, Gould S. Taylor, Lilian Engwell, Katie Pollock (Lachute), Katie McGibbon (Lachute), Yvonne Paradis.

Senior grade—Maria Huot, Frankie Bowser, Marie Herieux (distinction), Georgina Colombe, Bertha Bourgeois, Beaudette Murphy (distinction), Anna Vadeboncoeur, Eliza Simard (distinction), Matilda Oga, Bernadette Ethier, Bertha Pepin (distinction), Desolina Lamoureaux, Valerie Venne (distinction), E. Guertin (distinction), Eva Marien, Dora Brown (Quebec), Edith Philps (Huntingdon), Lillian Ward (Windsor Mills), Christina Armatage (distinction), Beatrice Bonner, Hilda Dreschel, Pearl Cooke, Nellie Silvester, Winnie Stevens, Emily Lynch.

Associate grade—A. Larose, Amie Desmarteau, Eva Morien, Azalina Benoit (distinction), May Fortier, Mamie Lipsky, Hilda Canavan.

Organ playing, intermediate grade—L. Hanna.

Violin playing, elementary grade—Olive Bond.

Singing, senior grade—Maud Smith.

Theory of music, associate in music—Edith E. Holmes.

OTTAWA AND DISTRICT.

Piano playing, elementary grade—Beatrice Charlebois, Clementine Raymond, Eva Archambault, Albina Larose, Ernestine Larocque, Marguerite Smith, Alexina Smith, Philonias Mayle, Cyprienne Langlois, Blanche Pelletier, Ethel Draper, Alma Champagne, Wilhelmine Desrosiers, Flue Mayle, Ada Boyd, Jeanne Perron, Isidore Courville, Gertrude Nevins, Minnie Villeneuve.

Junior grade—Ivonne Bouchier, Evelina Pelletier, Gertrude Harris, Hilda Rattey, Grace McGuire.

Intermediate grade—Carrie Cross, Blondine Charbonneau, Augustine Rainboth, Lilian Rainboth.

Senior grade—Elsie Belanger, Armee Archer, Jeanne Frechette, Laurence Chenier (distinction), Jeanne Simon (distinction), Blanche Mageau (distinction), Naomi Holt (distinction), Delia Desault.

Associate grade—Rhea Corbeil (distinction).

Singing, senior grade—Adelyne McLaren (distinction).

SHERBROOKE AND DISTRICT.

Pianoforte playing, junior grade—Gladis Keene.

Associate grade—Terese Doherty (distinction), Clara Vernon (distinction).

BROCKVILLE AND DISTRICT.

Pianoforte playing, junior grade—Nellie Botsford, Edith Glazier, Gertrude Taro.

Intermediate grade—Edith Railer, Jean Robertson, Sadie Stratton.

Senior grade—Sadie Sheldon, Hazel Thomson (distinction), Emma Singleton.

Associate grade—Gladys McEwan (distinction), Luella Cole (distinction), Edith Wiltse (distinction), Edna Earle (distinction), Sadie Webb, Catherine Venner, Ella Turner.

OCEAN TRAVELLERS.

VANCOUVER'S PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers of the Dominion line steamer Vancouver, which sailed this morning for Liverpool: Mr. J. G. Archibald, Mr. Kenneth, Archibald, Montreal; Mrs. Allcard, London, England; Mrs. Brock, London, Ont.; Mr. John M. Bailey, Cincinnati; Mr. E. S. Bates, Mrs. Bates, Cleveland; Mr. W. H. Beaumont, Montreal; Mrs. Brecoby, Toronto; Dr. W. K. Berry, Muncie, Ind.; Miss Alice M. Brown, Rochester; Miss Lydia C. Baird, North English; Miss Burrows, Hamilton; Miss Minnie Bowman, Chicago; Miss Maria W. Bishop, Cortland; Mrs. A. C. Buttrick, Miss Lizzie Buttrick, Miss Eva Louise Barr, Chicago; Mr. Thomas Burrows, Hamilton; Mr. G. W. Beall, Mrs. Beall, Miss Alice Beall, Lindsay; Mr. Joseph Bach, Mrs. Bach, Chicago; the Rev. Canon Balfour, Quebec; Mr. H. Cameron, New York; Miss Jean Courtenay, Franklin; Miss Collinson, Mitchell; Mr. F. W. Chase, Mrs. Chase, Albion; Miss Crowley, Mrs. Clement Coles, Miss Dorothy Coles,, Miss Phyllis Coles, Miss Joan Coles, Montreal; Mr. M. Clemene, Mrs. Clemens, Mr. J. H. Crake, Toronto; Miss A. P. Comben, St. John; Mr. Cowper, Winnipeg; Mr. S. S. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Montreal; Miss J. Dryden, Toronto; Miss Danby, Halifax; Miss Alice Dinwiddie, New York; Miss Denis, Miss S. Denis, Montreal; Miss Dore, Mitchell; Miss Francis Deverell, La Peer, Mich.; Mrs. C. B. Davey, Miss Doris Davey, Master B. Davey, Chicago; Mr. H. J. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Woodstock; Mr. H. S. Dupuy, Mrs. Dupuy, Ann Arbor; Mr. H. Duffett, Mr. W. Duffett, Toronto; Mrs. Dean, Hamilton; Mr. R. S. Edwards, Liverpool; Miss Sara M. Estill, Xenia; Mr. A. Edmonds, Mrs. Edmonds, Simcoe; Mr. Walter Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Brandon; Miss E. Freeman, Rochester; Miss Amy Fell, Toronto; Miss S. E. Foote, Mr. E. A. Foster, Toronto; Miss M. Graham, Toronto; Miss Gedge, Brandon; Mr. Fred. Goodenow, Santa Barbara; Mr. M. M. Ghent, St. Paul; Dr. W. A. Groves, Stratford; Mr. W. D. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Minneapolis; Miss D. Glandeville, Hancock; Mr. Ed. Gillis, Miss [illegible], Toronto; Miss [illegible], Harvey, Mrs. [illegible], Worcester; Miss [illegible], Miss Henderson, [illegible], Montreal; Miss [illegible], Hall, London; [illegible], Winnipeg; Miss [illegible], Master K. [illegible], Preston; Miss [illegible], J. Kavanagh, Miss Kavanagh, Boston; Mr. D. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Toronto, Ont.; Miss E. W. Little, Rochester; Miss Gabrielle Le Dac, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. J. Marshall, Rochester; Miss Milloy, Mrs. Mill, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. F. J. A. Morris, Mrs. S. L. Miller, Mr. G. Miller, sr., Port Hope, Ont.; Dr. S. D. Macdonald, Mrs Macdonald, Miss Minnie Macdonald, Miss Claire Macdonald, Halifax; Dr. H. P. Martin, Toronto; Mr. F. S. Mallendain, Quebec; Mr. James Marshall, Winnipeg; Miss Anna Martyn, Hancock; Mr. G. M. Miller, Cincinnati; Mr. M. Moxon, St. Thomas; Mr. Willis Mitchell, London, Eng.; Mr. A. McGirnman, Orillia; Miss Maggie McLaurin, Dalkeith; Miss McGregor, Miss A. R. McCrae, Toronto; Miss McKinney, London, Eng.; Dr. Thomas McPherson, Stratford; Miss L. H. Newham, Albany; Miss Alice Nutall, New York; Mr. F. H. Norman, Montreal; Mr. Jno. J. O'Brien, Montreal; Miss J. Olson, Mr. Thomas O'Hare, Mrs. Thomas O'Hare, Miss Margaret O'Hare, Chicago; Mr. Frank O'Reilly, Mr. A. J. O'Reilly, Miss E. Peltier, Miss Gertrude Peters, Ottawa; Mr. James Phe[illegible], St. Paul; Mr. W. Postlethwaite, Tor[illegible], Mr. R. A. Pease, Moosomin; Miss [illegible], Rowell, Toronto; Mrs. Frank Roper, Montreal; Miss Harriet Ruggles, Worcester; Miss C. Ross, Toronto; Mr. Alva H. Reyner, Mr. T. Ralph, Montreal; Mrs. A. Reid, Miss Elsie Reid, Ottawa; Mr. A. E. Rivard, Montreal; Mrs. Sangster, the Rev. C. Sycamore, Mrs. Sycamore, Toronto; Mrs. Slayter, Miss Slayter, Halifax; Miss L. M. Scott, Toronto; the Rev. Mr. Sparling, Quebec; Mr. W. F. P. Stockley, Halifax; Mr. H. T. Smith, Liverpool; Mr. R. J. Sims, Ottawa; Mr. John Tennant, Paisley; Prof. T. W. Todd, Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, Mrs. Triggs, Master Edmond W. Triggs, Chicago; Miss Turnbull, London, Eng.; Mr. Wm. Thompson, Winnipeg; Prof. Thinglestead, Grand Forks; Mr. L. R. Vaughan, Cripple Creek; Miss Edith Vaughan, Montreal; Miss Vernon, London, Eng.; Miss Van Alstyne, Winnipeg; Mrs. F. Varley, Master Percy Varley, Toronto; Miss Weaton, Windsor; Miss Whiting, Rochester; Miss C. J. Watson, Toronto; the Rev. L. J. Watson, Charlottetown; Mr. White, Toronto; Mr. C. J. Waller, Mrs. Waller, Master Clifford Waller, Winnipeg; Mrs. C. Wightman, Master Gordon Wightman, Toronto; Dr. F. M. Wells, Quebec; Miss S. Yearwood, Miss May Yearwood, Miss B. Yearwood, Miss J. Yearwood, Miss N. Yearwood, Toronto; Mr. T. F. H. Zealand, Cleveland.

THE IONIAN.

The Allan line steamer Ionian, Captain John Brown, with 38 first, 163 second, and 684 steerage passengers, from Liverpool, arrived in Quebec at 3 o'clock this morning, and landed her steerage passengers. She is due to arrive in Montreal at 8 o'clock this evening.

Following is a list of the steamer's saloon passengers:—Mrs. Birt, Miss Birt, Mr. C. A. Clark, Mrs. M. S. Croisdale, Master G. R. Croisdale, Mr. R. H. Dacres, Mr. M. Devenish, Major W. B. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. W. A. Emond, Mr. Glickman, Mr. Gobler, Mr. Joseph Hudon, Mrs. Hudon, Miss Defoy Hudon, Mr. H. R. Ives, Mr. W. S. Lecky, Mr. J. H. Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, Master Lynch, Captain Machin, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McCormick, Mr. A. S. Parsons, Mr. T. Paulin, Mr. W. G. Reburn, Dr. J. K. Simpson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. H. L. Tidy, Mr. A. R. Turney, Miss G. Watson, Miss Grace Watson, Miss T. Watson, Mrs. A. Whitton, Col. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Wilkinson.

THE FORUM.

Pro Bono Publico.

The subject of fire insurance is evidently an interesting one. The topic suggested last Saturday for this department has brought out a number of varied ideas. We shall be glad to hear during the coming week from readers who have not yet had an opportunity to write. Letters should not contain more than one hundred words and should reach this office by Thursday evening, or, at latest, Friday morning. Short letters on other topics of general interest are also invited.

As the question of early closing is now before the City Council it is one in which nearly everybody is interested. Suggestions might be of service to the civic law-makers.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many years ago I insured my house in a mutual insurance company, but in course of time I discovered that there was a rather large amount of curious doings connected with insurance business, such as old buildings, ready for demolition, being insured for enough to build new ones in their stead. Afterwards these buildings were burned through carelessness or something worse, thereby increasing the gains of their owners. I have also noticed that the cash paid by the insurers averages one-third more than is paid back to them for fire losses, and if the butcher charged his customers one-third more for his meat than he paid for the live cattle, sheep and hogs, he would be charged with robbery, although he has to put more than four times the amount of work in carrying on his business that the insurance people have to put into theirs. If the insuring business were done, one-half the amount by the provincial government and one-half by the local municipality, the work could be done much more economically, with less risk to the insurer and with less opportunity for fraud. If, in addition to this, all the profits on the business, after paying actual cost, were paid over for the promotion of education, a mighty change for the better would soon follow, and very many conscientious people would be induced to insure their buildings, which have hitherto remained uninsured.

OLD HONESTY.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' CONTROL

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial of Saturday last has a reference to the common interests of the City Council and underwriters on insurance rates. No one will deny the fact that insurance companies are the most interested in the prevention of fires. Why, then, not give them full control of the fire department, allowing them to equip as they see fit and to run that equipment on the business principles now used in their offices? Aldermanic and political pull is unheard of in the management of insurance companies and as long as the council controls, the underwriters will—and logically—charge 'high' rates. Municipal control might be increased to advantage as far as telephones are concerned as the attraction of a telephone is in its monopoly. Municipal control could be lessened to advantage as far as fires are concerned, and underwriters satisfied with city control are as yet unborn. S. McG.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This subject is prominent in the public mind, made so by recent action on the part of the fire companies towards a serious and almost violent increase in premiums upon most of the important kinds of risk to recover leeway lost by repeated unfortunate conflagrations. Following years of what may now be considered moderation in rates and exemption from excessive loss the movement for higher rates comes with sudden severity, but it behooves the public to view the matter deliberately and not altogether with opposition and condemnation. The statistics compiled by government make it manifest that insurance profits even in their fattest years in Canada have not been excessive; in fact, they are moderate when compared with those of our large industries and commercial establishments. These profits even if all available for dividends, would not entice many investors, but they are not all so available, for disturbing contingencies of conflagrations having to be provided for by reserves which every prudent company must put to lay aside. It would seem, then, that in Canada at least this provision has not been strictly followed, otherwise the occasion for a greatly increased premium from the public would not be necessary. If any part of the increase is meant to regain the loss of the past such an attempt should be frowned down. The companies must bear the fruit of past imprudence and combine themselves to setting their house in order for the future. What they are now attempting appears to be in the right direction, and if the method of applying rates of insurance to individual risks according to merit is followed out fairly, in a practical and skilful form, it would be supported by the public. By this means the efforts of every policyholder to improve the fire risk of his premises are understood to be recognized. The practical experienced advice of fire surveyors, inspectors and experts in the direction of improvement in building construction, internal fire arrangements, etc., will be obtained and would cheerfully be acted upon. By all means let us give the new method a fair trial and it should soon be apparent whether it will tend to reduce the fire waste of the country. And let not the insurance interest on their part push the insuring public too far with high rates under the new system. In the process of setting their house in order the public might with reason ask them to consider a reduction in the extraordinarily nigh terms of commission paid by them out of premiums to a great and ever-increasing army of agents, canvassers and brokers; in fact, in no other line of business are such extravagant commissions paid and the public is justified in directing serious attention to this opportunity for economizing and relieving them from some unnecessary overcharge.

PLEADER.

AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your remarks in last Saturday's 'Witness' calling special attention to the readjustment of fire insurance rates, which is to take place in the immediate future, has stimulated me to call attention to a very glaring abuse we have at present to endure. I refer to the immense commission exacted by every company on behalf of somebody called an agent. No reasonable man will object to a fair rate of insurance, but if out of every hundred dollars I pay I know beforehand that say fifteen dollars will never reach the office at all, then I am simply a victim of a trade monopoly. It is of no avail that I go straight to the company's office to pay the money year after year; they will not allow me any reduction whatever, but if I have a 'friend at court' I can get him to pay the money for me, and he will be paid the commission—but on one distinct condition, viz., he must not share it with me. In writing this I am not writing at random. I have repeatedly had the commission collected by friends on condition that they were to pay it over to some benevolent purposes, and they paid it according to promise. But what right have the insurance companies to enforce such a needlessly high rate as to enable certain gentlemen to sit in a little office and collect five to ten thousand dollars a year for merely notifying certain parties that their renewal premium is due? It will, of course, be true that companies will push for business, and, if need be, will have canvassers to seek it who should be paid a fair salary but that is a very different thing from assessing everybody fifteen or even twenty percent for which they do not even pretend to have an interest in. W.

CHEMICAL FIRE FIGHTING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have been hearing much lately about the need of better fire protection for the city both in respect to water pressure and fire fighting apparatus. Expensive water mains are recommended, which, with the apparatus called for by the insurance underwriters, would cost the city millions of dollars. When this is expended there will still be the possibility of great conflagrations with immense damage by water as well as fire. It is safe to say that in nine-tenths of the fires we have in Montreal more damage is caused by water than by fire. True, if the water was not applied the fire would spread indefinitely, so that some damage must be caused to save greater loss. Now, I am rash enough to believe that the day has arrived when fires should be extinguished by the use of chemicals. Every up-to-date fire department has its chemical engines and babcocks. Why not go further, and, with suitable apparatus fight the fires by applying chemicals at the base of the flame? Everybody knows that certain chemicals will stifle a big blaze in almost no time if they can be applied, and surely the inventive genius of this age is equal to the demand. There are cases where a fluid extinguisher would be most serviceable and others where a dry powder would do the best work. I fancy that the reason chemicals are not more popular is partly owing to the lack of suitable apparatus for handling them and partly owing to the high prices at which they are sold by those who possess the rights of manufacture. Demonstrations have shown conclusively and often the effectiveness of chemical extinguishers and I believe if the city would spend a few thousand dollars in providing chemicals instead of more water the citizens would be the gainers, many times over.

B. Y. PYROGRAPHER.

AN INSPECTOR'S QUESTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your article in last Saturday's 'Witness' on this subject is, I imagine addressed primarily to the general insuring public, and it is to be hoped that it may stimulate them into giving a little serious consideration to the matter. Judging by the past, however, abuse of the insurance companies may be expected to be the substance of the public's view, and as one connected with the operations of one of these companies, I might in advance suggest a little consideration for the following questions:—

1. Why have so many insurance companies failed in Canada during the past thirty years?

2. Why have two English companies withdrawn from the Canadian field this year?

3. Why are all Canadian companies calling on their stockholders to put up more capital to replace what has been lost.

4. Why are fires in North America more frequent and more disastrous than elsewhere in the world?

Now, leaving the general and getting to the particular:

5. Why are fires so frequent and expensive in Montreal?

If the facts justify the assumptions in these questions, we need not ask why rates are so high in the city and elsewhere, and as to the questions themselves, the answer in few words is carelessness and indifference, carelessness of owners and architects in construction and of tenants in occupation, indifference by every one to inadequate water supplies, inefficient fire extinguishing apparatus, insufficient numbers in the fire brigade, and last but not least, ineffective management and direction of the men and materials available.

INSPECTOR.

MOUNTAIN LAKE—FIRE RESERVOIR.

Sir,—One fire insurance man told me that a great need of the city was a system of large water mains for fire fighting purposes, and his idea was to have the water in these mains kept at high pressure by powerful pumps. Would it not be better to have a lake on top of the mountain where the swamp is, just west of the 'Look Out.' A large body of water could be held there by a little excavating and a little damming. The lake would add a great charm to the park, and would occupy ground that has never been used except by tadpoles and small boys. Would a reservoir at this height not charge mains in the city at high pressure more reliably and at less expense than a pumping station in the city could do? Is this not one of the advantages our mountain gives us over other cities? Rain and melted snow would do something to keep the lake full, and a comparatively small pump would do the rest. It might be possible to serve only the centre of the city and two or three outlying establishments in this way to begin with, but I think it would be well, if the underwriters would give a sufficient reduction in rates, to have a by-law passed requiring that all streets opened for drains of any kind and all streets, before re-paving, shall be laid with special fire mains at the time of such other improvement. The city could assess property-holders for these special mains if it secured more protection and sufficiently reduced insurance rates to the property-holders. I think the park should, in any case, have a lake in the place indicated or in the hollow south-west of the observatory. D. E. F.

CITY INSURING CITIZENS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'-

Sir,—Could not the city levy an insurance tax which would enable it to undertake to insure all property at, say, 80 percent of its assessed value, contracting with the big world-wide insurance companies to stand behind it? The city supplies all the fire-fighting cost, and should have some of the profits that the insurance companies now pile up. I do not know if it would work with one city, but several cities might form a mutual insurance corporation, and each back the other to a certain extent in case of large losses. MUTUAL.

WHAT IMPROVEMENTS? WHAT REDUCTIONS?

Sir,—Would not the city ask the underwriters to submit suggestions for the improvements they desire made to the fire prevention and fire-fighting arrangements and appliances, stating at the same time the reduction they would make in the insurance rates for each specific improvement made? If that were done we would know better whether the underwriters are sincere in their contention that the present high rates are the result of deficient equipment.

INSURED.

A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We greatly need in Montreal a board of arbitrators to which citizens could appeal to prevent their locality from being damaged by the erection of a greatly inferior building or by the introduction of an undesirable business or institution. There is, as far as I know, very little to prevent a little paint shop opening up beside a valuable property and enormously increasing the cost of insurance to its big neighbor; or a butcher store or fish market might open up next door to a church, or in a residential block—let us say, for example, in the Prince of Wales Terrace, between Peel and McTavish street. This thing is not right. No man should be able to depreciate the property in a neighborhood. There are many recent cases of neighborhoods being depreciated in this way, and it is high time that the people should demand protection. VOX.

A RED LIGHT SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The frequent and disastrous fires which occur in our city lead one to ask whether further precautions could not be taken to lessen the number of conflagrations. There are frequently unnecessary delays in sounding the alarm and the fire has time to make headway, especially at night. It must have occurred to many that this is often due to the fact that one does not know where to find the alarm-box. The terrified searcher goes up and down the street and loses much time while the fire is rapidly extending. Mr. Ferdinand Roy, plumber, residing at 705 Lariviere street, suggests to our Fire Commitee a device as simple as it would be useful in helping to locate the alarm box. The suggestion is that the upper part of the globe of the arc light at every point where there is a box, be red. Then, looking up and down a street one could at once see these red globes and would know in what direction to go to sound the alarm. There is little doubt that this simple device would help in bringing the reels where they are required much quicker in many cases. It would be worth while for insurance companies to give attention to Mr. Roy's suggestion.

INTERESTED.

CARE OF THE GRAVES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I ask, through your paper, if some of the money spent in beautifying the entrance to Mount Royal cemetery might not be spent in keeping in a little better order the graves of those whose relatives are absent from the city, and are therefore unable to see to them themselves, or in a case where the whole family are dead. On these the grass is growing wild, and in many cases the mounds and the earth around them have caved in and as a result the headstones fall over and break, rendering it impossible to see the names. Although I think the flower beds, etc., at the entrance necessary I also think a little more should be spent on the graves.

J. P. C.

TO SELL CITY PROPERTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I understand that at the last meeting of the City Council Ald. Valliéres gave notice of a motion to empower the Finance Committee to sell any city property they may deem it advisable to dispose of. Another resolution was presented recently proposing the reconsideration of the decision arrived at some time ago not to sell the site of the old St. Gabriel market and fire station in Centre street. Now, I would like to know what scheme is behind all this. The vague form of the motions and the fact that there has been no public demand for these things make me believe that there is some scheme behind the project. As for the Centre street property, may we not hope that it will be preserved as a breathing spot for the residents of the neighborhood. It is, I understand, the only plot of ground in the ward that is owned by the city and could be used as a park. Small as it is, it is better than none, and can, at no great cost, be made both useful and attractive. I hope we are not about to be robbed of it, but fear, at the same time, I shall wake up some fine morning to find that it will have been taken from the public and the proceeds applied, as has been significantly said, 'where it will do the most good.'

LITTLE BOY.

PARK IMPROVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to offer these few suggestions for the improvement of the public park and playground in the vicinity of Fletcher's Field. In the southern corner of this park there is an old quarry which, as it is of no use as a quarry, is being filled up with all kinds of rubbish. Could this not be made, at very little cost, into a shallow lake, which, as there is no water in that vicinity at all, would improve the look of the park and form an amusement for children if they were allowed to sail boats in it as in Westmount. I understand that some time ago efforts were made to have a lake of this description dug at the foot of the mountain, and as the cost of this would be very much greater than the one I propose, I do not think the latter should be totally disregarded. This field forms a natural hollow about the size of a good-sized skating rink, where the brigade inspection was held by Lord Dundonald. If this were levelled and flooded in the fall I think it would make as good a free open-air skating rink in winter as it is a playground in summer.

J. P. C.

A PLEA FOR THE CAT.

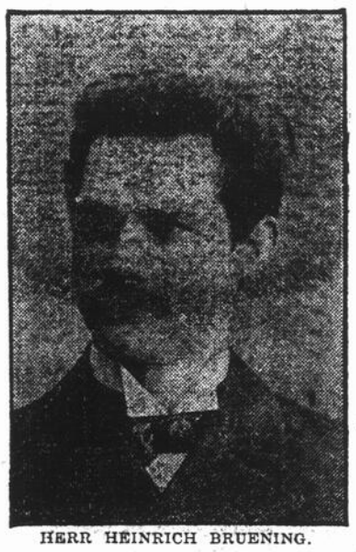
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the schools are closed, many of the boys and girls are preparing gleefully to spend their vacation at some seaside or mountain resort. But what of their pets, especially the poor kitty? Do you know that thousands of people go off for their good times and make no provision for their cats during their absence. Poor pussy is left homeless and friendless, and often has a hard time to get enough to eat. Does anything look more dejected and forlorn than a stray cat? I am sure it is thoughtlessness that leads so many people into this form of 'cruelty to animals,' and perhaps calling attention to the matter may ensure that some provision be made for the house cat during the out-of-town season.

B. J. F.

HERR HEINRICH BRUENING.

Professor Herr Heinrich Bruening has joined the teaching staff of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, and will conduct the violin department and ensemble string classe from Sept. 1, 1904. Herr Heinrich Bruening was born on March 13, 1873 in Bremen, Germany. In his early youth he showed a remarkable talent for music and was placed under the excellent master, Ernst Shalitzky. At the age of sixteen he undertook a concert tour through Germany and Holland, which proved a great success. A few years later he accepted the position of teacher of the violin at the Graué Conservatory in Bremen. After two years of conscientious activity there he resigned his position in order to again tour Germany and other countries. Hereafter followed a three years' tour through South America (Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili and Peru.)



HERR HEINRICH BRUENING.

In addition to his teaching duties at the Conservatory, he will play in larger Canadian cites, as well as in Boston, New York, and other large American cities this winter.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S POINTED TALK TO ENGLISHMEN ON FALSE IDEAS.

(Columbus, Ohio, 'Despatch.')

Sir Hiram Maxim has been reproving the British for the prevailing disposition ot look down on manual labor and the too common sentiment among British manual leborers that they are doing some thing unworthy. He tells them that they do not wear a badge of infamy who use their hands and that those who thus toil err in losing their self-respect and striving to save their children from manual labor by putting them at some work for which they are not fitted.

In driving this rebuke home, Sir Hiram says that 'the false shame of laboring with one's hands is losing to Great Britain a most important class, a class that is sending America ahead by leaps and bounds.' Sir Hiram ought to know whereof he speaks, for before he was an Englishman he was an American. He was born in Maine, served an apprenticeship at coach building, and has by hard work with both hand and brain risen through the gradations of mechanic, inventor and scientist. He was for years a part of the industrial world, just as he is now a part of the titled British world.

Of course he is right about the dignity of labor and the desirability of being a good manual laborer rather than a poor clerk. The man who is in a place where he fits is happier and a better money earner than he would be elsewhere. The shame of labor was the great curse of the South. It will curse every country or section where it is encouraged. Manual labor has been honorable since the world began and will continue to be so more and more as the world grows older and wiser and better.

AN EARL'S ROMANCE.

(From the Chicago 'News.')

Quite as romantic as any novel is the true story of how the Earl of Darnley met with his clever and charming wife. He was then the Hon. Ivo Bligh, and while visiting Melbourne with the English cricketers injured his hand at a cricket match. The wound was bound up for him by a lady who was present, who used her own handkerchief for the purpose, and when, later on, Mr. Bligh wanted to thank his good Samaritan and return the handkerchief, he was introduced to Miss Florence Brophy, daughter of a local magistrate, a charming young girl, with whom he fell instantly in love. The sequel reads like a story book, for they were married in 1884, and sixteen years later Mr. Bligh, by the death of his brother, became the eighth Earl of Darnley.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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At HALF PRICE, Less 5 Percent for Cash.

DRESS HATS,
CARRIAGE HATS,
READY-TO-WEAR HATS,
TOQUES and BONNETS,
UNTRIMMED SHAPES.

LADIES' GOLF JERSEYS,
(ENGLISH MAKE.)
Large Sleeves, Turned Over Collar, Brass Buttons, in two distinct styles, Button Front, and Open Front, Striped and Plain,
At 50 Percent Discount, Less 5 Percent for Cash.

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.
CAPS, HOODS and HATS, both in Silk and Muslin,
At 33 1-3 Percent Discount, Less 5 Percent for Cash.

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Embroidered and with Lace,
At 33 1-3 Percent Discount, with 5 Percent for Cash.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN WAISTS,
LADIES' COLORED MUSLIN WAISTS,
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At 20 Percent Discount, with 5 Percent Extra for Cash.

CHILDREN'S COL'D. DRESSES
In CAMBRIC, GINGHAM, LINEN and PIQUE,
At 20 Percent Discount, with 5 Percent Extra for Cash.

PARASOLS—LADIES' PARASOLS.
20 Percent Discount, 5 Percent Extra for Cash.

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COURTING IN THIBET.

When a Thibetan warrior, surfeited with the glory of martial life, desires a wife, he waits upon the father of the girl who has attracted his eye and makes an offer of marriage. The father, after weighing the matter carefully—for a refusal is likely to provoke a long and bloody feud—in turn waits upon the priests and acquaints them with the nature of the offer, at the same time paying to them a munificent bribe in order to secure the answer of the deities as to whether the marriage should be entered into. The wife-seeker, should he be diplomatic enough, has meantime carried a larger bribe to the lamas, who 'bleed' both father and suitor to the limit of safety, when the decision of the deities is given.

For a month the accepted suitor must keep the family of his favored one supplied with meat and other luxuries, and must be on his guard against rival suitors. At the end of a month the chosen one is invited to a grand feast by the father of the girl, where the betrothal is sealed by each cutting a small incision in the arm and mingling the blood flowing from the wound. This function of blood brotherhood having been finished, the girl is brought forward, smeared with grease and various colored pigments, adorned in all her finery, and with a rope tied around her neck as a badge of subservience. Then ensues a scene of the shrewdest bargaining, the father dilating on the good points of the girl much in the manner of a connoisseur of blooded stock. The wishes of the woman are never consulted, but the bargaining goes on for days, and even weeks, until a final settlement has been arrived at. The requisite price having been paid, she is led to the house of her husband, where she is subjected to a severe beating in order properly to humble her spirit, and made to run around the village loudly proclaiming the merits and valor of her husband.—W. C. Jameson Reid, in 'The Book-lovers.'

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS

TADOUSAC.

This pretty place has much improved during the past week the nice warm sunshine has brought out the flowers and the delicious wild strawberries are very plentiful this year. Golf is the order of the day, and each morning and afternoon large numbers turn out and enjoy a good game, the links being in good condition this year.

Mr. Trevor Evans, who has much improved in health, arrived this week and is the guest of his father Dean Evans, at 'The Cottage.'

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, was here this week for a few days on his way home from salmon fishing.

Miss Colquhoun is the guest of Miss Evans at the 'Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and they little son arrived this week.

Mrs. Gale, of Quebec, is expected this week. She will take possession of her pretty cottage.

The yacht 'Pirate' is in the Bay with a jolly party of young men aboard.

Mr. George Gale, Mr. Robert Stocking and Mr. Fred. Brown gave a jolly little sailing party on Friday on the yacht 'Pirate.'

This place is fast filling up. The Lotus and boarding houses are well filled for this time of year.

CACOUNA.

Mrs. Vanier, of Montreal, and family, arrived here. Thursday.

Mrs. Andrew A. Allan and family are here for the summer season.

Mrs. E. W. Parker has arrived here for the summer.

Mrs. Frank Caverhill and family are here for July and August.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson will be here for two months.

Mrs. F. Hughes, of Montreal, is spending the season here.

STE. AGATHE.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss St. Pierre are guests of Mr. Sparrow.

Dr. Bonnelli and family are occupying their cottage on the island.

Mrs. Tansey, who was in Montreal for a few days returned here with her sons.

Mr. Sydney Smith was visiting here last Sunday.

Miss Alice Tansey is here for the season.

Miss Gertie Rolland is here with her family.

Mrs. R. R. Holland is here for the summer.

Mrs. T. J. Rutherford is here for a month.

Miss Alice Harvey is spending her vacation here.

Miss Marguerite Lewis is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Villeneuve, for the summer.

Mr. Fred. Robb is here for a few weeks.

Mr. and the Misses Larocque are boarding here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Marier and the Misses Marier, of Montreal, are here for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bagg and family have taken Mr. J. A. Nantel's house for the summer.

Mr. Octave Rolland and family are enjoying the warm days here.

Mrs. L. J. Lajoie and family arrived this week at their villa 'Bel Abri.'

The opening of the Club took place yesterday.

LACHUTE.

Miss Eva Fraser is in Montreal for a few days.

Miss Nettie Giles has returned from Sawyerville, Que., and will spend her holidays in Lachute. We congratulate Miss Giles on being appointed oo the staff of Stanstead Wesleyan College for the coming year.

The Hon. W. A. Weir spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Sarah Parker, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell, West End.

Mr. Fred. W. Hills, of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., of Montreal, is spending his two weeks' vacation in town.

Mr. J. D. Stewart, formerly of the Bank of Ottawa, in this place, is visiting old friends this week.

Miss Christie is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Mr. O. Paquette has purchased an acre of land from Mr. George Staniforth, and includes the large flat rock on the mountain, which he has named Cape Bell View. It is his intention to convert it into a public park in the near future.

Mr. Ed. Wilson and a party of friends drove to St. Andrews last week, where they launched their yacht, and sailed from there to Beauharnois, Que., where they visited friends, returning home the same way the following Tuesday. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

There was quite a stir round the station here on Tuesday morning, when the 6th Hussars, under the command of Lieut. Lesslie M. Hooper, left to go into camp at Laprairie, Que., for ten days. The 11th Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson, also left the same days for Three Rivers, Que.

Men and horses made a good appearance, and we trust they will have a successful camp.

A merry picnic party passed through here on their way to Lake Sir John last Thursday. The Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools have decided to hold a union picnic this year, and will spend the day at Ste. Jerome next Tuesday, July 5. A special train will leave the G. N. station at 10 a.m. returning leave Ste. Jerome at 5 p.m. A large crowd and pleasant time is anticipated.

SIXTEEN I SLAND LAKE.

Sixteen Island Lake never looked more inviting to its summer residents than it does at present. During the past week, the weather has been delightful, and there is general activity in preparing the numerous cottage for the coming season. Among those already open are 'Rowan Lodge,' 'Kerr Camp,' 'L'Allegro,' 'Bay View Cottage,' 'Kamp Kumfort,' 'Mortimere,' and many others.

'Moutain Rest' guests have been Miss Harris, Miss Stevenson, the Misses Marjorie and Rosamond Stevenson, Messrs. H. Baker, G. Boivin, John Johnson, Robert Allan, John Allan, J. Nicolle, R. Locke, W. Finley, F. J. Church, J. Stanley Cook, Walter Morison, John Stevenson, A. E. Martin, Robert Morison, S. W. Kennedy, F. C. Saunders, G A. Vipond, Ernest Vipond, S. R. Hurton, J. R. B. Mitchell, Dr. Pattie and Dr. Spier.

Mr. James Duncan has paid a recent visit here on business.

Mr. Thomas McOuat's family, of Lachute, arrived on Saturday to spend the summer months here.

'Edgewater' is again open, and Mr. and Mrs. John Greig were amongst the earliest at the lake this year.

Dr. Charles Rondeau spent the week-end here.

A few weeks ago 'Syndicate House' was open for a day or two, and had as its guests Messrs. A. Homer Vipond, Wm. Vipond, S. J. Carter, A. Goodchild, and the Rev. W. H. Stevens.

Amongst those who are building houses this season are Messrs. W. Percy and J. Stanley Cook.

Mr. H. Goodrich is spending a couple of weeks at Sixteen Island Lake Hotel.

Mr. G. L. Lebeau's house, Bayview Cottage has been occupied for the past six weeks by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Mrs. Rice and family, and Mr. Harry Le Beau, who are returning to town this week, after a very pleasant stay here in spite of fly season.

Mrs. Cushing has again opened her cottage, 'Inch Brackie,' and was accompanied on her arrival last Saturday by Miss Florence Cushing, Mr. N. E. Cushing and Dr. Cushing.

A fishing party from Hawkesbury was here for a few days a short time ago, the guests of Mr. H. W. Lawlor, at 'Montmere.'

Miss Stevenson and her two little nieces, the Misses Marjorie and Rosamond Stevenson, of Westmount, are spending the summer at 'Mountain Rest.'

'Kamp Kumfort' is once more open, and has had as its recent guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jonss, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dadson, of Westmount.

Mr. and Mrs. H .W. Wadsworth are occupying 'Kerr Camp' this summer, and the Misses N. and J. Wadsworth and Mr. Reg. Wadsworth were here for a few days previous to the family opening the camp for the season.

White's Camp, Balsam Lake, has two juvenile visitors, Mr. Dickson Howe and Mr. Aubrey Elder, who are enjoying a couple of weeks' fishing. They were joined for the week-end by Mr. W. J. White and Mr. Hove.

Miss Alice Rodger's pretty summer cottage 'Rowan Lodge,' is this year being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jeffrey, who have as their guests Miss Agnes James and Miss Steedman.

Miss Maggie Walker, of Lachute, who accompanied the Misses McOuat to the lake a week ago, is their guest.

'L'Allegro' is once more open, and we are glad to welcome our friends Mrs. W. H. Dalpe and her mother and sister, Mrs. Rondeau, sr., and Miss L. Rondeau.

STE. ROSE.

Summer amusements are now in full swing at Ste. Rose, and the cottagers are enjoying themselves to the full. The weather of the past week has been agreeable for outdoor games, while scores have taken advantage of enjoying a sail or paddle on the river during the beautiful moonlight nights.

The annual meeting of the Ste. Rose Boating Club was held on Friday evening at the club house, and was largely attended by members. The different reports were found highly satisfactory, and the executive of last year is to be congratulated for its achievement in bringing the finances of the club up to such a creditable showing.

Considerable routine business relative to the immediate welfare of the club was discussed, and the question of the annual regatta, which will be held on a Saturday during August next, will be dealt with by the new executive. The informal hop of the season will be held this evening, when an enjoyable time is promised, giving an opportunity for all the members, both old and young, to meet again.

The election of officers for the ensuing years resulted as follows: President, Mr. Charles MacAdam; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Andrew Darling. Executive committee—Messrs. T. Howard, Robert Stephenson, Hector Garand, J. W. Binny and G. Max Sinn.

Mr. E. T. Pim, of Toronto, was a guest at the Ste. Rose Hotel on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolt and family, Montreal, have taken a cottage on the Main street for the season.

Mr. Ed. Buick, of Detroit, spent Sunday last, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Studer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Maclair, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pullen, of Montreal, were visitors on Dominion Day at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, of Montreal, who have returned fro mtheir honeymoon, were guests during the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Joyce, Montreal, were visitors to Ste. Rose on Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, of Montreal, visited the village during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Merrick were guests at the Ste. Rose hotel on Modnay last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Austin, of Montreal, paid a visit to friends this week.

Mrs. Presho and the Misses Presho have opened their cottago on Fifth avenue for the summer months.

Miss May McGuirk was a welcome visitor to the village on Saturday and Sunday last.

Miss Cooper was renewing old acquaintances here during the week.

Miss Alice Smith, of Montreal, spent Dominion Day visiting friends on the islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, and family, of Westmount, have returned to St. Rose for the summer, and they are now comfortably settled in their cottage on the island.

Dr. J. E. Brosseau, of Montreal, paid a professional visit here on Wednesday last.

Mr. James Roberts, proprietor of the Ste. Rose hotel, has completed arrangements for the opening of the tennis court on the 'chateau' grounds during the months of July and August, and where guests may enjoy themselves in the play of this popular game.

The Hiawatha Canoe Club members, on special invitation from the Ste. Agathe Boat Club, were in attendance on Dominion Day at the latter place, participating in the annual regatta held at the mountain resort, and from reports the Hiawatha paddlers will return home with valuable prizes.

The first euchre of the season will be held in the club hourse on Thursday evening next, when special arrangements are being made to have this event a big success.

Ste. Rose was paid a visit on Dominion Day by a deputation from the Zion Church Young People's Association of Montreal. They spent the day in pleasure seeking, and were much pleased with their outing. During the afternoon and evening they visited the Ste. Rose boat club house and grounds, and received a welcome from the executive of the club. Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, the Misses A. E. Ellis, A. Vandette, T. Lavers, E. Hines, E. Reyner, A. Joyce, E. Moore, the Messrs F. G. Ellis, F. G. Smith, L. Wynde, L. Reyner and A. T. Ellis.

The newly elected executive of the Ste. Rose boat club held its first meeting on Monday evening last, when all arrangements for the season's amusement were completed, and it is needless to say that the members, both young and old, may expect to have a pleasant summer. Dances, euchres, entertainments, hay cart drives, moonlight excursions, picnics, regattas, as well as a number of minor features, have been placed on the programme, while the club house and grounds are to be redecorated, and everything put in shape for the reception of members and friends.

The management of the Ste. Rose hotel has about completed arrangements for the reception of a large number of guests during the next three months, and everything possible is being done to ensure an enjoyable time. During the week the following guests have registered: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Merrick, Mr. J. Schwartz, Miss Schwartz, Miss Cooper, Mr. E. Tattersall, Mr. R. Ahern, Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. E. Silverman, Mr. A. E. Corriveau, Mr. T. L. Lamplough, Miss Sibbard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamplough, Miss Sibbard, Mr. and Mrs A. Austin, Miss McGuirk, Mr. and Mrs. A. Premont, Mr. H. Ward, Mr. George Holland, all of Montreal; Mr. E. Buick, Detroit; Mr. E. T. Pim, Toronto; J. White, Ottawa.

The opening hop of the season was held last night, Dominion Day, at the club house, and was largely attended by members. The interior of the large dance hall was profusely decorated with streamers, club ensigns, flags, flowers, and colored lights, while the pretty and becoming summer dress of the dancers, made up a scene worthy of the club. Miss Gertrude Harding presided at the piano. Among those present were Lieut.-Colonel Carson and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. MacAdam, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Maclair, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Genin, Mr. and Mrs. Julien, Mr. and and Mrs. Lamy, the Misses G. McLean, Stephenson, Studer, C. McLean, Darling, C. Presho, Robertson, L. Presho, Cornell, Carson, Julien, Ellis, Bolt, Julien, Ellis, Smith, Misses Bolt, Watson, Garand, Thomas, Boon, Grace, Kennedy, the Messrs. Holland, Stephenson, Howard, Garand, Ellis, Baird, Murray, Stephenson, R. Boon, Binny, Stewart, Lyons, Buick, Sinn, H. Boon, Grace, Williams, Cohen, Fraser, Thomas, Pelland, Kennedy, Gardner, Lanctot, and many others.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Delightful weather prevails here and outdoor sports are freely indulged in.

Saturday to Monday trips are becoming more popular now than ever. Large numbers of persons seeking rest and recreation, find the springs a most enjoyable and convenient spot to visit.

Dancing, under the direction of Mr. H. Tessier, is one of the features of the season and is enjoyed by all.

The members of St. James Cathedral choir, of Montreal, are spending a few days at Abenakis Hotel.

The Hon. Stephen B. Howard, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, is at the Springs for the season.

Mr. E. W. Arthy, superintendent and secretary of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, is at the Springs for the holidays.

Among the arrivals are the following who registered at the Abenakis Hotel: Mrs. J. I. Ashcroft, Mr. J. L. P. Houde, Mr. D. Moreau, Dr. A. H. Edwards, H. Tessier, Mrs. W. H. Edwards, E. Lebel, Mrs. N. R. Smith, P. W. Mathews, Mr. J. L. Morin, Mrs. J. L. Morin, Mrs. Findlay, Mr. E. W. Arthy, Mr. G. W. Forbes, Mrs. G. W. Forbes, A. Marcotte, B. J. Pelletier, Mr. S. B. Heward and S. C. Mathews, all of Montreal; S. E. Taylor, Bernardsville; Miss Gertrude Lane, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Daly, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. R. M. G. Murray, Mrs. R. M. G. Murray, Lennoxville; C. W. Kimpton, Mrs. C. W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Hon. M. F. Hackett, Mrs. M. F. Hackett, Miss Julia Hackett, Stanstead, Que.

LAPRAIRIE

The election of officers for the Club took place last week and it was decided to give the first dance of the season this evening.

The families already arrived here for the season are the Hon. Dr. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pelland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Longtin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gingras, Mr. and Mrs Hebert, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Belanger. Mr. and Mrs. Jenings, Mr. Jos. Longtin, Mr. R. Cardinal, Mde Carital, the Hon. Judge Pagnuelo, J. B. Bourassa, V. Bourassa, Charles Dougall, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Lucien Barbeau.

Mr. Edmund Lanctot and family arrived here this week and are settled in Mr. Dagenais' cottage for the summer season.

Mr. Henri Prevost and family arrived here last week.

BOUCHERVILLE.

Mr. A. Agnew and family are expected to-day. They will occupy one of Mr. Desmarteau's cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Lalonde are here for the summer.

Mr. Blackden and family occupy a cottage here.

Mr. Cobb and family are enjoying the warm days here in Mr. Paquette's cottage.

Mr. L. J. Tarte and family occupy a pretty villa here.

Mr. Adolphe Robillard has opened his charming villa 'La Chaumiere.'

LONGUEUIL.

Every week brings to our summer resort crowds of visitors from Montreal and elsewhere. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and Miss Isabella Henderson, from Michigan, spent part of last Tuesday with friends on St. Thomas street. They were accompanied by the Misses Patton, of Toledo, Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Bourne, rector of St. Mark's Church, who was kept at home by illness for over a week, was able to be present at the closing exercises of the Model School. He took occasion to advocate the closing of public schools in rural and semi-rural districts during the inclement season, and the continuation of school work during the pleasant summer months. This would revolutionize somewhat generally accepted ideas of vacations, but much can be said in favor of the plan.

Now that the union of the Protestant schools of Longueuil and Montreal South is an accomplished fact, it is reasonable to expect that the public will hear no more about the difference of opinion which has existed on the question.

At the public exercises on Friday, June 24. Mr. Gilmour, retiring principal, was presented with a becoming souvenir by the pubils of the school. The primary department also presented Miss Hostler, who does not return in the fall, with a sterling silver blouse set.

Miss Lynch, of Westmount, visited friends last Tuesday with Master Gladstone Shaw.

The summer residents, who are more kindly disposed towards the warbling birds than the village boys, will feel constrained to appeal to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for assistance in preventing the wholesale slaughter of the innocent and welcome visitors. The boys who are warned against this transgression of the law, seem to be satisfied that they are quite safe. It is rather difficult to put a stop to depredations when there is apparent apathy on the part of the authorities.

The St. Jean Baptiste fete was duly celebrated by our French-Canadian citizens. A fine chorus of male voices discoursed sweet music in the park to the enjoyment of the public.

AHUNTSIC.

It is thirteen years since the opening of the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church here and in commemoration thereof anniversary services were held on Sunday last, and were very largely attended. At the morning service, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, preached an eloquent sermon on 'Peace,' and at evensong the preacher was the Rev. James Ereaux, of St. Jude's Church, Ste. Cunegonde, who took as his theme 'Love.' At the morning service Mr. David Rogers, student-in-charge, assisted. The solos in the morning, 'The Golden Pathway,' and in the evening 'The Peace of God,' were rendered very acceptably by Miss Rebecca Terrill, soloist of St. Martin's Church, Montreal. The ladies of the congregation decorated the church very artistically for the occasion with daisies, rushes and palms.

The morning service to-morrow at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, will be conducted by the Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Outremont. At the close of the service Holy Communion will be administered.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Edwards, St. Lawrence Lodge, had as guests during the week Mr. and Mrs. Fred Penk, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rousseau, Cote St. Paul, were here on Saturday last, the guests of Miss F. McConnell.

Miss L. M. Edwards, Alexander street, Montreal, visited Mr. and Mrs. John F. Edwards, at St. Lawrence Lodge, on Sunday last.

Mr. Wayland and family, Montreal, are residing at Mrs. Champeau's cottage, on the main road, for the summer.

In the boys' school house, for the first time in the history of Ahuntsic, mass was celebrated last Sunday by the Rev. Abbé Moreau. A chapel had been built the previous week by private subscription. About 80 persons were present.

On Friday, June 24, in the presence of numerous parents, relations and friends of the pupils, the annual closing exercises of the two schools were held, No. 1 upper school at 8 o'clock in the evening, with the Rev. Mr. Morison, pastor of Norwood Presbyterian Church, in the chair; No. 2 Lower school in the forenoon, with Mr. D. Rogers, student-in-charge of the Anglican Church here, as chairman. The teachers were highly complimented on the progress shown by the pupils during the year and prizes were awarded to the most successful ones. Programmes, consisting of readings, recitations, etc., were gone through and were much enjoyed by those present.

Master W. Robinson, Westmount, is the guest of Mr. G. Day, Somerville avenue.

Miss Lily Jodoin, Albany, New York, spent a day here during the week, the guest of Mrs. F. Sinn.

The water of Back River has lowered considerably during the last week, but is still higher than usual at this time of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Brodeur, 'Maple Villa,' Somerville avenue, have as their guests for a few days, Miss Sheehan, of Atlanta, Georgia.

The weather the beginning of the week was perfect and a delightful breege swept the air and was not unwelcome. Quite a lot of visitors and strangers were noticed her during the week. Those who take a pride in gardening welcomed the rain on Wednesday. It is expected towards the end of next week no closed cottages will be found. Owners of real estate here would do well to erect some additional summer cottages, as the demand exceeds the number of cottages procurable for rental purposes.

On Saturday last at Electric Park the employees of the Montreal Street Railway car shops held their annual picnic, which was quite a success.

Messrs. G. and J. Brown, Montreal, were guests of the Misses McConnell on Sunday.

The Misses Lottie and Blanche Keher, Albany, N.Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sinn, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Robinson, Westmount, and her little daughter, Ivy, were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. G. Day, Somerville avenue.

LACHINE.

Mrs. Louis Amos is leaving for Lake Charlebois for a month or so.

Mrs. Cecil Reid has come back from Shawbridge.

The Misses E. C. Amos and G. Leger's new yacht is now in commission.

Mrs. L. S. Parizeau, Mrs. Parizeau and family are back again for the summer.

Mr. L. S. Benjamin has been entertaining some of his college friends to a dinner and a trip to Carillon. Among his guests were Dr. T. Gagnon, of Holyoke; the Hon. N. Nadeau, of Rhode Island; Henri Gauthier, of New York; P. Saint Onge, of Norwich, Conn., and the party had a very pleasant reunion and all promised to meet again in fifteen years.

Miss Walsh, of London, Ont., is the guest of her brother, Mr. A. H. Walsh, on Union avenue.

Dr. Laidley is going to the St. Louis exhibition next Saturday, and will be home in September.

Mrs. R. Rattray, of Richmond, Que., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom Stephen, on St. Joseph street.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rainsford, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miles Lynch on Broadway.

Mrs. G. Holden, of Morrisburg, has returned to Maplehurst, after spending a very pleasant week with Mrs. P. J. Coyle, K. C., at Stoney Point.

DIXIE.

Among the new members proposed last week at the 'Country Club' are Messrs. Cecil Carsley, J. Waterson, F. G. Savage, E. H. Bourinot, H. H. Learmont, Howard McKee, W. L. Cowans, F. Foisy, L. Dineen, H. Thompson, H. L. Hastie, E. H. Kirkwood, Geo. W. Bonner, H. Caruthers and Hugh Burnett.

Mrs. E. C. Dumersq was out at Dixie last week.

Mrs. R. W. Whitycomb has left the Country Club for Dorval, where she is residing in Mr. Duggan's house.

Mrs. J. H. Fulton is going to Ontario for a short trip.

Miss Edith Russell has just arrived from Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. Marjory McGreevy is expected in Dixie this week.

Miss McLean is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. King, at Dixie.

Miss Amy Sewell leaves on Monday for Bic.

Miss Muriel Evans, of Quebec, is visiting Dr. Johnson, on Brewster avenue, Lachine.

Miss Dorothy Judah is expected in Dorval for the week end.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

DORVAL.

Messrs Geo.. H. Eadie, H. R. Crombie and Hugh B. Morris have returned from a cruise on the 'Heintypickle.'

Mr. H. Markland Molson leaves on a cruise on Friday.

Mr. Ross Sims gave a very enjoyable dance last Tuesday. Among the guests being Messrs. Walter Ross, G. H. Eadie, Hugh B. Morris, A. Spry, W. Papineau, T. Hart. S. Eadie, Rowan Sims, Dr. Haig Sims, the Misses Hay's, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. McDougal, Miss C. Ruthvin, the Misses Dreschel, Miss T. Stevenson, Miss Nancy Dawes and others.

Among the guests at the invitation dance at the 'Country Club,' last Wednesday, were Mr. Henry Gordon, Miss Flo. Russel, Mr. and Miss Sewell, Ernest Girouard, F. Dreschel, Evylyn Thornloe, Mr. and Mrs. Seybold, Misses Lawson, Guy Leger, C. Dumeresq, Edith Rusell, F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Fox. A. H. Knight, H. Dreschel, W. Whitaker, Dan. Russell, H. Gearie, P. Coughan, the Misses Girouard, E. Harris and many others.

Mr. Crombie is spending a few weeks at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club House.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club will have a cruise to-day to Windmill Point. The Club steamer the 'St. Louis' will call at Lakeside for the visitors from Montreal on the arrival of the 1.20 train.

Mr. Dreschel leaves for a trip to the Gulf Ports on the 'Campana.'

Mrs. E. C. Wilson has taken Mr. J. Savage's house for the season.

VAUDREUIL.

Mr. J. Grant, St. Anne de Bellevue, was the guest of Mr. W. J. Pouporo on Saturday.

Miss Doris Trotter, who has been visiting Miss Ramsay, returned home this week.

Miss Mabel Featherstonhaugh is the guest of Miss Tooke.

Mr. B. J. Ambrosse and Mr. W. E. Davis were out in their yachts 'Marie' and 'Dorothy' on Saturday, and gave a moonlight sail to a number of their friends in Vaudreuil.

Mrs. Wishart's mother and sister, from Ottawa, who have been her guests for a few weeks, returned home this week.

Mr. Manning was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Powell on Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Mathews is the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. F. Hiam.

Mr. Counter spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of Mr. R. J. Tooke.

Miss Jean Paton, of Lakeside, was the guest of the Misses McNiece for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bergeron were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ranger on Saturday.

Mr. Alfred Lionais entertained a number of friends on Saturday.

Miss Marion Miles has gone to Dalhousie to spend a few days among friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, jr., who have been spending a few days in Muskoka returned this week.

Miss Sadler was the guest of her uncle, Ald. Sadler.

Mr. Douglas Neve has his brother from Brandon, Man., visiting him.

Mr. Walter Cummings was in Vaudreuil visiting friends on Saturday.

The Hon. Senator H. B. Rainville, and family, who have recently returned from Paris, France, moved to their pretty summer residence on the avenue this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Chaput were the guests of their son, Mr. Armand Chaput.

Mr. J. A. Richard who has been spending a few days fishing at Lac Tremblant, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Clarence Smith and daughter are the guests of her mother, Mrs. R. J. Tooke.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sadler have returned from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Winans are visiting in Vaudreuil, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Nash.

Mr. L. T. Marechal, K.C., spent a day in Vaudreuil this week, and expects to be out soon.

Miss McConnell, Dixie, spent Saturday in Vaudreuil.

Mr. H. S. Harwood, M.P., spent a few days in Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Boivin and Misses Boivin were in Vaudreuil on Saturday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton.

Many guests are registered at the Central House for the summer months.

Messrs. Robert, of Lachine, spent Saturday here among friends.

Mr. and Mrs. White spent a few days here at their island residence this week.

Dr. Joyal, Montreal, was in Vaudreuil, on Saturday, the guest of Mr. Singer.

Mr. Jules d'E. Clement returned from Ottawa this week.

A number of guests were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. Chip on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland were on a visit to Mrs. Laberge on Saturday.

Mr. H. Graham spent Saturday and Sunday in Vaudreuil.

Mr. Heriot, Montreal, was in Vaudreuil this week.

Miss Benard is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. A. Richard.

The Jesuit Fathers of Montreal have purchased the beautiful house and land lately occupied by Mr. Brault, N.P., on the Como road, and will occupy it soon.

Mr. Champoux was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. White on Saturday and Sunday.

There was a fine display of fireworks at Mr. Lionais's on St. Jean Baptiste Day.

Dr. St. Jacques spent a few days in Vaudreuil this week.

Mr. Norman Nash was the guest of Mr. C. Nash for a few days this week.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Professor Owens, of McGill, spent a few days the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mrs. Stone and Miss F. Stone were the guests of Mrs. G. S. Hubbel on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Simard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget in Senneville.

Mr. F. E. Meredith's automobile arrived last week.

Mr. J. Grant went to Vaudreuil with a small party on board his launch. Among those on board were Mrs. J. Grant, Mr. Reford and Mrs. Davis.

Mr. W. H. Dandurand passed through Senneville last Sunday with his automobile.

Mrs. Miles was noticed a few days on the lower road.

Miss Edna Lanthier was the guest of Miss Dawes last week.

Mr. Bonham registered at the Clarendon for a few days.

Mr. Rene Moncel spent a few days at the hotel.

Mr. C. Waagen paddled from Vaudreuil last Saturday and spent Sunday in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. E. N. Heney spent Saturday here.

Miss N. Knowles returned to Boston last week.

An informal dance was given last Saturday night, but very few attended. Among the visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. Moncel, Mr. and Mrs. Lanctot, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Waagen, Mr. Lanctot, Mr. Kissock, Mr. Gravel, Mr. O'Donahue and others.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lanctot and family are now at the hotel for the season.

The Misses M. and H. Walsh spent a few days as the guests of friends in Senneville.

Miss A. Crowe has arrived from convent.

Master P. Hicks, F. McKenna and W. McKenna were the guests of Mr. F. H. Shallow in Senneville.

Dr. Lachapelle spent Saturday and Sunday fishing with friends.

Mr. H. Knowles left for Toronto last week, and expects to return on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Kissock had a new engine for his yacht, but it broke down again.

Mr. Rivard's yacht arrived from Lachine last week, after having been over hauled during the winter months.

To-night the Lalonde Boating Club will open for the first bonnet hop of the season. Miss Cleary will be at the piano.

Mr. George Slater spent a few days with friends.

Mr. F. Shackell spent Saturday at the hotel.

Among the visitors at the different hotels last week were Mr. Carson, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. B. Giles, Mr. Waagen, Mr. Lanctot and Mr. O'Donahue.

Mr. R. B. Angus's yacts 'Nina' was out for the first time last week.

Mr. Markland Molson cruised up the river in his yacht. On board were Mr. and Mrs. M. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Judge Davidson, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Savage.

Mr. and Mrs. Marquette and family have arrived for the summer.

Mr. Peck, of Beaurepaire, was visiting here this week.

Mr. N. Connors spent a few days fishing.

Mr. J. McGeever was noticed here.

Miss Gagnon, of Montreal, is visiting here as the guest of Miss Fortier.

Judge Fortin and Mr. P. Lafrance spent Thursday of this week fishing on the Lake of Two Mountains.

One of the new gasoline launches noticed here is the 'Stephanie,' owned by Mr. Jacobs.

The Rev. J. Catermole leaves at the beginning of July for England, where he will spend his summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were the guests of Mrs. Adams over Sunday.

Mr. A. Lemieux spent Sunday here the guest of his brother, on Grand Trunk ave.

The Misses Dowker are home from convent.

Mr. and Mds. J. Cardinal and family have returned from town to spend the summer here.

Mr. H. Laishley, of Toronto, was noticed here during the week.

Mr. David Madore and family have moved to the summer home on the lower road.

BEAUHARNOIS

A very pleasant excursion took place last week, which was organized by the Beauharnois Fish and Game Club. The steamer 'Chateauguay' left the wharf with a large number of excursionists on board, bound for Lachine. The outing was much enjoyed, an dall returned to Beauharnois, charmed with the delightful trip.

Dr. Rodier and family have arrived to spend the summer months at their pretty cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. P. MacIntosh, New York, are spending a few day at 'The Homestead,' the guests of Miss Kilgour.

Miss Annie Wilson, who has been visiting in New York for the past five weeks, returned last week, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Addie Wilson, who will spend the summer months, the guest of Mrs. Wilson, at the cottage 'Grey Stone.'

Dr. and Mrs. Denis, and their little daughter, have been visiting Mrs. J. K. Elliott, previous to their departure for France, to-day.

Miss Eva Wilson, and Miss I. Smith of Westmount, have been visiting friends in Beauharnois.

Mr. Joseph Kilgour, of Toronto, spent Wednesday in town, the guest of his sister, Miss Kilgour, 'The Homestead.'

Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Ellison, who came from New York to join in the celebration of the golden jubilee, held at Villa Maria Convent, recently, spent Friday and Saturday of last week with their schoolmate, Mrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, at her quaint little cottage, 'La Chaumiere.'

Mr. H. Wall returned on Monday evening from a short visit to friends in Quebec.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

As the season progresses things are livelier at the Boating Club House, and this was especially noticed on Saturday evening last when a large number of young people enjoyed a 'hop.' Mrs. Mumford, who has always been such a good friend of the boys and girls, and whose illness has prevented her from attending the hop house, was sadly missed, and it will be very difficult to enjoy the dances without her kindly assistance at the piano.

Mr. Charles Cushing and family have moved up to their cottage for the season.

Miss Brewster Brown has been spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Annie Brown.

Mrs. Barton and her children, are the guests of Mrs. Speudlove this week.

Miss Miller is the guest of Miss Una Boyd at present.

Miss Brown is at the Heights visiting Mrs. O'Conner.

The Boating Club's annual meeting was held on Saturday evening last at home of Mr. T. J. Parks, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. James Brown; vice-president, Mr. Mumford; secretary, Professor Kneeland; treasurer, Mr. W. H. Nolan.

The different committees were also appointed, and arrangements made for several improvements in the boat house.

Mrs. Barrett has been the guest of Mrs. Joyce for some time, and was joined during the week by Mr. and Miss Barrett.

The Misses Sargent arrived at the

Worry, Not Age, Causes Wrinkles.

It has been proven that if two women of equal age start doing their own housework at the same time, one with a coal, kerosene or gasolene stove, the other with a gas range, the latter will, at the end of two years' time, look five years younger than the unfortunate sister who plods along in the old-fashioned, uncomfortable, labor-making way. And why? Because a gas range saves work enough each morning to give the time for rest, recreation and social pleasures, which counteract the cares and round out the life of the housekeeper and home-maker preserves health, good looks and amiable temper. Moral: To remain young, use a gas range.

Heights on Saturday to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. George Darling.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling have spent the week in Quebec.

Miss Laura Barlow arrived to spend the summer at the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray and family have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. Boyd spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. Boyd.

Mr. Pierce spent Sunday at the Heights, the guest of Mrs. Mathews.

Mr. Lee spent Sunday at the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are spending the summer at the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott spent the week-end here, the guests of Mrs. Munderloh.

Mrs. White, of Ottawa, was visiting Mrs. Joyce for a few days.

Miss Hanson has been the guest of Mrs. Nolan for some time.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Galt were seen at the boat house on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the tennis club was held at the residence of Mrs. Mathews this week. The same officers were returned for this season, namely: President, Mrs. W. B. Mathews; vice-president, Mrs. T. J. Parks; secretary, Miss W. Nolan; and treasurer, Miss Ruth O'Conner.

It was decided to hold a concert during the month of August. It is hoped many new members will be added to the list.

Miss Belle Berger has been at the Heights this week.

On Tuesday afternoon and evening of this week a very enjoyable lawn social was held in the grounds of the Misses Pyke in aid of the English Church rectory, which is nearing completion. A programme was given in the evening, consisting of several choruses, solos and recitations. Those contributing to the programme were Mrs. Barrett, Miss Sargent, Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Hutchison, Misses Bancroft, Messrs. Cleghorn, Mumford and Bancroft. The grounds were prettily illuminated with lanterns and colored lights, and it is thought that socially and financially it was a great success.

Miss Pierce, who was the guest of Miss Mathews for some time, has returned to town.

Mrs. Harry Hutchison was at the Heights this week.

Mrs. G. N. Hutchison is visiting the Misses Pyke at the 'Oaks.'

Miss Griffith has been the guest of Mrs. Parks during this week.

Mr. McMurtry and Mr. Scott were the guests of Mrs. Nolan over Sunday.

Mr. E. Whitly sailed up to the Heights during this week.

The usual First of July dance was held in the boathouse on Friday evening. Miss Whydon played for the occasion.

The floor has been greatly improved this week and the dancers are grateful to the committee.

Ameong the guests at the 'Hudson-on-the-Lake' over Sunday were Messrs. Hodges, Keldy, Clogg.

Mr. Williamson spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. McNally.

Miss K. Boyd spent a few days in town this week.

Mrs. Harrower and her children spent a day this week with Mrs. Boyd.

Mrs. Brown entertained at the tea hour this week.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

The onion crop throughout Eastern Canada was a partial failure last season and good home-grown onions were selling two months ago at five dollars per barrel. These unusually high prices induced a large importation of Egyptian onions, which for some time sold at two and a half cents to three cents per poundo, but since shalots and young green onions became plentiful, the Egyptians are neglected. There seems to be a prejudice among cooks against those onions owing to their unusual strength, which is painful to the eyes while they are being peeled and cut up. After they are cooked they are the sweetest and nicest of the onion tribe, and if the peeling were done close to the front door of the stove where the draught would draw away the pungent odor, there would be no necessity for the cook shedding bitter tears. They sell at one and three-quarters cent per pound, or less than half the prices paid for green onions, mostly tops, on the Bonsecours Market.

TRAGIC END OF COL. GOUGH.

London, July 1.—Colonel Bloomfield Gough, who during the Boer war was ordered home for refusal to obey Gen. Lord Methuen's orders, was killed yesterday in a carriage accident at Kelso, Scotland.

Col. Gough, at the time he refused to obey orders, was in command of the Ninth Lancers. He asserted that his men and horses were not fit for duty, and refused to lead them to destruction. He was a veteran of the Afghanistan campaign.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASEBALL.

The Montreal Baseball team yesterday won two games from Rochester on the local diamond. The morning game was an exciting one. Montreal was behind until the ninth when the score was tied. Two extra innings were played. In the eleventh the Royals scored one run and won the game by 4 to 3. The following is a summary of the game:—Two-base hits, Walters, Degroff. Bases on balls, off Faulkner, 5; off Laroy, 1; off Adams, 1. Struck out, by Faulkner, 6; Laroy, 6; Adams, 1. Wild pitch, Faulkner. Stolen bases, Degroff, McManus, Yeager, Thoney. Sacrifice hits, McManus, Laroy, Smith. Left on bases, Rochester, 9; Montreal, 9. Time, 2.30. Umpire, Egan.

In the afternoon game the Montreal players knocked the ball to all corners of the field, scoring twenty-one runs for a total of thirty-two hits. The Royals did not score in the first, but made one each in the second and third, two in the fourth, four each in the fifth and sixth, and eight in the eighth. Rochester did not score until the last innings when they succeeded in getting two men around the circuit. The summary was as follows:—

Home run, Yeager; three base hits, Joyce, 2; Adams, Gibson; two base hits, McAuley; bases on balls, off Adams, 1; off Schultz, 1; left on bases, Rochester, 7; Montreal, 6; stolen bases, Yeager, 4; Walters, Kuhns, Thoney, Atherton, struck out, by Adams 2; by Schultz, 1; sacrifice hits, Walters, McManus. Umpire, Egan.

OTHER EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Toronto defeated Buffalo 4 to 1. Called in the fifth on account of rain.

Providence defeated Jersey City, 2 to 1.

Newark defeated Baltimore, 6 to 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	32	17	.653
Jersey City	30	20	.600
Baltimore	30	22	.577
Newark	26	25	.510
Providence	23	27	.460
Montreal	22	26	.458
Toronto	23	28	.451
Rochester	14	36	.280

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn 13 to 3.

New York defeated Boston 7 to 1.

St. Louis defeated Chicago 10 to 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	45	16	.738
Chicago	37	22	.627
Cincinnati	35	23	.603
Pittsburg	31	28	.525
St. Louis	29	30	.492
Brooklyn	25	39	.391
Boston	24	39	.381
Philadelphia	14	43	.246

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago defeated St. Louis, 5 to 0.

Philadelphia defeated Boston, 5 to 4.

New York defeated Washington, 8 to 3.

Detroit-Cleveland game postponed; rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	37	22	.627
New York	35	22	.614
Chicago	38	26	.603
Philadelphia	32	26	.552
Cleveland	28	25	.528
St. Louis	26	29	.473
Detroit	23	34	.404
Washington	10	46	.179

CRICKET.

With the exception of a slight shower about five o'clock, the annual friendly match between the Montreal Cricket Club and Ottawa was played yesterday under ideal conditions. A capital game was witnessed, and although Montreal was defeated, the result, 111 runs to 100, shows that the teams were well matched. The match was decided on the first innings.

Montreal elected to bat, with Hill and Dean at the wickets, while McGiverin and Bristowe took charge of the leather. Hill opened with a four to cover point, but soon lost his partner. A yorker from the same bowler quickly brought the downfall of Browning. McGiverin, too, was bowling in fine style, but could not break down the splendid defence of Hill, who was playing with great confidence. His only partner in obtaining double figures was Davis, who made 11, being caught by Johnston from a ball sent down by Pereira, who had relieved McGiverin. Hill, who had played a magnificent innings of 60, was run out in taking a short run. Bristowe bowled unchanged throughout the innings.

Ottawa made a most disastrous start. Wallace and Hill each being credited with a wicket before a run had been obtained. After Ackland had succumbed to a yorker the teams were photographed by Mr. Wallace. It appeared that Montreal would score an easy victory, but the advent of Johnston put a different complexion on the game; he played a dashing innings of 51 before he was out to a catch by Harman, off Hill's bowling.

Montreal made the still more respectable score of 140 in their second attempt, the members contributing more evenly to the result. Hill again played magnificently, scoring 45, while Davis, A. Browning, Wallace and E.C. Smith reached double figures.

The result of the first innings, which decided the match, was as follows:

MONTREAL.

C. M. Dean, b Bristowe	4
H. C. Hill, run out	60
A. Browning, b Bristowe	7
Wallace, pro., cgt and b Bristowe	4
Rev. H. Plumptre, stp Ackland	0
E. C. Smith, b McGiverin	0
T. M. Davis, cgt Johnston, b Pereira	11
Capt. Moberly, not out	5
Dr. Geo. Fisk, cgt Johnston, b Pereira	4
G. H. Harman, b Bristowe	0
G. Foster, cgt Lewis, b Bristowe	0
Extras	5
Total	100

Bristowe, 5 wickets for 57 runs.
McGiverin, 2 wickets for 34 runs.
Pereira, 2 wickets for 4 runs.

OTTAWA.

H. McGiverin, cgt Browning, b Wallace	0
A. G. Lewis, b Hill	0
A. J. Gray, cgt Foster, b Hill	3
H. Ackland, b Wallace	41
F. Pereira, b Hill	2
M. G. Bristowe, cgt Harman, b Hill	20
W. Johnston, cgt Wallace, b Smith	51
G. Patteo, b Wallace	0
T. Rankin, cgt Foster, b Hill	4
G. Pereira, b Hill	2
G. Hopkins, not out	12
Extras	6
Total	111

Wallace, 3 wickets for 42 runs.
Hill, 6 wickets for 39 runs.
Smith, 1 wicket for 16 runs.

Victoria Annex, at home, gained an easy victory over Osborne. T. Whittles, for the Annex, showed the best form, obtaining 12, when he was unfortunately run out. A total of thirteen byes in favor of the Victoria in so small a score deserves notice.

The result was as follows; Victoria Annex, 45; Osborne, 22.

AQUATICS.

The St. Lambert Boating Club executive has completed all arrangements for the holding of their annual regatta at St. Lambert on Saturday, July 9 next.

The programme is a long and interesting one, and from present indications, this event will be a decided success.

The different boating clubs in the Montreal district have signified their intention of sending crews to compete in the different events, and altogether it promises to be a great day for paddlers. The day's proceedings will be brought to a close by a grand bonnet hop, which will be held in the club house at St. Lambert.

The programme of events is as follows:

Sailing race, club, gold headed cane, presented by A. J. Whimbey, to be won twice; junior single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; intermediate single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; senior single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; junior tandem canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; intermediate single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; senior single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; junior fours, ½ miles, with turn, four prizes; intermediate fours, canoe, ½ mile, with turn, four prizes; senior fours, canoe, ½ mile with turn, four prizes; tandem canoe, standing on gunwale, 100 yards, with turn, two prizes; double skull skiff, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; double skull skip, lady and gentleman, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes; punt race, club, boys, 15 years and under,, 4 in punt, single paddles to be used, four prizes; war canoe, ½ mile, with turn, 15 prizes.

The following is the programme of the annual regatta of the St. Lambert's Boating Club, which takes place on Saturday, July 9.—

Sailing race (club)),)) gold headed cane, presented by A. J. Whimbey, to be won twice.

Junior single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Intermediate single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Senior, single canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Junior tandem canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Intermediate, tandem canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Senior tandem canoe, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Junior fours canoe, ½ mile, with turn, four prizes.

Intermediate fours canoe, ½ mile, with turn, four prizes.

Senior intermediate fours, canoe, ½ mile, with turn, four prizes.

Tandem canoe, standing on gunwale, 100 yards, with turn, two prizes.

Double skull skiff, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Double skull skiff, lady and gentleman, ½ mile, with turn, two prizes.

Punt race (club), boys, 15 ys. and under, four in punt (single paddles to be used), four prizes.

War canoe, ½ mile, with turn, fifteen prizes.

Entries close Thursday, July 7, with R. T. Hooper, room 20, Windsor street station.

GRAND TRUNK DID WELL.

CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION MEET A GREAT SUCCESS.

The fifth annual regatta of the Eastern division of the Canadian Canoe Association was held yesterday at St. Johns, and was a decided success in every sense of the word.

The weather was ideal, and the attendance of paddlers and spectators was large. The Grand Trunk Boat Club crews were the principal victors of the day, carrying off no less than nine events out of a total of twelve.

The crews from the various clubs composing the Eastern division of the association, namely, St. Lambert, Grand Trunk, St. Stephens and Lachine, arrived at St. Johns in the morning.

The war canoe races were the exciting events. The Grand Trunk paddlers took the mile race, but St. Lambert scored a victory in the half mile. The day's sport was brought to a close in the evening by the presentation of prizes, followed by a dance in the club house.

More than 150 persons attended the regatta from Montreal, and the steamer 'Mississquoi,' from Lacolle, was anchored near the race course with a large number of passengers on board. At every finish the winners were greeted by a chorus of steam whistles from the various craft in the neighborhood.

The following are the results:

Senior single—Won by C. Boaz, G.T.B.C.; A. McLean, G.T.B.C., second; E. Minette, G.T.B.C., third; G. Davison, Lachine, fourth. Time, 4.07 1-5.

Intermediate tandem—Won by A. Bain and J. Colbeck, G.T.B.C.; G. Paterson and W. Brownrigg, G.T.B.C., second. Time, 3.52.

Junior fours—Won by F. Ker, W. Brownrigg, G. Paterson and C. F. Mason, G.T.B.C.; Thompson, Bayne, Hill Comb, Longueuil, second; St. Stephen's crew, third. Time, 3.34 4-5.

Intermediate single—Won by C. Boaz, G.T.B.C.; A. McLean, G.T.B.C., second. Time, 4.10 4-5.

War canoe race—Won by St. Lambert crew; No. 1 boat of Grand Trunk Club, second. Time, 3.02 1-5.

Junior tandem—Won by W. Brownrigg and G. Paterson, G.T.B.C.; T. Church and H. Campbell, St. Stephen's B.C., second. Time, 4.06 1-5.

Senior tandem—Won by E. Monette and Brown, G.T.B.C.; Davison and J. Johnson, Lachine B.C., second;; Marshall Brothers, G.T.B.C., third. Time, 3.57 1-5.

Intermediate fours—Won by G. Curtis, F. Hooper, C. Christy and W. Sudbury, St. Lambert B.C.; Mason, Brownrigg, Ker and Paterson, G.T.B.C., second; the Longueuil crew, third. Time, 3.39¼.

Junior single—Won by J. Colbeck, G.T.B.C.; H. Trotter, St. John's Y.C., second. Time, 4.47 4-5.

Senior fours—Won by Brown, Brownrigg, Minette and Boaz, G.T.B.C.; Davison, S. Johnson, J. Johnson, Dey, Lachine B.C., second. Time, 3.46 1-5.

Double blade, single—Won by Davison, Lachine B.C.; Minette, G.T.B.C., second. Time, 4.08.

War canoe race, one mile with turn—Won by Grand Trunk crew No. 1; St. Lambert crew, second. Time, 7.11 1-5.

Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike, of the Lachine Boating Club, acted as referee. The judges at start were Messrs. C. B. Grose, of St. Lambert B.C.; W. T. Moffatt, of the Longueuil B.C.; and D. A. Clifford Jack, of the Lachine B.C. Judges at the finish—Messrs. J. B. Tressider, president of St. Johns Yacht Club; W. P. Kennedy, of the Grand Trunk B.C.; and J. Powell, of the G.T.B.C.

Mr. Donald Murdoch, of the G.T.B.C., started the paces, while Mr. Marchand, of the St. Johns Yacht Club, and Mr. O'Brien, of the G.T.B.C., kept time.

ATHLETICS

The following are the results of the second weekly handicaps which took place at the M. A. A. A. grounds, Thursday evening:—

220 yards run—

F. L. Lukeman	12 yards	1
P. Molson	Scratch	2
H. A. Connolly	16 yards	3
J. C. Riddell	14 yards	0
C. P. Disney	16 yards	0
J. C. Boyle	18 yards	0
B. W. Parker	16 yards	0
R. Warren	20 yards	0
W. H. Martel	18 yards	0

Time—23 1-5 secs.

Running broad jump—

B. W. Parker, 30 in	21 ft. 3 in.	1
P. Molson, scratch	20 ft. 10½ in.	2
E. B. Savage, 22 in	20 ft. 5½ in.	3
W. H. Martel, 30 in	20 ft. 4½ in.	0
F. L. Lukeman, 30 in	19 ft. 9 in.	0
H. D. Browne, 30 in	19 ft. 3½ in.	0

One mile run—

Leslie Scott	90 yards	1
W. J. Cohen	115 yards	2
Percy Gomery	Scratch	3
Roland Gomery	Scratch	0
A. M. Roberts	100 yards	0
H. D. Browne	45 yards	0

Time—4 mins., 46 secs.

Referee—W. G. Ayling.

Judges—James Macdonald and Jno. Moore, jr.

Timekeepers—W. Coldwell and E. Herbert Brown.

The events for next Thursday evening will be 75 yards, 440 yards, 120 yards hurdles, and running high jump.

During the next four weeks the competitors to represent the M. A. A. A. at the Olympic games in St. Louis will be selected, and the boys are going to put in steady practice during that time.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HONORED

GUEST OF ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 1.—Mr. Chamberlain was the guest last night of the Royal Institute of Public Health, in recognition of his services. Mr. Balfour, paying Mr. Chamberlain a tribute, said that while the Home Government was often criticised by her colonial sons, Mr. Chamberlain alone had been able to conquer the respect, affection and admiration of every colony. He made them feel with full intensity for the first time how close the relation should be between all parts of the Empire. His intense appreciation of the meaning of British citizenship had an electrical effect throughout the colonial Empire, which would never die out as long as the British Empire remained.

Mr. Chamberlain said the work of this century was the consolidation of our Empire. The task was greater than ever imposed on any other nation.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

At St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, the Rev. C. Carruthers will be ordained priest. His Grace Archbishop Bond will officiate.

TRINITY S.S. PICNIC.

Trinity Sunday-school picnic was held at Bout de l'Isle on Tuesday. There was a large attendance and fifteen events were run on the programme of games. The Rev. Mr. Almond, the rector, acted as starter for the races; Miss Finnie acted as clerk of the course, and Dr. R. W. Mitchell and Mr. James Ferns were the judges. Mrs. Mitchell was judge of the wild flower competition.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Happy Anomaly.—Although 'Swiss Food' is building up poorly norished systems every day, it is still sold by grocers in a large package at a small price.

One of the most useful Institutions of England promises to be The Diabetic Instituto of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous, as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., England, for free information.

Fourth of July Celebration at Malone, N.Y.—There will be a large Independence Day celebration at Malone on Monday, July 4th, for which the New York Central will sell special excursion tickets at rate of $1.50 for the round trip. Tickets will be good leaving Windsor station at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, July 4th, and returning on the evening train, same date, train of July 5th, 1904.

COLLIDED WITH BRITISH CRUISER

Gibraltar, July 1.—The United States despatch boat 'Mayflower' collided to-day with the British armored cruiser 'Bacchante,' while the latter was at anchor. The damage done, if any, has not yet been ascertained.

Advertisements.

The Main House on the Main Street for Bargains

Besides the large Discounts of **10 to 75** percent that we give in every department, we have more Bargains to give you than any other house.

CHIFFON COLLARS, foundation pointed, the height everybody wants, sizes from 12 to 14½ in., black and white. For this Sale..... 6c

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

1 LOT SILK RIBBONS, fancy edges, Satins, about 1 inch, and color back, up to 3 inches wide. Special, for this Sale, per yard.... 5c

1 LOT CORDED SILK, also Double Faced Satin, different widths and colors. Special 3c

1 LOT CORDED SILK, and Double Faced Satin, wide widths. Special, at ..... 5c and 8c

1 BEAUTIFUL LOT OF 5 INCH RIBBON in Silk Taffeta and Duchess; colors, cream, white, pink, blue, corn, turquoise, red, old rose, navy. Well worth 25c. During the Sale, per yard 15c

LESS **10** PERCENT ON ALL RIBBONS.

BARGAINS IN BLOUSES.

1 LOT PRINT BLOUSES, balance of stock. Worth 50c. During this Sale 25c

1 LOT OF PERCALE AND MUSLIN BLOUSES, trimmed with embroidery, large assortment of designs. Special 39c

1 LOT OF THE RICHEST COLORED BLOUSES, in Ecru and Stripes. Nothing worth less than a dollar. Special 49c

5 dozen LINEN BLOUSES, champagne, with red, blue and green stripes. This is the $1.75 value. For 90c

BALANCE OF FINE LINEN BLOUSES, embroidered, up to $4.50. For $1.50

LESS **10** PERCENT

IN WHITE BLOUSES we can show you the best possible value, from a lot of Samples, and Two Jobs. Special, during this Sales, **39**c, **49**c, **79**c and 89c

These three last pieces are trimmed with New Cluny Laces and New Sleeves.

BARGAINS IN SKIRTS.

1 LOT FANCY LUSTRES, Black and Navy, trimmed with shirred silk ribbon, latest designs. Worth $5.00. Bought direct from manufacturers. Sale price $2.19

1 LOT BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, embroidered at the top and also trimmed with insertion. Worth $6.00. Sale price $2.95

SPECIAL, ON COLORED SKIRTS, **20** PERCENT DISCOUNTS.

SPECIAL TAFFETA SILK BLOUSES.

CLEARING ALL OUR TAFFETA BLOUSES, black and colors, up to $6.00. Sold for one week $3.45

AND **20** PERCENT DISCOUNT ON OTHER TAFFETAS.

TWO BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

LISLE THREAD TAN HOSE, assorted sizes. Prices from 8c to 25c, less **10** PERCENT.

BLACK COTTON HOSE, in plain ribbed. Worth 20c. For 12½c, less **10** PERCENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE—**10** PERCENT DISCOUNT in following departments: Corsets, Hosiery, Ribbons, Whitewear, Laces, Wrappers, Black Dress Goods, Black Skirts, Muslin Costumes and Blouses.

15 PERCENT—Black and Colored Muslins, Tickings, Curtain Nets.

20 PERCENT—Colored Dress Goods, Colored Dress Skirts, Silk Coats, Silk Skirts, Embroideries by the yard and in remnants, and Carpets.

LECLAIRE'S STORES,

223 St. Lawrence Street,
Tel. East 1973.

337 Mount Royal Ave., Cor. Mentana
Tel. East 1907.

TELEPHONE AND MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

STYLISH HATS.

CORRECT SHAPES AND FINEST QUALITY!

Imported direct from England, United States and Italy.

Your Choice 50 to 500 cents each.

A. ARCH. WELSH,
"The Nobby Hatter,"
2252 St. Catherine street,
opposite Victoria.
Handsome Cafe in connection.

Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
No. 2058.

Dame Scholastique Bibaud, of the Village of Cote des Neiges, West, wife common as to property of Alfred Boudrias, of the same place, but resident at present in St. Francois de Sales, tenant, duly authorized, Plaintiff,

vs.

the said Alfred Boudrias, Defendant.

An action for separation of property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff.

CINQ-MARS & CINQ-MARS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd June, 1904.

WESTBOURNE,

School for Girls.
340 Bloor Street West,
TORONTO, - - - - CAN.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 8th, 1904.

A residential and day school, well appointed, well managed and convenient. Students prepared for University and Departmental Examinations. Specialists in each department. Affiliated with the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Dr. Edward Fisher, Musical Director; F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A., Art Director; Miss M. Parsons, in charge of Domestic Science Department. For announcement and information, address the Principals.

MISS M. CURLETTE, B.A.,
MISS S. E. DALLAS, Mus. Bac.

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

Your Baby's Comfort

depends greatly on the use of a good Soap.

Baby's Own Soap

is Canada's Standard and recommended for toilet and nursery use by hundreds of Doctors and thousands of Mothers.

Don't buy Soaps made by dishonest manufacturers to sell as being 'just as good' as Baby's Own.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co. Mfrs.
MONTREAL.

OGILVIE BROS.

Sanitary and Heating Engineers
249 BLEURY STREET.
TELEPHONES—Up 2401 East 161.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, } SUPERIOR COURT, No. 100.

In re **DAME IDA LAZER,**
Royal Neckwear Co., Montreal.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the office of the undersigned Curator, until Monday, 18th July, 1904, after which date dividend will be paid.

H. J. ROSS, Curator.
180 St. James street,
Montreal, 30th June, 1904.

NO FOREIGNER OR STRANGER.

Smalls' Maple Chocolates are purely Canadian, and stranger to scarcely any nation. Put up by Canada Maple Exchange.

Advertisements.

ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health

The use of Royal Baking Powder is essential to the healthfulness of the family food.

Yeast ferments the food.
Alum baking powders are injurious.

Royal Baking Powder saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Weekly Calendar.

THE KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.
(Incorporated.)

At KNOWLTON, QUE., from August 19th to 28th, 1904.

Objects { Instruction for Sunday School and other Christian Workers. The Deepening of Spiritual Life.

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME:

Eight lectures on S.S. Work by the REV. E. MORRIS FERGUSSON, of Trenton, N.J.

Devotional Bible Readings by the REV. DR. SYMONDS, of Montreal; the REV. PROF. JAMES ELLIOTT, of Montreal; the REV. J. M. ORROCK, of Boston, and other first class men.

Limelight lectures and interesting addresses by many other prominent Christian workers.

For programmes, information, etc., apply, the President, Rev. Edgar T. Capel, 205 Mansfield street, Montreal.

For Board, apply the Secretary, Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Knowlton, Que.

Please help the work by sending your subscription to the President or Secretary as soon as possible.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
WEEK NIGHT MEETING FOR MEN.
Leader—MR. W. G. COLGROVE.
SUNDAY, 4 p.m.
MEETING FOR BIBLE STUDY.
Subject—'Paul's Journey to Rome.'
Leader—MR. C. K. CALHOUN.
All men heartily invited.

Art Association
OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY
9 a.m to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, 3rd July, 3 p.m.
Speaker—REV. F. S. WESTON.
Soloist—MRS. CREED.
All men welcome. If you are newcomers, make yourselves known; we shall be glad to welcome you.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
SUNDAY, July 3rd, 1904.
Services 11 a.m. Preacher—
Rev. Prof. J. ELLIOTT,
Of the Wesleyan College.
Services at 7 p.m. Preacher—
Rev. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.
ALL INVITED.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
(St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.)
The congregations of Dominion Square Methodist and Emmanuel Churches will hold united services during the summer months.
THE FOLLOWING ARE
JULY ARRANGEMENTS.
SERVICES IN EMMANUEL CHURCH.
PREACHERS.
July 3, Morning—Rev. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.
Evening—Rev. JAMES ELLIOTT, B.A., Ph.D.
July 10, Both Services—Rev. W. H. WARRINER, D.D.
July 17, Both Services—Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.
July 24, Morning—Rev. MARK GUY PEARSE.
July 31, Both Services, Rev. J. B. SILCOX
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET CHURCH
(BAPTIST)
Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.
SUNDAY, July 3rd.
Rev. E. H. EMETT,
Of Brockville, Ont.,
will conduct Morning and Evening Services.
The Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts.
— THE PASTOR —
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D.,
will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
The Lord's Supper will be observed at close of the morning service.
The Sunday School meets at 9.45 a.m. during July and August.
Everybody Welcome.
Strangers to the City Especially Invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION,
75 Inspector Street.
The Pastor, JOHN CURRIE,
Will Preach Morning and Evening.
11 a.m.—Subject—'Bible Housekeeping.'
7 p.m.—Subject—'God's Word Shall Not Return to Him Void.' (Isa. 55, 10-11)
All non-church-goers cordially invited.

P.S.—See letter in To-day's 'Witness' about Union Gospel Tent Meetings.

St. James Methodist CHURCH.
The Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.,
Will preach at both services.

HONORED BY OXFORD.

DEGREES TO BE CONFERRED ON DR. RODDICK AND DR. OSLER.

It is announced that on the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Oxford on July 27, the honorary degree of D.Sc., will be conferred on Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., and William Osler.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ANNUAL PICNIC
Derry L.O.B. Lodge
No. 224.
—TO—
ISLE GROS BOIS,
On SATURDAY, July 9th.
Games, Dancing and Band.
Boat leaves Longueuil Ferry Wharf at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2.35 p.m., 5.15 p.m. Tickets—Adults 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
ANNUAL MOONLIGHT,
TUESDAY, 26th July.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

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.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

JULY

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

THE WAR.

Viceroy Alexeieff's report of the naval fight on the twenty-third differs essentially from that of Admiral Togo. As it is dated June 30 there is no room for the explanation that it might have been sent before the events were completed. The general account of the movements of the fleets is almost identical, but it is strange that each admiral saw only the disasters that occurred to the enemy. Togo saw a Russian battleship sunk and a battleship and a cruiser crippled. He declared the Japanese fleet to have come off almost scatheless. Alexeieff, on the other hand, declares the whole of his fleet to have re-entered Port Arthur at high tide. He would appear to know nothing of the sinking of the 'Pobieda,' or any other battleship of the 'Peresviet' type, or of the crippling of another battleship and of a cruiser. General Pflug denies any such disasters. This is the first time that there has been any greater discrepancy between official accounts than was to be looked for between persons viewing the facts with different sentiments and from different points of view, and it is entirely inexplicable. The second invasion of Genean, or Wonsan, by the Vladivostok squadron has set flying the usual innumerable rumors of that squadron having been this time caught by the Japanese, but Admiral Skrydloff reports that he has again got safe back to his harbor. With regard to the land position the only new fact is that the magnificent concentration of the Japanese armies upon that of Russia has been impeded by deluges of rain, the effect of which in that country is to make roads impassable. The Russians are hoping that the rains may prevent the decisive battle that is threatened.

MONEY-GETTING MINISTERS.

We cannot make room for a very long letter, taking occasion by the Church union discussion, to denounce Christian ministers as the cause of the unrest and lack of spirituality of the Church. The theme of the whole letter is pretty well set forth in one paragraph: 'Ask the 'first dozen men you meet coming out of 'the grimy foundry or machine shop 'what they think the chief mission of 'the clergy is to-day. Eleven out of the 'twelve will say, "He is not in the min-'istry for love; he is a money-getter." 'How and where did they get this im-'pression? They have heard the Meth-'odist minister plead for the superannua-'tion fund. He is always anxious con-'cerning his old age. He wants a pen-'sion, he wants his members to guaran-'tee him a livelihood in the future; he 'forgets the promises of God; he does 'not leave the future with him; he does 'not even leave his future in the hands 'of the stationing committee.' 'Give 'us a ministry,' says our correspondent, 'that we can trust, a ministry able to re-'gain the confidence of the people.' We gather from this that our correspondent can only trust a ministry which has no care for money, and which scorns to make prudent provision for the days when no church may want him. There is a line which the ministers call the dead line; some place it at sixty, some at fifty, after which a minister ceases to be in demand by congregations. This line is none of their making. They resent it bitterly. It is imposed upon them by what our correspondent calls the pew. This being the case, it is only fair that the pew should fall in with arrangements which will protect the minister and his family against those years during which providence may protract their lives beyond the line at which the pew is pleased to think their usefulness gone. At all events, in pleading for superannuation funds, the minister is only carrying out a regulation of his church, made in view of obvious conditions. Considering the poor pay given to ministers, the debt of the pew to the superannuation fund is as real as its debt to any other fund of the church.

According to this very interesting writer, however, the minister must trust God for his old age, while neglecting to make provision for it, or if he cannot trust God he should at least trust the stationing committee. Mistrusting Methodist ministers will surely find comfort in the thought that, even though divine providence may fail them, they can at least place confidence in the stationing committee. Our own conviction is that whether they look to the stationing committee or to providence, they will be expected to use common prudence. Our correspondent cites the case of a minister who committed the enormity of dying worth over thirty thousand dollars. We presume, of course, that our correspondent has nothing laid up either in bank, insurance company or benefit society, and that if any money comes to him he quickly disembarrasses himself of it. But we cannot but think he largely misrepresents the workmen in foundries and machine shops when he attributes to them disbelief in ministers on such grounds. The ministers in Canada do not earn on the average much more than workingmen, and they are forced to more crushing economies. They may set as high ideals of unworldliness before themselves as they choose, but those for whom they work have no right to refuse them the fair value of their exacting work, or to demand of them sacrifices which they are themselves not prepared to parallel. If there are worldly men in the ministry it is very easy for those who condemn them to find men who are not, whom to uphold with their own efforts and prayers, and thus give encouragement to true service. There was an old proverb, 'Like priest, like people.' We have changed this in these days. As in the state all power flows from the people, and no country can now have a government much better than the people who elect it, so it is liable to be in the church. Ministers will be very much the sort the people want, and if they are not Elijahs, it will probably be because the people now, as of old, do not want Elijahs.

THE NEW JAPAN.

The satisfaction expressed by the Pope with the full religious liberty enjoyed by Roman Catholics in Japan directs attention to what is, perhaps, the best proof of the sincerity and thoroughness of Japanese acceptance of the principles of western civilization. It is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the Japanese system of government had been reared and consolidated through centuries of despotic power on the foundation of what we would call an intimate combination of church and state. This system, established in the year 1603 of our era, was perfected by successive rulers whose study, like that of most ecclesiastical governments, was to preserve unchanged the condition of native intelligence and to prevent the introduction of new ideas. In pursuance of this policy foreigners were excluded, intercourse with the outside world interdicted, Christianity extirpated with hideous cruelty, and a most rigid system of espionage devised, which kept every person from the highest to the lowest station in a state of dread and suspicion. Such was the condition of Japan at the time of Lord Elgin's mission, when the empire was under the sway of the Shogun, or military master of the government, commonly known to the west as the Tycoon. From the arrival at Yokohama in 1853, of Admiral Perry, with a squadron of United States warships, dates the change in the political and religious constitution of Japan. Out of the period of confusion, violence and disaster, which arose from the conflict between the Mikado and the Shogun, a conflict which was not ended till 1868, when the supreme authority of the Mikado was firmly established, came the new constitution of Japan. At the outset of the struggle the Mikado's party was decidedly retrogressive in policy, but before its close various circumstances brought new men to the front who convinced the Mikado that without intercourse with foreign nations the greatness which they desired for their country could not be achieved. When these got into power they astonished the world with the thoroughness with which they broke loose from the old traditions and entered on a course of enlightened reformation. Freedom of conscience and of religious opinion was the most wonderful feature of this transformation. It may also be noted, as showing the persistence of popular ideas in defiance of authority, that the amiable tolerance now shown by the Japanese towards all religions, compared with their former ferocious persecution of Jesuit and other missionaries, has its source in Shintoism, their prevailing religion. In Shintoism there is no ethical or doctrinal code, no worship of idols, no priestcraft, and no teaching concerning a future state. Its positive features are the deification of heroes, emperors and great men, together with the worship of certain forces and objects in nature. The principal divinity is Amaterasu, the goddess of the sun, from whom the Mikado claims to be descended. Shintoism is considerably modified by Buddhist beliefs, but the reverence for ancestors, for country and for ancestral institutions, as represented in the Mikado, is still a ruling force with the masses.

THE HOPE OF RUSSIA.

Count Tolstoy's philippic in the London 'Times' against the Russian Government and the war with Japan comes as a climax to the reports which have been appearing in that and other papers in Great Britain and on the Continent concerning the internal affairs of the Empire. There are other writers, however, imbued with a sense of the dangerous nature of these attacks on a powerful government, who point out that such journalism only tends to inflame popular feeling and may lead to war, as in the case of France and Germany, in 1870, and of the United States and Spain, still more recently. The disastrous results of blood and thunder journalism in both these instances should be a warning against playing with fire, even were the lesson not enforced by the wise counsel of King Edward when, a few months ago, he advised British journalists to be gentle and cautious in the treatment of delicate questions of international politics. It is to be noted, however, that while British sympathy is with Japan against Russia, it is also with the Russian people against their government, whose aggressive policy caused the war, and whose system of internal repression is the main source of the misery and discontent described by the correspondents. And, even were there no comments by journalistic observers on conditions in Russia, the facts as reported in the news columns are sufficient in themselves to enable every reader to form a judgment of the character and capacity of the Russian bureaucracy. Its Manchurian diplomacy, not only with Japan but with all the powers, was a tangle of tergiversation, and its conduct of the war has been marred by corruption in preparation and administration and by mutual jealousies between leaders. Though the masses in Russia may be as stupid and ignorant as they are represented, they are human, and it is human to revolt against want, misery, unrequited servitude and excessive taxation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily News' writes:—'Whatever other results the war may 'have, it is now practically certain that 'it will sweep away once and for all the 'old effete bureaucracy and their cor-'rupt methods.', The same correspondent declares his belief that the Czar himself will head the new movement, for at heart he is a lover of peace and justice. To him, as to all intelligent and educated Russians, the war has been an awakening to a perception of what a free united people can accomplish. The lesson is of terrible significance, and the herald of a revolution, that may be peaceful or otherwise, in Russia itself. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Chronicle' agrees with this view when he states that there is a well-established belief in inner official circles and among the nobility that there will be a change in the methods of government after the war is ended. Other observers have pointed out that great dissatisfaction exists among intelligent Russians respecting the conduct of the war and the conspicuous failure of bureaucratic plans. As the war proceeds and fresh disasters befal Russian arms, the discontent increases and has become noticeable in banking and industrial circles whose interests are sorely affected. It is felt that the war was a mistake in the first place, and would not have occurred had the Czar not been surrounded by unwise, if not wholly self-seeking, advisers. So far has the discussion gone that it has actually been proposed to revive the old states-general, suppressed by the Empress Anne after her accession in 1730. But, as another correspondent observes, the immensity of the empire must be considered. There are many parts of it, in which the people have never heard of the war, or if they have, they believe the soldiers of the Little Father must be victorious.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

Mr. Henry E. Wraight, of Powassan, Ontario, writes to us as follows: 'I wish 'to thank you for your letter informing 'me that the company known as the 'British Canadian Wheat Raising Com-'pany is now defunct, and now that I 'find I have been swindled out of my 'money, I shall be glad if you can ad-'vise me what to do in the matter. As 'soon as the company was formed, I took 'up ten shares of five dollars a share, and 'was sent receipts for the same, but the 'company did not let me know it was 'giving up the business, or that it was 'to be a failure. In fact, I have not 'had any word as to how things were 'likely to turn out. I would like you to 'say whether the promoters of such a 'scheme can be brought to justice, or 'have I calmly to submit to be done out 'of my money?' As several of our readers have written to say they were induced to invest their money in this concern because it was advertised in this paper, we propose to answer our correspondent somewhat at length, both for his own benefit and for the benefit of our readers in general. We accepted the advertisement of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company, Limited, because the names attached to the prospectus were respectable ones, and because we had no reason to doubt their bona fides. The directors, as published in the prospectus, were: J. Richard Browne, capitalist; the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; E. H. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, all of Montreal; J. U. Gregory, agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec; the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C., ex-Minister of the Interior, Winnipeg; William Johnston, of William Johnston & Co., implement dealers, Winnipeg, and Hugh R. Cameron, real estate agent, Winnipeg. It was also announced that two representative English directors would be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England. The treasurer of the company was Charles F. Blake, Montreal; William H. Jolly, Winnipeg, was the superintendent. We consider that these gentlemen owe an explanation to the public, individually and collectively. What recourse, if any, our correspondent would have against them it is for his lawyer to say.

In the prospectus it was stated that 'the company has secured ten thousand 'acres of the choicest wheat lands in 'Assiniboia, having paid to the owners, 'in addition to cash, sixty thousand 'shares of its capital stock, for which 'the owners are completely equipping 'the property with all the necessary 'buildings, steam ploughs, steam thresh-'ers, drills, waggons, tools, fences and 'everything necessary to operate the ten 'thousand acres.' Was every word of this a lie? If not, what has become of it? The Montreal furniture was seized for office rent and none of the deluded purchasers of shares, so far as we have heard, have obtained the slightest satisfaction, either in word or deed. We would suggest that this is a case for the Department of Justice to investigate, quite as much as was the case of the Banque Ville Marie. We try to protect our readers in every way from fraud and misrepresentation, refusing many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising annually because we know or fear that it is fraudulent or risky. But the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company's advertisement was so straightforward, apparently, and the names backing it were so good, that we had no cause to doubt it, and neither had our readers. That the money should have been filched out of their pockets, therefore, and that the company should be allowed to 'go to pot' without its being called upon to give a word of explanation, good, bad or indifferent, is surely a condition of things which casts a stigma on the whole business of the country and will make Canada a by-word everywhere. Failing any redress, we hope that some public-spirited member will bring up the case in parliament. We are quite certain that the directors 'meant no harm,' but harm is done, nevertheless, by men with long and honorable records allowing their names to be used without proper investigation. In England, in half a dozen notable recent cases, restitution has been required at the hands of what there are called 'guinea pigs,' and in the case of William Hayes Fisher not only did he make financial restitution to deluded shareholders, who invested in a rotten company of which he was a director, but he was obliged to resign his position as Financial Secretary in the Balfour Ministry. Public opinion in England would allow him to do no less, and public opinion in Canada should be strong enough and righteous enough to insist upon the proceedings of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company being thoroughly exposed to the light of day.

A NATIONAL PROTEST.

It is said of Englishmen that they are not easily roused, but when once their mind and conscience has been stirred they are equally difficult to appease. An illustration of this national characteristic is given just now by the attitude of the great mass of the thinking people in England toward the Government's Licensing Bill. It passed its second reading by a straight party division, as is shown by the following table, which gives the number of votes for and against, including pairers and tellers:—

	For.	Against.
English Conservatives	257	1
English Unionists	36	4
English Liberals	1	124
Scotch Conservatives	13	1
Scotch Unionists	10	3
Scotch Liberals	0	36
Welsh Conservatives	4	0
Welsh Liberals	0	24
Irish Conservatives	7	2
Irish Unionists	1	3
Irish Liberals	0	1
Irish Nationalists	35	8
	364	207

By this it will be seen that the Conservatives, Unionists and Irish Nationalists voted almost solid for the bill, while the Liberals of the three kingdoms and the principality presented as solid a front against it. It has, however, got beyond a mere party question, and is exciting opposition on the part of all who value the traditions of British liberty regardless of their political proclivities and predilections. A great demonstration was held a few weeks ago in the Albert Hall, London. About 10,000 people were present. Lord Peel presided, and among those upon the platform with him were Lady Battersea, Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. E. Brooks (president of the W. T. A. U.), the Bishop of Kensington, Mr. John Morley, the Rev. Dr. Clifford, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, Mr. T. W. Russell, the Rev. F. B. Meyer (president of the Free Church Council), Sir John McDougall, L. C. C., the Rev. Peter Thompson and the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, representing the Wesleyan body; Professor Garvie, of the Congregational Union; the Rev. J. Wilson, president of the Baptists; Dr. Monro Gibson, of the Presbyterians; Mr. H. B. Priestman, J. P. of the Society of Friends; the Rev. H. W. Hookins, president of the Methodist New Connexion; Father Adderley, of the Christian Social Union, and the Rev. T. H. Hunt, president of the Primitive Methodists.

This truly representative gathering unanimously adopted a resolution strongly denouncing the Licensing Bill. The resolution formally condemns the bill. 'First, 'Because it interferes in the most ser-'ious way with the administrative pow-'ers which the licensing justices have 'exercised for centuries. Second. Becaus-'its proposals in regard to com-'pensation create, for the first 'time, a permanent vested interest 'in what have hitherto been accounted 'in law annual licenses. Third. Because 'under its provisions any adequate redu-'tion in the number of licensed houses 'will be made impossible. Fourth. Be-'cause the total effect of the bill is to 'prevent that effective control by the 'public over the liquor traffic which 'necessary in the interests of moral and 'social well being.' For these reasons the resolution further 'calls upon all who 'have the welfare of the people at heart 'to make the most strenuous effort to 'prevent the bill from becoming law.' The speeches, of which there were many were thoroughly to the point. Lord Peel wanted to know if it was to be tolerated that a great and powerful trade should come to the government as if they were a 'licensed victuallers' asylum board,' and ask, not for a compassionate allowance, but for a right to attach compensation forevermore to that which on the face of it is now declared by law

to be a year to year license? Mr. John Morley, 'Honest John,' made a powerful appeal for the defeat of the bill, speaking of the importance of reducing the number of licenses, he maintained that with drink, as with every other appetite, the sight of means to do ill deeds was the cause of ill deeds being done. A parliamentary minister had said that a drunkard's suffering and degradation served him right.' Mr. Morley asked, were his wife, his children, his neighbors, the ratepayers round him, his country—were they all served right? He also held that the people who live in a locality should have the same power as a ground landlord—that of saying how many public houses they wanted or did not want.

The Bishop of Kensington, in the course of his address, said that the bill barred the way to all future temperance reform, and that if it were passed reformers would be met at every step by the stone wall of the interests already in possession. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain said that the bill represented 'the negation of popular control and the supremacy of the trade; it represented the claims of monopoly against the rights of humanity; it represented, above all, the sympathies of that inimitable politician who was apologetic for the cruelties of the Turk, but intolerant of what he called the gross criminal indulgence and the moral guilt of those of his fellow countrymen who yielded to a temptation that did not happen to be his particular temptation, but which he imposed on them for their undoing.' Mr. T. W. Russell remarked that it was a curious 'temperance measure' which could send up the prices of brewery shares three points in three days after its publication. Addresses similar in character were delivered by Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M.P., the Rev. F. B. Meyer and the Rev. Dr. Clifford. One of the latest developments in opposition to the measure is that emanating from the hotels and restaurants, which will be compelled to contribute heavily to the compensation fund, though they are not likely to benefit by the closing of tied houses. The common sense of the English people has evidently been outraged by a measure which, as Dr. Clifford has said, is 'full of treason to the highest and deepest interests of the country.'

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

AMBASSADOR WILL NOT RETURN.

Paris, July 1.—M. Combes informed the budget committee yesterday that the French ambassador would not be returned to the Vatican.

Advertisements.

HAPPY MOTHER'S TOUCHING STORY

Of Baby's Dreadful Suffering from Eczema.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

Now His Skin Is as White as a Snow Flake.

"A terrible rash broke out on Charlie's poor little face and spread to his neck, chest and back. I had never seen anything quite like it before," writes Mrs. Helena Rath of 821 10th Ave., N. Y. City. "The skin rose in little lumps, and matter came out. My baby's skin was hot, and how he did suffer. He wouldn't eat, and night after night I walked the floor with him, weak as I was. Often I had to stop because I felt faint and my back throbbed with pain. But the worst pain of all was to see my poor little boy burning with those nasty sores. At last I was persuaded by a friend across the street to try the Cuticura Remedies. She gave me some Cuticura Ointment—I think the box was about half full—and a piece of Cuticura Soap. I followed the directions, bathing Charlie and putting that nice Ointment on the sores. Little by little, but so surely, Charlie and I both got more peace by day and more sleep by night. The sores sort of dried up and went away, and now Charlie is cured completely."

"Yes, that fat little boy by the window is Charlie, and his skin is as white as a snow flake, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies. I think everybody should know about the Soap and Ointment, and if it is going to help other mothers with sick babies, go ahead and publish what I have told you."

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

DOMINION DAY.

THOUSANDS OF HAPPY PEOPLE ENJOY A SPLENDID DAY.

Strangers visiting the city yesterday would scarcely realize that a great national holiday was being celebrated, except that flags were flying and many business houses closed down. The streets, too, perhap presented a quieter appearance than usual.

The bulk of the holiday makers had left the city and the crowded steamboats and trains bore away to riverside resorts and to the open scountry thousands of toilers to enhale deep draughts of the life-giving ozone. The electric car services to Bout de l'Ile and Lachine were taxed to the very utmost to carry the immense crowds. There was a ten-minute service to the latter place, and even then every car was thronged with pleasure seekers. Stretched on the green sward of the hillside and meadow, lolling in the dolce far niente of row boat and yacht; climbing the heights of Mount Royal, or enjoying in family picnic the contents of the well-filled baskets.

So tenaciously and perveringly lugged along to some secluded spot, all thought of business cares and worries was by thousands thrown to the winds and a truly happy day spent

The weather, a most important factor for a great holiday, was on its best behaviour; there was an absence of the great heat that has recently prevailed. The slight shower that fell in the afternoon would raise some perturbation in the feminine mind, but fortunately the clouds soon passed over and the day finished as satisfactorily as it had commenced.

This was the thirty-seventh celebration of the birthday of the Dominion. The British North America Act, which received the royal assent on March 29, 1867, and a proclamation issued May 22 fixed July 1 as the date for commemorating a union which has played so important a part in the progress of the country. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswicp and a little later Nova Scotia, joined the federation and now the whole of British North America, with the one exception of Newfoundland, is embraced, and recent circumstances seem to forebode an early inclusion of Britain's oldest colony in the pale of the Dominion.

REMEMBERED IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2)—Canadian visitors and the Canadian exhibition staff in St. Louis did not forget that yesterday was Dominion Day. A great crowd assembled in the afternoon in the Canadian pavilion, and 'The eMaple Leaf' was enthusiastically sung. Other national airs were also rendered, and through the courtesy of the commissioner, Mr. William Hutchinson, and the secretary, Mr. Burns, miniature Union Jacks were distributed to all present. In the evening a patriotic concert was held in the Canadian pavilion. Great enthusiasf prevailed.

THANKS OF THE CONGRESS.

PRESENTED AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS TO THE G.T.R.

The Grand Trunk Railway system on Thursday received an address from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which is very handsomely illuminated and suitably framed. It conveys the thanks of the Congress to that company for the treatment accorded the delegates in attendance at the fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal last summer. The address reads as follows:—

To the Grand Trunk Railway Company:

Whereas, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada cordially co-operated with the Montreal Board of Trade and the Canadian Committee of Arrangements in contributing greatly to the comfort, convenience and information of the delegates to the fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

Whereas, the Grand Trunk Railway organized for these delegates a most instructive tour throughout that part of the Dominion territories covered by its system.

And whereas, the Grand Trunk Railway placed at the disposal of the oversea delegates to the Congress a special train connected with their system.

And moreover, the Grand Trunk Railway specially detached some of the leading members of their permanent staff to take charge of, entertain and instruct the oversea delegates to the Congress during their journey.

Be it resolved, that in token of their appreciation of these various services the oversea delegates desire to present this address to the directors and staff of the Grand Trunk Railway in commemoration of their visit to Canada in the year of grace 1903.

BRASSEY,
President of the Congress.
KENRICK B. MURRAY,
Secretary of the Congress.
STRATHCONA,
Honorary President of the Congress.
March, 1904.

SHOT THE RAPIDS.

THE FRENCH PHYSICIANS ENJOYED THE TRIP.

An excursion by street car to Lachine, and up lake St. Louis and down the rapids by the steamer 'Cultivateur,' on Thursday afternoon, made a pleasant termination to the Congress of French-speaking physicians. There were many ladies in the party, and most of the company went down the rapids for the first time. Ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches and other refreshments were provided and enjoyed. Ald. Sadler, president of the civic Reception Committee; Ald. Vallieres, president of the Finance Committee; Ald. Bastien, Dagenais, Marchand, N. Lapointe, Chausse; Drs. Foucher, Lesage, Laberge and others looked well after the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

A committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Ald. Couture, to study the question of an early closing by-law. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday. Several sessions have been held already, and preliminary points in the case have been discussed. The committee desires the opinion of all citizens, particularly merchants and commercial bodies, on the subject. A former proposed by-law on this subject exempted hotels, saloons, taverns, restaurants and small fruit and candy stores. The by-law was declared ultra vires.

NEW CITY STREETS.

Dufferin street and Sherbrooke avenue, from Carriere street to the northern limits of the city, were accepted as civic property by the Road Committee on Thursday afternoon.

GEN. HUTTON.

COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN HOT WATER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—General Hutton, in his annual report regards the outlook with misgivings in consequence of the struggle for supremacy on the Pacific. He declares that Imperial officers are essential, the Australians being unable to enforce discipline because of local political pressure. The Australian press resent Hutton's report and approve Laurier's attitude in the Dundonald incident.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

DECREASE FOR THE MONTH; INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.

The customs duties collected at the port of Montreal during the month of June, 1904, amounted to $1,067,380.88, as against $1,246,533.40 collected in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of $179,152.52.

The collections during the fiscal year, which ended on June 30, show an increase of $634,629.95 when compared with the collections in the fiscal year preceding, as follows:

1903-4	$12,437,927.95
1902-3	11,803,298.00
Increase	$634,629.95

TORONTO COLLECTIONS.

Toronto, July 2.—The total duty collected at Toronto for June, 1904, was $750,322, an increase of $137,667 over June, 1903. The total for the fiscal year 1903-4 is $8,185,258, an increase of $1,136,483 over 1902-3. The total entries for 1903-4 were $124,149, an increase of $9,218 over 1902-3.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MORNING SITTINGS TO BEGIN ON TUESDAY.

Ottawa, July 2.—The Minister of Justice introduced a bill in the House on Thursday regarding the naturalization of aliens in the province of Quebec. Under the law these applications are dealt with by the Circuit Court judges in that province, but as judicial districts sometimes cover several counties this bill is to make it clear that when requests have been made for naturalization papers the hearing may take place anywhere within the judicial district.

The Premier moved that the House meet at eleven o'clock in the forenoon from Monday next until the end of the session. Upon request of Dr. Sproule he amended this so as to initiate the morning sittings on Tuesday.

Mr. David Henderson complained about starting morning sittings when there was so much important committee work remaining to be done.

The Hon. William Ross, of Victoria, was willing to get up in the mornings for committee meetings at nine o'clock, if necessary, but the House did not respond to this invitation with anything like positive enthusiasm and the suggestion is not at all likely to bear fruit.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher alluded to a statement made by Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., of Compton, and used for editorial purposes by the Ottawa 'Citizen,' that he had charged $1.50 a day for a horse loaned to a militiaman during camp. The Minister of Agriculture declared that the story was absolutely false. A horse of his had been used by a trooper of the P. L. D. G., but he (Mr. Fisher) had received nothing in the way of hire.

The supplementary estimates for the current year for the Post-Office Department were passed. Good progress was made with the Indian Department estimates and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

AUTOMOBILES DO NOT FRIGHTEN HORSES AT NIGHT.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

'It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true that a horse is seldom frightened by an automobile approaching at night,' said C. G. Martin, in speaking of accidents caused by skittish horses and autos. 'All that the animal sees is the glare of the headlight, and it will seldom shy or run.

'It affects it the same as a dark lantern does a deer or a moose. Did you ever know that a moose can be apparently hypnotized by a light? If you shine a dark lantern direct in its face it will stand on its hind legs and never move unless scared by some loud noise near by. A horse, and, in fact, most any animal, is affected the same way in varying degrees.'

'WORDLESS CONVERSATION'

Is a valuable little pamphlet just published, and is dedicated 'To the Great Fatigued.' It points out in an entertaining way the advantage of using signals instead of words at trying moments in one's daily life, and, if adopted, would save time and lose worry. See this week's 'World Wide.' Three cents a copy at all newsdealers, or $1.00 a year from the publishers, John Dougall & Son.—Adv.

PRESERVATION OF BIG GAME

DANGER OF THE EXTINCTION OF THE GREAT ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

(From 'South Africa.')

Apart from the preservation of the elephants, buffaloes, etc., in the forests in the extreme south of the Cape Colony, between Algoa and Mossel bays, which date back to the fifties, but little attention has been paid to this important subject until quite recently, and that, in spite of the fact that a few enthusiasts have been steadily hammering away at it for thirty years or more. The result has been that several interesting and attractive species, like the blue zebra, the true quagga and the bontebok, have been entirely exterminated; while some, such as the elephant, black rhinoceros, giraffe, buffalo, eland, roan antelope, sable antelope, gebsbok, blue and black, wildbeeste, blesbok, hatebeeste, etc., exist in secluded districts only as sorry remnants of the great—in some instances enormous—herds that used to roam the country, while the numbers of the white rhinoceros left can be counted on the fingers of the hands.

The original Dutch settlers of Capetown were much wiser in their generation as regards many things than we Britons of later years. Although rhinoceri, elands and other large animals were numerous in the Cape Flats, and often did great damage to the outlying farmers and market gardeners, only government officials, and occasionally a favored burgher, were allowed to kill any. They were regarded as sources of food supply, and the governments had no desire to see them exterminated or driven away. Later governments, Boer or Briton, had no such prevision. But it is only fair to say that, if they had, they had little or no power to enforce their wishes. One misapprehension, however, ought to be cleared away. It is not the Briton who is responsible for the denudation of South Africa of its game. It is the Boer and the native. There has also been a low class of British skin, horn and ivory hunters—anything that would bring in a few pounds—but, taken as a whole, British hunters have been mostly sportsmen ranging from the high standard to the low one. But the Boer has never been anything else but a mere butcher, and the native a demon of destruction. To preserve what is left of the grandest fauna any country of the globe ever possessed is the clear duty of the government under which South Africa has fallen. To shirk it would be nothing less than a crime. Perfunctory measures, such as close seasons, prohibition of shooting except under government license and the limitation of the numbers allowed to be killed, may be of service in the case of some animals, as with the springbok, but in most they are comparatively useless. Where their operations are most needed they cannot be enforced, and there is always, and always must be, a tendency to issue licenses to any 'society' people or others to whom money is not a circumstance, and whose only ambition is to collect 'trophies,' which, in most cases, they owe to their native servants.

SPORT IN THIBET.

When British troops have opened the mysterious land of Thibet to civilization travellers will be able to see at close quarters many animals rare and curious.

If Thibet offers no attractions to the tourist who requires luxurious travelling, to the sportsman and the naturalist it is a veritable paradise, though far from Edenic in some respects.

With a surprisingly rich fauna space can only be found here for a brief survey of some of the more remarkable animals of this strange land, and these are all of exceptional interest. One of the largest of the mammalia is the yak or grunting ox. Standing between five and six feet high at the shoulders, the bulk of this strange-looking creature is not a little exaggerated by the enormous growth of hair upon the lower part of the body and tail. Beneath the outer coat, moreover there is a layer of fine wool known as 'pushim,' which is highly prized for the making of cloth. The extraordinary tail is one of the most conspicuous features of Thibetan monasteries or lamaseries, being suspended on poles as streamers. Throughout the East these tails are used as fly-whisks, and in China they are dyed red and fixed to the roofs of summer residences as pendants. Living near the region of perpetual snow, and of fierce disposition, the hunting of the yak is not to be lightly undertaken. In spite of temper, however, it is easily domesticated, and forms an invaluable beast of burden, being wonderfully surefooted, and capable of carrying great weights. It is, however, unable to eat corn and forced marches, exhausting alike to man and beast, are often on this account necessary.

Barren and inhospitable, the high tablelands of Thibet harbor yet other hoofed animals as remarkable as the yak—the chiru antelope, for example, which, like the strange saiga, has developed an enormous swollen nose. It is supposed that this enlarged size of the nasal chamber is directly due to the need of some special adaptation for breathing the highly rarefied air of these regions. The little goa or Thibetan gazelle, and a magnificent wild sheep, the argali, manage, like the chiru, to thrive where in summer the sun scorches by day, and icy blasts prevail at night, and herds of wild dogs are ever on the prowl. More difficult to stalk than any other Thibetan game, the argali still further allures the sportsman by the fact that it carries superb horns, which may attain a length of 48 inches, and a girth of 20 inches at the base. Old rams will leap from a height of 30 feet with confidence.

The ibex, and a very remarkable animal known as the bharal, or blue sheep, of Thibet, but which appears to be more goat than sheep, also deserves mention here.

The show deer, a beast nearly as big as the great wapiti, has very seldom fallen to the gun of the European. No complete specimen has yet been sent to Europe. In this country it is represented only by five skulls and horns in the British Museum, and as many more private collections. The horns are of greater size; the record in the number of points—thirteen—is in the British Museum. The spread between the tips of the horns is over three feet, and the width between arched stems may be as much as 3 feet 9¾ inches.

Of the three species of wild ass which occur in Asia, one, the kiang, is peculiar to Thibet.

Perhaps the most curious of the large animals of Thibet is the great panda, a bear-like creature, whose exact affinities yet puzzle the expert. In coloration it is remarkable, patches of jet black being set in strong contrast by a cream-colored ground. Little is known about the creature, but it is conjectured that this coloration is protective, harmonizing with patches of snow and black rocks, among which it lives.

One of the most brilliantly colored of all monkeys occurs in Thibet; known as the Orange snub-nosed monkey, it lives in troops amid the taller trees. After its color, the next conspicuous feature about this animal is its 'tip-tilted' nose.

The great cats are worthily represented by the rare snow leopard, a specimen of which is now to be seen at the Zoological Gardens in London; only twice previously has it been brought to this country alive.

Two of the most prized denizens of our aviaries occur in a wild state in Thibet. These are the gorgeous golden and Amherst pheasants. The latter, it is suggested, could profitably be introduced into our coverts.—London 'Daily Mail.'

AN ODD STORY.

(The London 'Chronicle.')

A litle story which throws an interesting light on at least one South African war pension comes from a well-known British firm of gunmakers.

The other day an employee, who may be called for the present purpose 'Sam' Jenkins, and who had lost a leg at the battle of Magersfontein, stumped into the manager's office and announced that he wanted to leave.

Jenkins was known to the manager, for he had been employed by the firm before the war, and had even, on his re-engagement after the campaign, been supplied by them with a cork leg in place of the limb he had lost under very peculiar circumstances.

His account of the injury that cost him his leg is a remarkable one. The wound was sustained after the disastrous attempt of the Highland Brigade—in which Jenkins served—to rush the Boer trenches at Magersfontein.

All the following morning, it will be remembered, the survivors of the unsuccessful night attack lay facing the enemy's position, exposed to a heavy short range fire.

If they lifted a hand it drew a hail of bullets, while the bare insides of their knees were so flayed by the burning sun that hundreds were completely lamed for a considerable time.

'To add to our enjoyment,' says Jenkins, 'there were our own big guns in the rear a-firing over us—an' sometimes firing short.

'One of their shells burst with a bang near me, and killed the man lying next to me. At the same time I felt what seemed like a sharp twinge on the foot.

'Very cautiously I slid my hand down, an' found my leg had been nearly shot off. No, it was queer, but it didn't hurt much then—not till I moved.

'A few minutes later I noticed something glittering in front of me. I slowly grobved out a bit of trench in the hot sand and pulled myself to it without knocking against a Boer bullet.

'The glittering thing was the base of a shell. I turned it over and saw on it a private mark, such as workmen at our firm put on the work they do. An' it was my own mark.'

Advertisements.

LAMB'S MARKET.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

We are receiving weekly, **HOME RAISED SPRING CHICKENS.** We have also in stock CHOICEST **CHICKENS** and **TURKEYS** for Roasting, also **CHICKS** and **SQUABS** to broil. **NEW LAID** and **FRESH EGGS** a speciality.

☞ Telephone Your Orders to

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24 UNIVERSITY STREET

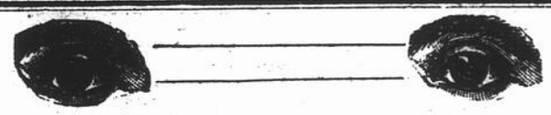
LOTS OF TOWELS needed this hot weather, and when you think of a towel you naturally think of our

TOWEL SERVICE

Department. We assume all the petty annoyances of looking after your Office Toilet Requisites, and at a reasonable charge.

The TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Limited,

290 GUY STREET. Phones Up 3480, 3481, 3482



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DAILY EYE TESTING

Will tax the nerves of the strongest man. To preserve my health I have resolved to limit my hours, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS: TELEPHONE UP 1332.

PROF GRANT, Prof. Physiological Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Near Phillips Square.

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Building Lots for Sale

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

LAFLAMME & JOHNSON,

97 St. James Street, - - - (Room 9).

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A large assortment of High Grade **NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES,**

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Suitable for Country and Seaside Use.

Offered at **33 1-3** to **50 percent** below regular prices, to clear.

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Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds

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MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND.

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CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend

Baking Powder

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

107 St. James St.

49 Crescent St.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Routhier, of Quebec, is at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schmidt left for Toronto on Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byrd are spending a month at Old Orchard.

Mrs. W. R. McInnis and family, of Montreal, are at Little Metis.

Mrs. W. M. Notman and family are at Cedar Cliffs, Georgeville.

Mr. James R. Wilson and family are at 'Alderwood,' Lake Champlain.

Mrs. de Sola and family are leaving for St. Patrick next week.

Mr. C. M. Holt, K.C., is spending a few days with his family at Metis.

Mrs. C. M. Cameron and her daughter are spending some weeks at Philipsburg.

Miss Kyle and Miss Gwendolyne Kyle have gone on a trip to the Saguenay.

Mr. Stewart Rutherford and Miss Annie Rutherford are taking the Saguenay trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Spencer and their little daughter sail for England next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, Montreal, are at 'Woodlands,' Beauharnois, for the summer.

Mr. P. W. Dubé, secretary of the Montreal Street Railway, is spending the week end at Ste. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Montreal, were among this week's arrivals at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. Rhys Thomas, of Winnipeg, was in Montreal this week, prior to sailing by the 'Tunisian' to spend the summer in Wales.

Miss Antoinette Leblanc, 17 Durocher street, has gone to spend the summer months at Old Orchard, where she will be the guest of Mrs. E. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Handyside, with Miss Lorraine and Master Keith Handyside, have arrived at Cedar Cliffs, Georgeville, for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. James A. Baird, of Hemmingford, were in town yesterday, and went out to Ste. Rose to visit Mrs. Baird's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean.

The marriage of Miss Sophie Mary C. Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, Fort street, to Mr. Kirkman Finlay Lockhart, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Emmanuel Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Warriner, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pedley. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie Watson, and Mr. Howard McMurtry, of Bowmanville, was groomsman. Mr. Arthur J. Watson, Mr. S. O. McMurtry, and Mr. B. Watson were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart left for the Thousand Islands and Niagara Falls.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at St. George's Church, Clarenceville, Que., on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Edna Derick, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. U. Derick, was married to Mr. Edward Adams, only son of Mr. S. J. Adams. The church was beautifully decorated with daisies and ferns by girl friends of the bride. The bridal party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Miss Theresa Robinson, and the ceremony was performed by Rural Dean Robinson. The bride, who wore a charming gown of white organdie, with tulle veil, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses, was given away by her godfather, Mr. John Robinson. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Carrie Robinson, who wore pink silk mull and carried pink carnations. The best man was Mr. Aubrey Collins, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Mr. Albert Rowe and Mr. Harry Fadden, a cousin of the bride. After the ceremony a reception for immediate relatives and a few intimate friends was held at the residence of the bride's mother. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Adams went to Quebec to spend a few days, the bride going away in a costume of fawn cloth, with silk blouse and hat to match. Among the many presents was beautiful table silver given, with an address, to the bride by the members of St. George's Church, of which she has been organist for several years.

The marriage of Miss Alice S. Carter, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Carter, of Cowansville, Que., to Dr. E Montrose Sharpe, of Lacombe, Alberta, took place at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr S. J Carter, 1134 Dorchester street The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Melvin Taylor in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a travelling costume of navy blue cloth with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and handsome presents. Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe, who left on a trip to different points in the Maritime Provinces, will reside in Lacombe, Alta, N.WT.

CREGEEN—MURDOCH.

On Thursday, June 30, about a hundred guests assembled in Dalesville at the home of Mr. Archibald Murdoch, when his second daughter was united in marriage to Mr. T. Russell Cregeen, of Montreal. The marriage service was conducted in the open air by the Rev. T. Watson, pastor of the Dalesville Baptist Church. At the wedding dinner Mr. H. G. Dixon proposed the health of the head of the household. Mr. George Calder, of Lachute, proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, and Mr. Charles Calder, of Lachute, responded very fittingly to the toast to the guests and assembled friends. Mr. and Mrs. Cregeen were accompanied by a large number of friends to Lachute, where they took the train for Montreal, where they are to make their home.

CANADIAN CABLES.

ELLIS, THE ALLEGED CANDIAN SPY, WILL BE TRIED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 30—The military, naval and police authorities at Brest have decided that Ellis, the alleged Canadian, must go on trial for espionage. He is now believed to be a German officer. An important seizure of documents is said to have been made at his lodgings.

London, July 1.—The London press published extended birthday notices yesterday of the eighty-eighth year of Sir Joseph Hooker, the eminent botanist, who made valuable discoveries in Canada.

London, July 2.—Dr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the London 'Spectator,' says it is hardly to be doubted that Lord Dundonald broke the rules that justify his dismissal.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' has a letter from Toronto which says old British soldiers located there regret that Lord Dundonald ever accepted the command of the militia. Another writer in the same paper says probably it will be a surprise to many civilians to learn that a large majority of British officers would, if pressed, indignantly deny that they are the servants of the government. 'We are soldiers of the King,' they would say, 'and no one else.'

London, July 2—Major-General Hutton has been investigating a curious case of desertion from the Australian forces. A member of the Victorian permanent artillery named Kortwright, who had been refused permission to go to South Africa in 1901, slipped out, joined the Scottish Horse and distinguished himself in several engagements, and won a prize of fifty pounds for skilful horsemanship. Returning recently to Australia he was placed under arrest, but the government, on Major-General Hutton's recommendation, pardoned him.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

HOW THEY OBSERVED DOMINION DAY.

Toronto, July 2.—The Ontario Medical Council celebrated Dominion Day by remaining in session all day and evolving ideas for the welfare of the public health and the medical profession. The use, or, rather, the abuse, of patent medicines was one of the chief matters considered. The report of the special committee appointed to consider the best methods of dealing with injuries resulting from the public's excessive use of proprietary medicines declared that, in view of the large and rapidly increasing sale of these medicines, including snuffs and cosmetics and the unwarranted statements in their advertisements, justified a memorial to the Dominion Government to make it a misdemeanor to state in an advertisement that an article is a cure for an specific ailment which the ingredients do not warrant. They should also ask for Dominion legislation to require the formula on each package, in order to prevent imposition by selling poisonous and injurious drugs and strong alcohols as medicine.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.

Commencing Sunday, July 3, the Sunday-school will be held at 10 a.m., and the union Chinese school at 3 p.m.

Advertisements.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

"A Word to the Wise."

SELF-RELIANCE AND SELF-RESPECT are characteristics of the young —man who has a—

BANK ACCOUNT.

38 Branches in Canada.

$1 00 STARTS A SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF BANKING.

CORNER St. James & St. Peter Sts.

CORNER Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ALEXEIEFF ON JUNE 23.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The first detailed official account of the engagement at Port Arthur on June 23 and 24, has been received in the form of a despatch from Admiral Alexeieff, dated June 30. It says:—'A report received to-day from the acting commander of the Port Arthur squadron states that on the night of June 23 eight torpedo boats were despatched to guard the roadstead seven miles southward. They repulsed the enemy's torpedo boats, which had approached. During the action Commander Elisseien, Lieut. Smarnoff, and two bluejackets were wounded. All the torpedo boats returned towards morning. At 8 o'clock the 'Novik,' 'Diana,' 'Askold,' 'Sevastopol,' 'Poltava,' 'Tsarevitch,' 'Pobieda,' 'Peresviet,' 'Retvizan,' 'Bayan' and 'Pallada' steamed into the roadstead in line ahead and anchored. Two Japanese floating mines having been seen in the roadstead the squadron remained at anchor. Meanwhile, several small boats which had been searching for mines discovered and exploded ten on the eastern side of the roadstead. An examination of these showed that they probably had been laid during the night by two of the enemy's torpedo boats, which had approached the port.'

BATTLE RUMOR.

London, July 2, 4 a.m.—The most important new story from the war area is a report of a naval battle south of Port Arthur. It rests entirely on the authority of the captain and crew of an unarmedmbwy bgk qbg kgk qbgkqg an unnamed German steamer which has arrived at Chefoo from Niu chwang. They locate the scene of the battle about forty miles north of Chefoo, which would make it approximjate the same distance from Port Arthur. They claim that they plainly saw the flashes of the guns of the opposing ships although only the Japanese vessels were visible. The time is stated to have been 1 p.m. Assuming the story to be true, it is supposed here that the Russians have again tried what they failed to achieve on June 23, either to join the Vladivostok squadron or to reach a neutral port to ensure their ultimate safety. The probability that they deliberately assailed the Japanese is regarded as precluded in view of the admission of inferior strength contained in Admiral Alexeieff's despatch. It is therefore to be assured that the Japanese lay in wait to engage the Russians instead of driving them into Port Arthur as they did on June 23.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

IT SINKS TWO SHIPS.

London, June 30.—An official despatch from Tokio says the Japanese consul at Gensan, Corea, reports as follows: 'Early this morning, June 30, six Russian torpedo boats entered the port, fired about two hundred shots upon the settlement, sank a steamship and a sailing vessel, then rejoined three ships outside the harbor, and disappeared. Two Coreans and two soldiers were slightly wounded. The damage done to buildings is insignificant.'

The ships sunk, according to a despatch to the 'Central News' from Tokio, were the steamer 'Koun,' of 2,876 tons, and the little coasting vessel 'Eitsu.'

BACK AGAIN.

London, July 1.—Admiral Skrydloff, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, to a news agency here, reports that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok undamaged. The admiral confirms the bombardment of Gensan.

SOUND OF FIRING HEARD.

Nagasaki, July 2.—9 a.m.—The Vladivostok squadron of warships was reported off Iku Island last night, and the sound of firing was heard at Goto Island.

TORPEDOES EXPLODE.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—7.30 p.m.—A fire at Cronstadt last night destroyed a shed containing twenty Whitehead torpedoes. An alarm was given in time to prevent serious loss of life or property. The torpedoes exploded, completely wrecking the building. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

SOLDIER MAIMS ANOTHER DURING MOBILIZATION EXERCISES.

Halifax, N.S., July 1.—During the mobilization exercises to-day, Sergeant Rooney, of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, was maimed for life by one of the Royal Garrison Regiment of regulars. The 66th were the part of the defending force on Macnab's Island, and a detachment of the Royal Garrison Regiment should have supported them. Instead of doing so they advanced to the attack and a soldier discharged his rifle point blank at Rooney's face Had he been a foot or two closer, he would have killed his man The regulars had been drinking, and four of them were placed under arrest to be court-martialed on a charge of intoxication while on duty.

DAWSON CHARLIE OF CARIBOU.

Ottawa, July 2.—A proclamation has been issued freeing Dawson Charlie of Caribou, in the Yukon territory from the restrictions and disabilities which are imposed nuder the Indian. The recipient of this honor is the son of the last chief of the Tagish Indians, was one of the original discoverers of gold in the Klondike region, and, with two others, located and recorded the first placer mine in that region. He is a man of considerable means, does not follow the Indian mode of life, but is intelligent and capable, temperate in his habits and a good citizen.

OBITUARY.

MR. G. F. WATTS.

London, June 30.—Mr. George Frederick Watts, the artist, who first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837, and on his retirement, in 1896, presented to the nation the greater part of his life-work, and so formed the nucleus of what is now known as the Tate Gallery, is dead, aged 87 years. He received the distinction of the Order of Merit on its institution by the King.

TAYLOR WON TITLE.

Canadian Golf Championship Won by Royal Montreal Player Yesterday.

LYON PLAYED A FINE GAME BUT WAS DEFEATED BY THREE UP AND ONE TO PLAY.

Mr. Percy Taylor, of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, won the amateur championship of the Royal Canadian Golf Association by defeating Mr. George S. Lyon, of the Lambton Club, Toronto, on the Dixie links yesterday afternoon by three up and one to play. Taylor and Lyon were the winners of the semi-finals on Thursday afternoon.

About two hundred spectators were present on Thursday afternoon at the semi-finals. Mr. Lyon played Mr. Hutchinson, while Mr. Taylor and Mr. Laird were paired together. The spectators, who were for the most part, Royal Montreal people, were naturally more interested in the match in which their own member was taking part, and the Taylor-Laird match had a much larger gallery than the one in which the champion and Mr. Hutchinson were competing.

In the Laird-Taylor game both men showed fine form, and some very good golf was seen. The spectators took a very lively interest in the match, and their sympathy was plainly with the Montreal man. Mr. Taylor won the first two holes, Mr. Laird going bogie for both. The third hole was halved, and the next went to Mr. Taylor, who holed out in 5. The fifth was halved, and in the next the Montreal man got into trouble, and the hole went to Mr. Laird. Mr. Taylor won the seventh, and Mr. Laird the eighth. The ninth was halved, and Mr. Laird was to the good again in the tenth. The next went to the Montreal man, and in the twelfth both men holed out in 5. Mr. Taylor won the next, and the next two were halved. Mr. Taylor took the eighteenth, and won the match by four up and two to play.

Both Mr. Lyon and Mr. Hutchinson started off badly in their match, but later on the men seemed to steady down, and the contest proved to be one of the most exciting ones of the tournament. Mr. Hutchinson put up a splendid game, and the champion had need of all his skill in Thursday afternoon's match. The scores were not exceptionally good, but both men showed good form, and made a number of very pretty shots. A feature of the match was the way in which both players pulled up in face of difficulties. They were in trouble often, but both used their nerve, and consequently some sensational shots were made. Lyon made a bad start, and lost the first two holes. Hutchinson broke at the seventh, and they were even at the turn. The match looked like a sure thing for the champion, when the score stood two up and five to play, but Hutchinson put up some good playing, and succeeded in reducing Lyon's lead to one. The last two holes were halved, and Lyon was the winner by one up.

Lyon's card was as follows:

Out .. .. .6 6 4 8 4 4— 2 4
In 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 6 4

Hutchinson's card:

Out .. .. .5 5 4 8 4 4 — 4 4
In .. .. .5 4 5 4 4 — 3 6 4

Yesterday the weather conditions were excellent for golf except for a stiff cross wind which prevailed all day. While the championship competition was interesting, the playing was not of a first class order, each contestant being somewhat below his own standard. The match, however, was a keen one, and there was a close competition for every hole.

Taylor appeared to be rather nervous during the first part of the match, and this may have influenced his play, but near the end, he steadied down and came home in the second round in good shape. Lyon did not play his usual even game and he showed the strain of the contest considerably.

A large gallery followed the players. The victory of the Montreal man naturally pleased the spectators, but Mr. Lyon was generously applauded whenever he made a good play. The former champion took his defeat very good naturedly and was the first to congratulate the new champion.

Taylor made a bad start for the first hole, his ball striking a tree and bounding away. Lyon played well on the green and won the hole in 5.

Lyon secured a beautiful drive for the second, laying well up near the bunker. Taylor's drive was short and Lyon won the hole in four.

The third and fourth holes were halved. Both men met with trouble in the fifth. Taylor cleared the road but bounded back into a rut and Lyon played into the ditch. After going over the hole with his third, Taylor won out in five.

The sixth went to Taylor in three.

They were all even at the seventh, but here Taylor met trouble, sending his ball into the sand of the bunker guarding the sixteenth hole. Lyon won the hole in six.

The upper brook was halved in four.

Taylor took the ninth in four and in the tenth Taylor won again and assumed the lead.

The next hole was halved and Taylor, after a splendid drive, won the twelfth.

Lyon won the thirteenth in three and the next went to the local man in five.

Lyon won the next, making a fine fifteen foot putt.

Taylor had a perfect drive for the spring hole and won the hole in four.

The long seventeenth was halved and Lyon was the eighteenth in four, leaving Taylor one up in the first half of the match.

In the second round, in the afternoon, Lyon appeared to be in good trim and made a good drive. Taylor was nervous and made a poor start. Lyon won the hole in five.

Lyon also won the twentieth and took the lead.

Taylor evened the score by winning the station hole where Lyon drove over the green in the long grass.

Taylor again took the lead by winning the twenty-second in five.

The highway was halved in five, both men playing nervously and over-runing the hole. The next two were also halved.

Taylor took the upper brook in three, making him two up.

At the twenty-seventh, Taylor was short, and Lyon holed out in three, reducing the lead to one.

Both players had trouble at the long hole. Lyon's ball went out of bounds and Taylor, after sending his across the sand, won the hole in five.

Lyon won the next in three and the thirtieth went to Taylor.

The playing was very close in the next, which Taylor won in four.

Taylor made a fine drive for the next. Lyon topped his drive and the ball just cleared the bunker. Lyon's brassy was good and he won the hole in four.

Taylor took the Hawthorne in three and was Dormie three.

The local man met trouble at the spring hole. He topped his drive into loose stones on the bank of the brook, and landed on the other bank with his second. Lyon made a good drive and was down in four.

Both players drove well, playing across the track, and both played close in three. Lyon missed a put and Taylor was down in five, winning the match by three up and one to play.

The details were as follows:—

Taylor—
Out.. .. .. .8 5 3 6 5 3 7 4 4—45
In.. .. .. .4 4 5 4 5 4 4 6 5—41
Out.. .. .. .6 6 3 5 5 5 4 6 3—43
In.. .. .. .5 5 5 4 5 3 6 5 x—38

Lyon—
Out.. .. .. .5 4 3 6 7 4 6 4 5—44
In.. .. .. .5 4 6 3 6 3 5 6 4—a:
Out.. .. .. .5 5 5 6 5 4 6 4 3—43
In.. .. .. .6 3 6 5 4 4 4 6 x—38

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 1.—Willie Anderson, golf professional of Apawamis, N. Y., holds both national and western open championship titles. In a sensational finish of the western event to-day, he gained the western title from the holder, Alexander Smith, of Nassau, totalled 304 for the 72-hole competition and reduced the course record to 73. Smith had to be satisfied with 308 and runer-up honors.

Morning—
Out .. .. .5 3 3 5 5 5 3 5—39
In.. .. .. .5 3 4 4 6 4 4 4 4—38—77

Afternoon—
Out.. .. .. .4 4 3 6 4 4 4 5 4—38
In.. .. .. .4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 4—35—73

150

The card of the runner-up, Alexander Smith, Nassau, first day, 157.

Second day, morning—
Out.. .. .. .5 4 4 5 4 4 2 5 4—37
In.. .. .. .4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 3—38—75

Afternoon—
Out.. .. .. .4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5—40
In.. .. .. .4 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 3—36—76

151

Grand total.. 308

The official division of the prize money is: Willie Anderson, first prize, $150; Alexander, Smith, second prize, $100; Lawrence Auchterlonie, third prize, $75; Stewart Gardner, fourth prize, $50; and R. G. McAndrew, fifth prize, $25. Scheduled for tomorrow, a match will be played in the order of writing: Capt. A. Smith vs. Capt. W. Anderson, L. Auchterlonie vs. Gardner, H. Turple vs. W. H. Way, R. S. Simpson vs. G. Nicholls, F. McLeod vs. B. Nicholls. In case of a tie the captains will play nine holes to decide the winner. A purse of $200 will be divided among the winning team.

CHEESE BOARDS.

CHEESE HIGHER IN THE COUNTRY.

Vankleek Hill, June 30.—Boarded, 1,749 boxes of white and 313 colored. All sold on the board except 600 boxes, for which permission was given to sell on the street. Eight and one-eighth cents was the ruling price. McGregor bid 8c, with no sales. Pitt raised it to 8 1-16c, and at this figure McGregor got 444 boxes white at 8 1-16c, and 100 boxes of colored at 8 1-8c. McRae got 73 boxes at 8 1-16c. Welsh then bid 8 1-8c, and at this figure he got 605 boxes. Fennett got 40 boxes. There were seven buyers present: McGregor, McRae, Welsh, Pitt, Bennett, Fraser and Marsten.

Winchester, Ont., June 30.—Boarded, 385 boxes of colored and 1,631 white. Eight cents was offered, but none sold on the board. Buyers—Brenner, J. F. Ault, McLean, Weir, Logan and J. W. Ault.

Kingston, Ont., June 30.—At the Frontenac cheese board 945 boxes of colored and 455 white were offered. Bidding opened at 7½c, and went up to 8 1-16c, at which price the board was cleaned up.

Brantford, Ont., June 30.—Offerings, 3,115 boxes. Sales, 2,790, viz., 1,130 at 7⅞c; 750 at 7 15-16c; 470 at 8c, 440 at 8 1-16c. Next market, Tuesday, July 12.

Iroquois, Ont., June 30.—Boarded, 1,190 boxes, 120 white, balance colored. Eight cents was bid, and all sold on curb at that price.

Madoc, Ont., June 30.—There were 1,150 boxes cheese boarded. Sold, 1,000 at 8c. Balance unsold.

Tweed, Ont., June 30.—Boarded, 765 boxes. All sold at 8c.

Brockville, Ont., June 30.—Offerings, 957 white and 2,671 colored. The bidding was at first very dull, running from 7c to 7¾c, 7 9-16c, 7⅝c, and 7¾c, and sticking at the latter figure for nearly an hour, until finally Bissell offered 8c, which it was thought would clear the board. Earle advocated the advisability of giving Mr. Bissell the total registration. On the first call of 8c, Mr. Bissell only succeeded in getting 754 boxes, and on the second call an additional 60. Other buyers took a dip in, the purchasers being Derbyshire and Webster. On the curb business was active at 8c, the buyers getting their usual lots as follows, Derbyshire, 2,500; Bissell, 1,700; Murphy, 1,100; Patton, 600; Dickey, 900; Everets, 1,000; Earle, 500; Laing, 400. J. F. Sauve was introduced as representing F. Fowler, Montreal.

Farnham, Que., July 1.—Eleven factories offered 805 boxes of cheese and 87 boxes of butter to-day. Butter sold at 17⅝c; cheese, 7¾c. Sales as follows: Hodgson, 115 cheese, and 50 boxes of butter; Fowler, 132 cheese; Ayer, 133 cheese; Lovell & Christmas, 45 cheese. Unsold, 80 cheese, and 37 boxes of butter.

Napanee, Ont., July 1.—On the cheese board to-day there was boarded 1,495 colored and 925 white. All sold at 8 1-16c.

Perth, Ont., July 1.—On the cheese market here to-day there were offered 2,104 boxes of white cheese and 776 boxes of colored. All were sold for 8c. The buyers present were: Bissell, Webster and Everetts.

Ottawa, Ont., July 1.—At the Ottawa cheese board this afternoon 814 boxes of white and 180 colored were sold for 8 1-8c, ¾c above the price paid here last week. The offerings were 2,032 cases of white, and 734 colored. Of that sold Lovell & Christmas purchased 716 boxes of white and 180 colored, and Alexander, of Montreal, was the buyer of 98 boxes of white. Bidding was fairly brisk.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, June 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decrease £607,000
Circulation, increased 779,000
Bullion increased 172,121
Other securities, increased 11,495,000
Other deposits, increased 10,250,000
Public deposits, decreased 92,000
Notes reserve, decreased 611,000
Govt. securities, decreased 700,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 41.92 percent, as compared with 51.82 percent last week. The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged to-day at 3 percent.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearings at Montreal for the half year just closed amount to $[illegible] 000; this is a decrease of $86,123,000 [illegible] figures for the corresponding period 1903. The figures are as follows:

	1904.	19[illegible]
January	$77,688,000	$8[illegible]
February..	70,404,000	7[illegible]
March..	77,443,000	9[illegible]
April..	74,955,000	8[illegible]
May..	83,010,000	99[illegible]
June..	89,892,000	11[illegible]
Total..	$473,392,000	$55[illegible]

EXCHANGE AND MART.

Notification has been received from [illegible] Peterborough Board of Trade that the hydraulic lift lock on the Trent [illegible] would be formally opened on July 9, which occasion the railways would [illegible] special rates to Peterborough.

Seattle, Wn., June 30.—A depressed state of trade, especially as regards the sale of American flour, obtains in Japan, according to a letter received by an exporting firm of Seattle, from their correspondent at Kobe. Japan, they say, is overstocked with flour through heavy purchases made by speculators and merchants during the year of 1903 in anticipation of war.

Money is believed to be tightening up, and the government is arranging for another internal loan of 100,000,000 yen.

Earnings of the London Street Railway Company: Week ending June 25, 1904, $[illegible] 758.38; corresponding week, 1903, $3,452.[illegible] increase, $276.87, or 7.9 percent.

The Ottawa Clearing House statement is as follows: Total for week ending June 30, 1904, $1,682,410.39; corresponding week last year, $1,652,358.28.

MARRIED.

ADAMS — DERICK — At St. George's Church, Clarenceville, P.Q., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. Wm. Robinson, Edna youngest daughter of the late F. U. Derick, to Edward Adams, only son of S. J. Adams.

BARTSCH — DEADER — On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Charles Gustave Bartsch, to Edith Lily Deader, daughter of Mr. Jacob Deader, all of Denbigh, Ont.

FISHER — McLEOD — On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at Orillia, by the Rev. — Gray, Presbyterian minister, Mr Frank J. Fisher, Alderberry Farm, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, to Miss May McLeod, of Woodville, Ont.

McCABE — CHANDLER — At Cowansville, Que., on Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Miss Martha Holden Chandler, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. L. L. Chandler, to Mr. J. Irving McCabe, of the E.T. Bank.

McDONELL — CRAIG — At the home of the bride's mother, Lancaster, Township of Charlottenburgh, Glengarry, on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman D.D., of Cornwall, Thos. McDonell, son of Alex. J. McDonell, Lancaster, and Annie Jane, daughter of the late William Craig.

SHARPE — CARTER — On Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. S. J. Carter, 1134 Dorchester street, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Alice S., eldest daughter of the late Edmund Carter, of Cowansville, Que., to Dr. E. Montrose Sharpe, of Lacombe, Alba.

DIED.

MUNROE — At Munroe's Mills, Ont., on Sunday morning, June 26, 1904, Ellen Grant, beloved wife of Malcolm Munroe, aged 60 years and 8 months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Mackay, pastor. The Rev. James Ross, D.D., will preach at both services.

Advertisements.

Ashbury College,

ARGYLE AVE., OTTAWA, Ont.

A Resident and Day School for Boys.

HEADMASTER — The REV. GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, B.A., (Oxon.).

Twenty boarders and fifty day boys received. Thorough preparation for University matriculation and Royal Military College, to which the School has sent a large number of pupils during past few years.

Special facilities for little boys. Thorough course in physical culture and gymnastics.

For calendar, apply the Headmaster.

Next term commences Sept. 14.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Agents & Brokers

ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS, 40 Hospital St. Tel. M. 2205

LOST — ON THURSDAY EVENING, along Elgin, Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets, silver chain bracelet, with [illegible] silver hearts attached. Reward at [illegible] Elgin street.

TO LET, BEAUTIFUL UNFURNISHED house of eight rooms, with an acre garden; vegetables, small fruits and [illegible] pies enough to pay rent; only $[illegible] for entire season; a bargain for somebody. R. A. GILLESPIE, Abbotsford, P.Q.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME YEARS experience in a contractor's and builder's firm, wishes a similar position. Apply in care of CANON RENAUD, 46 Belmont Park.

WOULD THE PERSON, HAVING charge of the valise of clothes left somewhere in the vicinity of Montreal by the late W. J. Noble, of Daveluyville, Que., please send at once to EDWARD NOBLE, Lingar, Que., at our expense.

TO LET, AT LITTLE METIS, A FURnished Cottage, containing 8 rooms. Apply A. H. McLAREN.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at Seaview Cottage. Apply Seaview P.O., 167, Little Metis.

WANTED —TEACHERS AND STUDENTS We have a special money-making proposition for the summer holidays. Teachers who have examined it are delighted. It will pay you to make enquiry, personally, or by mail, McDERMID & LOGAN, London, Ont.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st

WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.

Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles 811 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand Articles Wanted or For sale.

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

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NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, SABREVOIS COLLEGE, Montreal, for October 1st, a matron; must speak both languages. Apply to the Rev. D. LARIVIERE, B.A., Principal, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY TO WORK in a confectionery store; must have experience and good references. Apply at 557 St. Antoine street.

WANTED — AN AGENT IN EVERY City and town to sell Keepclean on commission. Only those who mean business, and can give good reference need answer. C. H. PETRY, Manufacturer, Paterson, N.J., U.S.A.

STRONG GIRL WANTED FOR 'WITNESS' Mailing Department. 673 Craig street.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MODERN IMproved stereoscopic views. Best money making proposition of the season. C. R. PARISH, Toronto.

PRESSMAN WANTED AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

SMART BOY WANTED TO WORK IN Factory and drive. Apply, 672 Craig street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Bay street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 8 p.m. sharp.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, holding an Elementary Diploma for the Province of Quebec, for No. 3 School, Mille Isles, County Argenteuil; term, 8 months. In applying state salary wanted per month. Board can be had for $5 per month. Apply to W. BOYD, jr., Sec.-Treasurer, Britonville, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of School Commissioners of the School Corporation of Clarendon, Co. Pontiac, will receive applications from School Teachers up to the tenth day of July, 1904, to supply the vacancies in five Elementary and one Model School. Application to be made to the undersigned at Shawville, Que. Applicants will state grade of diploma and the salary expected, experience in teaching. HUGH MATHESON, Sec.-Treas., Shawville, Que.

WANTED, SABREVOIS COLLEGE, Montreal, for October 1st, a Male resident Teacher; must speak both languages. Apply to the REV. D. LARIVIÈRE, B.A., Principal, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—TEACHER WANTED BY THE Protestant Dissentient School Board of the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, for the Elementary School, No. 2; salary, $180.00 a year. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned before the 15th July next. W. MARTIN, Sec.-Treas., St. Louis de Gonzague, June 27th, 1904.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS FOR Gaspe Village School, one Model and one Elementary. Apply to A. D. VALPY, Sec.-Treasurer, stating salary required.

WANTED, Science Master for High School of Quebec. Must be a University Graduate. Salary $800 per annum. Applications, etc., received until July 11th. T. AINSLIE YOUNG, Sec.-Treas. High School of Quebec.

Employment Wanted.

DAY WORK WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced laundress. Apply at 257½ St. Urbain street.

FRENCH LADY TEACHER WISHES AN engagement for summer, or private lessons, city or country. Address L. M. 14, 'Witness' Office.

CHINESE COOK WANTS A SITUATION as family cook. Apply at 33 Bonsecours street, or to HOP WOH, 23 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, SITUATION IN A STORE, OFfice or warehouse, by a young man with good city references. Has had some experience in office work. Address T.W.H., 'Witness' Office.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDward A. Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Traveller, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Susan Margaret Murphy, of the same place, on the ground of adultery. Dated at Merrickville, Ontario, this twenty-eighth day of March, A.D., 1904. A. E. BAKER, Solicitor for Applicant.

Summer Resorts.

LITTLE METIS — FAIRVIEW HOUSE will be opened on June 25th to receive a few private boarders. Apply to DAVID TUGGEY, Box 104.

TO LET — SPLENDID SEASIDE COTtage, 10 rooms, furnished, Hattie Bay, Bic. Rent, $50. Address ERNEST RIOUX, Hattie Bay, Bic.

BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS ACCOMmodated at Spring Hill Cottage, Sweetsburg; good board; terms moderate. P. F. FERGUSON.

BOARD. — OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE Metis, is now open to receive guests for the summer months; good accommodation; excellent sea bathing. For further particulars apply MRS. A. McLAREN.

BOARD.—LAKE L'ACHIGAN, ACCOMmodation for summer boarders, superior meals, nice airy rooms, large verandah, good boating, fishing, fine sandy beach for bathing, house situated on Lake shore, commanding a splendid view of this, the finest and one of the largest lakes in the Laurentians. Boats free. Terms reasonable. F. FORGET-DESPATIE, St. Hypolite (de Kilkenny), County Terrebonne, P.Q.

BOARD — "HILLHURST FARM," Beautiful scenery of Lake Memphremagog and mountains; high location; adults, $3.50 and $4. MRS. HURLBUT, East Bolton, Que.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, SHORTHORNS, Both Sexes, from imp. sires; also Oxford Down Ewes, also Berkshire Sows to farrow in August, and Young Pigs, all at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.

To Let.

TO LET, SEMI-DETACHED Stone Front House, 351 Victoria avenue, two stories, eight rooms, handsomely papered and decorated throughout, concrete basement, wash tubs, etc. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE.—Bell Organ in solid walnut case, 5 octaves, 122 reeves, 6 stops, including octove couplers. Good tone. Cost $75. Our price to immediate purchaser, only $47, payable $5 cash and $1 per month. Call or write for further particulars. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, LADY'S BICYCLE, A1 make, in good order. Can be seen at 112 Union ave. Tel. up 2063.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 45 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine, in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain as she is being displaced by a larger engine; Cylinder, 9 inches diameter; stroke, 15; revolutions, 250 per minute; fly wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. dia.; driving wheel, 3 ft. dia., 13 in. face. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A BROWN Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.) in constant use, but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain; 70 to 100 horse power; cylinder, 15 inches diameter; stroke, 34 inches; revolutions, 80 per minute; fly wheel, 10 feet diameter; driving wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.10, cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Furnished Rooms to Let

FURNISHED ROOMS ON BATHROOM floor, to rent, for gentlemen. Very nicely situated at 719 Sherbrooke street, and terms reasonable. Can be had now on application.

Property

FOR SALE — IN CORPORATION, Papineauville, beautiful summer residence, half mile from station, house, sheds and stable in good order, about 75 fine, hard maple trees, surrounding part of property, with young orchard and handy for boating; also two other good houses for sale in village, and a farm 135 arpents, 2½ miles from village. For particulars, apply to G. T. HEWS, Papineauville, Que.

FOR SALE, THE FIRST-CLASS Cut Stone Front and Solid Brick House, 351 Victoria avenue. Westmount, side entrance, good ground in rear; the house is in thorough repair, handsomely papered and decorated, 8 rooms, concreted basement, wash tubs, Daisy furnace. Would entertain exchange for small house in central upper part of city. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR Sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

Rooms and Board.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with good board at moderate rates in quiet house, near Danville. Montreal references. Address: MRS. MARY H. SMITH, Nicolet Falls, Que.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Rev. E. Jeslinsky, pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DEBRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. This church will be closed during July. Congregation will worship at Emmanuel Congregational Church.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Geo. S. Schagel, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, D.D., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Graham will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible-class at 3. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. S.S. at 3 p.m. Monday, Epworth League of C. E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m. Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. A cordial invitation to all the services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. The Rev. W. H. Stevens, minister. Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject: 'A Model Church.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 2.45 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject: 'Duties of Citizenship,' a sermon for Dominion Day. Young People's meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Week-night service, Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the church parlor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young Men's Association on Tuesday evening; and Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, cor. St. Charles Borromee street. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Elliott will preach in the evening. Sunday-school an Dr. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11 and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Sunday morning class and Junior Brotherhood at 10 a.m. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitly.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday, 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, July 3. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. Monday, 8 p.m. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 p.m. Class-meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E., Friday, 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood Friday, 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street. — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. John Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park, Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—St. Catherine street.—Rev. Robert Campbell, pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. Wynne Thomas, of Aberystwyth, Wales, will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. Prof. McNaughton will officiate at the service. Morning service only, at 11 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

MONTREAL ANNEX (Pres. Church) — corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m. missionary prayer meeting. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Divine service at 11 a.m and at 7 p.m. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock Chinese Sunday school at 9.40 a.m. English Sunday-school at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Walker. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese class after the evening service.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sabbath-school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. Rotney will preach at both services. Sunday-school and pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. The congregation of this church will worship during the month of July with Erskine Church congregation, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Services at 11 am. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. J Mowatt, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. United services during July and August; the American Presbyterian with Erskine in July and Erskine with the American during August. Strangers welcome.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL (Presbyterian)— Services on Sunday, July 3, 1904, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Strangers always cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, July 3. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. Prof. Elliott, of the Wesleyan College. Evening preacher, the Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D. Communion after evening service.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley sts. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. United service with Dominion Square Methodist Church. The Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. James Elliott, B.A., Ph.D, in the evening. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. J. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Morning preacher, the rector; evening preacher, the rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street east. Fifth Sunday after Trinity. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayed. 3 p.m., Sunday-school 4 p.m., Holy Baptism, 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock, the rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Rev. W. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullick, Lay Reader.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fairmount School, Fairmount avenue.—Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening service. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the rector. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ANGLICAN MISSION, St. Denis Boulevard.—Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson, student, assistant. Morning service at 11; Sunday school at 3; evening service at 7. Seats free. All made welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Communion first Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Second Sunday at 7 p.m. Third Sunday at 9 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Choral Communion at 11 a.m.; Evenson at 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the Rev. F. H. Clayton, M.A.; evening preacher, the rector. Strangers welcoe at all services and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Bible-class, 3.15. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion, with sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'Freedom of speech; its Use and Abuse.' Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the vicar. 'Sermons on Old Testament subjects,' No. 1. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Morning prayer at 10 o'clock. Special Ordination service by the Archbishop at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; the Rev. Principal Rexford, LL. D.; the Rev. C. Carruthers.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt.-Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Fifth Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible classes.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Elliott.

THE LONDON SOCIETY for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews. Mr. D. J. Neugewirtz, missionary in charge. Public service for Jews and Christians every every Sunday at the Mission house, 374 Lachetiere street, from 7 to 9.15 p.m. Meeting for Jews every Saturday at 4 p.m. Bible class for Jews every evening at 8 o'clock. The reading room is open for Jews every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock. A prayer meeting on behalf of Israel will be held every Tuesday from 4 to 5 p.m. All are heartily invited.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLES, No. 1000 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of Song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Thursday at 8 p.m. Friends and strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. B.Y.P.U. service Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., pastor. Preacher at both services, the Rev. E. H. Emett, of Brockville, Ont. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, D.D., pastor.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Undenominational.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

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

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier avenue. Bible class at 3 p.m. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class, Suiday, 4 p.m.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street. — Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, July 3, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. de Gruchy.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Adjutant Kendall and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Ensign White and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit in charge.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

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

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. L. Halpenny, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 237 rue St. Charles Borromee.

AMES, HOLDEN CO. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ames, Holden Company, of Montreal, Limited, was held on Thursday at their office in Montreal. The statement and report submitted showed that it had been the most satisfactory year's business since the formation of the company. Mr. J. C. Holden was re-elected president; Mr. James Redmond, vice-president; Mr. W. A. Matley, secretary, and Mr. R. C. Holden, treasurer. The directors of the company elected are Messrs. J. C. Holden, S. H. C. Miner, W. A. Matley, A. E. Erskine, C. Bonnick, James Redmond, H. B. Ames, R. C. Holden, A. L. Johnson, A. C. Flumerfelt, and W. M. Angus.

ALLOWED THEIR CHOICE.

Mrs. Dr. Paton, on Wednesday presented a petition before Mr. Justice Tellier, in the Practice Court, asking to have the care of her two minor daughters by her first husband, the late Dr. Young, dentist, during the summer holidays. The two young girls, who have been placed in the Longueuil convent by their tutor, were called before the court on Thursday, to give evidence as to their own wishes. As both declared that they preferred to remain in the convent, the learned judge advised the petitioner's counsel to withdraw the petition, which was done. The mother, however, was not pleased with the result and expressed her dissatisfaction as she left the court.

DR. SYMONDS TO PREACH.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. Symonds will begin a course of short sermons in Christ Church Cathedral on Old Testament subjects.

Property.

INVEST NOW!

and secure a building lot in the future metropolis of the Great NORTHWEST.

Edmonton---Alberta.

This city is making rapid strides, and within the next two or three years, with all its **exceptional** natural resources, will **positively** become one of the most important cities in the Dominion, to the benefit of the realty investors.

Three Great Railroads

The C P.R. at present runs into the City. In a very short time **The Canadian Northern** will have a terminal there, and the **GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC** has made **Edmonton** the western basis of operation. **All this** means a large demand for residential and commercial accommodation.

Electric Street Ry.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of an electric road there, which will run through our property. This will bring thousands of dollars of trade into the town, which is a safe guarantee that the land is bound to greatly increase in value, and those investing **now**, will **then** reap large profits.

Five hundred and sixty buildings were erected last year, and contracts amounting to over **One Million Dollars** have already been made for this year.

OUR PROPOSITION.

We will sell well situated lots in a progressive section of Edmonton at prices low enough to guarantee a handsome profit within a short time. Lots now selling at from $100 to $300 will soon be worth $300 to $600, or more. Terms to suit all purchasers.

Don't Wait! Call or write for Plans and further information,

R. P. INGLIS & CO.,

110 Temple Building.

Phone Main 3874.

GROUND FLOOR AND SHOW WINDOWS,

WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.

For Store, Warehouse or Factory,

About 1900 feet of floor space besides basement.
Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.

For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box. 2234.

Well Built House For Sale, No. 950 Dorchester St.

Belonging to the estate of the late George Roberts, builder. Possession can be had. Price moderate.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

EDMONTON Property for **BIG PROFITS**

This is the place to buy

Call for pamphlet and full particulars

R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
110 Temple Building.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

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

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

The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

CENTS FOR SALE
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

THE ISLAND CAMP---COVERT LOOKS OF ENVY.

THE ISLAND CAMP—A TABOOED LUXURY.

THE ISLAND CAMP---WHEN PARADE IS DISMISSED.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

APPRENTICESHIP.

G.—Can an employer compel an apprentice, who is not bound by indenture, to complete his appreticeship of five years? Ans.—An apprentice must be bound either by indenture or before witnesses; otherwise, the master has no control over him. Even when so bound, a fine for default is the only remedy open to the master.

FARM OWNED BY WIFE.

M.—A woman marries a man with three children. They buy a farm, making a payment with the wife's money, and it is bought in the wife's name. The man promises his wife six percent interest on her money; he paid the interest the first year, and after that failed to do so. 1. Has he any legal right to any part of her money, they being separate as to property? 2. Can he collect pay for his or the children's work from his wife? 3. If so, can she prevent it, and what steps would she have to take to do so? 4. Can she sell the farm without his consent? Ans.—1. No. 2 and 3. Not unless there had been a previous engagement. 4. Yes, if she get the authorization of the court.

COUNCILLOR'S QUALIFICATION.

A Subscriber.—1. What are the qualifications for a councillor in a town whose charter reads thus: 'No. 4 of section 19:—4. He has possessed therein for at least one year, as proprietor in his own name, real estate of the value of at least one thousand dollars, according to the valuation roll in force for the time being, over and above all charges and hypothecs affecting the same.' 2. Is he eligible to be a councillor, the property being to the amount of two thousand dollars in his wife's name, but assessed to him on the valuation roll for the last twenty-eight years; or must he have the property in his own name both at the registry office and on the valuation roll? Ans.—We are of opinion that he would not be eligible. The valuation roll simply determines the amount, and cannot alter matters of ownership. The candidate must possess the property in his own name.

CUTTING SHADE TREES.

Vicars.—1. Could you let me know through the columns of your valuable paper, what the law concerning the cutting of shade trees on the roadside is? 2. Has the pathmaster any power to have them cut? The trees in question are maple and elm? Ans.—Article 792 of the Municipal of this province reads as follows: 'Every person who, without reason or authority cuts, mutilates or injures, any trees planted or preserved on any municipal road, or any parts, etc., is responsible for all damages occasioned thereby, and further incurs a penalty of not less than two or more than five dollars. 2. Yes; if acting upon the authority of the council of the municipality.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Anxious Enquirer.—A has a mortgaged property in Quebec; what should it cost to transfer property and mortgage to B, and what are the necessary steps? Ans.—Have deed of transfer passed before a notary, in which the transferee, B, assumes the mortgage. It would be better to have the mortgage creditor intervene, and either accept signification, or accept B in place of A. The costs of deed and registration should not exceed ten dollars.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

Paris, June 30—The Duchess of Valencay, who was Helen Morton, daughter of Mr. Levi P. Morton before her marriage, was to-day granted a divorce from the Duke of Valencay. The proceedings were conducted in privacy.

C.P.R. SUDBURY LINE

CANADIAN NORTHERN WILL OPPOSE CONSTRUCTION.

Ottawa, June 30.—Before the Railway Commission on Saturday the Canadian Northern Railway will endeavor to prevent the C. P. R. from going on with its proposed direct line connecting Toronto with Sudbury. The C. P. R. claims the right to build the road by merely filing plans with the government in accordance with the terms of its original charter. The Mackenzie and Mann interests will contest this point before the commission, and declare that the C. P. R. has no such privilege as it claims.

CANADIAN AGENT AT BRISTOL.

Ottawa, June 30.—It is understood that Mr. W. A. McKinnon, who has for some time administered the fruit branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Canadian commercial agent at Bristol, England. He is a graduate of Toronto University, and was called to the Bar in 1901. Mr. McKinnon has had a number of years' business experience in Toronto as director of a large fruit business at Grimsby. He did effective work in connection with the exhibit of Canadian fruit at the Paris Exhibition, and since his appointment as chief of the fruit division of the Agricultural Department has administered the Fruit Marks Act and engaged in educational work throughout the Dominion. He spent nearly a year studying the conditions and requirements of the fruit markets in Great Britain, and in this way has already acquired an experience of trade methods in the Old Country.

FRUIT TREES DYING.

Ballston, N.Y., June 29.—Trees laden with fruit are dying in the apple orchards throughout Saratoga county. The state experimental farm experts say the cause is uncertain, but that probably the roots were frozen by the severe cold last winter and are now dying. Peach, pear and plum trees were mostly winter-killed throughout the county and grape vines not carefully protected last fall met the same fate.

DETROIT DIVORCES.

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—According to Judge Donovan, who has completed his work in the chancery division for the present term of court, nearly half of the divorce cases he has heard have grown out of Canadian marriages, the principal causes being drunkenness, extreme cruelty and desertion.

BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa July 1.—The Alliance Bank Bill was reported by the House of Commons Banking and Commerce Committee yesterday, extending for one year the time within which the promoters may take out their certificate for the transaction of business. This proposed bank has its headquarters in Halifax.

The Imperial Loan & Investment Company's bill also passed.

The Canada Life Insurance bill was again under consideration. The measure empowers the company to increase its directorate to thirty, of whom two-fifths will represent the policy-holders. Mr. David Henderson, of Halton, moved to give the policy-holders representation on the board equal with the shareholders, but nobody being present on behalf of the company it was thought better to allow the measure to stand over.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

Mails for Great Britain and Europe will close at the Montreal Post-Office for the next week as follows:—Tuesday, July 5, 'Teutonic,' White Star line, 8.30 a.m.; Tuesday, July 5, 'Teutonic,' supplementary, 6.15 p.m.; Wednesday, July 6, 'Deutschland,' 'Hamburg-American line, 8.30 a.m.; Wednesday, July 6, 'Deutschland,' supplementary, 6.15 p.m.; Friday, July 8, 'St. Paul,' American line, 8.30 a.m.; Friday, July 8, 'Umbria,' Cunard line, 6.15; Friday, July 8, 'Ionian,' Allan line, 6 p.m. The mail for France, Germany, Italy, etc., per 'La Lorraine,' General Transatlantic line, closes on Wednesday at 6.15 p.m.

ELEVATOR FOR PORT COLBORNE.

Ottawa, June 30.—Mr. Jameson, of Montreal, has been engaged by the Minister of Railways and Canals to prepare plans for a large grain elevator at Port Colborne, which the government is thinking of erecting at the upper end of the Welland canal.

OBITUARY

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.—Former United States Senator John L. Mitchell died last night.

Washington, June 30.—News has been received here of the death at Delta, Ohio, last night of Col. Joseph P. Brigham, United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Colonel Brigham was chairman of the Government Board at the St. Louis Exhibition. He had left here on Tuesday evening for St. Louis to attend a meeting of the Board and had stopped off at Delta, for a short visit. For many years he had been prominent in Ohio politics and had occupied his present position since the first administration of President McKinley.

Kingston, Ont., June 29.—The Archbishop's Palace has been advised of the death of the Rev. Father Thomas Davis, which occurred at Perth yesterday afternoon. Deceased was a native of Kingston and was ordained to the priesthood twenty-six years ago.

THE PLEASURES OF THRIFT.

Mrs. C. E. Humphry writes on the Pleasures of Thrift as opposed to the worry and weariness attendant on great wealth; an interesting article, which will be seen in this week's 'World Wide.' For sale at all newsdealers, at three cents a copy, or $1.00 a year from the publishers, John Dougall and Son.—Advt.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m. 5 p.m. and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.1[illegible] a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m. daily except Sunday. 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday. 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to June 13th, 1904.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., 1.45 p.m. (Saturdays only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, Portland, etc., †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., 1.40 p.m. (Saturdays only) †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, †9.30 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. †4.00 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m., 9.40 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m., †9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.18 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station

For Quebec, †8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †6.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.45 p.m. Sat. only) †5.30 p.m. 6.25 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, †9 a.m., (6)1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.30 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., St. [illegible] †8.38 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.25 a.m., †6.55 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and †6.55 p.m.
†Week days. (6) Saturday.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 27th, 1904.

6.05 a.m.—Chambly.
6.45 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt. New York via D&H
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
10.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
4.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.40 p.m.—Chambly.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
6.40 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.10 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C.V.R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:

7.00 a.m.—Toronto.
7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
8.20 a.m.—Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe
8.45 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
8.55 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
8.51 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points.
11.20 a.m. Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.55 a.m.—Brockville.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.01 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
2.35 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto.
7.31 p.m.—Chambly.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
8.20 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
9.35 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.

For Lachine—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.20, 7.45 8.40, 9.30 daily, 11.50 Sat. only, 12.10, 1.30 (ex. Sat.), 2.15 (Sat. only), 3.45, 4.15, 5.45, 5.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Lachine wharf, 6.30, 8.01 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.40 Sat. only, 5.00, 6.21 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.45, 8.40, 9.30 a.m. daily, 1.30 p.m. daily, 1.35 Sat. only, 2.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.30 (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. daily.
For Dorval—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.20, 7.35, 7.45, 8.40, 9.33 daily, 12.10 noon, 1.30 ex. Sat., 1.35 Sat. only, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 11.25 p.m. daily.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.46 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.22 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.40, 6.45, 6.55, 7.00, 8.00, 8.45, 9.01, 11.10, 12.11, 1.35, 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.01, 5.16, 5.40, 6.20, 6.30, 7.40, 8.00, 8.40, 10.31 p.m. Fri. only.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St., (W. H Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec), Montmagny, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Little Metis and intermediate stations, 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Bic and Little Metis, daily except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Belœil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 5.30 p.m.
From Campbellton, Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv du Loup, Murray Bay and Levis, daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Belœil St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.

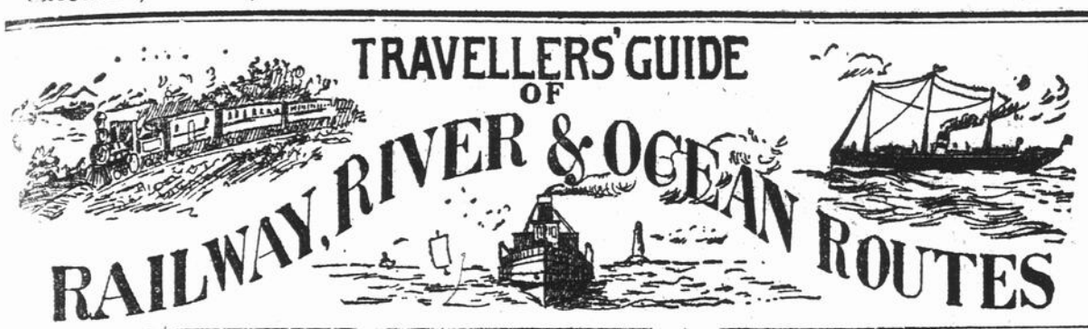
J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James St.
Telephone Main 615

The Great Northern Railway of Canada Trains leave corner Moreau and St. Catherine St.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.45 a.m. and 7 p.m.
For Joliette, New Glasgow, Lachute and Hawkesbury, 5.15 p.m.
For Montfort Division, close connections with C. P. trains leaving Montreal 9.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. and on Saturdays, at 1.25 p.m.

Trains arrive as Follows:

From New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 9.08 a.m. Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Joliette, etc., 11.43 a.m.
From Quebec and intermediate stations, 6.08 p.m.



ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the **SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU**, at the **'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter streets**, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada and the United States. Also time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. This is the oldest newspaper Summer Resort Bureau in Canada. A cordial invitation is extended to all 'Witness' readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

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Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.

Off Portsmouth, N. H. OPEN JUNE 25

These beautiful Islands are famous for their divine summer climate and health-giving air. Visitors have all the charm of a sea voyage without its discomforts, and are wonderfully benefited in all nervous troubles.

The Hotels Are well kept and delightful for families staying the entire summer.

On and after June 25, the splendid sea-going steamer 'Mineola' will make three trips daily to the Islands from Portsmouth, N. H. Montreal to Portland via G.T.R. 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.; via C.P.R. 9 a.m., thence via B. & M. to Portsmouth, N. H.

Write for Cottages, circulars and terms,

LAIGHTON BROS

FRANKLIN HOUSE

And COTTAGES,

Highgate Springs, Vt.

shores of Lake Champlain, in near proximity to Missisquoi Park. Delightful scenery, pure air, every facility for outdoor sports; sulphur springs. Within two hours' run of Montreal. Hotel close to C.V.R. Station. Write for illustrated circular.

J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor,
Highgate Springs, Vt.

Ocean Wave House,

(200 from sea. High elevation.)

Rye North Beach, New Hampshire.

For BOOKLET and Rates address H. E. PUTNAM

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st

Improved Liberally Conducted

Terms Moderate

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.

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

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

DANCING: Every evening

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

especially valuable in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women. 75 p.c. of cases cured—90 p.c. benefited. Write for testimonials.

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

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.

Improved Train Service—Ask your Ticket Agent or write for Circulars, etc., to

R. G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

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IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

HOTEL LOOK-OFF,

Sugar Hill, N.H.

Elevation 2,000 feet; capacity 200; unexcelled cuisine; good music; golf, tennis, etc. For booklet and rates, address

J. L. POTTLE & SONS, Props.

THE "OWEN."

Relief from Hay Fever is Prompt at Campobello Island, off Eastport, Me.

No resort west of this offers such combination of seaside attractions, with EXEMPTIONS FROM HAY FEVER. Terms, $10 to $15 per week. J. J. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

"CLAWBONNY,"

in the ADIRONDACK AUSABLE VALLEY, near Ausable Chasm; modern improvements: refined home comforts; Montreal references. Booklet and terms.

E. A. JORDAN, Keeseville, N.Y.

HOTEL VELVET,

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE.

Just the place for summer vacation. Spend your vacation at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, the longest and widest beach in the world. *Excellent Beach for automobiles.* Reasonable rates. First-class management. For particulars address

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NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, QUE.

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A good family house; good bathing; sandy beach; close to the water. Terms moderate.

ARTHUR LABBE.

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The Southgate. A delightful seaside resort, situated ten miles from Portland. Surf Bathing, Boating, etc. Terms moderate. Send for descriptive booklet.

J. M. KALER, Prop.

PEAK'S ISLAND, Me.

AVENUE HOUSE.

This popular Seaside Hotel is now open for summer visitors. Correspondence solicited.

M. C. STERLING.

GASPE BASIN,

The Favorite Spot for Health and Sport.

CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea-bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing Par Excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL,

(Opened June 1st)

so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.

Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to

BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

REST RESORT,

OXFORD SPRING HOUSE

And VICTORIA COTTAGE, Oxford, Me.

On GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Midway between the Mountains and Sea. Among the Hills and Lakes of Maine. Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Golf. Famous Spring supplies house and baths. Send for book. C. E. FISHER, Proprietor.

DOMINION LINE

STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.

From MONTREAL.

*VANCOUVER	July 2	†CANADA	July 30
†KENSINGTON	July 9	*VANCOUVER	Aug. 6
*DOMINION	July 16	†KENSINGTON	Aug. 13
†SOUTHWARK	July 23	*DOMINION	Aug. 20

Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol).

*TUROOMAN	July 9	*ENGLISHMAN	Aug. 6
*MANXMAN	July 23	*TUROOMAN	Aug. 20

* Cold storage.
† Cold storage and cool air.
Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES.

Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rate service

To Liverpool, $37.50; To London, $40.00 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For all particulars as to freight and passage apply to Local Agents, or to

THE DOMINION LINE.

17 St Sacrament street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED.)

Proposed Sailings

MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal
June 8	*Manchester City	June 26
June 19	*Manchester Commerce	July 9
July 3	*Manchester Trader	July 23

*Fitted with cold storage.

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agent 44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL,

SUMMER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool		From Montreal.
Tues., June 28	Lake Champlain	Thurs., July 14
Tues., July 12	Lake Erie	Thurs., July 28
Tues., July 19	Lake Manitoba	Thurs. Aug. 4
Tues., Aug. 2	Lake Champlain	Thurs., Aug. 18
Tues., Aug. 16	Lake Erie	Thurs., Sept. 1

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $65 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, $37.50; to London, $40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, $15.00; Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, $17.00; Gothenberg, Bergen, Drontheim, and other Scandinavian ports, $20; Stockholm, $23; Abo, Hango, Helsingfors, $23. Prepaid from Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15; London, $17. From Scandinavian and Finnish ports at equally low rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.

Weekly From Montreal.

SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage) ..... July 6
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... July 14
SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) ..... July 21

Donaldson, Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.

Weekly from Montreal.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. July 2
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air) .. July 9
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) .. July 16
SS. CERVONA (cold storage & cool air) .. July 23

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.

SS. DEVONA ..... July 2
SS. BELLONA ..... July 16

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN

SS. ESCALONA ..... July 8

THOMSON LINE TO NEWCASTLE.

SS. JACONA ..... July 15

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS LORD LANSDOWNE ..... July 20

Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

REGULAR FREIGHT and PASSENGER SAILINGS for

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY & NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

For all particulars apply to

General Offices, 112 St. James Street, Tel. Main 4491.

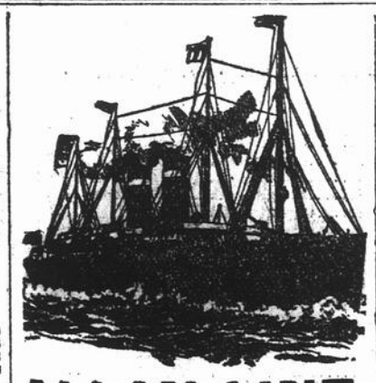
Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 245 St. James Street.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool		From Montreal, Quebec
June 16	TUNISIAN	July 1, 4 a.m. 3 p.m.
June 23	IONIAN	July 8, 9 a.m. 9 p.m.
June 30	BAVARIAN	July 15, 4 a.m., 3 p.m.
July 7	PARISIAN	July 22, 9 a.m. 10 p.m.
July 14	TUNISIAN	July 29, 4 a.m., 3 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, $75. Parisian $70. Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND CLASS. Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $45 and $42.50. Other steamers, $37.50 and $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS. Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $15, Paris, $21.

GLASGOW DIRECT.

Moderate Rate Service.

SICILIAN	Wed., June 29
PRETORIAN	Wed., July 6
CORINTHIAN	Wed., July 20.

Cabin, $50. Second Cabin, $35.
Third Class, $15. Return ticket, $32.50

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

DELIGHTFUL DAY TRIP.

Str. 'SOVEREIGN' to CARILLON. $1.00.

Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with steamer 'Sovereign.'

AFTERNOON—TRIPS and DOWN RAPIDS.

To HUDSON by 1 p.m. train from Windsor station. Trip $1.00.

To ST. ANNE by G. T. R. 1.30 p.m., or C. P. R. 1 p.m. Trip 80c.

To LACHINE for Rapids by 5 p.m. train trip 50c.

Str. 'Duchess of York,' UP LAKE AND DOWN RAPIDS—Leaving foot of Prince Street, Canal Basin, at 1.45 p.m., and St. Gabriel Locks at 7 p.m. Tickets on board, Trip 50c. Home by the Rapids at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Railway Station, Windsor Hotel and St. James Street offices, Nos. 128, 137, 143 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.

R & O "NIAGARA TO THE SEA."

IDEAL HOLIDAY TRIPS.

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE—Via 1,000 Islands and Rochester, N.Y., Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 2.15 p.m.

MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE—Via Bay of Quinte and Toronto, Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 p.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec daily from 5th July, at 8 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

TORONTO,

$14.00 — And RETURN — $14.00

Single $7.50 (including Meals and Berth)

TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p.m.

Per favorite Strs. **'OCEAN'** and **'PERSIA.'**
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.

Apply to **Battersby's Tourist Agency, Tel. M. 1507. 178 St. James street, W. Henry, 185 St. James street, G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common street**

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 4th and 18th July; 1st, 15th and 29th August; 12th and 26th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

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

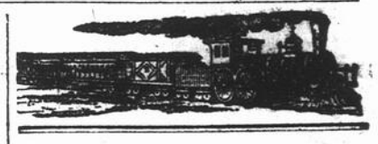
Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

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

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.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

$24.00

FROM MONTREAL, GOOD FOR 15 DAYS.

THROUGH SLEEPER

Leaves Windsor Station at 9.30 a.m., daily (except Sunday). Returning leaves St. Louis at 9.15 p.m. daily for Montreal, without change.

WEEK END TRIPS.

Good Going Saturday or Sunday. Returning Monday.

Abbotsford	$1.60
Bedford	1.60
Cowansville	1.85
Joliette	1.15
Labelle	3.30
St. Johns, Q.	1.10
St. Agathe	2.10
" (Sundays only)	1.50
St. Annes de Bellevue	.80
Knowlton	2.30
Quebec	4.00
St. Gabriel de Brandon	1.80
Nominingue	4.10
Shawbridge	1.35

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SERVICE

LEAVE MONTREAL

For Brome Lake, Knowlton, Cowansville and Sherbrooke.

(Windsor St.) 1.40 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Mondays, arriving Montreal 9.40 a.m. Regular train leaves Windsor St. 4.30 p.m.

For Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortune and Intermediate Stations.

(Windsor St.) 1.30 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.35 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. For additional trains see time table.

For Laurentian Mountains, Piedmont, and Intermediate Stations to Labelle,

(Place Viger) 1.25 p.m. Saturdays Return Sunday night, arriving Montreal 9.10 p.m., and Monday, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. and 9.50 a.m.

For Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, St. Jerome

(Place Viger) 1.45 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Sundays, arriving Montreal 8.50 p.m. and Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.30 a.m. and 9.50 a.m. For additional trains see time table.

TICKET OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 4th JULY.

ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y.

Fare, $1.95.

Going July 3 and 4.
Return Limit, July 5, 1904.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD.

Parlor and sleeping car service is now in effect to Old Orchard. Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS.

GOING — Saturday or Sunday by any train.
RET'G until Monday by any train.
—AS FOLLOWS—

Abenakis Springs	$2.00
Beleeil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Cornwall	2.75
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Massena Springs	2.80
Otterburn Park (including one admission to Park)	.85
Plattsburg, N.Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.00
Rouse's Pt.	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.90

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS

From and to MONTREAL.

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

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations — Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.) 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., Returning arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE, RICHMOND, and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and intermediate points—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 7.15 p.m.

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

BUSINESS CARDS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE,

At the "Witness Office JOB DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DO THE CORNERS OF YOUR MOUTH TURN UP?

(The late Max Bennett Thrasher, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.')

'Flo Grady has graduated from a hospital training-school and gone to be a trained nurse in New York,' said Helen.

'I wonder if she has to keep the corners of her mouth turned up,' said Helen's husband.

Then we all three laughed, for we all had been at the meeting.

The meeting had been the regular Thursday night prayer meeting in a Vermont village. The weather that night—it was midwinter—was showing what Vermont weather can do and not half try. The mercury in the tube outside the door was at ten degrees below zero, and still falling. The snow 'crunched' under foot, and 'squealed' as the sleigh runners slid over it. The stars shone with a brilliancy that only zero nights know. People coming into the vestry and stopping to warm themselves at the stove said: 'It'll be cold to-morrow morning.'

The mental and spiritual atmosphere of the company rapidly developed a sympathy with the conditions out-of-doors. The meeting grew more and more gloomy.

Finally a young truck-farmer who had become interested in religion only a few weeks since, and who was earnestly trying to live a Christian life by the same common-sense principles that had made his business life as a grower of vegetables and garden truck successful, could stand it no longer.

'I read the other day,' he said, getting on his feet, 'about a doctor who was the superintendent of a certain noted hospital, who insisted that no nurse should remain in the employ of his institution unless she could and would keep the corners of her mouth turned up. He said no one could do good work in a hospital without looking cheerful.

'I don't mean in any way to seem to be criticising,' he went on, apologetically, 'because I haven't been trying to live this kind of a life very long, and I realize I don't know so much about it as you who are older in it; but it does seem to me as if that doctor's rule in the hospital would be a good rule to put into force in a prayer meeting.'

With that he sat down. But the room of that particular meeting was shattered, not to return that night, at least.

Christ, as a light
Illumine and guide me!
Christ, as a shield, o'ershadow and cover me!
Christ be under me! Christ be over me!
Christ be beside me,
On left hand and right!
Christ be before me, behind me, about me!
Christ this day be within and without me!

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

NEW FAST TRAIN TO HALIFAX and the MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE OCEAN LIMITED

Leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., arriving Halifax at 8.15 p.m. the following day.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
Stroke 34 in.
Revolutions, 80 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter.
Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

Rutland Railroad

Windsor Street Station

Trains Leave as Follows:

9.35 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.45 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Depot—Cor. Moreau and St. Catherine Sts. Telephone East 2141.

SIX TRAINS between **Montreal & Joliette**

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

WEEK DAYS.

8.45 A.M.
Arrive L'Assomption, 9.44 a.m.; L'Epiphanie, 9.50 a.m.; Joliette, Grand'Mere, 12.45 p.m.; Shawinigan Falls, 12.55 p.m.; Quebec, 8.20 p.m.

5.15 P.M.
For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Ste. Julienne, New Glasgow, St. Jerome, St. Canut, Hawkesbury.

7.00 P.M.
For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, and Grand'Mere.

SUNDAYS.

8.45 A.M.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere.

Trains arrive Montreal at 9.08 a.m., 11.34 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., on week days, and at 9.10 p.m. on Sundays.

REDUCED RATES FOR DOMINION DAY.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR BUILDING.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Building, Ste. Flavie," will be received up to and including

MONDAY, the 4th Day of JULY, 1904, for the construction of a Wooden Building at Ste. Flavie, P.Q.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's office, Ste. Flavie, P.Q., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office.
Moncton, N.B., 17th June, 1904.

SHAMROCKS WON.

Defeated Brantford Yesterday by Eight Goals to Five.

A GREAT MATCH WITNESSED BY A LARGE CROWD.

The first of the great lacrosse struggles in the present series for the Minto Cup and the championship of the world between the Brantfords, champions of Ontario, and the Shamrocks, champions of the world, took place yesterday afternoon on the S. A. A. A. grounds. After a brilliant and terrific struggle, replete with exciting plays and thunderous applause, the Shamrocks won out by a score of eight goals to five.

Despite many other attractions, there was a great crowd at the match, evidencing the widespread interest taken in its result. As early as 1.30 o'clock caravans of trolley cars, taxed to their utmost capacity, might have been seen speeding up St. Denis and St. Lawrence Main streets towards the S. A. A. A. campus, with gongs clanging discordantly and the 'small boy' clinging tenaciously to the minutest portion of 'street car' that offered to him the most insecure and perilous grasp. The Montreal Street Railway Company had evidently prepared for a big crush, but the locrosse event (indeed, the sporting event) of the season was on the tapis—the greatest exponents of Canada's national game were to meet and measure their skill and strength for world's honors. Along with the street cars streamed long lines of cabs and private carriages, and as the various conveyances discharged their quota of passengers at the gates there was a surging mass of humanity struggling towards the ticket wickets. The scene on the grand stand was an inspiring one, that is, to the directors and financiers of the interested teams—lacrosse enthusiasts were stowed away everywhere, and all they awaited was the appearance of their favorites for an excuse to esae their tense emotion in an outburst of whooping cheers, which would possibly have made envious the aboriginal 'hair-taking' originators of the grand old game of lacrosse. By the time the match started all available space on the stands was monopolized; nor were the fences, telegraph poles, and neighboring trees without their increased quota of small boys and others, who were possibly minus the wherewithal necessary to secure a place inside the gates. Their elevated positions, however, did not in the least militate against their vigorous enthusiasm.

The grand stand included citizens and visitors from many outside places, representing all spheres of life. There was the Premier of Quebec, the Hon. S. N. Parent; also Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P., the Hon. James McShane, etc., several of whom came on the field and addressed a few remarks to the players previous to the line-up.

As the two teams bounded out upon the green sward it was noticeable that, on the whole, there was not much to choose between them as regards weight. The Shamrocks played Hoobin and Smith for the first time this season and their appearance gave joy to the backers of the boys in green. Both played well, but will doubtless be in better shape for the second great struggle next Saturday. The champions played J. Valois in goal, and during the first half of the match this looked like a mistake, but he steadied down during the second half of the game. Valois is more used to playing 'point' than in goals. Hutton, however, for the Brantfords, did very little better for his team than did the Shamrock goal tend—the result being the large number of shots which found the net.

The work of the Shamrock team, as a whole, was very creditable. Currie had Taylor well in hand; the defence men, under the generalship of Kavanagh, played a good game, considering the clever bunch they were up against. Robinson did some great fielding and fed the home continually. Hennessey had a hard time of it watching long John White. Patrick Brennan was the 'star' of the home, but he was ably supported by Hoobin and J. Brennan. Howard McIlwaine and Phillip Rielly had clever checks to cover, and they usually came out on top.

There is no denying the fact that the Brantford team is a good one—in fact, in the first rank—clever, tricky and speedy. Grimes, White and Finlayson are great defence fielders, while Doyle, Dade and Wilson were their most effective home men. Hutton and Dowling have played better than they did yesterday. Taylor, at centre, is not in the same class with Currie, while Powers, at inside home, did not quite do what was expected of him. These apparent defects may probably be remedied in some measure by next Saturday and even a stiffer contest will be the result.

The best team certainly won the match and congratulations are due the champions for so successfully defending their title to the world's championship. The game was not a rough one.

The teams and officials were as follows:—

Shamrock goal.
Valois.

Howard — Powers

McIlwaine — Wilson

Kavanagh — Dade

Reilly — Doyle

Smith — Degan

Currie — Taylor

Robinson — Neely

Hoobin — Finlayson

Hennessy — White

J. Brennan — Grimes

P. Brennan — Dowling

Hutton
Brantford goal.

Referee—Mr. J. Lally, Cornwall.

Umpires—Mr. W. Strachan, Montreal; Mr. W. Lacy, Cornwall.

Timekeepers— Mr. H. McLaughlin, Shamrock; Mr. J. J. Kelly, Brantford.

SUMMARY.

First Quarter.

Goal.	Won by.	Scored by.	Time.
1	Shamrock	Hoobin	.30
2	Shamrock	Hennessy	6.00
3	Brantford	Doyle	2.30
4	Shamrock	J. Brennan	3.00
5	Brantford	Neely	1.00

Second Quarter

6	Shamrock	Robinson	4:23
7	Brantford	Powers	2.40
8	Shamrock	J. Brennan	1.15
9	Brantford	Dade	2.00
10	Shamrock	Robinson	8.00
11	Shamrock	J. Brennan	.55

Third Quarter.

12	Brantford	Doyle	2.05

Fourth Quarter.

13	Shamrock	P. Brennan	12.25

Penalties—Taylor, Kavanagh, Degan, Howard, Powers, Hoobin (20m.) Finlayson (20m.) Currie.

Mr. J. Lally, of Cornwall, made an excellent and impartial referee. His example in summarily dealing with anything verging on unfair play is worthy of emulation by other officials acting in a similar capacity.

THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

The teams faced each other in the centre of the field at 3.30, and listened to short addresses by the Hon. S. N. Parent, Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P., and Mr. James McShane. Then the ball was faced for the opening draw, and the vast concourse held its breath. Currie drew from Taylor, passed to Robinson, to J. Brennan, and the latter scored the first goal for the Shamrocks after half a minute's play.

Second game—Taylor drew, passed to Degan, and the Brantford home charged in. Currie intercepted a pass, and the Shamrock home fielders carried in the ball. White returned as far as centre, where Currie again secured and was going by Taylor when the latter crosschecked the Shamrock centre fielder, and was ruled off for five minutes. Both teams were playing very nervously, and their passing was not up to the mark. The Shamrock home rallied for an attack, Hennessey received the ball from Hoobin, dodged past Grimes and scored another goal for the champions. Time, 6 min.

Third game—Currie won the face, and was giving Taylor the 'go by,' when he got a nasty blow on his much-scarred head, and had to retire for repairs. Taylor went off to even up. Play barely recommenced when Doyle scored Brantford's first goal. Time, 2½ min.

Fourth game—With Currie still off, Robinson played centre. He drew at the face, and headed for the Brantford goal. A fierce attack followed, but John White scooped out of a scrimmage and relieved. Shamrocks felt the loss of Currie in the field, and play waned considerably at this point. Brantford's new home player, Wilson, had not done much so far, but he eventually woke up and sent in a couple of shots which almost scored. The Brantfords were now getting over their nervousness, and passed and caught beautifully. They had slightly the better of the play at this stage, but at an unexpected moment Hoobin secured and made one of his famous dashes, passed to J. Brennan, and the latter again scored. Time, 3 min.

The fifth game was short and fast. Brantfords got the draw, and their fielders charged in. Neeley secured from Dade, and scored with a neat side shoot. Time, 1 min.

The sixth game opened with a scrimmage, out of which Degan scooped the ball, passed to Wilson, who shot. Howard caught, passed out to Smith, who carried down to Robinson, and the Brantfords were called upon to repel a severe attack. White relieved the pressure. Kavanagh held Powers's stick and went off for an enforced five minutes' rest. Then Currie and Taylor returned to the game. Play was very even, both homes attacking in turn. Valois stopped a stiff shot from Doyle, then Kavanagh returned and the first quarter gong sounded, leaving the score, Shamrocks 3; Brantford, 2.

So far there was very little to choose between the two teams. The home divisions on both teams appeared to be much stronger than the respective defences. Taylor drew, passed to Doyle, to Dade, who shot. Valois shot passed up Rielly to Smilth. Hoobin and J. Brennan both missed their passes and Dowling relieved. Currie returned with the ball and tried a long shot which Hutton stopped. Before the latter could clear J. Brennan secured, passed to Robinson, who was at the mouth of the net, and the latter batted the ball in. Time, 4½ minutes.

Seventh game—Taylor drew, but lost to Currie, and some beautiful combination was performed by the Shamrock home. Their attack was futile, however, and the Brantford home got in some work, the Shamrock defence was drawn out and Powers found the net for Brantford. Time, 2 3-4 minutes.

The eighth game was another short one. It opened with a Brantford attack. Kavanagh gathered in a high pass, tossed to Rielly, to Smith, to Hennessey, to J. Brennan, who sent a beauty over Hutton's shoulder, scoring again for the Shamrocks. Time 1 1-4 minute.

Ninth game—Shamrocks led off and kept the visitors' defence busy for a few moments. Hutton blocked Hoobin's shot and the ball was sent up to Dade, who dashed in for another score. Time, 2 minutes.

Currie drew at the opening of the tenth game, but White intercepted his pass to Robinson, and the Shamrock defence repelled a stubborn attack. The rubber was transferred to the other end of the field, and during a Shamrock attack J. Brennan got hurt. Paddy Brennan scored after the whistle had blown, and of course the goal did not count. Doyle retired to even up. Play was even up to this stage. White gathered in many high passes, but eventually Robinson tried a long shot which fooled Dowling and Hutton. Time, 8 min.

The eleventh game only lasted a minute. Currie passed to Hoobin, to Hennessey—a few lightning passes between the champion home players and J. Brennan again found the net. Half time was sounded without further scoring. Shamrocks, 7; Brantford, 4.

There was only one game scored during the third quarter, and this was taken by Brantford, Doyle scoring the twelfth goal with an easy shot, after two minutes' play. Rain had commenced, which militated against accurate passing, and play became somewhat ragged. At three-quarter time the score stood: Shamrocks, 7; Brantford, 5.

During the thirteenth game Currie again got hit on the head and was forced to retire. Degan was ruled off, and Taylor retired to even up. The players slipped considerably on the wet grass, which was responsible for some wild shooting. Howard tripped Dade and was ruled off, and Powers immediately followed him to the fence for using his body after losing his stick. Then Hoobin and Finlayson got into a wrestling match and Mr. Lally put both of them out of the game for twenty minutes—a penalty which was justly merited. The final goal, scored during the last quarter, was by Paddy Brennan. The Shamrocks were a man short on the home, and the remaining players were so closely checked that he determined to get in on the goal himself. His terrific dash past White, Grimes and Dowling brought the grand stand to its feet, and a mighty cheer rose as he shot the ball into the Brantford net. Several minutes' playing time remained, but there was no further scoring. The gong clanged out and the Shamrocks had defeated the challengers by the decisive score of eight goals to five.

CORNWALL DEFEAT CAPITALS.

Ottawa, July 2.—The Capitals to-day were defeated by the Cornwalls by five goals to three, in a match characterized by innumerable blunders and misplays on the part of the locals. Three thousand persons witnessed the contest. Over-confident after their victory from the Nationals, the Capitals played carelessly, recklessly. It is a positive wonder that the Factory Town boys didn't defeat them more severely.

Following was the line up:—

Cornwall.		Capitals.
J. Hunter	Goal	E. McDonald
M. Broderick	Point	D. Baldwin
McDonald	Cover	H. Ralph
W. Burns	Defence	H. Goodwin
W. Broderick	Defence	R. Robertson
J. Reynolds	Defence	J. Shea
M. Seymour	Centre	R. Pringle
L. McAteer	H. Field	H. Westwick
R. Degan	Home	E. Murphy
F. Cummins	Home	P. Murphy
J. Broderick	O. Home	W. Eastwood
A. McMillen	Inside Home	A. Allen

Referee—Desse Brown, M.A.A.A.

Umpire—D. H. Reynolds, W. F. Guy and W. Fitzgibbon.

Timers—J. Carruthers, Ottawa; and Dr. W. B. Cavanagh, Cornwall.

SUMMARY.

1	Capital	Murphy	1.27
2	Cornwall	Degan	10.28
3	Cornwall	Degan	7.04
4	Cornwall	J. Broderick	4.30
5	Capital	Allen	5.57
6	Cornwall	McMillan	1.28
7	Capital	Westwick	10.33
8	Cornwall	J. Broderick	3.32

INDIANS BEAT CHIEFS.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—The Tecumsehs beat St. Catharines in a senior C. L. A. match at the island this afternoon by 2 goals to 1.

HONOR MR. CARLIND.

On Friday night a complimentary baiquet was tendered to Mr. Thomas J. Carlind on the occasion of his departure for Toronto, where he will in future reside. The banquet was given in one of the large semi-private dining rooms of the Oxford Café. Mr. G. T. Pettigrew, president of the M. L. C., occupied the chair and the guests to the number of sixty were seated along two long tables arranged 'T' shape, the guest of the evening sitting on the chairman's right. Officials of the M. L. C., C. A. A. U., M. A. A. A., and several friends of the departing guests were present. Among these may be mentioned Messrs. Geo. Ayling, president of the M. A. A. A. and C. A. A. U.; Thos. S. Potter, secretary of the M. L. C.; E. H. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the M. A. A. A.; and Messrs. M. J. Murphy, A. Hamilton, W. H. Reid, R. Finlayson, R. J. Taylor, W. Murphy, B. E. Haynes, W. Strachan, J. Davidson, F. Nolan, T. Leahey, W. Hendry, Dr. J. E. Cameron, W. Rees and other well-known lacrosse enthusiasts. 'The King' was the first toast on the list. After this was the toast, 'Our Country,' and the chairman called upon a number of gentlemen to make a few remarks.

The chief toast of the evening was the next in order, that of 'Our Guest,' and was proposed by Mr. Pettigrew, who spoke in the very highest terms of Mr. Carlind. He said that the present high standing of the Montreal Lacrosse Club was due in a great measure to the guest of the evening, and that all supporters of the club owed a debt of gratitude to him for his disinterested efforts on behalf of the club. After saying several nice things, the chairman presented Mr. Carlind with a handsome souvenir as a memento of his Montreal days. Mr. Carlind made a feeilng response and regretted that business exigencies were such that he could not remain with his old Montreal friends. Toasts to 'Our National Game' and 'The Press' were duly honored, the latter being given a fair share of the honors of the evening. At intervals between the toasts a few musical selections were given by Messrs. Leahy, Walker, Waverly, and Dr. Cameron, the proceedings terminating with the National Anthem and 'Auld Lang Syne.'

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

London, July 1.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that the former premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who underwent an operation on May 5, has attempted to commit suicide. This is denied by friends of the family of the statesman, who declare it to be a complete fabrication. The Paris 'Presse,' which prints the agency's rumor, follows the item with the statement that Gaston Calmette,' editor of the 'Figaro,' who spent yesterday afternoon with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, found him in the best of health.

SWORN INTO OFFICE.

Washington, July 2.—Mr. Paul Morton was sworn in as secretary of the navy yesterday, and Mr. Moody, the retiring secretary, took the oath of attorney-general.

LORD DUNDONALD.

Late Commander Receives a Warm Welcome From Renfrew Scotchmen.

HE SOUNDS A WARNING TO CANADIANS AGAINST WEAKENING THE LINKS THAT BIND THE EMPIRE.

Renfrew, July 2.—Lord Dundonald was the guest of the Sons of Scotland yesterday. He arrived at three p.m. from Ottawa, and was welcomed by the band of the 48th Highlanders, which had arrived two hours before from Toronto. Notwithstanding a shower, an immense procession was formed in which the General walked, refusing the offer of a carriage. Unbounded enthusiasm was displayed along the route to the Exhibition grounds, where a programme of sports was carried out. A concert was held in the evening, the chief feature of which was the presentation of a handsomely illuminated address to Lord Dundonald, in which reference was made to His Lordship's ancestry, to his services to his country, and the heroic part he took in the relief of Ladysmith. Allusion was made to the recent incident resulting in his dismissal, and expressing sympathy with the General and sorrow at his approaching departure. His efforts to promote the efficiency of the Canadian militia was recognized, and assurance was given that should the call to arms ever come, the name of Lord Dundonald would be a watchword and an incentive to service.

LORD DUNDONALD'S SPEECH.

Lord Dundonald rose to reply, but was unable to proceed for some moments owing to the cheering.

His Lordship said: 'I have come here to-day in response to your kind invitation to visit this prosperous section of Canada and to enjoy your Scottish hospitality. The name of your county of Renfrew is familiar to me and is dear to me. Renfrew is the county with which for hundreds of years my family has been identified in that old land of Scotland, whence our fathers came. The grand welcome which you have given here to-day I have experienced from Scotchmen in many other parts of Canada, and in many quarters of the globe. Fellow-countrymen, time is able to do much, but one thing it has never been able to accomplish, and that is to obliterate or even diminish that brotherly feeling that Scotsman has for Scotsmen, no matter where their temporary abode may be.

'This feeling is indeed something which it is in the power of no man to take away. It is something indeed to be thankful for that, in these days, such a sentiment as this can live—these modern days which produce so largely that ignoble breed of men who regard every rightful impulse of the heart, not from the higher view of sentiment and natural inclination, but from that low and sordid standpoint of how it will affect themselves in the material and fleeting advantage of worldly gain.

'Nothing has impressed me more during my stay in Canada than the extraordinary way in which succeeding generations of Scotsmen have made their mark upon the history of this country. With Scotchmen we must remember one remarkable fact, that no matter what their political or religious creed may be, they are to a man loyal, not only to the country of their adoption, but to the motherland from which they sprang.

'Gentlemen, by whose valor was it largely that the colonies of Britain were extended until now their circle the globe? What we all owe to these splendid Scottish regiments, which, when disbanded, so largely helped to people Canada, was expressed a hundred and twenty-five years ago by the famous Earl of Chatham. "I sought for merit wherever it could be found," said this illustrious statesman. "It is my boast that I was the first minister who looked for it, and found it in the mountains of the north; I called it forth and drew into your service a hardy and intrepid race of men; these men, in the last war, were brought to combat on your side; they served with fidelity as they fought with valor and conquered for you in every quarter of the world."

'Gentlemen, impress upon your children the great traditional spirit of Scottish loyalty—loyalty to their King and to the empire, as well as loyalty to the country in which they live. Unless the British empire is supported by the loyalty of all her children, ungrudgingly given and without reservation, that empire must pass away, and with it will also pass away those liberties which, possessing, you may little consider; but which, once lost, you may never regain.

'Beware, gentlemen, I repeat, beware of that silent, yet insidious, weakening of the ties which is more dangerous than an open and declared hostility.

'In strengthening the links which bind our great empire together, you are in reality also permanently consolidating this magnificent domain, with its west upon the shores of the Pacific, its east upon the shores of the Atlantic, with interests perhaps more or less divergent, yet welded and bound together by a common loyalty, and which, in its entirety, should be the heritage of your children and your children's children for generations untold.

'I shall ever esteem your kind expressions in regard for me, and shall derive no small consolation when I take my departure from this beautiful country of Canada from the recollection of the kindly thoughts you entertain and the kindly faces which surround me here to-day.'

Lord Dundonald was given another ovation as he resumed his seat.

THE OATH OF SUCCESSION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION CARRIED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 2.—The question of altering the oath of succession taken by the sovereign, which occupied the House of Lords last night, came up on the Duke of Norfolk's resmolution that the oath should be amended so as not to include a condemnation of doctrines forming a part of the conscientious beliefs of any of His Majesty's subjects. The Earl of Jersey moved to amend the resolution by adding that while the House of Lords was desirous that no expressions unnecessarily offensive to any of His Majesty's subjects should be required of the sovereign, nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession. The amendment was carried after a lengthy discussion, during the course of which Lord Lansdowne said he recognized a widespread desire that the question should be settled in a reasonable way. It was deplorable that a grievance should remain in the minds of the Roman Catholic subjects of the King, but it was impossible for the government to effect a settlement until the leaders of public opinion were able to show that they had arrived at a basis of settlement. If common ground could be reached between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the government would be glad to see an inquiry instituted.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

NOTABLE SPEECHES BY NOTABLE MEN AT BANQUET IN HOTEL CECIL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 1.—The dinner held to-night in celebration of Dominion Day at the Hotel Cecil was a brilliant affair. Lord Strathcona presided. Among the notables present were the Dukes of Argyll and Marlborough, Lord Brassey, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Sir H. G. Taschereau, the Attorney-General of Manitoba; Sir A. McCallum, the Hon. Sir F. Fremantle, the Archdeacon of London; the Rev. Dr. Milligan, the Rev. Dr. Warden, the Rev. Dr. Scrimger, the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Professor Osborne (Winnipeg), Mr. Geo. Anderson, Dr. Russell, Messrs. Yule and Wigmore, members of the bowlers' team; A. Baker, Sir T. Barlow, Mr. J. T. Colmer, Mr. Wal. Griffith, Captain Eaton, Justices Grantham, Forbes, the Rev. E. Gandier, Mr. C. Hanson, Mr. Howard, General Laurie, Messrs. A. Lang, D. Macmaster, C. F. Just, the Hon. R. Lemieux, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Sir A. Mackenzie, the Rev. J. Mackay, Montreal; Mr. E. H. Newcombe, Sir Gilbert Parker, Dr. Parkin, Principal Peterson, Messrs. W. T. Preston, H. S. Ross, J. Ross, the Hon. Chas. Russell, T. Skinner, the Hon. J. W. Taverner, the Hon. Mr. Turner, T. W. Watkins, Sir E. Young.

There were present as guests of Lord Strathcona fourteen delegates attending the conferences of the Alliance of Reformed Churches at Liverpool. Mr. Lyttelton should have replied to the toast of 'The Dominion,' but was prevented by his parliamentary duties. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Archbishop of Canterbury were detained by the coronation oath debate.

A hurricane of applause greeted the following message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—

MESSAGE FROM SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

'Please convey to your guests assembled to celebrate the thirty-seventh birthday of the Dominion the greetings of your fellow-countrymen across the sea. Canadians heartily join with their fellow-subjects to testify that Canada is prosperous, happy and loyal.'

Messages were also read from the Toronto Board of Trade, the National Club, Toronto. Dawson City cabled Sir Charles Tupper congratulations to a father of Confederation from Canada's golden north.'

THE TOASTS.

Sir H. G. Taschereau gracefully proposed the toast of 'The King.'

The Hon. Mr. Murray, in a neat speech, introduced the Imperial forces with the remark that in spite of criticism the Canadian forces in the Dominion were ever ready to respond to the Empire's call.

Sir F. Fremantle, replying, dwelt on the pride felt by the entire British navy in the appointment of Admiral Douglas to command at Portsmouth. General Laurie spoke of the readiness of Canadians to adopt military organization and their eagerness to fight Britain's battles.

The Duke of Marlborough, proposing 'The Dominion,' said the day of the expression 'cut the painter' had passed, only a tiny, small and insignificant section in Britain failed to share the hopes and desires of the Dominion. There had been a strong controversy going on as to preferential tariffs. Some considered that the ties of friendship, loyalty and sympathy which existed between the Mother Country and Canada should not be substituted by a commercial union of any character; others, and he was one of them, thought that if a commercial union were possible it would not be as a substitute for our present relationship, but be an additional token that the union was both real and substantial, (applause). It was not for him to say whether we should by arrangement of our traditional fiscal policy endeavor to develop the great resources of the Dominion. That was one of the matters for the future alone to decide. Upon the solution of such a question a constitutional decision would have to be taken. (Applause.) Before we could possibly know whether such a policy was within practical politics the final judgment of the people of England would have to be ascertained. (Applause.) But whether by any artificial process we were able to stimulate a great productive power in Canada or whether we were not it was quite clear that in the natural order of things Canada, in spite of any arrangements of a fiscal character, was bound to become in the future one of the greatest food producing countries the world had known. (Loud applause.) Englishmen were proud of Canada's surtax on German sugar, which had more than doubled the intercolonial trade between the West Indies and the Dominion, while the price of sugar in Canada had not increased. Two of the most striking heritages of the British Empire were India, with the full pomp and glamor of the East, and Canada, with a grand future. Kipling's 'Lady of the Snows' was a libel on the country. He should have referred to the summer whenever Canadians sat beneath the pleasant shade of the beautiful maple leaf. (Great cheering.) He introduced Lord Strathcona, equally loved in England as in Canada, and bound by ties of fast friendships between every one residing in the British Empire.

LORD STRATCONA.

Deafening cheering, and the singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow,' prevented Lord Strathcona from speaking for some minutes. He declared that Mr. Lyttelton was a worthy successor of Mr. Chamberlain, that great friend of the Empire. He recapitulated the industrial glories of Canada, and expressed the belief that at the end of the present century the population of Canada would equal the present population of the United States. He prophesied that then the relations of Canada, Great Britain and the United States would be closer than at present.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba, proposing 'Our Guests,' said he spoke for that part of Canada which was aspiring to become the granary of the Empire. During Lord Lorne's governorship Canada had begun to think imperially. He thought he was speaking for Canadians when he advised that the future policy of the Empire should be more consolidation than acquisition.

Lord Brassey dwelt on the great personal qualities of Canadians.

Sir A. McCallum regretted that Newfoundland was outside the pale of the glorious Dominion amid a whirlwind of applause. He reminded the banqueters that the day was the birthday of the preferential arrangement between Natal and Canada. The cheering was redoubled at the mention of South Africa's gratitude for the services of the Strathcona Horse.

The Duke of Argyll, proposing the health of the chairman, said he represented a country which always found room for everybody. Every one felt stronger and younger from a residence in Canada.

One of the features of the banquet was the singing of the 'Maple Leaf' by Mr. Ruthven Macdonald. The banqueters insisted on a repetition.

Lady Strathcona, after the banquet, received a thousand guests at the Royal Institute of Painters.

SITUATION IN THIBET.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY PROBABLE.

Gyangtse, Thibet, July 2.—The Ta Lama and four other Thibetan delegates have arrived here, bringing a letter from the Dalaai Lama asking Colonel Younghusband, the commander of the British expedition, to negotiate to effect a settlement of the questions at issue between the Thibetans and British. The indications are that a settlement will be reached soon and the advance on Lhassa and other military operations will be stopped.

TRAIN LEFT THE RAILS.

Halifax, July 2.—The locomotive and ten cars of the Moncton and Truro freight, left the rails to-day on a steep grade near Springhill Junction. The track was badly blocked. The passengers, mails and baggage of two Montreal expresses and the day express from St. John were transferred. The tender of the locomotive is in the ditch on its side. The accident occurred in a cutting. The cars were badly damaged. No person was injured.

DISHONEST BANK OFFICIALS

DIRECTORS OF THE POMERANIAN MORTGAGE BANK RECEIVE SENTENCE.

Berlin, July 2.—The directors of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank, convicted of using the funds of the bank to further their their social ambitions by subscribing largely to charities that were under the special patronage of the Empress, were sentenced yesterday. Schlitz was sentenced to three years and a half in prison and a fine of 30,000 marks, and Romeicke to a fine of 36,000 marks. The two years they have already passed in custody is included in the sentence.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

WARMLY WELCOMED ON HIS RETURN FROM KIEL.

London, July 2.—King Edward reached London yesterday afternoon from Kiel. He was warmly greeted by crowds of people assembled at the station. Among them was a big gathering of Salvation Army visitors from foreign countries.

HAYTI MAKES AMENDS

FOR THE STONING OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN MINISTERS.

Port au Prince, Hayti, July 1.—The French cruiser 'Jurien de la Graviero' arrived here yesterday. The incident of the stoning of the French and German minister is here reported to have been closed by renewed formal apologies, which have been accepted by the French and German ministers.

The captain of the French cruiser and his staff paid a visit to President Nord.

DURHAM LIBERALS.

Bowmanville, Ont., July 1.—Mr. Robert Beith, the present representative of West Durham, was chosen at the Newcastle convention yesterday as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in the coming election for the united constituencies of Durham. Colonel Harry A. Ward, M. P. for East Durham, was some months ago selected by the Conservatives.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

THE COCKNEY PAST AND PRESENT.

'Not in books only,' wrote Trench, over fifty years ago, 'but often in words contemplated singly, there are boundless stores of moral and historic truth, and no less of passion and imagination, laid up.' If a famous prelate found a whole sermon in the noun malt, there is certainly a whole social essay condensed in the one word 'cockney.' Its derivation, the origin of its application to Londoners, its early meaning, its later meaning, and the one which it bids fair to possess in the future, are well worth considering, for these developments and change are deeply rooted in the history of the English people. There is uncertainty, and therefore a confusion of opinion concerning the derivation of the word. It seems, however, to be generally accepted as having first been descriptive of a citizen of a wonderful fairyland or Topsyturveydom, which would have delighted Lewis Carroll or the author of 'Bab Ballads.' A comic Greek, a contemporary of Plato, is credited with the honor of inventing this material Utopia, and his fable was made familiar to the French public as early as the thirteenth century, in a ballad on 'The Land of Cockaigne.' This was the paradise of the glutton, a 'land in which it seemed always'—dinner time! The walls of the city were made of appetizing eatables, the rafters of sausages, the roofs of lard, and the laths of barley sugar. A river ran through the city, flowing with red wine on the one side and white on the other, and three times a week it rained custards. Life was one long fete; quarrels and wars were unknown. Whenever a lady began to feel her years, and to equivocate concerning her age, she had nothing more to do than to 'take the waters,' and she became young again. Another Greek author added a few succulent details, declaring that in Cockaigne cakes and bread fought for entry down the stranger's throat, and the fish came to the house ready fried—a phantasy which the Romans capped by vowing that the little sucking pigs ran about the streets ready roasted. Thus it will be seen that the prevailing impression concerning the people of this land was twofold—that they lived in miraculous plenty, and that they were lazy, pampered mortals, allowed by Heaven to reap without sowing, and belie the stern saying that he that will not work shall not eat. The word 'cockney' then, may have come from either of two words, the Dutch 'kokelner' or the French 'coqueliner,' meaning to pamper, or the alleged low-Latin word 'coquinatus,' a kitchen-knave or cupboard lover. With continental peoples the Englishman, and therefore the Londoner, as the native par excellence, has always been noted for his fondness for eating, and thus the word may have been originally applied—by the French perhaps—to the people who lived in that land of plenty called London. Our capital was in past centuries famous for its riches and feasting, just as a city banquet even to this day implies the typical 'dinner of dinners.'

On the other hand, the word may have been applied by the hardy people of the English provinces in ridicule of the lazy denizens of the city who led such luxurious lives, with every form of self-indulgence that civilization had then devised. We know that the word, whatever its origin, was applied to the Londoner at an early period in our history, and there is extant an order issued by Henry VIII. in 1517, showing that the citizens then kept a yearly feast at which a monarch called 'the King of the Cockneys' presided. At what precise date the definition of a cockney became proverbial we cannot say, but it was generally accepted for many generations that to be a true citizen of Cockaigne one must be born within the sound of Bow Bells, the ancient church which stood in the centre of the city, and the bells of which could, no doubt, be heard further in those times of comparative quiet than they can now. The nickname then signified indifferently a man with a certain very marked accent, or simply one who was ignorant of country life and customs; and this definition has held its own, down to our time. But it is strange to read in an old magazine of sixty years back, that 'every day lessens the number of Londoners to whom such circumscribed notions can be fairly attributed. The spread of knowledge has dispelled his prejudices, and the locomotive advantages of steam have enlarged his sphere of actual observation. The cockney is fast becoming a character of past time, and cockneyism is a matter of history.' The truth is in some respects quite the opposite; the tremendous advance of industrialism, which has Mr. H. G. Wells so truly pointed out in 'Anticipation') has caused the greatest social changes yet known in our history as a nation, has enabled the cockney to be multiplied a thousandfold. Until a hundred years ago England resembled France, in that there was only one great city in the kingdom; now there are a dozen, and wherever men gather together in such enormous masses the immense pressure thus set in force brings about changes in the nature of the unit which may be generally described as a cockneyfying process. The new characteristics thus produced are more subtle in their nature than those attributed to the cockneys of old. Sam Weller, for instance, may perhaps be fairly taken as a type of the early Victorian cockney, but, although isolated specimens of Wellerism may be found to-day, the race as a race is fast becoming extinct, and will probably pass away with the 'buses. Something the same may be said of Mr. Winkle, the cockney sportsman, who is dead and forgotten everywhere.

Cockneyism is no longer a topographical fact, but a particular tendency of character. A man may live in the city, eat merely from ten till four, but all day, and all his life, yet he may possess longings and ideals which redeem him from any suspicion of cockneyism; while on the other hand a villager may pass from cradle to coffin far from the busy haunts of men and yet be a cockney in posse, lacking only the opportunity to develop himself. Both these exceptions are rare, perhaps, but they can and do exist. The new cockney, if we may call him so, has acquired at least a superficial knowledge of the country and of sport; but none the less his citified nature is strongly in contrast with those Englishmen who have, as it were, kept in touch with the soil. He still enjoys much greater luxury, and (after a certain level has been reached) earns his living more easily, so that some of the old meaning clings to his nickname. But it has accumulated others, as, in the natural order of things, every type of mankind becomes more complex with the development of civilization. He still thinks London the centre, and not only the centre but also the measure of the universe; he has inevitably come to believe in speed rather than in thoroughness, in smartness rather than strict honesty. He thus sees many things in false perspective; he ludicrously over-estimates the value of money, and the importance of caste and other social distinctions. He is in danger of losing sight of men's primal needs of existence, and, in the struggle for the uppermost which is naturally more acute in crowded masses of men, his heart is apt insensibly to harden against the gentler sentiments that abide with humility and content. He may or may not be superior on the whole to the countrified man. Perhaps he can with justice be said to rise higher at his best, and sink lower at his worst. Thus the word 'cockney,' as will be seen, has travelled far since first it took its birth in the land of Cockaigne, the secular Canaan, flowing with red wine and white. Now it is best represented by 'the man in the street,' who looks down in scorn on all that is not within his narrow sphere of knowledge and understanding as a townsman, on all that is primitive, and slow, and unambitious, commercially unprofitable, unpretentious, and quiet It is to be hoped that the cockney's next incarnation will be on a still higher plane.—London 'Standard.'

WOLVES INCREASING IN NUMBER.

LARGE AMOUNTS STILL PAID BY WESTERN STATES IN BOUNTIES.

(From the 'Field and Stream.')

The wolf is more dreaded of humanity than any other animal. No doubt we of to-day inherit that dread from ancestors who had occasion to fear the long-fanged quadruped, for there are few portions of the world to-day, where the wolf is really dangerous to mankind.

Dangerous to man's pockets, to his herds and flocks, he is still to-day in many portions of the country. A ranch in Montana or New Mexico may pay many hundreds of dollars a year for gray wolf scalps. Such a scalp is cheap at twelve dollars or fifteen dollars to the rancher, for the gray robber would certainly have destroyed many times that value in calves or colts from the range. Yet in spite of all the warfare made upon them, and all the prices put upon their heads, these dreaded, mysterious, ghostlike, terror-inspiring creatures still hold their own. Outcasts for ages, hated, persecuted, they still endure, each for himself, and without a friend on earth, even among his own kind.

Last year the State of Minnesota paid over $6,000 a month in the best of the wolf season. One day of the month of last March the state auditor paid $6,158.50 in wolf bounties. The total for the few months preceding was $36,548.50. On this basis the current year will foot up nearly as much as the two years preceding, which appears to indicate that Brother Wolf is holding his own, even as a matter of commerce. In many parts of the western cattle range the gray wolves are increasing rather than decreasing.

NATURE SOMETIMES CURES CANCER.

(London 'Mail.')

'Show us what cancer is, and we will very quickly learn to be able to prevent it, and I am quite sure we shall be able to cure it. We are as blind men groping in the dark.' In these words Dr. Pearce Gould made a striking appeal for help for the Middlesex Hospital. Was there any hope of discovering the real nature of the disease? said Dr. Gould. He would say in the strongest way that there was. They had been trying for centuries to discover some cure for the malady, and his reason for making that statement was that there were many cases of cancer which got well spontaneously. The importance of that fact was great. The fact that nature, without aid, completely and forever removed this disease absolutely proved that it was not in a category by itself, and they had every reason to hope that the disease could be cured.

STRAW FOR HATS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

(From 'St. Nicholas.')

In the early part of the last century there were fewer factories in this country than now, and many things were made by hand which to-day are the work of machinery. This was especially true of the braid for straw hats. Rye straw was commonly used, although wheat was also in demand. But the rye straw had longer stems and was more easily handled.

In driving along the country roads, in Massachusetts particularly, late in the summer, one would see great bundles of the straw hanging on the fences to dry. When the sun and wind had done their share of the work, it was placed in casks where sulphur was burning until it was bleached to a pale yellow. Then it was split into narrow widths suitable for braiding.

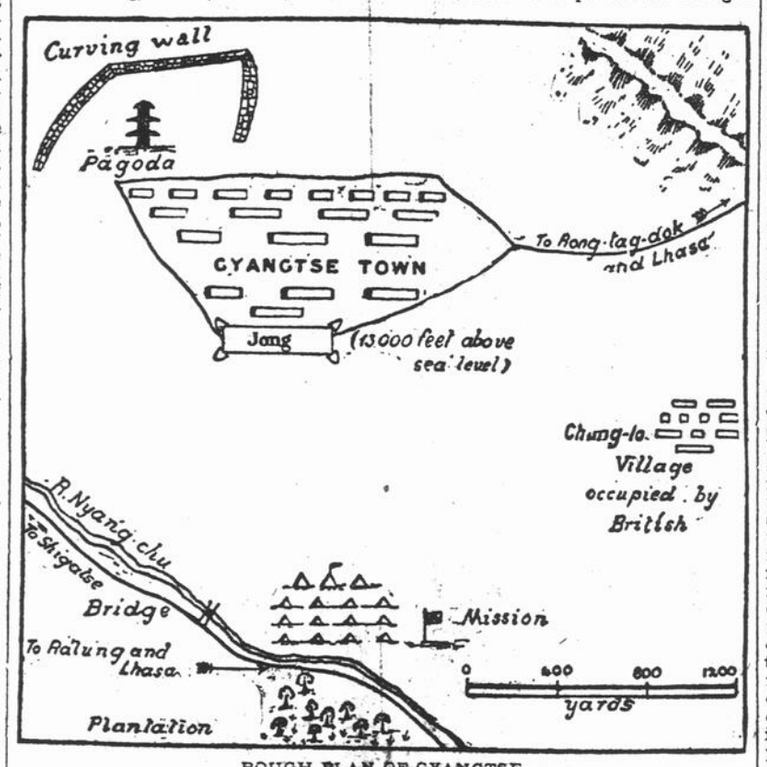
GYANTSE.

An Imposing Looking Place.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE 'JONG.'

The 'Times' correspondent, writing from Gyantse, says that the first view of that place is imposing. One turns the second or third spur from Naini, and across the wide, level plain, cultivated in little irregular patches as closely as an English county, the high-walled peak from which the town gets its name rises six hundred feet. From the first the jong fills the eye, and it is not until one is close that the low, white, two-storied houses of the town are seen at its foot, nestling under the protection of the battlements and bastions of the great precipitous fortress.

So great is the mass of masonry and sun-dried bricks with which the steep and isolated hill is crowned that it is a matter of some surprise that it has received scanty or no attention from the few travellers who have passed beneath it. Manning, indeed, in 1811, refers to



ROUGH PLAN OF GYANGTSE.

it as 'a sort of castle on the top of a hill,' a somewhat inadequate description of a pile of buildings hardly less in size than that of Mont St. Michel. Ruinous it now actually is, but this is hardly perceptible at a distance, and the apparent strength of the huge towers and curtains which overhang the almost precipitous rock would, one thinks, have impressed the most incurious of observers among whom Manning, the only Englishman who has ever reached Lhassa, is unfortunately to be placed. Even in its present condition a week's siege and a couple of hundred casualties would have been the price of any attempt on our part to take the successive defences by storm in the face of the slightest real opposition.

Leaving the town at the south-eastern corner of the rock—which is four hundred or five hundred yards in length—one makes one's way up the zigzag approach hewn out of the side of the ochreous quartz-seamed sandstone. The roadway leads up to the first great gateway after running the gauntlet of a large detached bastion built against the flank of the almost perpendicular stone. In the deep recess of the gateway itself—which is partly supported by two stout wooden pillars and is of no great strength—there hang from the ceiling four huge stuffed carcases of dongs or wild yaks, with artificial eyes and tongues protruding in a fearsome way. But the beasts are falling to pieces from age, and rather resemble badly-stitched leather bags than anything else. Everything that can fall from them—hair, horns, hoofs—has already fallen, and handfuls of the straw stuffing bulge out from every seam. The road zigzags upwards again, protected by a rough breastwork in which recent repairs and new loopholes are obvious every few yards. The latter are 'splayed' on the inside, contrasting strongly with the old useless little slits which only allow a defender to fire straight in front of him. Higher up, beside some houses, which are falling rapidly to pieces, is a new and well-built barrack storeroom, in which thousands of pounds of powder, hundreds of tons of supplies, and tens of miles of matchlock fuse were found. Another hundred paces brings one to the door of the most interesting series of rooms remaining in the jong. Darkened by the blocking up of their windows, one cellar-like low room leads into another—home little chapels, some living rooms, some store-rooms. Out of these one comes into a little court with a rotten wooden ladder and a loyal dirty grey watchdog who exhibits more pluck than his flying masters did. At the top of the latter a step to the left takes one into a small yard, one end of which is occupied by a little gompa or temple. Looking in from the sunlight one can just distinguish the great dull gold figure and smiling placid countenance of the Master whose presentment no superstition or latitude can either deface or materially change. Whatever stage in art his devotees may have reached, the great teacher's own image remains the same from Japan to Java, and the gaudy 'katags' or ceremonial scarves hide in Gyantse as severely simple a design as you may find at Kamakura or Mandalay. One large turquoise supplies the ever-present bump of wisdom on Gautama's forehead, but otherwise there is no decoration. But, when one enters, the luxury that has been denied to the central figure is seen to be lavished on the ornaments that strew the kyilkor or altar shelves beneath the Buddha. One great wrought steel chorten with chased courses and turquoise and gold ornamentation stands out among a crowd of lesser ones of brass or silver, antique ivories from India, vases with peacock feathers, and great brass and copper lamps. These lamps are perhaps the most striking ornament of a Buddhist shrine. Sometimes single, there may be dozens and even hundreds, each composed of a wide and deep bowl of heaped-up butter, in which, floating in a little pool which its own warmth has made, burns a single wick with a small yellow flame. These are the last things that the priests will take away. If they fear looting, they will hide every other ornament, replacing them by the strange many-colored erections of butter (torma), which they mould with extraordinary dexterity into conventional structures, sometimes five feet and six feet high. But the lamps must and do remain, whatever the risk, and one of the pleas brought forward yesterday by the Abbot of Kyangtse was that a fine to be paid in butter might be commuted, as they needed all the butter they could get for ceremonial use on their hundred altars—and, they urged, with shrewd flattery, it was well known that the British never interfered with the religion of the countries into which they made their way.

Outside this little orange-walled gompa were five pots in which bloomed courageously well-grown plants of simple English stocks. It was a curious shock to see them there. How they came there it would be useless to guess, but surely never before did stocks justify so well Maeterlinck's eulogy of these little flowers that 'sing among ruined walls and cover with light the grieving stones.' For up above the gompa rise the great towers and buildings which lead up to the topmost structure on the very edge of the precipice which confronts the lamassery to the north; and they are all roofless shells of stone which quiver in the light afternoon wind. It will be necessary to destroy a small part of the fortifications overlooking the new home of the mission a thousand yards away in a plantation of trees near the river and the bridge. The explosion will probably bring down at the same time the larger part of the buildings on the very crest of the hill, and this is perhaps the last note that can ever be written of Gyangtse as it now is—a Corfe Castle of ten times the size, on a hill ten times as high.

From the castle a fine view is to be had of the great lamassery of Pal-khor Choide, which stretches on the slope of a southerly spur facing the jong a quarter of a mile away, protected by a long crimson wall from the assaults of the prevailing north-west wind. There are two curious things about this monastery. First, although it is subject to Lhasa, and therefore nominally a Gelukpa or Yellow-cap foundation, it contains representatives of nearly all the recognized sects in Lamaism, which are numerous and jealous of their own distinct existence, though not vitally opposed to each other in doctrine. A curious point is that when the Red-caps in Pal-kho Choide worship with the Gelukpas they make the not inconsiderable concession of wearing the yellow cap instead of their own distinctive red one.

The other point which is of a little interest is the legend that the great chorten or vihara outside the central temple was copied from the well-known temple at Buddha-Gaya long before the restorer's hand had obscured some of the characteristic features of the latter. This legend is, as a matter of fact, wholly untrue. There is hardly any similarity between the two buildings. Chandra Das calls the architecture of the Gyangtse building unique. In a way this is true, but the lower part represents fairly well on a minute scale—the whole base is only a hundred and twenty feet each way—the great vihara of Boro-Bodoer in the middle of Java. There is the same number of balustraded terraces, and the sides of each contracting stage are broken by square projections in a similar way. Perhaps a plain cross with a square imposed upon it will give a better idea of the ground plan of each story of this very sacred chorten. Each projection or angle contains a small chapel. The upper part of the structure consists of a large white drum with four grotesquely-ornamated doorways of a Burmese type, and a thirteen-ringed cone surmounted by a 'htee' and finial decorated with leaf-clapper bells is also suggestive of Burma. The upper part is thickly ornamented with gold leaf, and the gilt copper plates composing the rings are each decorated with two incised figures of Buddha. The lower part of this pagoda—which is generally white—is roughly decorated here and there with color in an effective way, and the interior walls and passages are painted with microscopic finish, in some medium that produces an enamel-like surface.

As one leaves the chorten and enters the main temple, an exquisitely-painted 'Wheel of Life' (if we may accept the rough translation which Rudyard Kipling borrowed for 'Kim' from Colonel Waddell, of the Indian Medical Service) meets the eye to the left of the doorway leading from the vestibule to the central apartment. It is difficult to convey any idea of the minute finish of this piece of work. A few will realize it when I say that it is probably the only product of man's brush which rivals the 'Book of Kells' or the 'Lindisfarne Gospels.' Up in a balcony above there is exquisite work, but upon this circle the artist has lavished an obvious affection and care which must be seen to be believed. In style it resembles thirteenth century illuminations, but, for example, no vision of hell was ever drawn with such amazing delicacy and strength of line as are the quaint tortures of the damned in this representation of the Buddhist Sheol. Inside the central crimson-pillared hall the only conspicuous object is the great seated figure of the next Buddha to be reincarnated. He is, as always, seated in European fashion, a tradition which is more suggestive than most modern Buddhist legends, and instinctively recalls the belief of Lamaism that the end of the present age will be in the hands of the Piling or Western foreigner.

In a recess on each of three sides of the central hall are great seated images of the Buddha. Sakya-muni himself is surrounded in the dark northern chapel by half-seen gigantic standing statues of Egyptian massiveness and simplicity, almost touching each other as they line the walls, and looming out of the obscurity with dignity and no small dramatic effect. To the left of the vestibule is a curious chamber of horrors. It is reported to be sufficient to overawe the most insubordinate of Lamas, but the decaying stuffed beasts that hung from the roof and the dingy demons painted on the walls were scarcely as horrible as the common blue and scarlet guardians of religion who protect the entrance to every gompa. A dragon's skin was pointed out to me. It was, perhaps, no bad imitation. Allowing for contraction, the python which once owned this covering must have been at least twenty-five feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. Chain-armour, bows, quivers, flags, painted cloth, skins, a few old guns and spears, and a few little untidy altars, from which, as from every other shrine we visited in the lamassery, every ornament except the lamps had been taken and hidden away in terror, and, of course, dirt everywhere completed the furniture of this dismal chamber. But there remained many more temples and apartments, from the inspection of few of which we were excused by the talkative and, apparently, perfectly friendly Lamas.

MALACCA STRAITS SUPERSTITION.

Along the Malacca Straits the Malays still believe that many beasts are sacred, and they are particularly impressed with the belief that the crocodile is a spirit of the water. Therefore, these ugly monsters are not only extremely plentiful there, but they are so daring that they make most of the waterways dangerous even for persons in boats.

The Englishmen who dwell in that part of the country declare that hardly a week passes without the killing of a native by a crocodile. The brute swims slowly along behind the rude, flimsy canoes and dugouts used there and suddenly switches his terrible tail around in such a way as to sweep the man out of the boat into the water.

Here and there along the banks of the black rivers will be seen strips of white cloth and baskets full of fruit and rice, attached to trees or saplings close to the water. These are offerings made by the natives to some crocodile that has his haunt just under the bank.

Now and then, however, a crocodile becomes so ferocious and kills so many persons that even the superstitious natives feel it necessary to dispatch him. Then they use an ingenious and curious method. They make a small bamboo raft about three feet square, and to this they attach a long rope, made of loosely-pleated cotton. At the end is a huge hook, to the shank of which they tie a live chicken.

They set the chicken on the raft and shove it out into the stream. The poor fowl cackles and screams, trying to release itself from the line: this attracts the crocodile, who darts at it and gulps it down. The next moment the raft bobs below the surface.

The villagers follow the course of the raft as it goes down stream, and after a day or two, when the crocodile has wearied himself thoroughly by his struggles, they paddle out and haul it in. The crocodile comes ashore without much fighting, and is killed with ease.

It is very rare for a crocodile to escape once he has swallowed the bait, for the hook goes deep into his stomach, and the loosely-pleated rope is so soft that the brute's teeth have no effect on it.

The sewing of buttons on shoes and on garments is no longer done by hand in modern factories. There is a machine that sews 5,300 buttons on garments in nine hours—or more than eight expert sewers could possibly do in the same time. This machine requires no expert operator. A boy or girl runs it.

OLD MEN GET LAZY.

The reason many men get old is because they get lazy. This is also true of women. Middle age brings clearer vision as to the folly of strenuousness, and many of the ambitions of younger days melt away into thin air. Thus many incentives are taken away from older men and women for the activity of former years.

This, together with a natural want of that physical exuberance which is peculiar to younger people, simply cause them to get lazy and then grow fat, and their bones get brittle and the vital organs suffer fatty degeneration. Sallowness, flabbiness, come on apace.

Such people have crawled into their holes and are waiting to die. There is no use of it. It is unmitigated laziness. That is all there is to it.

Rome died, not of old age, but of laziness. Rome would still be ruler of the earth had she not resorted to hot baths, sensuous enjoyment and every species of mental and physical laziness. Rome disintegrated because she got lazy.

Men do the same thing. We have psychologized each other by repeating over and over again that people must grow old, weak-minded and impotent. We say these things until we have brought ourselves to believe them. Old age does not necessarily bring on any of these things.

We know a globe-trotter who has been around the earth four times. He was almost ninety when he started on his last journey. Young, fresh, versatile, enthusiastic.

Why not? Who is it that has discovered that at fifty years or sixty years or seventy years of age the physical and mental powers begin to wane or vanish. No one has discovered any such thing.

Of course, a man can curl up at the age of fifty years and die if he wants to. At sixty he can roll himself up in a cocoon and wait for the undertaker to come and get him. But this is unnecessary. Stir around.

Every day we meet a farmer who is past seventy. He is a rich man and has no need to work whatever. Bustling to and from his large farm, where hundreds of men are busy at work under his guidance, round as a berry, as radiant as the sun, as jolly as a Sunday-school picnic, no boy on circus day is happier than he. Over seventy years old, too.

Why not? Why should it not be so? We have just got to thinking it is otherwise. That's all. Men and women begin to talk about the rheumatics of old age, about their loss of memory and all that, and all that.

Nonsense! They talk themselves into old age. That is what is the matter. There is no use growing old. Of course, everybody has got to die. At least, there are no intimations at present that we have discovered a way to avoid physical death.

But there is no use growing old. Up to the last day of our lives we ought to be as young as in those days when we played 'hooky' at school, or had colic from eating green apples. There is no use growing old. It is a relic of past superstition.

We saw a notice in a paper recently of a man and a woman getting married. Both the bride and the groom were past eighty years of age. Good! That is just the way it should be. Why not?

There is a man who lives in a rural district in the state of New York who began the study of Greek when he was eighty-four years old. He is now past ninety and enjoys reading the classics in the Greek language.

That is the way to do things. Why not? What is the use of growing old?

An enthusiastic young preacher had a country pastorate. It was a little old village that had gone to seed. Traffic had left it one side and it was gradually dying of old age. A large number of the people were old remnants of three or four generations before. They had crawled away into their palatial, quiet residences, waiting to die. They had the text of Scripture picked out for their funeral, the lot in the cemetery was ready. Just waiting to die. That was all.

The young preacher stirred up a row among them. He persuaded them there was something to live for. He established an art school in their midst. The old women that had been trying to die for the last ten or twenty years, began to paint pictures to decorate their homes. This young man turned back the wheels of time fifty years in that village.

A good sort of gospel to preach. The gospel of youth, of life. Of living right up to the last day of existence.—'Medical Talk.'

BROWNING AT AUCTION.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

By the Browning cult no rarity is more prized than that 'Fragment of a Confession,' otherwise 'Pauline,' first published in 1833. At Sotheby's recently a perfect copy of this poem appeared, and, although one brought nearly two hundred pounds a few years ago, no one was prepared for the final bid of three hundred and twenty-five pounds which Mr. Maggs made against the American commissioner, Mr. B. F. Stevens. The book is inscribed 'J. Dykes Campbell, Esq., from his obliged and grateful friend Robert Browning, 12 Warwick Crescent, W., March 6, '86,' and is further in the original boards, uncut, and with the rare paper label. Browning wrote the poem, it may be recalled, when he was twenty years of age, or, as he afterwards explained, when the subject of the poem was of that age. Hence the Latin abbreviation used by him 'V. A. XX.' (xixi annos viginti). Browning students will be aware when 'Pauline' was inserted in his collected works, the whole of the punctuation was recast, a change which, it is urged, rendered clear and simple several passages which had before seemed somewhat involved.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE.'

'Between Winnipeg and Chicago, choose quickly, England!' The main import of one of the most Canadian books ever written is obviously not for Canada. And not for Canadian appreciation, in the first degree, is the intimate picture of the life of an Ontario town. How picturesque it must all be to dwellers in England! But the dignified, self-made merchant, the pert yet sensible school-girl, the hearty, slangy editor of the country paper are well known to us here. They are almost too real to be interesting. Four characters do stand out in Mrs. Everard Cotes's fine story of 'The Imperialist.' (D. Appleton & Co.), and among these the one valuable as a symbol of our national hopes, is the 'Imperialist' himself. Attracting attention as a youthful lawyer of much ability, Lorne Murchison goes to England as secretary to a delegation—here fiction begins to tread on the skirts of history and we see at once Chamberlain disguised as 'Wallingham' and the High Commissioner as 'Lord Selkirk.' The idea of a united Empire stirs young Murchison's imagination and he comes back to preach it, preventing his own election to parliament by the prominence he gives to this theoretic subject while his constituency want local topics. Along with his earnest idealism and his manfully accepted disappointment, we get his simple love-story, a negative story quickly told. The most stylish young lady in town accepts his ring but will not wear it, putting off on one pretext or another the formal engagement, till he hears, just when defeated in politics, that he is defeated in love as well. The impression left on us is that of a strong man and one whose future attempts to serve his country will be attended by the success they deserve. Yet this clear impression only comes in the last chapter. The young man's character, as we follow it out from the beginning of the book, is still in the making. One of its most attractive elements is his pride in the worthy father, prosperous, reticent, intelligent, who has given him advantages far beyond his own. Sons like this, both fortunate and kind, are doubtless the most typical class of English-speaking Canadians.

Less happy is the daughter who has outgrown her mother. Lorne's sister Advena falls in love with a young Scotch minister, who turns out to be engaged to some one else. At the first their conversation, like most in this book, is all of the Empire. Advena complains of the crudities of her country, and finally speaks of its compensations:

'The scope of the individual, his chance of self-respect, unhampered by the traditions of class, which either deaden it, or irritate it, in England! His chance of significance and success! And the splendid buoyant, unused air to breathe, and the simplicity of life, and the plenty of things.'

'I am to be consoled because apples are cheap.'

'You are to be consoled for a hundred reasons. Doesn't it console you to feel under your very feet the forces that are working to the immense amelioration of a not altogether undeserving people?'

'No,' said Advena, rebelliously, 'and, indeed, he had been a trifle didactic to her grievance. They laughed together, and then with a look at her in which observation seemed suddenly to awake, Finlay said:

'And those things aren't all, or nearly all. I sometimes think that the human spirit, as it is set free in these wide unblemished spaces, may be something more pure and sensitive, more sincerely curious about what is good and beautiful—'

He broke off, still gazing at her, as if she had been an idea and no more.

In the dilemma that follows Finlay's realization that a woman he hardly knows is coming from Scotland to marry him while his heart is in Advena's keeping, it is Advena who presses a solution of the case, as short-sighted as may be. It is the gratifying of their love to the extent of continuing their friendship, though Finlay must keep his promise to the other woman when the time comes. The gradual recession of love before the claims of honor seems to her a noble kind of sacrifice.

'Isn't there something that appeals to you,' she said, 'in the thought of just leaving it, all unsaid and all undone, a dear and tender projection upon the future that faded—a lovely thing we turned away from, until one day it was no longer there?'

This most high-minded of follies runs its course until the coming of the Scotch woman. 'Robust and pleasant, with a practical eye on her promising future, she had arrived, the fulfilment of despair.' Highminded the situation remains, even when Advena casts herself at her lover's feet, begging him not to marry the other, there is a sense that she is not off her balance morally but only sentimentally. The note of lawlessness in feeling, which this author can so subtly convey is conspicuously absent, and no patriot will complain of the lack. The free manners and innocent ideals of all the young people are indeed pleasantly emphasized. Attention is also called to the sterling qualities of the kind of people this country draws from Britain, and especially from Scotland. The young minister who gets into such a coil of circumstances is nevertheless no recreant to his calling or his conscience. He is a curious character, foolish, indeed, but not essentially weak. The older minister who directs his work is a model of humorous benevolence. Finding the Scotch lady very suitable to himself in age and disposition, he intervenes in the role of a more wealthy suitor, and makes the young people happy in their own despite. The humors involved in this turn of things, and the humors of the election, such as Finigan's cat bought by one of the candidates for five dollars, are all needed in a novel dealing so determinedly with politics. It has, perhaps, hardly the artistic quality that might have been expected, but much of it is worth rereading.

LITERARY NOTES.

Two books issued recently by Metheun & Co. and Adam and Charles Black are on the same subject, that of the New Forest, the tract of land planted and set apart more than a thousand years ago, and still fresh with the joyful renewal of every spring. The more pretentious volume is by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, and the smaller by Mrs. Willingham Rawnsley. Both are well illustrated, the latter in color, and both carry a nameless fascination into the thoughts of their readers, Mrs. Rawnsley's being even more successful in this particular than the other, for she has lived there herself, and that fact covers everything. The feeling of the people who live in the New Forest towards it is something more than love, it is adoration, it is worship, and no publication which cannot rely on this potent charm will ever entirely satisfy any but the outsiders. Mr. Hutchinson has studied well his subject, and his book has come near being an ideal one, but he has not been a 'forester' himself. With its delightful illustrations it will be a treasure for all who are fortunate enough to possess a copy. The chapters on the 'Forest Laws' and 'Courts of the Forest' are full and interesting, after which comes the general history, in which are discussed William the Conqueror's reasons for laying out the land as a personal hunting ground. That thirty-six abbey churches were dispossessed in order to provide space has been amply disproved, the country being too poor to have ever sustained so many. Cattle-raising and grazing has now taken the place of the deer, which formerly haunted the sylvan shades, and the open glades are said to present a rich, velvety green, due to the constant cropping of the grass.

Mr. Hutchinson very rightly devotes considerable space to the manor of Beaulieu, which is in the forest bounds, but does not belong to the Crown. The remains of the old Cistercian Abbey are of surpassing interest and its surroundings of great beauty. Buckler's Hard, on the Beaulieu river, now a picturesque, grass-grown hamlet, admirably pictured in this very book by Mr. Tyndale, was a hundred years ago one of the chief shipbuilding yards of the country. Many fine men-of-war were launched from its slips, and the records in connection with it are of the greatest interest. There one can still see the shipwrights' cottages and the master-builder's house with the large room built to accommodate the guests who poured in from all sides to see the launch of a battleship. Nelson probably lunched there, and George IV. certainly, for a salute was fired in his honor from the 'Agamemnon' while she was still on the slips. Buckler's Hard certainly deserves mention in a chapter dealing exclusively with Beaulieu.

We have left ourselves little space for mention of the delightful pictures which we may be allowed to say, without detriment to Mr. Hutchinson's labor, supply the chief charm of the book. Miss Kemp-Welch confines herself to the forest ponies. She has been called the English Rosa Bonheur, and deserves the compliment. For Mr. Tyndale's drawings, for the most part admirably reproduced in their original colors, no praise could be too high. They convey, as no words can do, the varied charms of the New Forest.

In his latest book, 'Extracts from Adam's Diary,' Mark Twain explains that he has succeeded in deciphering them from the hieroglyphics of our first ancestor, and that the importance as a public character which that individual has attained fully justify the publication. There is, as usual, plenty of audacity, but audacity tempered with delicacy and even tenderness very characteristic of the author. All through his books, as one has said, in spite of his exuberance and extravagances of style, Mark Twain has been the fearless champion of honesty and purity, and his wildest freaks of fancy have never been tainted by any unworthy suggestion. A few quotations will prove better than comment on the originality of this volume:

'Monday.—This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. It is always hanging around and following me about. I don't like this; I am not used to company. I wish it would stay with the other animals. . . . Cloudy to-day, wind in the east; think we shall have rain. . . . We? Where did I get that word? . . . . I remember now—the new creature uses it.'

'Tuesday.—Been examining the great waterfall. It is the finest thing on the estate, I think. The new creature calls it Niagara Falls—why, I am sure I do not know. Says it looks like Niagara Falls. That is not a reason; it is mere waywardness and imbecility. I get no chance to name anything myself. The new creature names everything that comes along, before I can get in a protest. And always that same pretext is offered—it looks like the thing. There is the dodo, for instance.' Says the moment one looks at it one sees at a glance that it "looks like a dodo." It will have to keep that name, no doubt. It wearies me to fret about it, and it does no good anyway. Dodo! It looks no more like a dodo than I do.'

On the subject of nomenclature and gender we find the following characteristic entry:

'Monday.—The new creature says its name is Eve. That is all right, I have no objections. Says it is to call it by when I want it to come. I said it was superfluous, then. The word evidently raised me in its respect; and indeed it is a large, good word, and will bear repetition. It says it is not an It, it is a She. This is probably doubtful; yet it is all one to me; what she is were nothing to me if she would but go by herself and not talk.'

For want of space we pass over the episode of the expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and Adam's hasty flight, as well as Eve's ingenious explanation of the disaster. The coming of the first baby adds immensely to Adam's perplexities. 'She caught it while I was un country trapping on the North Shore of the Erie. . . . It resembles us in some ways, and may be a relation.' But Adam thinks it is a fish, though Eve's solicitude about it causes him grave doubts. 'She used to carry the young tigers around so, and play with them, before we lost our property; but it was only play; she never took on about them like this when their dinner disagreed with them.' Later on he is convinced that it cannot be a fish. 'I said I believed it was an enigma, but she only admired the word without understanding it.' Three months later, when the new creature takes to walking on its four legs, Adam decides that it is a variation of the kangaroo species, and names it Kangaroorum Adamiensis. It puzzles him that it should be the only one, and he takes infinite trouble to find another to add to his collection. 'I have set a dozen traps, but they do no good. I catch all small animals except that one.' The perplexity increases as the new creature grows. It refuses to make friends with a real kangaroo. Adam wants to let it go, but Eve will not hear of it. Later he abandons the kangaroo hypothesis, and decides that it is probably some kind of bear, and will eventually become dangerous. Meantime he resolves to go off on a far expedition among the forests of the north and make an exhaustive search. 'There must certainly be another one somewhere, and this one will be less dangerous when it has company of its own species.' After a long and weary hunt he returns to find that during his absence, 'without stirring from the home estate,' she has caught another one! I never saw such luck. The last entry is headed 'Ten years later,' and must be given as it stands:

'They are boys; we found it out long ago. It was their coming in that small, immature shape that puzzled us; we were not used to it. There are some girls now. Abel is a good boy, but if Cain had stayed a bear it would have improved him. After all these years I see that I was mistaken about Eve in the beginning; it is better to live outside the Garden with her than inside without her. At first I thought she talked too much; but now I should be sorry to have that voice fall silent and pass out of my life. Blessed be the chestnut that brought us near together and taught me to know the goodness of her heart and the sweetness of her spirit!'

It is one of the pathetic coincidences of life that this tribute to his wife, so thinly veiled with fun, should have been a presentiment of overshadowing fate. The friends and admirers of Mr. Clemens everywhere will sympathize with him in the loss of the wife who was so dear to him.

Major Martin Hume, the author of the 'Courtship of Queen Elizabeth,' and 'The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots,' left Wemyss Castle the other day bearing away in his bag a manuscript that Scotland has beeen longing to get a sight of for many years. It is the diary of David Wemyss, Lord Elcho, who went out with Prince Charlie, in the rising of 1745. Lord Elcho was then twenty-six years of age, son of the fourth Earl of Wemyss, and from his youth had been an ardent Jacobite. He was opposed to the rising of '45, but nevertheless raised a troop of Life Guards which he commanded until the overwhelming defeat of Culloden, and when the young Prince was compelled to fly to the Continent, Lord Elcho went as his companion. During the long foreign exile that followed, a careful diary was kept, and in its pages, without fear or favor, the last of the Stuarts had his base and vain character laid bare. As has lately been the fashion, there is little comprehension of or allowance made for the unbearable disappointment to the sanguine nature of the Prince, who in youth had been so charming, and the use of the term Pretenders applied to the Royal Stuarts, whatever their defects of character, should not be permitted in literature. It was a triumph for Major Hume as a historian when he was able to persuade the owner of Wemyss Castle to allow him the use of papers and documents hitherto refused to many distinguished applicants.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S PERSONALITY.

'Very few people ever get an opportunity to see Joseph Conrad, whose "Romance," written in collaboration with Ford Maddox Hueffer, has just appeared,' writes a gentleman from England. 'This is because Mr. Conrad is extremely averse to meeting strangers. But the other day, through the courtesy of Mr. Hueffer, who is, as it were, the guardian of Mr. Conrad's comfort, I had the opportunity of meeting the famous author. I found him a broad-shouldered man above the medium height, who would look much taller if he were not slightly stooped, saturnine of exterior, with dark hair, dark overshadowed eyes, and a black, bushy beard. His distinctly unconventional dress and manner set him immediately aside from the average run of people. Any one not aware of his identity would surely realize at once that he is a man who has experienced much, both of the sweet and bitter of life. His whole manner is extremely nervous. Ill-health probably accounts for this, as he is not by temperament an excitable man. You remember he is a Pole whose first allegiance was to France. He betrays his foreign nationality; for he has a pronounced accent and speaks with a very French rapidity, though his English is academically pure.'

Gelett Burgess, co-author with Will Irwin of 'The Picaroons' and 'The Reign of Queen Isyl' (McClure-Phillips), has so identified himself with the amusing side of literature that no one would suspect he had made his literary debut as a writer of melancholy verse. But he did. In the following original manner he broke into print. When he was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having engaged in a competition with a friend as to who could write the most mournful poem, Mr. Burgess won the prize with some stanzas, which began: 'The dismal day, with dreary pace, has dragged its tortuous length along.' It was decided that this must be printed. To effect this, Mr. Burgess's friend wrote a letter to the 'Notes and Queries' column of the 'Boston Transcript,' saying: 'Can you tell me the name of the author who wrote the poem beginning "The dismal, etc."?' The query was printed and the obliging friend responded promptly with the following answer: 'The poem asked for in Query No. 2416 is by Frank Gelett Burgess. The whole poem runs as follows:' and gave it in full.

The Macmillan Company will publish in about a fortnight Mr. Weale's very timely book on 'Manchuria.' It is the work of a man who has lived long in that country and who has explored diligently the conditions and the problems for which Manchuria is the name, as those conditions—social, economic, political, historic, racial—exist to-day. This octavio of about three hundred pages will contain thirty plates from specially good photographs of Port Arthur, Dalny, and places in the neighborhood.

'English Gothic Architecture' is the latest issue in the series of Temple Primers, published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. P. H. Ditchfield's volume is an invaluable handbook for travellers to the other side who care for the old Gothic churches and castles.

Norman Duncan's stories of the Newfoundland fisher folk, which were collected into a volume under the title of 'The Way of the Sea,' (McClure-Phillips), have brought him high praise from a fellow-craftsman, F. T. Bullen. Mr. Bullen writes a preface for the English edition of the book, in which he says:—'I am absolutely certain that, with the exception of Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, no writing about the sea has ever probed so deeply and faithfully into its mysteries as his.'

Roger Pocock, whose story of adventure in the west of Canada and the Rockies of the United States, 'Following the Frontier,' made such a success, is one of Canada's leading poets. A recent volume of 'Songs of the Great Dominion' devotes more pages to Mr. Pocock's poetry than to that of any other contributor.

Mr. Frowde has taken over the 'Treasury of Canadian Verse,' selected and edited by Dr. Theodore H. Rand; and a new edition will shortly be issued.

THIS BUTCHER IS ALL RIGHT

Had Diabetes, but was Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Great Interest in the Case as People Realize what will Cure Diabetes will Cure any Kidney Disease.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—(Special).—As the people learn to realize how much the general health depends on keeping the kidneys right, and how many diseases are the direct result of bad kidney action every verified cure of a severe kidney disease is received with interest.

For that reason the case of A. W. Holman, the well-known butcher of 193½ Mutual street, this city, is well worthy of attention. Mr. Holman had Diabetes. Now he is a well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. Asked concerning his case, Mr. Holman said:—

'Yes, I had Diabetes for six years. I tried all kinds of remedies but to no use. My attention was called to Dodd's Kidney Pills by an advertisement and I began to use them. I only used six boxes when I was completely cured.'

As it is conceded that what will cure Diabetes will cure any Kidney Disease it must be admitted that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any Kidney Disease.

PIANO FAVORITES.

For nearly thirty years ours has been the favorite piano store. We sell Chickering, Heintzman & Co., and many other fine makes. Price right, terms easy. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

Analysis proves that it is the **BEST** obtainable. Highest Citricity and Finest Flavor.

EVANS AND SONS, Limited. MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Why do you Cough?

Cherrine

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, and all irritations of the Throat and Lungs. 25c everywhere.

Orange Meat is the Best of the Wheat

The very essence of cereal goodness and nutriment—mixed with another product which adds flavor and pleasant taste. Ready to serve—hot or cold.

This Silverware is Free with the Cereal

Coupons in every 15c. package are redeemable at our address. Heavy silverplated teaspoons in sets of six, dessert and tablespoons in sets of three, beautiful silver sugar shells and new pattern butter knives—these are the free premiums.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ORANGE MEAT—SEND US THE COUPONS

THE FRONTENAC CEREAL CO., Ltd., 43 SCOTT ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Advertisements.

Was Driven Almost Crazy

By the Torturing Pain of Toothache. Fortunately "Nerviline" was on Hand to bring Relief.

One of the most distressing situations possible is to have the toothache and no remedy on hand to give relief.

Those who know of the great merit of Nerviline always keep a bottle in the house. So does Mrs. Vera E. Trendell, of Woodstock, who writes: 'I have found Nerviline a perfect treasure in the house. One night I awoke with the most dreadful toothache, but soon cured it by plugging the cavity of the tooth with batting soaked with Nerviline, which I also rubbed on the gum. I could not go to sleep at night without a bottle of Nerviline in the house. It's useful in hundred ways.'

Every druggist in the land sells Polson's Nerviline in large 25c bottles. It will often save calling the doctor, and his bill. Besides, it is very useful in every house for emergent needs

Advertisements.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi

PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In Four Cases of Anaemia Their Effects Were So Satisfactory That He Will Go On Using Them.

Dr. Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII. to the great age of 92, and to whose care the health of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confided, has written this remarkable letter, of which the following is a translation:—

'I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple Anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of Anaemia or Chlorosis, but also in cases of Neurasthenia and the like.

'DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.'

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the Pope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question, and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.

The 'simple anaemia of development' referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in her teens grow by degrees pale and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot understand, make her miserable. Just when it is time for her to leave off being a girl and become a woman—a change which comes to different individuals at different ages—her development lingers—why? Because she has too little blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of 'the anaemia of development.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. They cure anaemia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, for want of this new blood, often drift into chronic ill-health, or 'go into a decline'—which means consumption—and die. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills save them.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, referred to by Dr. Lapponi, make them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through the blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, paralysis and locomotor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to see that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Never take a substitute, as it is worse than a waste of money—it is a menace to health. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

A GREEN DIAMOND.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

Considerable interest, writes a correspondent, has been aroused in Johannesburg by the discovery on a mining property at Klerksdorp of a green diamond of four three-quarters carat. The gem slipped into a crevice in the iron floor of the crushing mill, and was discovered during the dismantling of the mill to make room for a new stamp battery. In 1903 over seventy similarly colored diamonds were found upon the same property. They had all slipped between the tiles and escaped destruction. It is conjectured that many other green stones were crushed out of existence. For the first time since that date the Klerksdorp G. and D. Company propose to resume operations on this particular ground, which contains both gold and diamonds, and the prospects of unearthing more of these green gems are being eagerly watched from the Rand.

HOW POISON OF COBRA ACTS.

('St. Nicholas.')

The venom of the cobra contains an ingredient not well known that acts upon the nerves. Its effects are rapid and difficult to counteract. This ingredient exists in the cobra's venom to a greater extent than the other substances that make up the poison. The poison of the viperine and crotaline snakes (the rattlesnakes, copperhead, moccasin, etc.) contains but a small percentage of this nerve destroying, or paralyzing, element. The poison of these snakes acts principally upon the blood, and in consequence its action is slower.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

OUTREMONT PROTESTANT SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice that Judge Champagne, in a recent judgment, has upheld the right of certain Protestant taxpayers in Outremont to pay their school taxes to the Roman Catholic School Board of the municipality. The case is finally disposed of. There is no appeal from this decision.

There is in Outremont one of the best Protestant schools in the country. It has an admirable staff of teachers; the equipment is modern, and the principal is an able educationist. A school of this sort should have been in the municipality twenty-five years ago, for it not had the action of certain parties would not be what it recently has been, and the place would have grown greatly beyond its present bounds. Lord Strathcona has been interested in the present school, and sent us substantial marks of the same. Why should certain of the Protestant taxpayers be so indifferent to the welfare of the Protestant children of the municipality, as to take their taxes from the Protestant trustees and hand them over to the Roman Catholics? The action is said to be legal. I ask, is it manly? Is it fair to the Protestant community, which has made sacrifices for its growth and continuance? It is said that the taxes are increasing, while the amount demanded by the Roman Catholics is much smaller. The Roman Catholics claim to be in the majority. In the case of the Protestant proprietors, there would naturally be an increased demand, because they are fewer in number.

But suppose the example of the men who have handed their taxes over to the Roman Catholics should be followed by others, then the burden would fall upon a diminishing number of Protestant proprietors, and one can easily foresee the end—the collapse of the school. For my part, I would be willing to pay the tax even if it was twice as high as it is at present. But what an attitude for any of the Protestant proprietors to assume! To escape a trifling addition in their tax they rush to the Roman Catholic board and hand in their tax, which will go to the education of Roman Catholic children, while the Protestant interests of the place are to this extent weakened and hurt. Selfishness is so ingrained, that it is quite possible that others may follow the example which has been set, but, if so, it will redound to the lasting discredit of those guilty of it. We had an old school, which was mismanaged, and, educationally, we have been kept back. Now when we have a thoroughly modern school, offering the best education to our children, we see men recreant to their duty, and, for the sake of slight gain to the pocket, transferring their money and their allegiance to the Roman Catholic Board. This is certainly not the way to conserve the Protestant interests of Outremont—interests which have suffered before now from indifference and selfishness. I would be loath to think, however, that others would follow the disloyal example which has been set, and set, in one case, by a man whose daughter is a teacher under the Protestant Board in Montreal, from which she derives her living.

WILLIAM PERRY.

WILL UNION TEND TO PURITY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the discussion on the union of the churches, it seems to me that too much is made of the prayer of our Saviour (John xvii., 21), 'that they all may be one, even as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee; that they also may be one in us.' That prayer has all the time been fulfilled. Those who are united to Christ by faith are united to each other. The life which they derive from Christ is the bond of union, no matter to what branch of the church they belong. It certainly does not mean that all the members of the mystical body of Christ are to think alike in all religious matters. At all events, we find them differing considerably in some matters very soon after his ascension. We find Paul withstanding Peter to the face in the matter of ritualism, and Barnabas separating from Paul at the commencement of his second journey, (Acts xv., 17.), because Paul did not think John Mark was a suitable coworker in that journey. We may gather, too, from the Epistles of John that the heretical views of the Gnostics were not unknown to him, and that some who professed to be followers of Christ were denying his humanity, and the Apostle proceeds to hedge the Church with a creed when he says, (John iv., 2), 'Every spirit which confesses that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God, and every spirit which confesses not Jesus is not of God.'

All these things tend to show that there was considerably more diversity of opinion in the early Christian Church than there is now between Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, yet they did not unchurch each other, but fraternized even as we do now.

In discussing the advisability of union it is well to ask what caused the divisions, and try to eliminate it in the united church. A considerable amount of the writing and speaking on the union question, carries us back to mediaeval times when so much was made of the sin of schism. Was the Reformation wrong? The Reformers certainly did break the outward unity of the Church. Why did they do so? Because those who ruled in the Church were not acting with Christ, but against him. Hence, those who were truly one in him were constrained to oppose them just as Paul did Peter at Antioch. That same thing caused most of the other divisions, too. It was corruption in the Church that caused the several divisions that exist now in Scotland. A union has lately been effected of two of the bodies, but it remains to be seen whether the union will be productive of good or evil. Neglect of duty on the part of the Church of England, together with over-stretching of authority, also caused the Methodists to leave her. In short, most of the divisions have been caused by neglect of the apostolic injunction, (1. Pet. v., 2), 'Tend the flock of God, which is among you, exercising oversight not of constraint, but willingly, according to God; nor yet for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither lording it over the charge allotted to you, but making yourselves ensamples to the flock.'

Then, the question is, will the union tend to purity or to corruption. In the past the Head of the Church has purified her more by separation than by any other means. In cleansing grain it is necessary to separate the grain in order that the wind may blow away the chaff, and the same process of separation is sometimes needed in the Church. At the same time, in the war with evil which the Church should wage, sometimes the individual method is best. Companies, regiments and brigades are set to do particular work to which they are best adapted. At other times the mass method must be adopted and the Church moves in solid phalanx. It this time one of them? With regard to the unions that have lately taken place among Methodists and Presbyterians too little time has elapsed to pronounce with certainty whether they tend to good or ill. Probably good in some ways, but with an admixture of evil. In many localities the union has been more outward than real. Congregations have not consolidated, but the old rivalry and jealousy is still kept up. At the same time there has been a perceptible increase of ecclesiasticism, and more of a desire for the spectacular in worship together with less regard for the authority of the Word in matters of faith and worship. The corruptions that exist in the Church of Rome took centuries to reach their present state of development. It would be well if Christians would suspend judgment until they know the nature of the union. It may be that there is considerable sentiment in favor of union, but that sentiment seems to have been wrought up. Peter the Hermit and the friars wrought up an intense enthusiasm in Europe in the Middle Ages for redeeming the sepulchre of Christ from the infidels. The idea was foolish and they did not accomplish their purpose. Yet the Crusades did good because God overruled the foolishness of his people for the advancement of liberty and the enlightenment of the world. In the same way now it is best to be fully informed before we pass judgment. It certainly would be wrong for any of the bodies to surrender truth or their convictions of right and wrong for the sake of union, but neither of them are perfect and the discussion of the subject may lead to each of them eliminating that which is bad and retaining that which is good, but I confess I fear there will not be a manly stand up for truth and right, but the opening of doors that will do a great deal of harm in the future for the sake of union.

ELDER.

Johnson, Ont., June 21, 1904.

TRUISIMS FOR THINKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An occasional rousing of the people to the study of commercial economics should be useful, and most appropriately at our slack business seasons. One political party, to my idea most unwisely, makes a prominent part of its platform an indefinite demand for adequate protection, which, in plain English, means higher than natural prices for many necessities, involving diminished trade as our householders have their purchasing power lessened. Can any of the 'Witness' readers show the community any wisdom in such an absurd policy? In order to show our farmers and citizens sound views as held in the United States reference is asked to the closing paragraphs of a recent article in the New York 'Journal of Commerce and Bulletin. under the heading of 'Our lost prosperity.' The editor says:

'The situation has been brought about by abnormal prices and wages forced by combinations. It must be remedied by a yielding of prices and wages to a normal level and a new adjustment of consumption and production. These cannot long be dislocated, and prosperity can only attend their working harmoniously together. There is no greater delusion than that which rejoices in a high cost of everything, measured in money. The happiest state is that of large production and distribution at the lowest cost, and the freest competition of the forces of production and interchange. Good crops next autumn may afford some relief to business depression, but no lasting improvement is possible until costs of production go back to the normal.'

It is gratifying to know that ex-President Cleveland declared last week that the will of the people is sure to force an early modification of the United States tariff, whatever 'stand-patters' may have declared at the Chicago convention. Canadian consumers certainly welcome Mr. Cleveland's prophecy.

EIGHTH DECADE.

Montreal, June 30, 1904.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reading the account of the progress of the anti-cigarette bill before the Dominion Parliament, I am constrained to express my indignation at the impertinent terms levelled at the W. C. T. U., and resent the comments made by one who evidently did not receive his due meed of 'spankings' at the impressionable period of his life. I am in heartiest sympathy with those who insist upon home training as preferable to all outside influences, together with the judicious and effectual use of the rod, when all other means fail. But permit me to ask, how many fathers in the House fulfil their privilege of being the high priests of their families, and how many could with any conscience chastise their boys for smoking cigarettes when they themselves smoke? How can conscientious mothers train their boys in habits of self-control, when the head of the house is self-indulgent, and sometimes absolutely careless as to the character-forming of his children, leaving all in the hands of those weaker vessels? The reason that the amendment to the Criminal Code was not acceptable was simply that it was not workable. The sellers would not inform, nor would the purchaser, and the officials, smokers themselves, would wink at the infringement of the law, while the lust for gold would make the merchant blind to the age of the boys, even if they had their birth certificates pinned on the lappels of their coats.

There is but one effectual remedy, and that is to make it impossible for cigarettes to be had. We hear much of the liberty of the subject being interfered with. Women hold it as dear as men, and would not barter it away for party influence, self-aggrandizement or patronage. Everything points to the bill being needed to safeguard the rising generation, and whatever one of the members may have seen, I am not argus-eyed, and I have seen both little girls and boys smoking cigarettes in the country. Perhaps the efforts of the W. C. T. U. have been successful in the part of the country Mr. Parmelee comes from, and, therefore, the dearth of cigarette smokers. Hoping that every parent in the House will vote for this bill, and that it may become law.

REFORM.

HOW THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT WORKS.

The Japanese House of Commons, or House of Representatives, as it is really called, is like most other institutions in modern Japan in that it is quite new and has been carefully established on the best models throughout the civilized world.

An English politician who not long ago visited Tokio, and had the opportunity of seeing the parliament at work, declared to the writer that it was by a long way the most business-like parliament in the world. In no other is there anything like so little talk in proportion to the amount of solid work done.

Speech-making on the part of the Japanese member of parliament is discouraged to the utmost, and a government bill of extreme importance, such as a Home Rule Bill, if there were occasion to bring one forward, would be debated and either passed or rejected in less than a week. Four or five new acts of all sorts are an average week's work. This is because it is a rule that, when the government or a private member wishes to introduce a new bill, it is not allowed to be presented direct to the House at the outset. It must first be submitted to a committee, who in private make a thorough examination of it, and digest all the arguments for and against which are likely to be advanced concerning it. Then the committee sends the bill along to the House with a lengthy report upon it, and in nine cases out of ten the parliament is guided by the report, and decides upon the measure with very little discussion.

There are 376 members in the Japanese House of Commons, and each one of them is paid at the rate of over £16 a week for his services, although they are elected by constituencies in just the same manner as in this country. The actual fee paid to them is £200 a session; but a session only lasts twelve weeks. All these M.P.'s are known not by name, nor even as the honorable member for this or that constituency, but by a distinguishing number.

When one is elected he is given such a number, and for the purpose of identification afterwards he is usually referred to as 'Sixty-seven,' or whatever he may be. This number is painted in big figures on a hinged flap which is attached to his desk in the parliament chamber, and as soon as he takes his seat he lifts up the flap on its hinges as a token that he is then at work for the day. When he leaves the sitting he lays his number flat again.

During a debate, whenever he wants to express approval or disapproval of what is being said or to attract attention to his own claims to be allowed to speak, he does so by rattling this flap, and by long practice he has brought himself to such a degree of skill in the process that he can make more noise in this way than any other.

When he wants to make a speech he further emphasizes his desire by shouting out his number as loudly as he can, and if the president of the chamber chooses him for the next oration he does so by simply repeating the number.

The chamber is semi-circular in shape, and the members sit together at little groups of desks three or four together, all round. In the centre is a high elevated tribune, and when a member speaks he ascends it for the purpose, and thus is in full view of the whole House. Just behind him sits the president, with a big bell in his right hand, which he rings loudly whenever there is any indication of a breach of order.

The Japanese Parliament is the only one in the world which has a complete set of absolutely verbatim reports of its proceedings from the very commencement. Shortly before its establishment a body of students joined together and invented a system of shorthand which was capable of grappling with the difficulties of the Japanese language, and after a little practice they found that they were able to keep pace with the fastest speakers. Then, when the new parliament was formed, some of these stenographers were engaged for it, and thus it happens that every word spoken in the House of Representatives in Tokio from the very first has been taken down and carefully preserved.—London 'Tit-bits.'

PEOPLE WITH 'EMOTIONAL' HAIR.

(London 'Globe.')

Not only is 'emotional' hair well known to medical specialists, but every hairdresser of experience recognizes it frequently in connection with his own customers.

With some peculiarly-constituted people the hair is affected by every passing emotion, and not only does it reach the extremes of crispness or limpness within a very few hours but it varies in color vastly. This latter peculiarity is so well recognized by all hairdressers that some members of that calling are prepared to say definitely of a given regular customer 'Blank is not well or he has some great trouble on his mind just now.' Many a man who appears exceedingly grey on one day is comparatively dark-haired the next and cases are known where the single white locks of hair that sometimes are found on a head otherwise wholly black have disappeared almost entirely and then come again. That is to say, the white tuft has gone almost black like the surrounding hair, and has then become quite white again, and so on.

We all know what use Shakespeare and others dramatists and poets have made of the influence of emotion upon human hair, but one of the most celebrated detective-inspectors now at Scotland Yard said to the writer in regard to this very subject, 'When I have put my hand suddenly on to the shoulder of some man I was arresting I have actually heard the rustling of his hair, or thought that I could; at least, I have seen all the hair about the ears palpably move, like that of an animal, and when that man has been sentenced afterwards his hair, that had before seemed to be crisp and bristly, has appeared dank and thin and poor.'

Two of the best-known hairdressers in London have assured the writer that they have customers who go grey and black again within a few hours. One instanced the case of a financial magnate who came to grief and was tried for fraud. During the proceedings he went iron-grey, but directly he had been acquitted his haid returned to its normal color—of course, quite without any artificial means.

Another strange fact is that there is a comparatively limited number of people whose hair will never take any dye, no matter what it may be, successfully and thoroughly. Bottle after bottle of hair-dye may be expended upon it, but it will never take any pigment properly.

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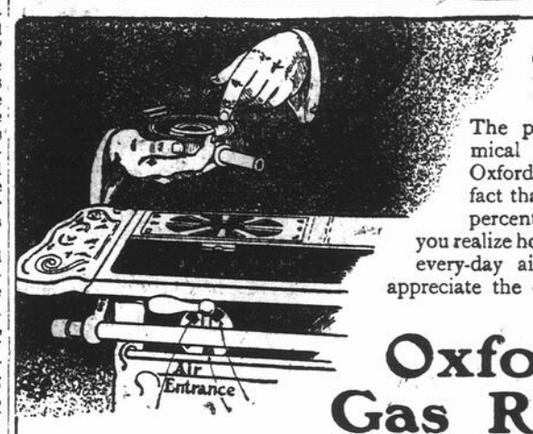

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The Boys' Page.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR LETTERS.

A Good Big Mail for Friend Jack.

First Prize.

HERBERT V. DOBSON, 13, Fordwich, Ont.

Boys' school watch, gun metal case, with open face, stem-winding; or girls' ring, ten karat gold, two pearls and small green stones; or, books to the value of three dollars.

Second Prize.

J. ROSS McPHERSON, 14, Orangeville, Ont.

Silver gilt stick pin, blue enamelled shield, with white and gold fleur de lis; or, stamp album, Stanley Gibbon; or, books to the value of one dollar.

Honorable Mention.

B. Trenholme Reed, 12, Ulverton, Que.
J. Calvin Macfarlane, 14, Franktown, Ont.
J. Russell Campbell, 17, Melbourne, Ont.
Arthur Kerry, 11, Montreal, Que.
Chas. N. Lintott, 17, Fleming, Assa., N.W.T.

The following also submitted letters:
Eva Adams, 15, Smith's Falls.
Frank Atkinson, 14, West Brook, N.S.
A. J. Birch, Innesville, Ont.
Bella Blair, 13, Rideau View, Ont.
Harry Cockfield, 15, Montreal, Que.
Willie Cockfield, 13, Montreal, Que.
Pearl Conde, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Robert Cram, 14, Smith's Falls, Ont.
John Forde, 14, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Katie Hamilton, Smith's Falls, Ont.
A. Helme, Smith's Falls, Ont.
John Kerry, 13, Montreal.
Howard Lewis, 15, Yarmouth, N.S.
Charles McCool, 12, Deseronto, Ont.
Ernest McEwen, 12, Dewittville, Que.
Maude McGregor, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Annie McRae, 17, Black River Bridge, N.S.
George Nelson, Carleton Place, Ont.
Ethel Pinel, Smith's Falls, Ont.
George Ritchie, 14, Hamilton, Ont.
Willie Robertson, 14, Beachburg, Ont.
Robina Robinson, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Verne Rowell, 15, Birr, Ont.
Guy Smith, 14, Necum Tench, N.S.
Tranberg Sparham, Smith's Falls, Ont.
William D. Swan, 14, Brucefield, Ont.
Cora Watt, 15, Barrie, Ont.

Surely there would be no lack of information in Jack's mind when he had digested the contents of the letters sent him from the readers of the Boys' Page. Either the keen interest taken in the subject of the war, or compassion for a boy who only received his letters once a year, or perhaps both, called forth a goodly number of letters, hailing from all over the country, from Nova Scotia to Assiniboia. And capital letters they were, too, for the most part, showing balancing points of merit, in a way rather tantalizing to the judges who wanted to say 'Well done' to more than the seven designated by the conditions of the contest.

Rules are rules, however, and the best seven were finally arranged as we give them to-day. But if the judges abide by conditions the Editor lays down, so, too, should the competitors. The Editor said three hundred words or four hundred at most; and, when an excellent letter reaches nearly double the desired length, we cannot allow it to precede such as more nearly fill the conditions. Then, too, some fine letters came in that showed a capital knowledge of the war, its causes and developments, yet were not such letters as a boy would be likely to write to a boy, and preference had to be given to others, though, had a short essay on the situation been asked for, these might have stood a good chance for honors. We will try to print some of the best letters as we find room. Meantime, will the prize-winners let us know their choice in the matter of prizes as given above?

Next week we hope to publish the prize-winners in the Outdoor Game Competition.

The Last Night.

(Written by Arthur Stanwood Pier, for the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Continued.)

Clark looked at Archer, hoping that he would rise, but the boy sat motionless. Then at the outburst of clapping Clark glanced up the room, and saw his brother Harry making his way along the aisle to the platform. The master stood waiting for him, with the medal in his hand.

There was a tightening in Clark's throat as he joined in the applause. 'It's a fine climax for the boy, anyway,' he thought proudly. Facing the flutter of the applauding hands and the brightness of so many unselfishly glad faces, he had a flashing proof of the boys' love for Harry. Not even Frank Windsor had been given such enthusiastic applause. It mounted crazily when Harry bent his head and the master put the ribbon on which the medal was suspended about his neck.

Clark noticed that Archer Sands was applauding with the rest. And then suddenly something happened to the boy. He stopped clapping, turned to his desk, and flinging his arms out on it, buried his face in them. It was just for a moment. While the applause was still accompanying the prize-winner to his seat, Archer Sands, with a face white and despairing and eyes that did not seem to see, rose and went out of the door.

On an instant impulse Clark slipped after him. There was something frightening in the wild despair in Archer's face. 'He—he looks almost insane,' thought Clark. Remembering what Harry had told him, he was afraid that the boy might even do himself harm. He came up to him in the corridor.

'Oh, please, please go away!' cried Archer, turning and putting his back hopelessly against the wall. 'I want to be alone!'

'Yes, in just a moment,' Clark said, slipping his hand inside the boy's arm, and leading him gently along the corridor. 'Let me say just a few things to you first. Let's go outside, where it's cool and dark.'

Archer made no resistance. He suffered himself to be led through the doorway. One of the two swinging doors was open, the other closed. On the step behind the closed door Clark seated himself, and drew Archer down beside him.

'I know just how you feel,' he said. 'I know, for I feel just the same way, and so does Harry—yes, even at this moment. Licked out of our boots, knocked down and out. Yes, that's the way we're all three of us feeling now.'

'You—and Harry!' For a moment at least amazement had dispelled grief. And it was this exclamation, with its reassuring tone, that came to Mr. Sands's ear as he stood uncertain in the corridor. He had not at first grasped the meaning of Archer's sudden flight. A moment later it had flashed upon him, and he had made his way from the room with all haste, to bring sympathy and consolation to his son.

His heart was full of pity for the boy. From what Archer had written in letters home, from what he himself had seen that evening, he had come to realize the boy's overwrought condition; and now he was hastening after him, alarmed and sorrowful.

But which doorway of the corridor to take he did not know; and as he stood undecided, he heard the boys' voices. Then, as he drew near, he recognized Archer's voice, and because it sounded not so desperate as he had feared, and because he understood now that whoever was with him was offering him consolation, he waited.

'Yes,' Clark was saying. 'Harry's won this little prize; and yet he's feeling as if he were at the end of everything.'

'I don't see why,' said Archer.

Clark hesitated. 'There's no reason why you shouldn't know,' he answered. 'Harry learned this afternoon that he couldn't afford to come back to St. Timothy's next year.'

'And he wants to come back?'

'More than anything else in the world, I guess.'

Archer dropped his head forward on his hands. 'And I don't care if I never come back!' he muttered. 'There it is; everything's unfair.'

'No, we've got to stop thinking that,' Clark said. The man standing in the corridor drew a step nearer the door. Here was some one, he felt, who was saying just what should be said to his son.

'Whether you win or lose,' Clarke continued, 'you find right away that there's always something else. Why, you've learned that' Harry told me this afternoon how you went in for one thing after another. And every time, perhaps, you were beaten and felt that it was all up with you, and there was no use in living, and you were a failure and all that And yet how long was it before you were at something else, and just as hopeful? Why, that ought to have taught you that getting beaten doesn't matter. It ought to have taught you that while it's right to go into a thing with all your might, it isn't right or true to feel that when you're through with that one thing, for better, for worse, you're through with everything. It's just the same way when you happen to win. I've won sometimes, and I know. There's always something else. You work hard for a thing, and you think while you're working, "If I get this, I'll just sit down and enjoy my glory and have a good time." But you don't; you can't. You find that as soon as you're through you've got to turn to on something else, or else you're unhappy and not really enjoying your glory at all. I tell you, Sands, there's no giving up for the loser or for the winner. There's always something else—for the loser, by way of consolation, and for the winner, by way of another chore. And a fellow must some time or other get over taking too much to heart the individual thing that he does or fails to do.'

Inside the doorway Archer's father stood listening, his arms folded, his head bowed, intent for the boy's answer.

'Oh, I see that's true—it's sense!' Archer cried, still querulously. 'The trouble is—I'm not strong enough; I haven't grown up to it. If I were as strong as you, and had as much sense—' He paused incoherently.

'O Archer,' Clark said, and for a moment his voice broke, 'I'm talking to brace myself up as much as you.'

'I'm awfully sorry for Harry,' Archer said, presently. 'My own trouble is pretty small in comparison. I must have seemed selfish about it. But it wasn't that I wanted the prize so much; it was because I wanted my father to see that I could do something—that I wasn't going always to be beaten.'

'I guess a fellow can always be sure that his father sees,' Clark answered.

Mr. Sands turned and walked softly up the corridor. 'The boy's in safe hands,' he thought.

Then, because he had been much moved by what he had overheard, he did not return to the schoolroom. He opened the door at the farther end of the corridor, and, stepping out upon the plot of lawn in front of the chapel, paced to and fro musingly, his hands clasped behind him, his eyes raised to the chapel tower and the stars shining beyond. And while he walked here there came out to him the voices of the boys in the schoolroom, singing the last night hymn. Archer and Clark, on the other side of the building, heard it also.

'They've sung that hymn every last night at St. Timothy's since the school was started,' murmured Clark. And they both listened to the long sweet cadences:

'Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide:
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.'

Clark rested his head on his hand. 'The tears are in Harry's eyes now,' he thought.

Within the schoolroom there fell silence. Clark knew what was happening. The rector was saying his farewell words and pronouncing the benediction.

Round the corner of the building came a tall figure, walking slowly. 'It's my father,' said Archer, and the two boys rose.

'Father!' Archer stepped out to meet him. 'Father, this is Mr. Harding—the brother of the fellow who won.'

Clark wondered a little at the silence and yet the feeling with which the man took his hand and pressed it. 'Archer,' said Mr. Sands, 'hadn't you better go back into the schoolroom to say good-by?'

'We all might go in,' suggested Clark. 'I always like to see the rector shaking hands last night.'

Archer walked ahead down the corridor. Following behind, his father said to Clark:

'Thank you, my boy. I was there by the door, and I listened.'

In the schoolroom the rector stood on the platform, summoning forward the throng of boys below one after another for the last greeting. For those who had been stupid or idle or disorderly and for those with clean and shining records he had now at the last the same smile, the same word of good-will, and one after another they bade him good-by and were gone.

It came Harry's turn, and Clark noticed that the rector held his hand longer and said more to him than had been his custom with the others. Yet it was not very much. In a moment Harry had left the platform and came hurrying to his brother.

They went together out-of-doors and turned aside from the stream of fellows moving toward the dormitories. They walked round to the rear of the study building and stood looking down at the pond which lay at the bottom of the open slope and stretched away to the serried forest of pines.

'Well, it's all over,' said Harry. His voice sounded a little strained. 'Hear the frogs chunking down there.'

They listened in silence to the blending intonations, the deep diapason of the frogs across which quivered the thinner, tinier noises of the insects. The fireflies flashed their lamps here and there above the grass; a billowing white vapor edged the pond and shrouded the bordering trees. Into the hearts of the two boys came the sense of the beauty and mystery and bigness of the night. 'I'd rather say good-by to it all a night like this than any other time,' Harry murmured.

(To be Continued.)

The Semaphore.

(Webster W. Whistler, 1st V. B. E. R., in the 'Boys' Own Paper.')

(Concluded.)

There is not very much to lay hold of, so to speak, in the formation of the last five letters of the alphabet, and also the letter J; the only guide being that they are formed chiefly on the left side of the body.

J has the right hand upright, the left at right-angles on the left side. V is the same with the right, but the left lowered to the 'slope down' angle. W has the left at right-angles and the right brought across to the 'slope up' angle—that is, the opposite of O, in the third circle. X is the exact opposite of I. Y of Q. Z has the left at right-angles, and the right brought across to the 'slope down' angle.

Now, the only ones difficult to learn by heart are these last six, simply because there is no particular guide to go by.

Luckily they are six of the least used letters of all; still, they must be got perfectly by heart, else, when they do occur, confusion will result.

I had better remark here that the numerical signs have lately been altered to the much simpler form of A equals 1, B equals 2, C equals 3, and so on; the old style having to be learned separately. (The War Office has intervals of sense, in spite of all the press has to say to the contrary.)

When once the alphabet has been grasped, talking may at once be indulged in, though it will be very slow at first, by reason of the 'talker' forgetting his letters and the 'reader' failing to follow.

The talker first gives the letter J, which is the alphabetical sign, indicating his desire to begin.

The reader answers with J, to show he is ready.

If numbers are to be sent, the sender gives the numerical sign, which looks like a T, but is not, because it is on the other side of the body, with the right hand upright and the left at the 'upward slope.' Having given this sign, the letters signify numbers. For instance, A, B, C, D equals 1, 2, 3, 4.

The letters are formed one after the other, without pause between, except in the case of a donole letter, as the two t's in 'battle,' when the arms are lowered for an instant and then raised again to the same letter. At the end of a word the sender brings his arms down, crossed in front of him. If no sign is given by the reader, he proceeds at once to the next word. If, however, the reader has failed to read the word, he gives the letter R (meaning repeat), and the sender gives the word again.

Should the sender make a mistake in a word, or for any reason wish to alter what he has said, he gives the 'annul' (see diagram), and starts again from the last word he has sent correctly.

It is really wonderful what speed a good semaphore signaller can attain, and also how quickly really respectable rates of 'flag talking' can be managed by steady practice. One hint is a useful one for beginners, and that is to try to read from another's signalling at the same time as he learns to signal himself.

That is to say, do not first learn entirely by signalling yourself and then begin to learn to read; but do first a little of one and then of the other.

Otherwise it is most confusing, as a man facing you has his right hand on the opposite side of the body to yours, which seems to make all the letters the wrong way about; and if you are only accustomed to one way, the first sight of the other is very puzzling. I always make the members of my class take turns—say of ten minutes at each, first signal, then read, or vice-versa—for the reason given above. As in the case of all signalling, a little patience and study is necessary at first, but in this case the method is so soon learned that the beginner must be lazy or dull indeed who cannot learn it without giving up in despair. Any lad can draw out a right set of diagrams for himself, if it is only an upright line with two others projecting from it at the proper angles.

And surely any boy at school, or who has brothers and sisters, can find some one to take an interest in it with him, and learn it together, if only for the fun of being able to 'talk secrets,' and that at any reasonable distance apart.

For those who wish to do the thing thoroughly, I should advise their getting a beautiful sheet of figures, from photographs, issued by Messrs. Gale & Polden, army stationers, Aldershot, giving every alphabetical and other sign in a separate picture. This can be had, I think, for threepence or fourpence.

The regulation flags are half blue and half white, diagonally divided, and should be made of some light, flexible, material—the staff two feet long and the flag itself 15 inches square.

However, as I said earlier, any small flag will do, so long as the staff is not too long. I strongly recommend the flags being used, as the signs are so much plainer and more easily read, though of course at short distances the arms alone can be used, one method being to take the coat off, when the white shirt-sleeves are very conspicuous against the darker clothes generally used for the rest of the body.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that my readers will find as much interest and pleasure in the learning and using of the semaphore as I have myself?

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

(By S. E. Kiser, in 'Escondido Times.')

You are going to do great things, you say—
But what have you done?
You are going to win in a splendid way,
As others have won;
You have plans that when they are put in force
Will make you sublime;
You have mapped out a glorious upward course—
But why don't you climb?

You're not quite ready to start, you say;
If you hope to win,
The time to be starting is now—to-day—
Don't dally, begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fail ere you reach where your hopes are set—
But try it and see.

You are going to do great things, you say,
You have splendid plans;
Your dreams are of heights that are far away;
They're a hopeful man's—
But the world, when it judges the case for you,
At the end, my son,
Will think not of what you were going to do,
But of what you've done.

Puzzles.

CONUNDRUM.

Can anybody tell how many peas in a pint?

ACROSTIC.

A summer month; a body of armed men; never; comfort. The primals and finals spell the name of a well known novel, whose author is now dead. All are words of the same length.

EASY WORD PUZZLE.

My first is in charge, but not in halt.
My second's in cinnamon, but not in salt.
My third is in young, but not in old.
My fourth is in pantry, but not in fold.
My fifth is in flat, but not in house.
My sixth is in rat, but not in mouse.
My seventh's in windy, but not in blow.
My whole is where children like to go.

ANAGRAM.

Some American and English writers of to-day.

Cela W. Ewall; Louise G. Watkin-Dagg; Argenta D. Delmar; Axel C. Romp; Lilla Bamwick; Udoran Thorne Clay; Gad L. Warenn; Mrs. Ilio Wilmar; Karl S. Curswell.

The correct answers to the puzzles for June 11 have been sent in by 'Nos Nevetts,' who is so fond of anagrams that even his own name he has turned into one. Who can guess it?

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Slaving for the Ants.

(By James Carter Beard, in the New York 'Times.')

The hop vines have surmounted the long poles planted to support them, and stretching out their branches sidewise have met each other, forming long arcades, bowers of fresh, green leaves through which the morning sunshine, deprived of its too ardent heat and glare, is filtered and stained by the verdure through which it passes.

But notice that with all this evidence of healthy growth there are ominous signs of death and decay. The leaves on many of the vines appear as if they had been touched by the frost. Some nearest the ground are quite dead and shrivelled up, while others higher up are beginning to droop. Examine one of the very young leaves at the apex of a long and vigorous shoot. See, it is just beginning to uncoil. Part of the leaflet folds like a lady's fan; pull it open, and see what the delicate folds conceal. Here is a curious sight. The furrows are completely filled with a moving mass of tiny insects, interspersed with others of a larger size. The smaller, which are of a delicate, light gray color, are the offspring, the larger clad in green are the parents.

Every leaf on every plant is similarly tenanted; there are millions upon millions of the little animals in the hop field. The vines are past hope, past remedy. They have the 'blight of plant lice,' of the aphis, upon them.

The aphis is a peaceful creature, soft-bodied and succulent. It neither stings, bites, gives off offensive odors nor assumes ugly and threatening attitudes to frighten away foes and intruders. It is as defenceless as a newly-born babe, with no power of limb or of wing sufficient to escape threatened danger, or skill at disguising itself or of hiding from an enemy. Its speedy extinction as a race would seem inevitable—for hosts of formidable foes prey upon its generations—except for one gift that nature has bestowed upon it—only one; but it is enough.

Bonnet, a Frenchman, found out about it. He put a single aphis upon a plant where nothing could get at it, and watched. Morning, noon and night he had that aphis under observation, with the whole plant to itself and nothing to disturb it. It thrived, grew apace, moulted, and cast its skin no less than four times in eight days. On the eleventh day something extraordinary happened; it brought into the world a living duplicate of itself. This was the first of no less than ninety-five offspring, which were all born within twenty-one days of the first.

As all properly constituted insects were supposed, on attaining maturity, to take to themselves a mate and make more or less extensive preparations for egg-laying, this unprecedented method of obtaining a family interested Bonnet. He wanted to see how far the thing could be carried. So he separated one of the second generation from the others, gave it a plant to itself, and put it under observation. The same thing happened to the second as to the first aphis; within about the same period of time aphis No. 2 gave birth to ninety-five young.

Not yet satisfied, the Frenchman tried it a third, a fourth, a fifth and many times more, no less than nineteen in all, and every time the interesting little family history was repeated.

At the end of these nineteen generations, fully developed males and females were produced, which mated. A few eggs were laid; they hatched, and the wonderful cycle of generations began over again. The number of successive generations between the advent of males and egg-laying females can, under suitable conditions, be indefinitely extended.

Professor Huxley says: —'Assuming each aphis to weigh the one-thousandth part of a grain, and a man to weigh two million grains, the tenth brood of one single aphis would weigh as much as five hundred millions of men, or more than the whole population of China.'

I am glad that Huxley said this: 'The whole population of China.' It could hardly be hoped that our readers would accept such a statement on any less authority. But you can, if you choose, solve the problem for yourself. Morren, the entomologist, tells us that the aphis of the apple tree produces one hundred young in a single generation, and that each one of these brings forth a brood just as numerous, so that by the tenth generation, which takes place just before winter, the number of births amounts to one decillion, a modest sum that requires thirty-four figures to express and of which it is simply impossible to form any definite idea. Even the sixth generation, provided that the insects born survive, must weigh more than many elephants.

This parthenogenesis, or power of propagation on the part of one sex alone the agent that the aphis uses to protect its race from rapid and complete annihilation, is a most effective means of accomplishing the purpose. 'However rapid and ruthless the destruction of individuals, or groups or of whole communities, the rate of increase, spreading like a growing conflagration in every direction, equals and surpasses the progress of any and all devastating agencies. The advantage of being able to multiply to infinity in a short time is overwhelming.'

As the Russian is alleged to have said to the Japanese:—

'Let it be granted for the sake of argument that you are more intelligent, better armed, disciplined and commanded, braver and better sailors and soldiers than we are, what does it amount to, if we are able to overwhelm you with numbers?'

To farmers and gardeners the aphidae are an unmitigated nuisance and a pest. Their regular attacks upon cultivated plants year by year are deplorable, and it sometimes happens after a mild, dry winter, that the whole air is filled with dense swarms of winged varieties, and that entire crops of vegetables and cereals are destroyed by their combined assaults.

To the naturalist 'aphididae' are among the most worthy of investigation of the insect tribes. Their physiology, their habits of life and their classification present interesting problems which one finds delight in endeavoring to solve.

But to only one class of individuals are they of any economic value, and these individuals are ants. Ants regard them as cattle, care for, pasture and milk them as cattle, and shelter and protect them as such. Anyone may see for himself the attention paid to these little creatures by ants. They follow after the aphides, and stroke the abdomens of the latter with their antennae, causing them to exude the sweet secretion, of which the ants are so fond, from two tubular pores placed near the hinder parts on the upper surface of the back. This the ants greedily devour.

Mr. Darwin mentions an observation of his own which seems to show that the relations between the ants and their food providers are of an intimate and reciprocal sort. Having removed the attendant ants from a little group consisting of about a dozen aphides which were domiciled upon a dock plant, Darwin for several hours prevented any ant from approaching them.

Feeling sure that by this time the aphides would have secreted an ample store of the sweet, viscid syrup upon which the ants feed, he watched them closely to see if any emitted the secretion; but did not succeed in detecting a single aphis in the act. Darwin then tried to imitate the action of the ant's antennae by delicately stroking the abdomen of the aphides with a hair, but not a single aphis responded. Aphides are not intelligent, but they know a hair from the feeler of a friendly ant. This was conclusively proved by the fact that when an ant was admitted to the little herd of plant lice that Darwin had corralled on the dock leaf it hurried rejoicing from one to another of them as if it was well aware of the goodly store of luscious honey dew that awaited it, and began to stroke the different insects with its feelers. The good animals rapidly gave forth the coveted food for the ant's delectation.

Aphides will do this even when very young, a fact which tends to show the purely instinctive and hereditary nature of the act on the part of the insect, while the action of the ant is perhaps of no less an instinctive sort. Instinctive or not, however, it certainly seems very much like reason in ants to take charge of the aphides and care for them as they do.

There is no other instance in the whole animal kingdom, apart from man, in which one race takes charge of another of a different species for the sake of some future benefit to be derived from the objects of their care.

Everywhere in the Middle and the Southern States, small colonies of yellow and brown aphides may be found gathered in almost all ants' nests underground. There the ants carefully look after them, clean them, secure for them a comfortable home where they can feed upon the sap of tender roots, and are remunerated by the honey dew which the aphides exude at their solicitation.

(To be Continued.)

EXPERIENCE WITH A LION.

Lions, it seems, take to man-eating only as a means of self-defence, or when they become too old to be a match for the wild prey, the flavor of which they so much prefer. Old hunters declare that they never knew a lion really to 'stalk' a man; that, as a rule, they rather 'turn up their noses' at civilized flesh, and are more or less easily diverted from the scent. In 'Days and Nights by the Desert' Parker Gilmore tells us of a trick he once played on one of these animals.

'I was hunting ostriches,' he says. 'At a bend in the ravine the bird disappeared, and I was about to follow it, when, by the merest chance, I looked behind me, and to my surprise and horror saw that a large lion was not over seventy yards behind me, and evidently stalking me as carefully as I had been stalking the bird.

'If I could have gained a tree I should certainly have climbed it in a hurry; but no tree was near. To make a run for it would have brought the lion upon me at once. I kept steadily along the edge of the ravine till I came to a place that promised shelter; it was a drop of four feet to a ledge about thirty inches wide, and afterwards a perpendicular descent of fifty or sixty feet, terminating in a quantity of broken bowlders and jagged stones.

'With as little appearance of alarm as I could assume I sat down on the edge of the precipice, ever and anon taking a careful glance behind to see where my foe was. About twenty rods behind me were a few ragged bushes. Behind these the lion had taken shelter, and was keeping a careful survey upon my every movement. Darkness was rapidly coming on when I slipped from my seat and dropped down to the ledge. Instantly I slipped off my coat and hung it on the muzzle of my musket, and shoved it up over the upper ledge where I had so lately been sitting.

'Scarcely was this done when my coat was torn away and my gun hurled to the bottom of the gully. But they did not go alone. No; my assailant was with them, and there he remained all night, grumbling over his disappointment at not having me for supper.

'A colder night I never passed, but I had to make the best of it. In the morning I found my assailant had smashed his fore leg in his fall. The musket was not much injured, and I soon ended his suffering.'

A MEMORY OF THE PRAIRIE.

(Harry Bindloss, in 'Chambers's' Journal.')

(Concluded.)

Colville groped for the lamp, and when the light flashed across the room I saw Ormesby lying very gaunt and hollow-faced on a trestle-cot under what appeared to be a singularly inadequate covering. He was much older than one would have supposed from the apparent age of his daughters, and it needed no medical knowledge to see that he was very ill. He blinked at us vacantly; then his wrinkled brows contracted, and an impatient glitter came into his eyes as he surveyed the unexpected tableau: the fur-wrapped master of Brantholm busy at the stove, myself standing in a corner with a somewhat feeble smile on my face, and Mrs. Thorkelsen ruddy, tow-haired, and nearly six feet in height, helping forward his daughter, who seemed glad to lean upon her.

'Please help Miss Ormesby off with her things, Mrs. Thorkelsen,' said Harry presently. Then, when the pair withdrew, he turned to the old man, 'Now, sir, we owe you an apology for this invasion, and I must try to make it clearly. First of all, I am your neighbor Colville of Brantholm, and to-day we were fortunately able to render Miss Ormesby assistance when suffering from what we hope is a minor accident. It is perhaps not my business to tell you that what she has been attempting is a strong man's task; but this I will say: when any man is sick or hard pressed hereabouts his neighbors see him through. So, in no way as a favor, but for the credit of the prairie and our own reputation, we are bound to do what we can for you. Accordingly, we have made up our minds even to brave your perhaps natural resentment of our interference.'

Somewhat to my surprise, Ormesby, after a searching glance at the speaker, surrendered unconditionally.

'You are very good, and for my child's sake I dare not refuse,' he said. 'We lost the poor harvest I had staked my hopes upon, and my strength broke down. In fact—for worse losses have shaken me—I do not expect to recover; and, to explain what you see, I have set every possible dollar aside secretly to take my daughters back to British friends who might perhaps shelter them after I am gone.'

It struck me that this was highly prudent; but Harry answered stoutly, 'It is a sick man's fancy, sir. I shall have pleasure in helping you to sow a larger crop next spring. Your land is about the best in this locality, and it would be easy to plough it all on a share arrangement.'

Mrs. Thorkelsen returned with her charge and (for we had lost no time meanwhile) a homely banquet was soon set out beside the stove. The warmth and wine and brightness, and perhaps the unusual sense of abundance, seemed to melt our new friends' reserve away, and even the sick man's spirits rose. In spite of an evident self-restraint, the way he ate was significant; but, though his daughter lay apparently well contented in an ox-hide chair, she touched very little in spite of Colville's pressing. He waited upon her with a homage whose absolute sincerity must have been apparent to all; but, though she smiled, at times she also shivered, and her thin face would flush in a manner I did not care to see. After an hour or so had passed she rose shakily, then caught at the chair-back and sank down again. Mrs. Thorkelsen, who stooped, swiftly gathered her in her arms and strode lightly out of the room.

'It is the last straw. The poor lamb fever haf got, I think,' she said, to our consternation, when she returned presently. Harry, who was prompt of action, rose to the occasion, and by the time I had made a few arrangements, and obtained the eldest Miss Ormesby's address, had our horses saddled.

'With the prairie just snow-dappled, neither wheels nor steel would serve, and we have got to ride our twenty miles to the railway to bring a doctor in,' he said. 'It's a tolerably mean night, so to double the chances we both of us will start.'

It was a wise precaution. Thick darkness obscured the prairie, across which a cold wind loaded at times with powdery snow was moaning; though whether this came down from the heavens or up from the earth appeared uncertain. It was also seamed by ravines and sprinkled with badger-holes; but we rode recklessly at the best pace of our beasts, swinging at a gallop across the levels, floundering with a crackle of tall grasses in the midst of the melting 'sloos,' and smashing at times through tangled undergrowth as we reeled blindly down steep ravines in whose bottoms the honeycombed ice rang beneath us hollowly. Still, though we swung wide for nothing, it was not until, with the white flakes whirling round us, we crossed the bridge on Bitter Creek, whose alkaline waters were the first to burst their chains, that cold fear got hold of me.

We got across in safety, though there was crackling beneath us like musketry, and reeled into the sleeping settlement. Then Harry did what few men in the territories could have accomplished when he dragged the autocratic station-agent out of his bed and to his telegraph instrument.

'Come out by Pacific mail. All costs guaranteed; ran one message to a Brandon doctor; and Harry turned to me as the second—to Miss Ormesby, Marsden's dry-goods store, Winnipeg—clicked off.

'That's where the few dollars, probably all they had to live on, come from, and I've wasted as much over a handful of cigars in Winnipeg, heaven forgive me! What selfish hogs we are!' he said.

We had to stable and rub down our horses as a matter of course, and, because no hotel servant thereabouts would have made a bed for an emperor at that hour, lay down on the hay beside them until the standard breakfast-time. Then there followed a tedious waiting, until at last two great snow-packed locomotives hauled the Paris express up out of the prairie, and we at once identified the Brandon doctor. Also, there was no mistaking the handsome young woman with the anxious face.

'Your father and sister are both ill, and I took the responsibility of sending for you,' said Colville.

Miss Ormesby answered very quietly, 'You did well. I have resigned my situation to attend them. I must thank you for having already lessened my anxiety, for I concluded from my sister's letters she had only to ask for assistance in any emergency.'

That ride was my last active part in the little drama; but I think, considering all things, that Harry played his part well. At least, neither Ormesby nor his daughters suspected who it was that bought up a portion of his land at a ridiculously high price through a Winnipeg agent. Ormesby recovered a little; while, long before the wheat his neighbors sowed for him was green, Miriam had won back her comeliness and vigor, and I knew my sojourn at Brantholm was over. Once again I had seen the mingled light and haziness in her eyes as she listened to the voice of its master, and turned away with a sigh, half-envious, half-abashed; while by the time the wheat was tall and yellow I was on my way to British Columbia. Harry, of course, both fumed and protested; but, though we had toiled and won a hard fight together in stinging snowdrifts and under summer heat, I knew that, while our friendship would hold with life, he had now a better helpmate. I also knew a little of feminine nature. Still, I was glad that when they stood side by side in the little depot the last time I saw them, Miriam Colville's eyes were very kindly as she waved farewell to me while the long cars lurched out. It is perhaps a trifling memory to treasure in these prosaic days; but it may be a material force which leads to achievement, as well as a gracious influence, proceeds from the greatest of sentiments—charity; for, while Harry, the soft of heart and strong of hand, has doubled the Brantholm acres, I am still a wayfaring man.

BIBLE TRUTH.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

WHAT SUCCEEDS DEATH?

Apart from the Bible all peoples are in darkness as to 'the beyond death.' The Chinese believe in continuous existence, but it is a life similar to the one lived on earth, needing paper money to buy food to sustain it. Hinduism offers nothing better to man than transmigration. What becomes of consciousness, myself, at death? Hindoo philosophy answers, 'Its elements lapse into the infinite and eternal energy whence they were derived,' and then reappear in some higher or lower form of life upon earth. Individual existence ends with death. What man does not know the Bible reveals. Old Testament saints must have known that the death of the body does not end all, for after their death, they are said to be living. (Matt. xx., 32.) In God's presence is fulness of joy, and pleasures forevermore. (Ps. xvi., 10, 11.) Christ promises eternal life, not mere existence, but life in all its fulness and perfectness. Personality continues. I go to prepare a place that where I am ye may be also. I give unto my sheep eternal life, and they shall never perish. Father, I will that those Thou hast given Me, be with Me to behold My glory. (Jno. x., 14; and xvii., 24.) What does Paul teach? He desired to depart and to be with Christ as far better than to remain in the body. (Phil. i.) Willing to be absent from the body, and to be at home with the Lord. (II. Cori v., 1, 6, 7.) So shall we ever be with the Lord. (I. Thess. iv., 13-18.) May Paul's aim be ours, to be well-pleasing unto Christ.' (II. Cor. v., 9.)

DAILY TEXT.

July 2.

He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives.—Is. lxi., 1.

Be patient with everyone, but above all with yourself. I mean, do not be disturbed because of your imperfections, and always rise up bravely from a fall. I am glad that you make a daily new beginning; there is no better means of progress in the spiritual life than to be continually beginning afresh.—S. Francis De Sales.

VICTORY!

Our Saviour has two glories, as the northern skies have sometimes the double light of sunset and of dawn blending their rays at the same moment. He has the glory of the uncreated Son, and the glory of the perfected man and obedient servant. God has set him over the work of his hands, and put all things under his feet; and it is to that glory that God is bringing us. Yet, inevitably. Certainly, by the drift of every current, and the progress of every day, God is bringing us nearer to his glory. We have not all things put under our feet to-day. Circumstances defy us; our own temperament and disposition sometimes get out of hand; the power of the evil one seems all too strong, and many a time we seem to be like spent swimmers, who must surrender their struggle and go down in the black flood. Yet, let us take heart to-day, for God is bringing us to glory. Ours, one day, will be the regnant manhood; ours the victory; ours the position above all rule, and authority, and power. As from the chrysalis will presently break the butterfly, to wing its flight from flower to flower, so from our manhood, which seems crushed, defeated and broken, by a thousand difficulties, there shall emerge presently the glory to which we are being most certainly conducted.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

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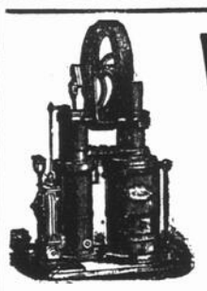

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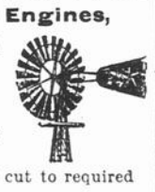

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THEN THE GROCER SMILED.

A woman walked into a grocer's shop lately in an Ayrshire village with her sleeves turned up and a queer look in her eyes. With a sniff she banged a piece of yellow substance on the counter, and said:

'This is the sape that dis the washin' o' itself; the sape that makes every washin' day a kin' o' glorified feast; the sape that gets a' the linen white as snaw an' as sweet as a hazel nut, and lets the delichted hoosewife play wi' the weans; an' here I've been scrubbin' three mortal hoors wi' that lump an' got nae mair lather oot o' it than I could get oot o' a brick.'

The grocer calmly remarked: 'I beg your pardon, but that isn't soap. Your little boy was here yesterday for half a pound of both cheese and soap; that's the cheese!'

'The cheese!' exclaimed the woman; 'then that accounts for the ither thing.'

'What other thing?'

'I lay wauken the hale nicht winnerin' whit made the Welsh rabbit we had fur oor supper taste sae queer.'—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00, guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

IMPRESSED HIM.

A countryman from a village near Shaftesbury was on his first visit to London, and, though he was shown all the objects of interest, he gave each but a passing glance and not a word of comment.

When he came in sight of the Nelson monument, however, a new light shot into his eye. At last it was obvious that something had been found to interest him. He scanned the shaft, running his eye as if fascinated from the base to the point where the statue stood, and back again; then he fastened an intent gaze on the lions. His lips parted, and his friends drew near to hear his criticisms of the sculptor's art.

'Well, well,' he exclaimed, 'they've a-got the old man fairly treed, ain't they?'

They came as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen, Sold by all stationers.
Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Sympathetic Old Lady, to tramp—'Ah, my poor fellow, life is full of trials.'

Tramp—'It are, mum. Wot was you tried for?'

Her Father—'You are going to marry that insignificant little cad, Percy Millyuns? Why, you once said you would never marry a man less than six feet high.'

Edith—'Oh, I know, papa; but I decided to take off 20 percent for cash.'

'How can you scold all the time?' was asked of the woman with five step-children and an indolent husband.

'I can't just explain it, but I knows that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance.'

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
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Advertisements.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! Black Flies! Black Flies! Black Flies!
ASHE'S Forest Friend is the only Reliable Remedy.
PRICE 25c. and 50c.
CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!
Hellebore! Hellebore!
Save your Currants and Gooseberries by using WHITE HELLEBORE!
J. A. HARTE, - Druggist,
1778 Notre Dame Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Strawberries
For Preserving
Now is the time to buy your Strawberries for preserving. Don't delay too long, as the season for this fruit promises to be short.
WALTER PAUL,
Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.

Home Department.

A Boy's Room.

(By Elsie Duncan Yale.)

There was a sound of hurrying feet coming up the stairs two steps at a time, a door was flung open, followed by a disgusted exclamation, 'That's the limit!'

Miss Winthrop in her room across the hall smiled.

'What is it, Phil?' she called.

Her nephew appeared at the door, flushed and indignant.

'Just you come here, Aunt Helen, and see.' Grasping her elbow, he led her to the door of his bedroom.

'There,' he exclaimed, with inexpressible disgust, 'wouldn't that jar you?'

Miss Winthrop followed the direction indicated by the grimy forefinger, and laughed in spite of herself.

'Why, that's the portrait of your great Aunt Rebecca,' she answered.

'Well, what's it doin' up here on my wall?' demanded the boy, angrily; 'mother seems to think my room's kind of a halfway between the store-room and the rest of the house. She didn't want Aunt Rebecca in the sitting-room, and she thought father would be mad if she put it in the store-room, so she had to hang it up here. Any old thing's good enough for my room. Edith has to have new wall paper, and pretty furniture, an' everything nice, because she's a girl, an' I get all the worn-out stuff that no one else will have because I'm a boy. Look at the old faded carpet, an' isn't that wall paper fierce. Now I've got to have Aunt Rebecca's picture up here, too. Mother's always at me because I don't keep things straight, but what's the good, when everything's shabby?'

His aunt smiled at his vehemence.

'But you know, Phil,' she said, conciliatingly, 'Edith is very careful of her things, and her room is always in perfect order.'

'If I had decent things, I'd try to keep them in order, but mother seems to think anything is good enough for me.' A whistle outside interrupted his outburst, and hastily recollecting himself he picked up his cap. 'That's the fellows waiting for me,' and snatching up his baseball and bat he was off.

His aunt stood surveying the room thoughtfully. 'It is a pity,' she said aloud, as her eyes roved from the dingy carpet to the unwelcome Aunt Rebecca in the tarnished frame, 'I believe I'll offer Julia a suggestion.'

Her opportunity came a few days later when Mrs. Ford, looking up from her sewing, observed meditatively, 'I wonder what I can give Philip for his birthday. It's only two weeks off, and I haven't an idea.'

'Can I offer a hint,' asked Miss Winthrop, 'for Phil had a heart-to-heart talk with me not long ago.'

'I shall be only too grateful,' answered her sister, threading a needle. 'Edith is very easy to select presents for, but I always have a time with Phil's. What would you suggest?'

'Well, as I say, Phil unburdened himself to me recently on the subject of his room. He was not greatly delighted with the work of art which you contributed.'

'Aunt Rebecca, you mean,' said Mrs. Ford, smiling. 'To tell the truth I didn't quite know what to do with her. I was tired of the picture in the sitting-room, and it didn't seem quite respectful to put her or it, rather, up in the store-room. So I put it in Phil's room as a compromise. I suggested hanging the picture in Edith's room, but she wouldn't hear of it, So I thought as long as Phil was a boy he wouldn't mind. Boys never care much about their rooms.'

'I think you are mistaken there, Julia,' answered her sister with conviction. 'You should have heard the indignant outburst I listened to. Anything was good enough for his room, old furniture, faded carpet, "fierce" wall-paper, as he expressed it. Now I really think that if his room was furnished attractively, he would try to keep it in order. My idea for his birthday would be to send him down to father's for a week and improve his absence by doing up his room. I'll contribute the wall-paper, and a cheap matting for the floor won't cost much. You know,' she ended, smiling, 'we old maids are authorities on the training of children.'

'I really think it is a good plan,' replied the other, approvingly. 'It's worth trying, anyway. I've talked to him so much about being orderly, and perhaps if he has a pretty room it will be an incentive to keep it in order.'

Accordingly Philip was despatched to the country and two weeks later returned.

'Now you must see your birthday present,' said his mother, after his enthusiastic greeting, interrupting an eager description of the holiday on the farm, 'Come upstairs to your room.'

At the doorway he stood and gasped in astonishment.

'Oh, mother!' he exclaimed, when he recovered his speech. 'Oh, mother! Is it really mine?'

A transformation had indeed been accomplished. The faded carpet had been supplanted by a tasteful matting, and the objectionable wall paper was replaced by one more artistic in blue and white. The unwelcome Aunt Rebecca had disappeared, and a few framed photographs hung on the walls. Beside the white enamel bed stood a bookcase containing the beloved Henty books and others, and a comfortable window seat covered with denim to match the paper held a few pillows wisely covered with washable fabric. Everything was simple and tasteful, yet comfortable. Philip's eyes opened wide as he took it all in.

'Oh, mother,' he exclaimed, impulsively, as he flung his arms around her neck. 'I did want a decent room so badly, and I will try to keep it tidy. I can bring the fellows to see it, can't I?'

Reassuring him on this point, his mother added, 'I told your Aunt Helen I wanted you to be orderly about your room, and she thought if you had a pretty room you'd be more apt to be tidy. So I said I would try her plan.'

Phil turned a beaming face to his aunt. 'I thought it was your idea, Auntie, and you were right, too.'

His aunt smiled. 'Well,' she replied, 'if I am right it remains with you to prove it.'

'It's up to me,' he replied, 'and I'll do it,' and he kept his word.—The 'Presbyterian Banner.'

Can we Give God Pleasure?

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, at Northfield, used the following striking illustration:

'The earthly relationship of parent and child is only a type and dim deflection of the pre-existing relationship in the Divine mind; and all that the bridegroom and bride bring before us of trust and of love are only intended to teach us the true relationship of the Church to Christ, and of Christ to his Church. Hence we are not making a mistake in feeling that those joys and pleasures which affection brings with it existed in the heart of our glorious Father, and of the great Bridegroom; that we only rightly know him when we realize the privilege we have of making glad the heart of God; that to please God is to give God pleasure, as earthly parents receive pleasure when their children please them. Let me illustrate this by a little incident that, not important in itself, will perhaps throw light on this important truth. After a long absence from home I returned to England many years ago; and on my birthday, my little daughter—a wee girlie of about four years of age—came to me with a curious little thing in her hand, saying: "Papa, I thought you would rather have something I made myself than anything I could buy for you; so I haven't bought you a birthday present, but have made you one." How glad my heart was that my dear child should recognize this fact, that even her little work would bring more pleasure to her father than anything that could be bought. But I looked at the little gift with some perplexity, not wishing to grieve the child by letting her see I didn't know what it was intended to be, and yet not knowing what to make of it. There was a little piece of wood, perhaps three inches by an inch and a half. The dear child had bored a hole in the middle of it with a scissors, and put a peg into the hole, on which she hung half a cockle-shell. After some little puzzling, I was obliged to say to her: "I am so glad, darling, you have made me a pretty present, but what is it?" She looked at me with some surprise, and said: "Why, papa, don't you know? It is a ship to take you to China. I thought nothing would please you so much as a ship to take you to China." How glad my heart was that even my little girlie understood my love for China and the Chinese, and that she had so far sympathized with it as to make me a little object which she thought would please me because of its connection, in her mind, with China. I have that rude toy now, carefully stored up among my treasures, and the thought of it has been a joy to me during many years of separation from her. But before I left her a year and a half ago in China, where she is now working as a missionary, she introduced me to two Chinamen whom she had been the means of winning to Christ, and my heart was still more glad. I reminded her of the long-forgotten gift she had made me so many years before. I told her my heart was more glad now in seeing the fruit of her work for Christ than it had been then; but the love of the little girlie was not the less precious to memory on that account. Now, our service to God may be as absolutely valueless as that little toy was to me: but if my finite heart took so much pleasure in the loving wish to please of my little child, how much joy must the great heart of God be capable of when it sees the fruit of heart and life devoted to his service?'

Something to Earn Money.

In the hasty scramble among women for something to do, the most important considerations are often forgotten. The woman who secures employment must be able to do some one thing better than most women, and her method of doing must be new and original. Let a woman remember that it is in the untrodden fields that flowers grow; if she climbs the fence first she may gather the most fragrant of the blossoms.

But women do not remember this. A young woman finds that she must suddenly become self-supporting; she looks about to see what other girls are doing. Because there are hundreds of girls engaged in stenography, is one good reason why she should not attempt to enter that occupation. There is little chance for a woman in a profession already full.

Let the woman who is searching for a position look nearer to herself. What is she fitted for? What has she done in her own home, in better days, that was pleasant to those about her? Surely in the home there was some little duty in the performance of which she excelled.

Can she darn stockings, sew on buttons, care for the clean laundry? Can she mend nicely? If so, she need not look further. She is prepared for this work. Why borrow money to go to business college? Can she embroider dainty initials? Then she can find scores of handkerchiefs to embroider, and many women wish their initial upon every garment. Is she original in planning parties, especially for children? There is a great demand for women who are skilful in arranging something new, novel, and entertaining for small children, large children and grown-ups.

Perhaps this woman who was more fortunate, can pack trunks daintily and well. Could she not secure permission from the manager of some large hotel, frequented by wealthy travellers, to send out cards among his patrons? There are hundreds of women who hate trunk-packing as they hate toothache.

Some young women have a natural talent for hanging pictures, and for rearranging furniture to make it look like new. There are hundreds of women in all large cities who would not only willingly but gladly pay well to have their homes occasionally rejuvenated.

Caterers are extravagant luxuries. Women who have turned luncheons or dinners over into their hands have been shocked to find everything done just like a neighbor's luncheon. These hostesses and hundreds of others would be glad to pay a clever, original woman twice what they paid the caterer, if they could find a woman who could plan the function with careful regard to originality and harmony in details, which most caterers hold in contempt.

If it is necessary to earn one's own living it cannot be done successfully where the ranks are filled. But a woman with an idea can make that idea pay her. Something new, something original, something unique is the cry of the society woman of to-day. The self-supporting woman who can meet this demand has made her fortune. Get out of the beaten paths, enter new fields, and quick recognition will meet the efforts. But whatever she does, the woman must herself be convinced of the worth of her ideas, and must not be afraid to tell others that they are worth while. Then when she gets the opportunity of demonstrating her originality she must be careful to live up to the reputation which she gave herself. Up to the reputation and even beyond if she would succeed.—Chicago 'Journal.'

THE SILENT TIME.

Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy or fray
Or life, to see by faith His face;
To look, if but a moment, at His grace,
And grow, by brief companionship, more true,
More nerved to lead, to dare, to do
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time in thought, our hand to lay
In His, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life, sin's dross, its stain;
Revive a thought of love for Him again;
Steady the steps which waver; help to see
The footpath meant for you and me.
—George Klingle.

With the Children.

A LETTER TO TIRED MOTHERS.

My heart goes out to the tired mothers all around me. Every mother who has all the care of her family is a tired mother. How can it be otherwise? But there are some who have it harder than others, and to these I particularly want to speak a few helpful words. My neighbor is one of the most patient, gentle little women I have ever met, but it is this very gentleness and patience that works her ruin. I want to say to her, and many others like her, that a great part of her ill-health and broken spirit is caused by her own lack of firmness. Now, I know by experience that with all the hard work and saving, one can get a deal of comfort out of life through one's own children, if they are properly trained. Do not let the children get the idea that you are their slave and must work for them and wait on them, expecting no return, not even obedience. Do you know, that by your lack of firmness, thinking to shield the child from every hardship, you are winning its disrespect for you in your old age? Why do you shield your children so carefully from responsibility? Teach them rather that 'Life is real, life is earnest,' and we must each have cares and responsibilities, and help to bear and share each other's burdens. Never let them talk in a disrespectful way to you. This neighbor of whom I speak has a boy seven years old, and naturally she expects a little help from him in her housework. When she asks him to wipe her dishes he pouts, throws the towel on the floor, etc. I notice when he has been especially bad, my little friend is exhausted and discouraged, when, if he had obeyed her cheerfully, life would not have looked so dark, and she would have been comforted and rested. Now, dear little mothers, do not let this state of things exist another day. Resolve some morning, by God's help—which, by the way, be sure to ask the first thing—that you will be firm this one day with that boy, and be sure that whatever you plan for him to do, he does it, and if he gives you any impudence, have a good, quiet talk with him and then punish him seriously for the offence. If you have to put aside everything else, attend to this duty at once, and after a few such days he will certainly begin to change for the better.

One of my neighbors says her four-year-old boy is too young to punish. He is so hated and shunned by every live thing on the street that he can find no playmates. Begin to teach the babies obedience, and never let an opportunity of teaching it pass, and by the time they are four years old they will need only to look in mother's face, where they can read love and firmness, and the result will be obedience. Show a great interest in their joys and sorrows, and if they are musical, cultivate that talent as much as you possibly can, for the home comfort.

When you have a particularly trying day and life looks very dark, gather the children around you in the twilight hour, and sing with them, 'Let us gather up the sunbeams lying all around our path,' and then repeat in concert, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' It will relieve your burdened souls, and you will be willing to leave results in the hands of that Good Shepherd. Earnestly yours, Annie Raymond, in 'Ladies' World.'

Acquiring a Specimen.

Mrs. Franklin had always spoken her mind, and she intended to do it so long as the gift of speech was spared her. Her children and grandchildren knew her habit and found it not always cheering.

'I'd like to have you tell me what induced Edith to fall in love with that young man I saw last night for the first time,' said the old lady to one of her daughters.

'I think she was attracted to him at first because he's such an athletic fellow and such a splendid swimmer,' the mother ventured, feebly, after a moment's casting about in her mind for a satisfactorty answer.

'Humph!' snorted Mrs. Franklin. 'Which does she propose to keep him in after she's married him—a gymnasium or an aquarium?'

Diet and Cosmetics.

FRUITS, OATMEAL AND NUTS FURNISH FOOD, BALMS AND BLEACHES.

'It has become rather a fad of late to eat and apply the same things for beauty,' said the plump and pink beauty doctor. 'Diet is not everything in the world, but it is a great deal. It will help you out amazingly in your beauty scheme. But next after the diet comes the care of the complexion. Now, I have one patient who diets on oatmeal to keep indigestion at bay. And at night she bathes her face in oatmeal water and uses the same upon her hands. Nor does this woman's oatmeal cure stop at small measures. She cooks a tablespoonful of oatmeal in a quart of water until it is milky. This she strains and makes soft with borax. To this she adds just a little benzoin, and with this she washes her face after coming in from a dusty walk. At night she sleeps with her hands in gloves lined with oatmeal paste, and she has a little tray of powdered oatmeal, mixed with fine pumice, which she uses upon her hands once a day to take off the spots.

'She also makes a soap jelly which is excellent for the hands and which has oatmeal as a basis. And by persevering with her cure she manages to keep on hand a collection of fine cosmetics for use on all occasions when the spring tears the skin and the sun scorches it.

Other women live on fruits and nuts, and use crushed berries and almond meal for their skins. The juices of ripe fruits make an excellent cosmetic. Ripe strawberries can be rubbed upon the face or the berries can be prepared into a strawberry wash. There was a certain beauty who used to macerate a pint of berries daily and add them to a little softened rain water. This she strained and heated, and then she added it to her bath. Sometimes she used the berries stronger, taking the pure juice. It was expensive, as she was not a country girl, but how well it repaid her. It was cheaper than rouge and better than medicines.

The old belles relied upon strawberry juice to clear the skin for the rest of the year. They rubbed the berries on the face, and let the juice dry on. This, in the case of an olive skinned belle, will create an attractive flush.

'The juice of the berries will take away freckles and the color will tint the skin. But the blonde skinned girl must beware. The ripe berries may make her too pink, and she must, therefore, experiment a little with her skin before she goes ahead.—'Globe.'

Advertisements.

SAVE BABY'S LIFE.

You cannot watch your little ones too carefully during the hot weather. At this time sickness comes swiftly and the sands of the little life are apt to glide away almost before you know it. Dysentry, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent during the hot weather. At the first sign of any of these troubles Baby's Own Tablets should be given—better still an occasional dose will prevent these troubles coming, and the Tablets should therefore be kept in every home. Promptness may save your child's life. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N.W.T., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, and when teething. I have never used a medicine that gives such good satisfaction.' This is the experience of all mothers who have used the Tablets. If you do not find the Tablets at your druggists, send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

Home Work Room.

HOW TO MAKE MEDALLIONS.

Almost anything can be used to good effect as a medallion. It is one of the prettiest and one of the most economical of trimmings. Anything with a good edge will do. The edge must be firm and rather stouter than a raw edge. The medallion can be made out of the various parts of lace, as it comes by the yard, or they can be bought one by one. They should be carefully cut apart if they are bought by the yard.

Baste the medallion on to the lawn of your tie. Baste it right where you want it, and begin in the middle and baste out, so that it will not be pulled on. After it is thus secured, baste again all around the edge. Then you are ready for the real work. With tiny stitches, whip the extreme edges of the medallion onto the lawn. Go around the medallion very carefully, taking the stitches delicately, but well through the cloth. When this is done take out the basting threads, turn the garment you are making wrong side toward you, and, with a pair of dull-pointed scissors, cut out carefully all the lawn under the medallion. Cut rather close to the stitches that show through from the whipping down of the edge of the medallion. With the point of the needle turn under the raw edges of the lawn, press it down with the thumb evenly all round and whip down, tacking through the lace medallion daintily but securely. Then the medallion is on, and if the stitches are finely taken they will hardly show, and if the garment is ironed carefully, it can be laundered safely.—Chicago 'Journal.'

SMILES.

'Better to wear a faded gown
Than pouting lips or a hateful frown;
Better to wear a smiling face
Than the prettiest dress of silk and lace.'
—'Waif.'

Selected Recipes.

A SOUTHERN RECIPE.

(From the Washington 'Star.')

Smothered chicken, Virginia style—Singe a boiling chicken and split it down the back. Clean and wipe with a damp towel, but do not place it in water. Break the breast bone with a potato masher and place in a baking pan with the skin side up. Spread the breast generously with butter, using at least one-quarter of a pound. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and put a small cupful of water in the pan. Cover tightly and put in a moderate oven for half an hour, basting frequently, then remove the cover, turn the chicken, recover and cook for thirty minutes longer. Place the chicken on a hot platter, remove the pan to the top of the fire and stir one tablespoonful of flour into the liquor, stirring until smooth and brown, then add a cupful of milk, and again stir until the boiling point is reached. Season to taste. Strain and pour over the chicken. Serve smoking hot, garnish with fresh green parsley.

Beet Salad—Cook half a dozen young beets until very tender, and slice thin. Line a dish with crisp, white lettuce leaves, and place the beets in a pile in the centre. Mayonnaise dressing may be poured over it, or served in a pitcher with the salad.

Bean Salad—Take cold beans and cold potatoes, equal parts, one or two onions, a little slawed cabbage. Chop all fine, season with pepper and salt and a little vinegar, a spoonful or two of home-made mustard. Mix together and serve.

Turnip Salad—Peel and cut the turnips into small pieces, boil about ten minutes in salted water, drain and keep in cold water until wanted, then drain and cover with remoulade sauce.

Carrot Salad—Wash and scrape some rich colored carrots. Put into boiling water, and cook until tender, cut into thin slices, sprinkle with sugar, add the juice of one large lemon, and a wineglass of fine olive oil. Garnish with thin sliced onions and crisp lettuce leaves.

CHICKERING BARGAINS.

The eminent firm of Chickering & Sons, of Boston, are changing all the styles of their famous pianos. These changes come into effect on September 1st. We have a stock of the present styles on hand, and are selling them at a reduction of 25 percent in order to make room for the new styles. Cash or credit at your option. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

CLARK'S PORK & BEANS

They are simply delicious, and a perfect food.

Plain or with Chili or Tomato Sauce.

W. CLARK, MFR., MONTREAL

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE

FAMED for SIXTY YEARS

Gives a bright Transparent Solution and is

Always Uniformly Strong, and always trustworthy.

Sold in shredded form in well-known checkerboard boxes.

Agents for Canada—
C. E. COLSON & SON, Montreal.
D. MASSON & CO., Montreal.
ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Toronto, St. John's, N.B., and Montreal.

IT IS MADE IN CANADA.

THE MAPLE LEAF on every tin of

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

It is pure, healthful, nutritious.

The COWAN CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

LACTATED FOOD
A Summer Blessing.

In July and August, infantile mortality very largely increases. The large majority of infants die owing to improper dieting. The use of cow's milk of doubtful and common artificial foods cuts off thousands of little lives.

When the mother is unable to nurse her child properly, her great aim should be to find the best substitute for nature's food. The reputation of Lactated Food as a perfect substitute for breast milk, is world-wide. Lactated Food has the endorsation of over thirty thousand physicians. Feeding baby with Lactated Food in summer time means the avoidance of cholera infantum, dysentery and all other summer complaints. Lactated Food keeps the babies in perfect health from day to day, it makes them happy, contented and strong.

Ask Your Druggist for LACTATED FOOD

Universal Lunch Room

Corner Bleury and St. Catherine.

First-class Meals quickly served at low cost. A trial solicited.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Advertisements.

"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, 1901.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers :—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents :—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

NEW WAY OF WORKING AN OLD OLD GAME.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'One of the most ingenious swindling schemes I have ever heard of was put into effect in Nashville last week,' said a visitor to the recent Confederate reunion. 'I believe it marks a new chapter in the history of petty larceny.

'I was at a restaurant one afternoon when a man entered the establishment and asked the cashier, a trusting girl, if she would give him a twenty-dollar bill for $20 in silver. The girl said she would be glad to oblige him. The man had an envelope in his hand and he held it between his thumb and forefinger, saying he had smut on his hands and that he did not wish to soil the envelope. He asked the girl to put the bill in the envelope and seal it for him. She did as he requested and then counted the silver he had given her in exchange for the currency. It was 25 cents short, and she told the fellow of the shortage.

'He seemed surprised and asked her to count it again. She counted it once more and told him again it was 25 cents short. He then counted it himself. "You were right," said the fellow. "I will have to go back and get another quarter. You keep the twenty dollar bill until I return," and he picked up his silver and walked out. The cashier waited an hour, and thinking he would not return she opened the envelope and was dismayed to find it contained only a blank piece of brown paper. The scoundrel had adroitly exchanged envelopes and the one with the twenty-dollar bill in it was in his pocket.'

NO ROSE IS PURE WHITE.

(Portland 'Oregonian.')

Probably the largest rose cut in this city this season is a specimen of the Marchioness of Londonderry, which Major Barnhart has had in a vase at his residence. This species is credited with producing larger blooms than any other, specimens six inches across being not uncommon, but the specimen produced by Major Barnhart is only a trifle less than seven inches across, and contains a double handful of petals beautifully imbricated and appearing pure white, but there is a slight tinge of yellow discernible about the base. Mr. Barnhart says there is no really pure white rose, the whitest known when placed alongside show showing a tinge of some color. This huge bloom was not the result of disbudding or other forcing, but was produced on a shoot which came up in the centre of the bush, and so was well shaded during the late warm weather, which helped to attain the extra size and its perfection.

FOUND A CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS

Veteran Traveller says Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are so Good no Party Should Travel without Them.

This is the season of lake excursions and ocean voyages and, sad to relate, of seasickness. How many people are afraid of the two former on account of the latter. To all such that veteran traveller, H. Hutchinson, of Chatham, Ont., sends a word of cheer. He crosses the Atlantic four times a year and has consequently a splendid chance to study the terror of the seas.

'I find,' says Mr. Hutchinson, 'that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best thing as a preventive against sea-sickness, and I think any party travelling should carry them for that purpose.

'On my last trip I gave away several Tablets to different passengers who felt the sickness coming on and in every case it seemed to settle their stomachs and prevent the sickness.'

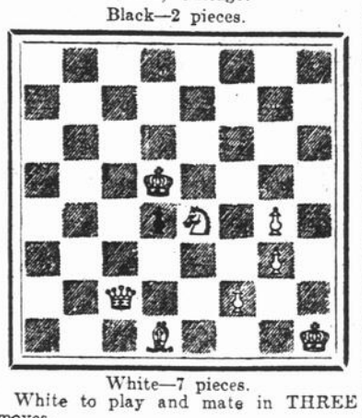
CHESS

Saturday, July 2, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 868.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker, Chicago.

Black—2 pieces.



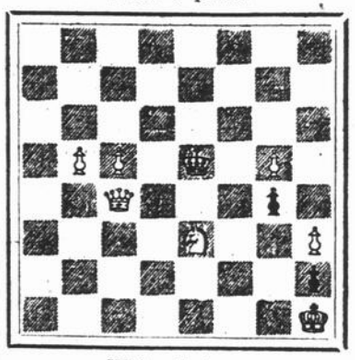
White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 869.

By the same composer as 868.

Black—3 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on July 23 must reach the editor by July 16.

Solution to problem No. 865, by C. H. Wheeler, three moves. Key—B—B 4. If P x B, 2 Q—R sq, etc.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The scores in the four cornered match at the Montreal Club are now as follows: Kurrle, played six, won three and a half. Jacobs, played six, won three and a half. Sawyer, played five, won three and a half. played five, won one. In his second game with Kurrle, Jacobs had at one time an easy win, but he went after a mate which ran away from him, with the result that he came very near losing the game, which was finally drawn. The nights for play are Wednesday and Saturday.

THE TASK PROBLEM.

We have received the following interesting communication from Dr. Adolf Decker, of Chicago, a problemist of repute both in America and Europe. Dr. Decker is an enthusiast for the purely poetical and artistic in problem composition, a lover of the problem born of an inspiration, and polished with all the cunning of the idealist's art. He is somewhat fearful lest sheer cleverness and tours de force should catch the public fancy, and so tickle the vanity of the solver, as to overshadow the popularity of the higher forms of the art. His objections to Mr. White's classification seem to us more of the nature of distinctions than differences, but he is radical in his denunciation of the task problem. We are very glad to have this clear exposition of another view, especially after the remarks of a very old and experienced solver, printed last week, to the effect that Mr. Barry's work interested the solver in construction more than the older school, 'good as it was, and is.' Dr. Decker's views on the 'Bristol' are interesting, and his contention is really historically correct. Strictly speaking, there cannot be a two-move Bristol, except by a conventional extension of the original use of the term, a convention which, naturally, it is open to the problem world to adopt, if it so wish.

THE TASK PROBLEM.

An Open Letter to Mr. Alain C. White.

My Dear Sir,—In the interests of the chess problem, which I have at heart as much as anybody, I feel compelled to write an answer, although perhaps undesired, to your article on the 'Task Problem.'

You divide problems into four classes: The artistic problem, the idea problem, the theme problem, and the task problem. Leaving aside for the moment the last variety, I must say that the distinction between an artistic, an idea and a theme problem seems very peculiar to me. Every problem of the right kind is artistic, and has an idea, be this idea more or less pronounced. The theme problem cannot be called a special class, as it is nothing but a problem made to order, made according to another's wish; it embodies a stranger's idea, but is otherwise no different from other problems. It can be compared to a prize poem, the idea of which is furnished by someone other than the author.

A problem must be artistic, not from a whimsical caprice, but from its inner nature; it must, as you say yourself, please our senses and satisfy them; it must be a work of beauty, and the solver, after having mastered it, must not feel as if he had wasted his time with a product full of difficulties, but devoid of aesthetic properties; on the contrary, he must feel that he has an equivalent for the time spent.

A problematic idea is, according to your definition, a move or a sequence of moves. This is not always the case, however, as the idea may consist in a sacifice combination, or in an echo mate, etc., wherein the nature of the moves may be more or less unimportant. (Dr. Decker is not altogether clear here. We imagine that he means that the idea of a problem may lie in the grouping or series of groupings of the pieces and their relative position, just as much as in the actual moves which bring about the groups. If this be his meaning, we perfectly agree, and we should imagine that Mr. White did also.—Chess Ed., 'Witness.')

Let me remind you of that famous Greek statue, the Laocoon group. Laocoon and his two sons are embraced by two huge serpents, and, although in terrible pain, we do not see the sufferers scream, as the poet describes, but merely groan. The sculptor, no doubt, could have made a Laocoon that cries, but he abstained from so doing because the face of a crying person thus tortured with pain, violates the first principle of art, the beauty. Do you not think that Dobrusky and Bayersdorfer, and many others of the European masters, were able to compete with Barry, Keeble and others in the invention and construction of tasks? But they will never do it, because they know that the task problem is no problem at all; they do not acknowledge the 'task problem' and cannot be captured by its 'fascinations.'

I have read of a man who cut twenty-five or thirty faces in a cherry stone, and of another who wrote the whole Bible on a postal card. We may wonder at their skill, and admire it, but we would not call their feats art, and you and I, or at least I, feel pity for their misdirected activity. Somewhat similarly I pity your task masters, who run after wondrous weeds and neglect to pick the healthy flowers, for the aim of the problemist should not be to make the chess friend exclaim, 'Isn't he a smart, clever fellow, and makes the impossible possible!' but to compel the chess friend to forget the author in beauty of the work.

Without going into other details I should like to say a word about what you understand by a 'Bristol.' You call No. 862 a miniature Bristol. With the same reason you might call my No. 868 a Bristol. But my dear Mr. White, these two problems are no Bristols. A Bristol is, in my opinion, a problem where an officer, usually the queen, makes use of the opening of a line, not right after the line is opened but a move later. In those pseudo Bristols, Nos. 862 and 868, White could not as in a real Bristol, make the second move as key move, because the intervening piece prevents it. This definition of the Bristol also makes it clear that there can be no two movers that could be named Bristols; 855 and 856 are therefore not Bristols; 856, even admitted that it is a Bristol, is not the first 'waiter' Bristol. My No. 869 gives you an example of a real waiter of the Bristol type, and I am positive that I could show you some more waiter Bristols. To summarize, I am of opinion that you would do much service to the good cause if you would direct the great talents of Mr. Barry and other 'task masters' into the proper channels of problem competition.

ADOLF DECKER.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Montreal Club has decided to send a representative to Winnipeg. The man chosen is Mr. W. Kurrle, the present champion of the club. There is every confidence that the honor of representing Montreal (it does not seem at all likely that either the Westmount or the St. Denis Club will take any steps to send a representative, even jointly) can be entrusted to Mr. Kurrle with the very best prospects. The secretary of the Winnipeg Club says that Mr. Narraway has definitely declined to enter This is disastrous news as no tourney could be considered really representative of the playing strength of the Dominion unless Mr. Narraway were among the competitors.

We give below some of the games from the match in progress at the Montreal Club.

GAME NO. 872.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Mr. J. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. C. S. Jacobs.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt— QB 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
6 Kt—K B 3	6 P x Q P
7 K Kt x P	7 Castles
8 B x Kt	8 B x B
9 P x P	9 P x P
10 B—K 2	10 B—K 3
11 Q—Kt 3	11 Kt— Q2
12 Castles K R	12 Kt— B4
13 Q—Q sq	13 R—Q B sq
14 B—B 3	14 Q—Kt 3
15 Q—K 2	15 K R—Q sq
16 K R—Q sq	16 B—K 4
17 Q R—B sq	17 Kt—K 5
18 B x Kt	18 P x B
19 Kt— x B	19 Q x Kt
20 R x R ch	20 R x R
21 Kt x P	21 Q x R P
22 Q—Q 2	22 R—K sq
23 Q—Q 7	23 Q—K 3
24 Q x Q	24 P x Q
25 P—B 4	25 B x Kt P
26 R—Kt sq	26 B—B 3
27 Kt x B ch	27 P x Kt
28 R x P	28 R—R sq
29 R—K 7	29 P—Q R 4
30 R x P	30 P—R 5
31 R—Kt 6	31 P—R 6
32 R—Kt sq	32 P—R 7
33 R—R sq	33 K—B 2
34 K—B 2	34 P—B 4
35 P—K R 3	35 P—R 4
36 P—Kt 4	36 K—K 3
37 P x R P	37 K—Q 4
38 P—R 6	38 K—B 5
39 K—B 3	39 K—Kt 6
40 K—R 4	40 K—Kt 7
41 R x P ch	41 K x R
42 K—Kt 5	42 R—K R sq
43 K—Kt 6	43 K—Kt 6
44 K—Kt 7	44 R—K sq
45 P—R 7	45 R—K 2 ch
46 K—Kt 6	46 R—K sq
47 K—B 7	47 R— QR sq
48 K—Kt 7	48 R—R 2 ch
49 K—Kt 6	49 R—R sq
50 K x P	50 K—B 5
51 P—K 4	51 K—Q 5
52 P—K 5	52 R—R sq
53 K—Kt 6	53 R—K sq
54 K—B 7	54 Resigns.

TO CHANGE A QUARTER.

'How much money does it take to make change for a quarter?' queried the man whose fad is freak mathematics. 'Twenty-five cents, eh? You're away out. To change a quarter in the various ways it can be done requires a capital of seventy cents. If a fellow wanted plenty of coin for his quarter he'd tax you for twenty-five pennies. On the other hand, the man who wanted the least loose change for his quarter would come at you for two dimes and a nickel. The chap who wanted a diversity of coin in his change would get into you for two five-cent pieces, one dime and five pennies, which would allow him to jingle copper, silver, and nickel in his jeans. Others might ask you to produce four nickles and five pennies, three nickels and ten pennies, two nickles and fifteen pennies, or one nickle and twenty pennies. If you escaped these demands you might be requested to come up with five nickles, three nickels and one dime, one nickle, one dime, and ten pennies, one dime and fifteen pennies, or two dimes and five pennies. There are just twelve ways of "breaking" a quarter in current United States coin, and to be there with the goods for any demand you would require twenty-five pennies, two dimes, and five nickels—in all, seventy cents.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Advertisements.

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'Absolutely Pure.'—*The Analyst.*

Free Samples. F. MAGOR & CO., 403 St Paulst

WONDERS OF THE FAIR.

A Hint of the Many Interesting Sights and Their Educative Value.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR VISITING ST. LOUIS.

The following glimpse of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibtion is furnished by one of the ladies who took part in the newspaper women's trip to St. Louis, organized by the Canadian Pacific Railway:

Most of us decided, a year ago, that when the great fair at St. Louis came off we were 'going.' Since that time we considered many things: It would cost a lot of money. It would do just as well to attend 'the next one.' Perhaps next year we would have one at home. So on, and so on, until now that the fair is an actuality and people are hurrying by us, all bound fairwards, we are half afraid of the crowds, half afraid of the expense and wholly afraid we are not going to 'get there.'

The writer made the trip from Montreal to St. Louis, taking in Detroit and Chicago en route, spending a whole day in the latter and half a day in the former city, on the sum of sixty dollars. For the ordinary business woman who will go prepared to sacrifice some ideals in the way of accommodation, a room either in the W. C. T. U. or the C. E. societies may be hired by sending a letter ahead, where one will be made comfortable for a small sum. You can get your meals on the fair grounds for from fifteen cents to any sum upwards, and seeing the exhibits is, mainly, free. True, there are special side-shows which charge an admittance fee, but in every case the sum is very small and quite within the reach of the working woman. It is the working woman who should go to see the fair. For the average working woman a tour of the world is an impossibility; she has not the time—the money—the temerity to go abroad, but at the fair all things from all lands are brought to her. You can do the fair in six days. You can spend a month there and still see something new. It is an education—a liberal education to go there,

Thirty million flowering plants are there shown. The Palace of Electricity, Palace of Mines, Transportation Building, Manufactures, Varied Industries, Machinery and Agriculture, Administration Building, States Buildings, with the many varied exhibits of nations, all speak louder than ever tongue or pen can do of what the world has done and is still doing. The young college lad, and the college girl, have here an object lesson in the lessons they have been taught by book. Here you see and touch, and understand what they mean.

For the student of ancient history there are the Olympic games; a revival of the famous contests of strength of Greece of the long ago. You are in Athens for the hour, and here you see the type perfect of manhood grand. Historic firearms, from the primitive bludgeon of the savage down to the latest invention in our rapid-firing guns, are collected. The 'Palace of Education' is magnificent. Here the exhibit in manual training lends to labor a dignity you never before observed. The 'Palace of Electricity' contains vast power and machinery, including engines of all kinds, of all countries, both decorative and commercial. In this one building alone the marvels of the age exist. Festival Hall contains every known musical instrument, and here quite free, and open to all visitors, you see and learn everything in symphony, and for a fee of twenty-five cents you are admitted to hear the greatest choral symphony society, while two famous European conductors lead in orchestral work. The great organist, Guilmant of Paris, may be heard playing the greatest organ in the world, and you may hear and see, for an admission fee of ten cents. During September the Garde Republican will be heard, also the famous British Grenadiers Band of England.

Airship contests are to be seen later. The great dirigible balloons, and Santos Dumont, in his famed airship, will tour the fair grounds in August.

Amusement section is found in The Pike. The Pike is a sort of garden of laughter. Within its walled enclosure (open to the public) you find an Irish village, and you can enter 'Blarney Castle.' You enter Seville and see the beautiful signoritas; you may hunt in the Ozark mountains, go through mysterious Asia and there ride the camel of the desert, or see the Nautch girls dancing their weird dances. In the Moorish Palace you find Eastern customs, while in the Japanese section you can have tea served in native fashion, a Siberian railway, deep sea divers, Cairo, 'joss houses,' and Constantinople, Esquimaux and Laplanders in their snow-homes, cliff dwellers in their caves. A naval exhibit, introducing a sea-fight; an exhibition of wireless telegraphy, from tall towers which have elevators to take the curious-minded to the top,—all these and many more wonderful things are to be seen. The 'Philippine Encampment,' with its queer little rush homes, is another sight worth seeing. Here you find the natural resources of the Islands of the Archipelago. Ther is a Philippine church, market and theatre, and everything is going on in full swing, just as it goes on in the gentle Pacific. One thousand souls compose this 'village.' Ceylon and China, with Holland, Siam, Nicaragua, Mexico and Cuba, as well as Japan and India, are all shown in active reproduction.

Canada holds her own at the St. Louis Exhibition. All around the Canadian pavilions one meets with such expressions of fact as: 'Canada can supply the world with pulp for thousands of years'; 'One province in Canada produces over half as much maple sugar and syrup as is produced in the world.' 'The discovery of the immense wheat-growing area of Canada is second only in importance to America.'

At present you can obtain rooms in any of the leading hotels for from $2 a day upwards; meals served both in the American and European plan. Being within the grounds saves time and fatigue. There are several hotels there. The Christian Endeavor Society have one within the grounds.

Take with you nothing but a valise, which you may yourself carry. If you put on airs and cart a trunk along you will pay for the privilege. Take plenty of shirt-waists, lots of collars and handkerchiefs, with two changes of linen. War stout shoes to walk about and see the sights in, and provide yourself with a waterproof and umbrella. Wear a tweed skirt and a weather-proof hat. Take a pencil and note-book with you.

The first thing you should do is to provide yourself with a map of the grounds. Find out the different stations on the intra-mural railway and then go where you will. Before going to St. Louis it is best to write and engage rooms ahead. The W. C. T. U. will aid you in this if you address them ahead.

I am making no attempt to describe the beauty of the ornamental grounds; the great cascades, the grand basins, the gondolas floating in airy grace down the long lagoons, flower-hedged and lit by a thousand electric eyes at night. I have not spoken of the wonderful 'floral clock' which strikes the hours, a strange mechanism hidden from sight, and drawing thousands upon thousands to its strange dial-plate face of bloom. The beautiful and artistic carvings in stone, the great domes, flashing in gold, bronze and gleaming white, under a radiant sunlight. The great facades, flower-decked walks, fancy bridges crossing the broad waterways, and especially the 'Cascades,' that living leap of waters. At night to see an open way six hundred feet wide, sparkling with millions of electric lights, green and gold and amber tints reflected a thousand times in the onward sweep of waters from a dizzy height to the sparkling lagoons below, is to view a most wonderful spectacle.

MARY MARKWELL.

BLOOD-LIKE STAIN ON BLOODSTONE.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'Most persons know very little about the stones of which they so glibly talk,' remarked Mr. J. W. Beath. 'Very few have any idea of what a bloodstone is, though the red-spotted green heliotrope commonly goes by that name. Here are two pieces of real bloodstone of the ancients. As you see, they are black. By rubbing one on the other, I draw what looks to be blood. Touching it to my hand, it leaves a blood-like stain. No, there is no trick about it. These bits of black stone are simply hematite, and hematite is the real bloodstone. Not one person in 10,000 seems to know this.'

Advertisements.

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That we have the finest line of Boys' and Children's Summer Clothing in Washable Linen, Duck and Pique Suits, Blouses and Shirt Waists.

New, stylish, clean-made goods to fit from 2 years in Kilt Suits, and Knee Pants Suits to fit from 2 1-2 years up. New materials, new colors and stripes. Beauties for the little ones. Light in weight, cool and comfortable, and at prices that you cannot afford to be without them. They are much cheaper than Tweed Suits. Come in and see our stock. We have done the best season's business in them we ever did, and it needs no 20 percent discount off to sell them. We do not put it on to begin with, and unless in odd lines or odd sizes our prices are net cash, but you get the goods you want. No left-overs bought cheap from the manufacturers, but the pick and choice of their best productions can be had here. You'll feel proud of your Boys if you dress them at ALLAN'S.

Here are a Few of Our Lines:

BOYS' WASH SUITS, in Navy Blue, with White Pin Stripe, sailor collar, trimmed with White. Also, Brown Linen Suits, at **75c** and **85c.**

BOYS' WASH SUITS, in Navy and White, Grey and White, Tan colored, piped with White braid, fancy checked, Blue and White, at **$1.00** and **$1.25.**

BOYS' WASH SUITS, in Navy and White, also Black and White, made Russian style, with bloomer pants, at **$1.25** and **$1.50** per suit.

BOYS' GALATEA SUITS, in Blue and White, Red and White, nicely trimmed with White, extra well made, at **$1.25, $1.50** and **$1.75.**

BOYS' EXTRA FINE QUALITY RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, made bloomer pants, at **$2.00** and **$2.25.**

BOYS' SAILOR COLLARS, from **35c** upwards.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' WASH BLOUSES, from **35c** to **$2.50.**

BOYS' WASH KILT SUITS, in Cotton, Linen and Colored Duck, from **$1.75** to **$5.00.**

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, perfect fitters, at **50c, 75c** and **$1.00.**

BOYS' SKELETON UNDERWAISTS, at **40c** each.

One lot of 25 dozen K. and E. SHIRT WAISTS, with or without collar, to button on pants. Were 75c, $1.00 to $2.00. Special price, **50c.**

12 dozen K. and E. COLORED BLOUSES, sailor collar, button to neck, to fit boys from 3 to 10 years of age. Were 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.25, now HALF PRICE.

8 dozen BOYS' K. and E. WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, fancy colored, sailor collar. Were $1.50 to $3.00. Now exactly HALF PRICE.

2 dozen K and E. FLANNEL BLOUSES, in Navy, Royal and Brown, to fit boys from 2½ to 8 years. were $2.75 to $3.00. Now, **$1.00.**

25 CHILDREN'S FLANNEL KILT DRESSES, were $5.00 to $6.50; to fit children from 2 to 6 years of age; now exactly HALF PRICE.

46 MIDDY AND BROWNIE SUITS, in Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots, made sailor collar. Were $3.75 to $10.50. Now exactly HALF PRICE.

10 dozen CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, slightly soiled. Were 50c to $1.00. Now **25c.**

Better lines from $1.25 to $1.75. Now **50c.**

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

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G. MARCONI. THOS. A. EDISON. M. I. PUPIN.

Much of the success of any company depends upon the wisdom, honesty and capability of the management. As a guaranty that the affairs of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America are managed for the best interests of the stock-holders, wisely, prudently, honestly, we cite the following named directors: Guglielmo Marconi, Eugene H. Lewis, of Eaton & Lewis, attorneys, New York; H. H. McClure, publisher, New York, John D. Oppe, Montreal; W. R. Betts, New York; Hon. J. W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, New York; W. H. Bentley, New York; James W. Pyke, Montreal.

The opportunity for large profits from investment in the securities of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America have never been surpassed in the history of commercial enterprises in the United States.

These securities, which we now offer to the public at $6.00, have advanced in price from $3.25 to $6.00 in less than two years' time, and are constantly increasing in value.

The securities which we offer in amounts of not less than $120, nor more than $1,200 are $5.00 certificates of deposit issued by the New York Security and Trust Co., and will be exchangeable for $5.00 shares of the company if and when the same are issued. These certificates carry all the rights, privileges and powers attached to the shares which they are issued against.

The commercial development of the Marconi System has reached a stage of perfection never before attained by any similar invention within a similar period of time.

Marconi's recent demonstration of the capacity of his instruments to receive regular news despatches over extraordinarily long distances is convincing proof of the wonderful earning capacity of the system.

With 40 transatlantic steamships equipped to receive such messages, and with contracts made for such service at 25 cents a word, we have in the desire to be conservative estimated the earnings of such a system at 5 cents per word, and, with but 10 steamships receiving, to be over $730,000 per annum, net—over 10 percent per annum on the total capitalization.

The great transatlantic Marconi system which will soon be put in operation will have an earning capacity, when fully developed, of over 150 percent per annum upon the total capitalization of the company.

The saving in interest on the cost of construction as compared to the cost of construction of a Pacific cable amounts to a sufficient sum, annually, to pay over 14 percent upon the entire capitalization of the Company.

These are but three of the sources of earnings of the Marconi system. The Company, which owns the exclusive rights to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America in the United States and all of its possessions, has the field practically to itself. The United States insular possessions afford an unusual opportunity for profitable operation of a wireless system. In Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and elsewhere the inducements are enormous.

The man of a practical mind will at once recognize the great possibilities of the system, and will need little persuasion to see in the future of this great company his opportunity for the profitable employment of his capital. *Opportunities do not come often. The price of Marconi securities is advanciny rapidly.*

Six months ago they sold for $4.00.

A few days ago they could be bought at $5.00.

To-day they are in big demand at $6.00.

In a few weeks they may be worth $7, $10, $100; who knows?

When the Marconi System gets into full working order the price of its stock will run up rapidly, perhaps into the thousands, as did the stock of the Edison Electric Light, which sold at $4,000 less than a year after it was offered at $100.

Do not be discouraged because you did not get it at $4 or $5, and do not wait too long to buy at $6, for the price is likely to advance again any day. There is still room for an enormous profit at $6.

Read what the leading newspapers of the nation have to say about Marconi and the Marconi system:

NEW YORK SUN: 'It is a peculiarity of Signor MARCONI that he does things first and talks about them afterward. In this respect he is unlike certain other men of science whose performances are in inverse ratio to their predictions and promises. At an age when most men are settling down to the practice of a profession, the young Italian, who, by the way, is half Irish, has done the trick which in the time of 'Prospero' was regarded as belonging to the domain of magic. Wireless telegraphy is an old story. But the man who has reduced it to practice, who has enabled those who go down to the sea in ships to remain in touch with the mainland all the way across the Atlantic, is assured of a place among the great inventors. The first ocean newspaper has been published successfully. From the time that the big ship left the other side until the pilot came aboard near Sandy Hook the passengers found the news of the world in a condensed form beside their napkins when they went down to breakfast each morning.'

NEW YORK TIMES: 'When the passengers landed in New York yesterday morning from the Cunarder 'Campania,' which left Liverpool on Saturday last, there was not exhibited among them the eagerness to get news which ordinarily characterizes the ocean traveller, for throughout the voyage they had had daily at their breakfast table a copy of the 'Cunard Daily Bulletin,' the latest departure in wireless journalism, and had been kept in daily touch with one or the other side of the ocean throughout the trip. To Marconi was due the credit for the getting of the news, while Purser Graham published a handsome eight-page daily, which was in such demand among the passengers that the editions of 700 were sold out almost immediately. Marconi fulfilled his recent promise to keep the ship in daily touch with one side or the other of the Atlantic, and only by a narrow margin missed receiving messages from the station at Cornwall, England, during the entire trip.'

NEW YORK EVENING SUN: 'Marconi has made good his recent promise to keep the passengers and ship's company of a transatlantic liner in daily touch with the world ashore throughout a voyage. The new feat in wireless telegraphy was related when the Cunard liner 'Campania' docked at her pier in the North River shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Throughout the voyage the big liner was in continuous communication with one side of the Atlantic or the other, and for two days, in mid-ocean, news of the world ashore was received both from England and America.'

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: 'Regarding his recent works and present hopes, Mr. Marconi continues to talk with characteristic modesty and caution. The two most important improvements which have contributed to the recent advance are the introduction of a new transformer at Poldhu to increase the power and range of the impulses sent from that point, and the use of a more sensitive receiver—the Magnetic detector. The magnetic device will take forty words a minute.'

NEW YORK TELEGRAM: 'His long-distance experiments by which he expects to girdle the globe will be first tried in about three months by special apparatus installed on British warships stationed at different parts of the world. He will endeavor to pick up the vessels stationed far apart, one after the other, and thus be able to send a wireless message around the world.'

NEW YORK NEWS.—'Marconi's Triumph.—Marconi, approaching New York on the 'Campania,' announces by his wonderful wireless system, long in advance of his coming, that he has been successful in a series of experiments to demonstrate that it was feasible to keep in touch with the land all the way. . . . He has never descended to deceit, nor has he made any promises which were not abundantly justified. His wonderful achievements entitle him to the warmest praise and highest honors. His success has been so marvellous that it seems almost ungenerous to criticise anything he may say.'

Every promise Marconi ever made has been redeemed by performance. When Transatlantic Wireless Telegraphy is once accomplished Marconi shares will increase in value by leaps and bounds. Those who are wise will not await the coming of that event, but will buy their stock before the influence of that accomplishment is felt on the market.

How soon that may be, whether in 30 days or in 90 days, depends entirely upon the present demands upon Mr. Marconi's time.

Full information concerning the company's status and its commercial operations, earning power, prospects, etc., etc., will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

As Managers for the underwriters, who control the stock of the Company now offered for sale, we are enabled to offer Marconi Certificates at $6.00 each, in amounts of not less than $120, nor more than $1,200.

All applications for Marconi securities must be accompanied by remittance in full, made payable to the order of Munroe & Munroe.

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Managers for the Marconi Underwriters,

Canada Life Building, MONTREAL. 25 Broad Street, NEW YORK. Knickerbocker Trust Building (5th Ave., 34th St.), NEW YORK. 19 Congress Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BELMONT SCHOOL.

The closing of the Belmont School took place last evening, the Rev. Father Berger presiding.

The following is the list of prize winners:

First Year, Second Division—Rodolphe Desrochers, 9 prizes and 3 accessits; Geo. Lafortune, 8 prizes and 5 accessits; John Bosman, 8 prizes and 1 accessit; John Britt, 6 prizes and 2 accessits; Henry McKeon, 4 prizes and 3 accessits; Paul Demers, 3 prizes and 6 accessits; Arthur Kelly, 3 prizes and 5 accessits; William Hagan, 3 prizes and 5 accessits; Ubalde Phillix, 3 prizes and 5 accessits; Willie Orr, 3 prizes and 5 accessits; Alysius Boughman, 4 prizes and 1 accessit; Alfred Jubinville, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Geo. O'Shaughnessey, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Ernest Langevin, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Isidore Douesnard, 2 prizes and 6 accessits; Leo Clarke, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Adrien Kingsley, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Arthur Lafortune, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Wilfrid Dufour, 1 prize and 6 accessits; George Dussault, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; Archie Sullivan, 6 accessits; Wilfrid Langevin, 5 accessits; Alphonse Cantin, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Albert Roach, 4 accessits; Emile Lefeovre, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Edward McMahon, 3 prizes and 1 accessit; Walter McMahon, 1 prize; Charles Kingsley, 1 prize; Adrien Maillet, 1 prize; Michael Sullivan, 1 prize; Hector Desrochers, 1 prize; George Trempe, 2 accessits; Ernest Galarneau, 1 accessit. One prize—Leopold Mallette, Henry Gleason, Alfred George Sniel, William Milloy.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Isidore Douesnard, Willie Orr, Alfred Jubinville, George Dussault, Hector Desroches, Alphonse Cantin, Ubalde Proulx, John Britt, Rodolphe Desrochers, Henry McMahon, Paul Demers, Adrien Kingsley, Leo Clarke, Michael Sullivan, Emile Lefebvre, John Brosman, W. Duggan.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to George Dussault, George Lafortune.

First Year, Second Division—John Ryan, 6 prizes and 2 accessits; Charlemagne Limoges, 5 prizes and 1 accessit; Albert Brunet, 5 prizes and 1 accessit; Hugh O'Shaughnessey, 4 prizes and 4 accessits; Robert Smith, 4 prizes and 3 accessits; Joseph Vandette, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Raoul Leroux, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Julien St. Denis, 3 prizes and 2 accessits; Edouard Cantin, 2 prizes and 5 accessits; Harold McElheron, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Rea Story, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Arthur Palardy, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; L. Savard, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Louis Bouchard, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Romeo Neveu, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Albert Galarneau, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Wilfrid Couture, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Eugene Raymond, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Francis Walsh, 1 prize and 2 accessits Gustave Major, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Emile Gaumont 1 prize and 2 accessits; Napoleon Letang, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Joseph Dorion, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Donat Gregoire, 4 accessits; John Spaczek, 2 accessits; Walter O'Brien, 1 accessit; Gilbert Proulx, 1 accessit; Francis Leonard, 1 accessit, Jos. Pare, 1 accessit.

One prize—Leopold Belisle, Thomas Trudeau.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Charlemange Limoges, John Ryan, Joseph Vandette, Julien St. Denis.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to: Albert Galarneau, Edouard Cantin, Wilfrid Couture.

First Year, First Division—Frederick Hanna, 7 prizes and 3 accessits; Joseph Tiernan, 5 prizes and 1 accessit; Stephen Langevin, 4 prizes and 1 accessit; Edward Casey, 3 prizes and 5 accessits; Eugene Presseau, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Honore Messier, 3 prizes and 2 accessits; Gaston Letang, 3 prizes; Zotique Leroux, 2 prizes; Leo Nolan, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Albini Brault, 1 prize and 6 accessits; Wm. Huneault, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; James McInroy, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; Wm. J. Burke, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Edmond McElheron, 1 prize and 3 accessits; George Allard, 1 prize and 3 accessits; John Flynn, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Leopold Blache, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Donat Tellier, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Joseph Dougherty, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Avila Leclerc, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Laurent Desjardins, 5 accessits; George Galarneau, 1 prize; Stanislas Dufour, 3 accessits; Alfred Perrault, 2 accessits; Alfred Perrault, 2 accessits.

One Accessit—Robert Moran, Emilien Mallette, Frank McDonnell, Stephen Furlong, Thomas Walsh, Wilfrid Major.

One Prize—John Donoghue, Frederick Bell, Thomas Robertson, Hector Brown, Omer Lemieux, Joseph Masse, John Scott, Herye Cormier, Leopold Lussier, Raoul Lafond, Albert Dorion, Hector Paquette, Edmond Flannagan, Charles Piche, Harry Nevin, Frank McIver, Joachim McKenna, J. Tye.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Joseph Tiernan, Frederick Hanna, Wm. Jas. Burke.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to Avila Leclerc, Leopold Blache.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Joseph Tiernan.

Second Year, Second Division — John O'Brien, 6 prizes and 3 accessits; Edgar Neville, 5 prizes and 3 accessits; Joseph Breton, 5 prizes and 4 accessits; Archie Orr, 5 prizes and 3 accessits; Elphege Lagace, 5 prizes and 2 accessits; Eugene de Laplante, 5 prizes and 2 accessits; Alfred Palardy, 4 prizes and 5 accessits; Aime Cote, 4 prizes and 5 accessits; Ferdinand Gagne, 4 prizes and 3 accessits; Paul Mailloux, 4 prizes and 2 accessits; John Clarke, 4 prizes and 2 accessits; James Lindsay, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Thomas Patterson, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Francis Johns, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Henry Lacroix, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Elie Lalonde, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Frederick Wildman, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Donat Grenier, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Charles Palardy, 6 accessits; Ovila Mainville, 1 prize; Austin Collins, 4 accessits; Ferdinand Brisebois, 4 accessits; Joseph Armstrong, 2 accessits; William Donahue, 2 accessits; Donat Deschamps, 1 accessit; Alfred Groulx, 1 accessit.

One prize—Jules Laprairie, Aime Taillefer, Leo Milloy, Florimont Demers, Pie IX. Parent.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Archie Orr and Paul Mailloux.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to Joseph Breton, Ovila Malville, John Clarke.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Francis Johns.

Second Year, First Division—Geo. Emile Savage, 9 prizes and 1 accessit; Joseph Monarque, 8 prizes and 4 accessits; Theodore Limoges, 6 prizes and 7 accessits; Frank McDonald, 7 prizes and 2 accessits; Wilfrid Falardeau, 6 prizes and 4 accessits; Irenee Milot, 6 prizes and 1 accessit; Albert O'Keefe, 4 prizes and 4 accessits; Gordon Cooper, 4 prizes; James O'Shaughnessey, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Joseph Cloutier, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Alexander Bell, 3 prizes and 1 accessit; Hugh Fields, 2 prizes and 5 accessits; George McDonnell, 2 prizes and 4 accessits; Philippe Leclerc, 1 prize and 8 accessits; Stephen J. Furlong, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; John McLaughlin, 2 prizes and 3 prizes; Rodolphe Docary, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Ernest Charette, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Joseph Langevin, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; George Labreche, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; Arthur Lavole, 1 prize and 5 accessits; Ferdinand Desroches, 1 prize and 5 accessits; William Wilson, 1 prize and 3 accessits; John Clarke, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Roger James Foote, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Alexandre Leger, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Louis Leroux, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Nahun Baker, 1 prize; Leopold Rousseau, 1 prize; Omer Renaud, 1 prize; Patrick McKeough, 4 accessits; Eugene Hardy, 3 accessits; Albert Bienvenu, 2 accessits.

One Accessit—Adolph Viger, Robert Dugas, Hector Pare, Leo McElroy, Ludger Leclerc, Godfroi Lefebvre, Henry Johnston.

One prize—Leon St. Amour and Horace Lafond.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to George Emile Savage, Joseph Monarque, Theodore Rodger, Jas. Foote, Joseph Cloutier.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to George Emile Savage, Philippe Leclerc, Joseph Monarque, Theodore Limoges, Irenee Milot, Joseph Langevin.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Hugh Fields.

Third Year, Second Division—Henri Savage, 8 prizes and 4 accessits; Martin McLean, 5 prizes and 4 accessits; Frederick O'Flaherty, 4 prizes and 2 accessits; Edmond Dussault, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Edmond Lariviere, 4 prizes and 1 accessit; Martin Callaghan, 3 prizes and 2 accessits; Alfred Plante, 3 prizes and 2 accessits; Hector Leroux, 2 prizes and 7 accessits; Albert Wilson, 2 prizes and 3 accessits; Noel Archambault, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Frederick Scanlan, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Aime Langevin, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Henry Cooper, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Alfred Tellier, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Romeo Gregoire, 1 prize and 1 accessit.; Amedee Fortier, 5 accessits; Armand Couillard, 1 prize; Michael Cullen, 3 accessits.

Two accessits—Ivanhoe Duranceau, Edward McKeough, Russell Patterson.

One accessit—Armand Lacoste, Dollard Major, Alfred Lachaine.

One prize—Arthur Gaumont, Leandre Robert, John McDonald, Adelard Allard.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Martin McLean, Henri Savage, Frederick O'Flaherty.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to Noel Archambault, Edmond Dussault, Henri Savage, Aime Langevin, Armand Couillard.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Frederick O'Flaherty.

Third Year, First Division—Lawrence Vandette, 8 prizes and 3 accessits; Aristide Graveline, 4 prizes and 9 accessits; John Duggan, 4 prizes and 5 accessits; Willie Poirier, 3 prizes and 7 accessits; Alderic Lafleche, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Hector Duranceau, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; John Sullivan, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Joseph St. Onge, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Hosea Jubinville, 2 prizes and 7 accessits; Real Montmarquette, 3 prizes and 1 accessit; Jules Douesnard, 2 prizes and 5 accessits; Thomas McDonnell, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Emile Decaire, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; Ernest Cloutier, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Thomas Roach, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Hilaire Archambault, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Lucien Demers, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Freddie Barry, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Rene Gregoire, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Eugene Lucas, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Ernest Deslauriers, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Frank Wainwright, 1 prize and 1 accessit; Anselme Laplante, 1 prize; Adolphe Gilbert, 4 accessits; Ernest Kenny, 4 accessits; Joseph Moreau, 4 accessits; Willie Donohue, 2 accessits.

One accessit—Albert Savard, Edward Barry, Raoul Montpetit.

One prize—Adelard Gosselin, Terrence O'Toole, Joseph Crochetiere.

Special prizes for application and good conduct awarded to Ernest Cloutier, Alderic Lafleche, Joseph St. Onge, Hilaire Archambault, Emile Decarie, Lawrence Vandette.

Special prizes for assiduity awarded to Jules Douesnard, Alderic Lafleche, Raoul Montmarquette, Hosea Jubinville, Hector Duranceau, Willie Poirier, Lucien Demers.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, and awarded to Thomas Roach.

Fourth Year.—Oscar Milot, 10 prizes and 6 accessits; Hector Boire, 7 prizes and 5 accessits; James Freeland, 5 prizes and 8 accessits; John Duckett, 5 prizes and 6 accessits; Arthur Pelletier, 4 prizes and 7 accessits; Charles Corbeil, 3 prizes and 8 accessits; Armand Lafleche, 4 prizes and 3 accessits; Gordon Kenny, 4 prizes and 3 accessits Michael Flynn, 3 prizes and 6 accessits; Philias Beaudoin, 3 prizes and 4 accessits; Edward Kirke, 3 prizes and 3 accessits; Chs. Ed. Ouelette, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Zenophile Bouchard, 2 prizes and 2 accessits; Gaspard Royal, 2 prizes and 1 accessit; Antonio Thibault, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Fred. Quinn, 1 prize and 4 accessits; Joseph Milloy, 1 prize and 3 accessits.

One accessit—Joseph Meloche, Robert Roach, Arthur Warren, Albert Dupuis.

One prize—William Hunt, Charles Rafferty, Germain Sicotte.

Special prizes for application and good conduct, awarded to James Freeland, Chas. Corbeil, Arthur Pelletier, Philias Beaudoin, Zenophile Bouchard.

Special prizes for assiduity, awarded to Chs. Ed. Quelette, Philias Beaudoin, Chas. Corbeil, Oscar Milot.

A special prize for English Catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly and awarded to John Duckett.

Fifth Year—Leon Renaud, 9 prizes and 10 Accessits; Eugene Douesnard, 7 prizes and 12 accessits; Willie Polan, 6 prizes and 2 accessits; Emile Cloutier, 4 prizes and 7 accessits; Paul Racine, 4 prizes and 5 accessits; Eugene Champagne, 4 prizes; Adolphe Pare, 1 prize and 3 accessits; Napoleon Gaumont, 2 accessits; Aza Boire, 1 prize and 2 accessits; Jean Baptiste Dubois, 1 prize.

Special prizes for application and good conduct, presented by M. Nap. Chartrand, and awarded to Paul Racine, Emile Cloutier, Leon Renaud.

Special prizes for assiduity, presented by M. Nap. Chartrand, and awarded to Emile Cloutier and Eugene Douesnard.

A special prize for English catechism, presented by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly and awarded to Willie Polan.

Special prizes for gentlemanly deportment presented by the Rev. Father M. L. Shea, and awarded to Paul Racine, 5th year; and James Freeland, 4th year.

Certificates of primary studies, awarded in the fourth year—With great distinction for French and English—Antonio Thibault and Oscar Milot. With distinction for French and English—John Duckett, Hector Boire, Albert Dupuis, Philias Beaudoin. With great distinction for English—Edward Kirks, James Freeland. With distinction for French—Arthur Pelletier, Gaspard Royal, Armand Lafleche, and Edouard Chas. Ouelette. With the greatest distinction for English—Joseph Molloy. With great distinction—Robert Roach. Gordon Kenny, Frederick Quinn, Michael Flynn, Edmund Beriau, Walter Beriau. In a satisfactory manner for English—Charles Rafferty. In a satisfactory manner for French—Charles Corbeil.

Medals.—A gold medal, presented by the Rev. J. A. Belanger, pastor of St. Joseph's and awarded to Leon Renaud, as a prize of excellence in the fifth year. A gold medal, presented by the St. John the Baptist's Society, St. Joseph's Branch, and awarded to Paul Racine for hiseory of Canada. A gold medal, presented by Mr. F. X. Craig, and awarded to Arthur Pelletier, as a first prize for industrial drawing. A bronze medal, presented by Mr. Ludger Gravel, and awarded to Eugene Douesnard, as a first prize for arithmetic. A silver medal, presented by Mr. Victor Renaud, former pupil of Belmont School, and awarded to Oscar Milot, as a prize of excellence in the fourth year. A bronze medal, presented by Mr. J. A. Leroux, and awarded to Michael Flynn, as a first prize for arithmetic in the fourth year.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES TAYLOR.

About 25 years ago the parents of Mr. James Taylor celebrated their golden wedding. The fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor's wedding was the 20th of this month, and so to keep up what seems to be a family distinction and custom, their children planned to celebrate the occasion. Providence favored them with delightful weather, and friends poured in by rail and carriage from every direction. About fifty guests took their places around the large dining table to celebrate the event in a right royal manner. Just before the dinner began short devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. J. B. Pengelly, a student pastor of McMaster University, Toronto. The hymn, 'God of Bethel,' a favorite with Mrs. Taylor, and her mother also, was heartily sung. A portion of God's Word, which is the handbook of this aged couple, was then read, after which a prayer of thanksgiving was returned. As the dinner proceeded the good old times of the pioneer days were discussed. Thrilling tales and merry stories were delated with all the charm of romance. When the dinner was over the children presented their father with a handsome gold watch and chain, and their mother with a beautiful new wedding ring, to which her old one was attached. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor also received many other costly and useful presents of gold. The afternoon was spent in making and renewing friendships. Many who had long been away from that part of the country returned purposely for this event, among them being Mr. David Taylor, the owner of an extensive hop farm near Independence Ore., and his wife. The following places also had representatives at the wedding:—Cassburn, St. Eugene, Woodstock, and Vankleek Hill, in Ontario; and Geneva, Lachute, Carillon and Isle au Chat, in Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both of Scotch descent. Mr. Taylor, the oldest of a family of eleven, (eight of whom are still living, and were present at the wedding), having been born at Stonehaven, parish of Duneotter, Scotland, in 1829. His parents came to Canada when he was nine years old, and settled at Isle au Chat, Que. In 1854. Mr. Taylor married Miss Jean McCulloch, of Isle au Chat. They immediately took up a bush farm near St. Eugene, where they still live. During the summer months Mr. Taylor worked hard clearing his farm and harvesting his small crop. In the winter he went to the woods and found employment as a hewer. By industry and integrity he soon cleared and paid for his farm, and has remained on it ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both members of the Dempsey Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor is a deacon and a good worker. He attends every meeting, often walking. He is noted for his punctuality. Four of their six children are still living. Mrs. James Beggs, the oldest of the family, lives in Vankleek Hill; Robert, the eldest of the sons, is a contractor of the same town; Mrs. Simon Boa lives near her parents in East Hawkesbury. The youngest son, John S., is on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Tayloy often tell, with a twinkle in the eye, that their respective families were so attractive that the boys and girls made four interchanges. Three of Mr. Taylor's sisters married three of Mrs. Taylor's brothers, of whom George is the only one living.

REVOLT IN FINLAND.

PHASES OF RUSSIAN OPPRESSION WHICH HAVE LED TO IT.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff, followed by a tumult of disorder, during which, according to recent dispatches, the palace of the late Governor-General at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, was sacked, gives evident assurance that the Finnish indignation at the destruction of their liberty has at last passed from that state of passive resistance with which it has contented itself for the last five years into a state approaching open rebellion. That it needed only the slightest spark to set Finland afire with the rebellion has been the verdict of travellers for the last five years. In the assassination of the man most hated of all the Russian officers General Bobrikoff, the necessary spark seems to have been furnished, and the signs of a dangerous conflagration are apparent.

To the American, safe and unmolested in the enjoyment of his liberties, the story of the Finnish revolt and the causes that led to it reveals a condition of affairs that seems miserable beyond any comparison. Out of a tax on tea and a few British regiments the thirteen colonies here found justification for a successful war of independence. But of the violation of a sacred pledge to maintain their liberties, out of the conscription of their sons to serve in the Russian army, out of the despoiling of their Senate of every important power rightfully its inheritance, the Finnish people, up to the moment when Bobrikoff was assassinated, had made merely a cause for passive resistance.

Finland is a little nation, in area and in population about equal to Norway. Its two million five hundred thousand people are Scandinavians, of the same stock as the Swedes and Norwegians, and up to 1809 Finland was a Grand Duchy of Sweden. Alexander I. of Russia in that year wrenched Finland from the weak Swedish monarch. But in taking this province Alexander published a proclamation, under his own hand, which has been for over ninety years the basis of liberty in Finland. This imperial rescript, pledging the faith of the Romanoffs, said:

'Providence having placed us in possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, we have desired, hereby, to confirm and ratify the religion and fundamental laws of the land, as well as the privileges and rights which each class in the said duchy in particular, and all inhabitants in general, be their position high or low, have hitherto enjoyed according to the constitution. We promise to maintain all these benefits and laws, firm and unshakable, in their full force.'

On this firm foundation was built the faith of the Finns in their Russian master. Two more Alexanders in turn ratified this remarkable rescript, Alexander II. in 1869, and Alexander III. in 1886. For ninety years the Finns, protected in their liberties, passed from generation to generation the covenant of the Russian Czars and the assurance of its inviolability. It was not until the present Czar, almost coincident with his proposal of the Peace Conference at The Hague, first began his campaign to curtail the liberties of Finland that there was the slightest evidence of bad faith. When the reigning Czar came to the throne the military party, which subsequently led Russia into its present conflict with Japan, began their work upon Nicholas. They represented that while Germany was suppressing the Poles with a hand as heavy as that of Russia, the Finns, almost within sight of the Russian capital, were disloyal and intriguing with the Swedes, and Nicholas, easily swayed, the Finns declare, listened and believed.

Two men will remain forever accursed in the annals of Finland; one, Governor-General Bobrikoff, has already lost his life at Finnish hands; the other, Lieutenant-General Kuropatkin, commands the Russian army in the East. Advised by these men of Finnish disloyalty, the Russian Czar first began the crushing of the liberties of the Finns, just ninety-one years after his great predecessor had pledged them liberty inviolable. In January, 1899, two bills were introduced into the Finnish Senate, at Russian behest, which wiped out the independence of the Finnish army, made it an integral part of the Russian system, increased it from 5,600 to 12,000 men, provided for the scattering of the Finnish recruits in Russian territory, and deprived the Finnish Senate of all power over these national forces, thus destroying the national character of the army.

While the Senate was still wrestling with these bills, but after their rejection had been made certain, the Russian Czar issued a rescript with which the real liberty of Finland may be said to have ended. Written almost at the direction of Bobrikoff, who has now paid the penalty with his life, this remarkable ukase declared that the Finnish Senate would no longer be permitted to legislate for Finland, the Czar reserving the right to act in matters involving the common interests of Russia and Finland, and declaring that he alone should be the judge of what questions involved common interests, thus by a stroke ofw the pen wiping out the constitutional rights of the nation.

Within the next three years the policy of the Czar became obvious; stripped of every vestige of power, remodelled to suit Russian convenience, the Senate passed the Military Conscription law desired by Russia, almost at the point of the bayonet. Young Finns were forced into the Russian army and scattered all over the empire, subject to all the brutality that has made the Russian officer notorious. In 1901 the national language was declared to be no longer the official tongue in the Senate, and gave place to Russian, while Russian regiments garrisoned the country with Cossack cruelty.

In the meantime the Finnish people had protested in no uncertain voice. A petition, signed by 523,000 Finns, was carried to the Czar, but an audience was refused to the messengers, and Finland adopted a policy of passive resistance to Russianization. Local district officials resigned rather than publish the list of recruits, ministers refused to read the military law in the churches, recruits crowded emigrant steamers at the rate of a thousand a week, and less than fifty responded to the draft of over eight hundred in Helsingfors. Some of these were cripples, and the rest were mobbed by their indignant countrymen. The senators who yielded to Russian pressure and voted for the military law were boycotted. Helsingfors hotels refused to receive them, and no insult was too vehement for them. The proprietor of one hotel, which, through a clerk's error, received such a senator, was actually driven into bankruptcy.

Meantime, even the women were taking part in the protest. Helsingfors had become a city of mourning. Women dressed only in black, and all entertainments were abandoned. For those given for charitable purposes the people bought tickets, but would not attend. The Russian government abolished the Finnish stamps for letters and substituted the imperial Russian postage. The Finns submitted, but promptly adopted an unofficial mourning stamp, which they put on their letters in addition to the Russian stamp. The Russians retaliated by destroying all such letters, and in this spirit the contest has been waged.

During all this time the Russians had been extending their invasion. By an edict issued in October, 1903, the authority was given to the Governor-General, hitherto vested in the Finnish authorities, to remove officials, and he signalized this accession of power by removing all the judges of the Appellate Court, who had pronounced the military law unconstitutional. Even the national press was ruthlessly suppressed. All power now centred in the Governor-General, and Bobrikoff, after years of effort, found himself in a position to enjoy the fruits of his labor. That he overstepped even Finnish endurance seems apparent, for nine months after he secured absolute control, a Finnish patriot ended his career.

The fate of Finland, like that of Poland, serves to indicate the meaning of Russian rule. It serves also to explain the reason that the chancelleries of Europe are anxiously watching for evidence of internal revolution as the Russian armies move from defeat to defeat. That there still survives, despite all Russian oppression and tyranny, a loyalty to liberty which might easily express itself in rebellion may be gathered from the following extract from the favorite national lyric of the Finns:

Be still our splendid colors, though tattered, onward borne,
Of Finland's ancient standard there's yet a shred untorn.

Advertisements.

"FORCE" is the highest grade—most delicious—most digestible—most forceful food in the world. Fifteen cents' worth of "FORCE" contains more real food for brain and muscles and nerves than three times the money will get in any other form.

Sunny Jim

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AMONG OCEAN TOILERS.

Another Interesting Communication From Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell of the 'Deep Sea Mission.'

The following letter to the 'Witness' from Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, dated June 16, on board the steamship 'Strathcona,' at sea, will prove interesting to the many friends of the intrepid missionary to Labrador and the Deep Sea Fisheries. He says:—

'It is so long since I wrote you a line that I hardly know where to begin. We are out here at sea, bound for St. John's, to go into dock and get the season's outfit. It is my watch and my watchmate is steering. I have time at least to sit down and think of all our kind helpers everywhere, and send through you a word of thanks to all who are lending a hand in this branch of work. We are short-handed on board. My usual deckhand is still only convalescent from an operation, and is yet at home. My new third hand, late captain of the 'Julia Sheridan,' is left at St. Anthony, to go on getting some of the essentials finished before we can leave the building to the fall occupation by Dr. and Mrs. Simpson. So my regular watchmate is the cook, and he having been hard at work cooking meals, has now turned in, and I am loaned the deck boy, who helps as a rule to wash up. Alas, he is suffering from the effects of a first voyage amid a choppy head-sea. So, as I write, I have to get up every few minutes to make sure we are on our course still. To endure hardship is essential to make a man worth anything, and the boy, though finding it a bitter task, is gaining what can never be had by shirking difficulties. This is the lesson of life. I have just been reading in Dr. Henry Van Dyke's 'Blue Flower,' the story of 'the otherwise man.' How beautifully is brought out there that not in pleasing self, but in doing right, we fit ourselves to meet our King. Sometimes in this wandering life one feels that there is not the time, nor the opportunity for devotional exercises that at home one is wont to consider "religion." But the thought that the service of his brethren is his service, and leads directly to him, comes as a strong solace, when one is wondering how such a life as this one accords with the "mystery," "solemnity" or "quiet" that the mind as a rule associates with services.

'On May 26 the first mail boat since Christmas arrived. Small schooners buying seals, and hurrying down to secure fishery berths, had been coming along since the first of the month, but these had brought but little news and no supplies. We were busy emptying hospital and cleaning and preparing to close it for the summer, as we are not yet able to afford to keep it open all summer. In spite of our not opening the building till March 22, and having no trained nurse or matron, we had admitted thirteen in-patients, the last leaving it in an open boat the very day before the steamer came, and this was my plucky old widow woman, who had come sixty or seventy miles, her boys hauling her on a sleigh with dogs, and who now returned along the Atlantic seaboard in a small open rowing boat, with the ice still everywhere—at least relieved of suffering, and as far as could be "cured." It has been impossible to fix the plates over the various "cots" as yet, for we have had no oileloth to stretch over our walls—an essential where ice heaves the building about so in winter, that paper or plaster are out of the question. The "good shepherd" plate, however, being framed, was hung up, and that cot helped two poor women over their pain to convalescence. The others were only temporarily named. Operations were done in the wards except one—that was the first performed in the new operating room. It is a very bare operating room. Such rooms should never be lumbered up, but ours consists as yet of bare boards and an operating table given us in Montreal by the Ladies' Committee, and an iron stand, with glass bottles for solutions, sent us through Miss White, of Boston. I should like to say here that Miss White, 14 Beacon street, Boston, is willing most kindly to give all information about our work and to receive and forward help for us. Our out-patients numbered six hundred and thirty-seven; deaths, thirteen; were all outside hospital. Some could have been saved had we been able to get them in, that is, as far as human aid can save any life. We can only, however, be thankful for what was accomplished, and leave what we would like to have done as a spur to encourage fresh energy in future. We drove on our rounds some 1,200 miles; we rowed on sick visits over 150 miles. Our little gasolene launch, loaned me for the winter, was no service, as I was unable to put her together again. She had been taken to pieces and stored away by Mr. John Currie, who left before the sea opened for navigation. The wharf for which Senator Gowan so generously contributed $280, I am glad to say has already been in use. We have built a road one hundred and twenty yards long, of wood, and added two sunken wharfs to the old base wharf belonging to our friend, Mr. John Mole. These, however, will be floated off from the base for our own wharf next fall, so that, though the weather prevented us from hauling enough wharf beams to finish it this spring, it has already given us a serviceable landing stage, and it is largely to finish building a tramway and finish the whole, so that we can land our supplies easily, that we have left the third hand from our crew at St. Anthony. He is a true handy man—as, indeed, most of these fishermen are. The work, moreover, was given to men who sadly needed a hand to start the fishery out of debt, so that 'tame dogs' have been helped by this kindly gift in many ways. What does our hospital need most now? Well, a cellar—absolutely essential to keep any fresh vegetables during winter. A cellar is built of wood or stone and covered with several feet of sods and earth. It is also sunk down into the ground. In it we would keep potatoes, cabbages, onions, turnips and apples, if we had any. These foods are cheap, keep well, and are anti-scorbutic. What little we had this winter were crowded into Mr. Moore's small cellar with his, but that would be useless if enough for the hospital are to be preserved. Alas, this spring nearly every garden will have to go unplanted, and many families will have no potatoes in their gardens for next winter, for there were no seed potatoes to be purchased anywhere, and none came from St. John's in time. The heat of our summer makes it essential to plant them before early June. Besides a cellar, the hospital must have some way of bringing water nearer, for, though we have a stream close by, we use so much for baths and washing and cooking, that we want to take a leaf out of the book of our Moravian brethren further north, and make wooden shoots which by a movable junction will bring water right to the tanks in our furnace cellar, when the pipes, with a pump, lead to the hot bath system so kindly sent from Boston, and which arrived this spring. The apparatus came within fifty miles of us, but was driven back by ice last winter. The engineers of the 'Strathcona' have fixed it up for us. On June 4 the 'Strathcona' arrived, and we at once set to work bringing from the bay some of the wood cut for next winter. Most of this has been cut in return for clothing sent us through various branches, and the work of cutting it during the winter was given to various poor families. This has been a most material help to them, and has made it almost impossible to see near St. Anthony, such another picture as those of days gone by; children barefooted on the snow at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. The Methodist minister, who patrols all this large district (really a student, who is on his way to college), told me that his receipts for the work and for their missionary work from this part were very much larger than ever before in their history—a sign to us that not only were the people really pulling up materially, but also were rightly using their proportional prosperity to the service of the giver. Over two hundred families in all received larger or smaller grants, all of which last winter, with its bitter cold, made true charity. Only in one or two cases was the grant made free, and much wood work, road work, wharf work, boat work and such like was returned to the mission, and proved valuable to both us and them. I trust all the kind donors, all who gave time to work, all who gave thought for others, will rejoice that they were able to have this opportunity for doing it 'unto him.'

The work benches were useful this winter. We tried the carpentering class long enough to show its practicability and its value, but till we can afford to put up a mission room alongside the hospital where sound does not disturb our patients and chips and shavings do not obviate our aseptic efforts, the benches will not prove as useful as they ought to. Miss White is trying, we hear, to get a roofing for the room, possibly of the stuff being used for the buildings at the St. Louis Exhibition. The various gifts of toys, comfort bags and articles sent by branches of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, have been very, very useful. How often we think of the many busy fingers which have plied busily to send these texts of practical love to those who need them. Only this week, before I left, I gave our last patient, whom I carried home on the 'Strathcona,' some needles, cotton, wool and knitting needles. She came in with pneumonia and doubtful consumption, having been starved almost to death also in the wretched home she came from. She is only 17 years old, but she called me to her bedside one day as I was leaving the ward, and whispered:

'Doctor, can you lend me any clothing to go home in?'

'Lend you,' I replied; 'where are your own?'

'Please, I had to borrow them from a woman, and father took them back with him. I had none of my own.'

And this I knew was about true from the visits I had paid them, and now I knew it was perfectly true. There are three other children. Mrs. Moore, who has so kindly acted as general manager all the spring, coming over every day from her own house to tend and oversee the hospital girls for me, soon settled the question satisfactorily from our 'old and new clothes department,' and we added the needles and comfort bag, as we were sure the donor of it would like it, as well as though it went to a sailor at sea, for who could be more adrift on the ocean of life than this poor derelict?

Our magic lantern was in great request this year, as usual, but little time was left to use it. We gave some lectures, however, more especially on the starry heavens, from Sir Robert Ball's books, reduced to simple illustrations, and all going to show our infinite littleness and to increase the element of worship, much lacking very often; that is, reverence or a recognition at least to some degree of the infinite condescension, which permits us to address God as our Father.

The lending libraries have perhaps made most visible progress during the winter. They are in great request now, and many are beginning to read, now they can get reading matter, who never would, if they could, have sent to buy books to read. Nor are there any shops that sell books, and no colporteurs visit the French shore, while we, moving to and fro, have found the value of them, as have all other peripatetics. Thus, two days ago we visited the magistrate who has been specially sent down from St. John's to do some much needed work on our coast. I found him stranded in one of our little settlements, where was a loan library. I need not say he had appreciated it. We took him and his constables on the 'Strathcona' to another settlement, which he could not have otherwise reached, and even before we left they had raided an illegal liquor-selling house. While I was sitting in a house, where he was putting up, his most efficient and energetic officers came panting in with bottles and jars of liquor that they had seized within an hour or two of landing. There are no liquor-sellers licensed on the whole French shore, and consequently no drunkenness, but, with the money-earning season just about to commence, and fish just arriving, we consider the work these men are doing most excellent, prevention being better than cure in these cases. So should the law and the gospel be handmaids of each other.

The settlement of the French shore question should mean much for this coast. It will bring more southerners down to settle, and will open up the coast to enterprises that it has hitherto been closed to, more specially at first to the whale fishing, which will now be able to go ahead at once, and which will afford employment and circulate money among our poor people. Besides these interests, the co-operative stores have done well, and are forging ahead, while the little mill is full of work, and cutting some ten thousand feet of lumber a day; which it is anxious to find customers for. So we believe the kingdom of God is advancing in our midst. We have not had to preach so often to half naked and whole hungry audiences, nor so often to speak of the love of our Father, and the heaven hereafter, while we were feeling a qualm about our own well stocked larder, and had twinges of conscience over our second warm suit of clothes. As a closing thought on our winter's work, we can but say much has been left undone, much has been done amiss, yet, thank God, quite a lot has been attempted. Some hungry have been fed, some naked clothed, some simple taught, some sick ones healed, and all the while we have been graciously afforded any invaluable openings to whisper the message of the gospel in ears glad to hear it—yes, and to see it sink into hearts that have received it, and we have enjoyed already seeing fruit being brought forth in good ground unto life eternal. Thus, as we leave for a new season's work in our little steamer, we thank God and take courage.

Advertisements.

How to Remove Warts

All sorts of Warts and Callouses can be removed without leaving a mark by Putnam's Wart and Corn Extractor.

It's really a simple matter to remove warts by Putnam's Extractor, which has been used sucessfully for nearly fifty years. It is a purely vegetable remedy, never causes pain, nor does it destroy good healthy flesh surrounding the wart. Cure is absolutely certain; failure impossible with Putnam's. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 25 cents at druggists. Use only Putnam's.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

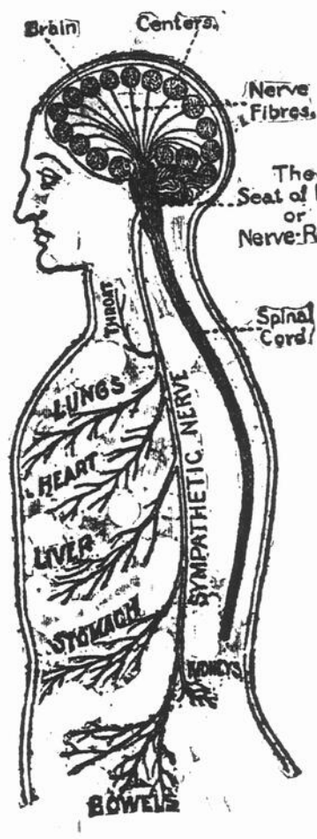
Is One of the First Symptoms to Warn You of Prostration and Paralysis—Its Cause and the Only Way of Bringing About a Permanent Cure—Statements of Cured Ones.

That headache should be one of the first and most noticeable symptoms of nervous exhaustion is readily understood by a study of the accompanying illustration.

All the nerve force which is required to control and regulate the various organs and members of the body is created in the nerve centres of the brain.

For this purpose an enormous quantity of pure, rich blood is necessary. Just as soon as the blood becomes thin, weak and watery, as it usually does in the spring, the brain is deprived of the nourishment required and there is waste and decay of the nerve cells.

One of the first results is headache and sleeplessness, brain fag and feelings of fatigue and discouragement. If the wasting process is not checked indigestion, weak action of the heart and other symptoms of nervous prostration and paralysis soon fellow.



Headache powders and quick cures cannot possibly afford more than temporary relief, and the result is most disastrous to the nervous system.

By its extraordinary blood-building power and nerve-restoring qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about thorough and lasting cure by positively removing the cause.

There is no excuse for anyone to suffer from repeated attacks of headache and constantly run the risk of paralysis or some dreadful form of nervous disease when this great food cure is at hand—a certain and natural cure.

Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid medicine. I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on about once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried headache powders and quick cures, which did no good.

"About eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since. It made a thorough and lasting cure."

Mrs. W. H. HILL, Queen Street East, Truro, N.S., states:—"My nervous system was all out of order. I could not sleep and had severe attacks of nervous headaches. Some time ago I began a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found this preparation a wonderful strengthener. My nervous system has been toned up under this treatment. I can rest and sleep well and my head does not give me the slightest trouble."

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states—"I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headaches and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored, I sleep very much better, and that distressing feeling of numbness his disappeared."

Mrs. George Fuhler, Lakeland, Man., writes:—"I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache from which I used to be a great sufferer and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The greatest of restoratives for the blood and nerves. 50 cents a box, six bottles for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new flesh and tissue are being added to the body.

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

The New York 'Outlook' describes the 'Slocum' horror as a sacrifice offered to the god of greed. The article is reproduced in this week's 'World Wide,' three cents from all newsdealers, or $1.00 a year from the publishers, John Dougall & Son.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'It is hard to tell where to draw the line.' He used the hackneyed phrase, as he stood in his yachting suit before the door of the stranger's house, just as the family were returning from church.

'Sir,' said the stranger, 'the line was drawn for you many centuries ago.' 'Show me where,' said the young man. 'It was on Mount Sinai, where God claimed the seventh day as his own,' answered the host, 'and we haven't yet found the surveyor who could prove that landmark should be removed and a new line drawn.' He leaned upon the gate looking very benign in his Sunday coat, and no doubt had given a generous collection to some needy mission, while amid perfumes of the sweet briar and the late peonies, there was wafted the pleasant smell of lamb and mint sauce, while we brushed through paths of mint in our walk to the door yard.

'Sit down, young man,' he said, 'it is not our custom to turn away any one within the gates, but you must rest if you stop here. We make things as simple as possible on the Sabbath day; no puddings, or pies. Strawberries, picked on Saturday, are good enough for us, and we generally like our meat cold in hot weather.'

'Dear me,' I broke in; 'there will not be any self-denial on your part if that is the case; so you need not make a merit of a cold dinner on Sunday in summer,' and I quoted:

'I always thought cold victuals nice,
My choice would be vanilla ice.'

The dear old 'Autocrat' knew just what he wanted.

'But,' said the stranger, 'this desecration of the Sabbath has become such a serious evil that neither priest nor layman can ignore it.'

'What are we to understand by desecration?' asked the yachter.

'Seeking after your own pleasure in secular amusements,' retorted the stranger, quickly; 'indulging in recreations that you know God would not approve on the day he set apart from all other.'

'Many things have changed since that code was established,' argued the young man.

But his opponent was ready with an answer. 'But God's laws have not changed,' he said, 'and why do you keep some commandments without wishing to change the "code," and yet break this because it suits your pleasure? The civil law would lay its iron grip on you if you broke the law that taught, "Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not steal, and even the bearer of false witness sometimes comes to punishment. But if we walk quietly to church on Sabbath morning, there is a sight enough to sadden every thinking reverent soul enacted before our eyes. Young men in partial undress practicing in canoes and rowboats, fishing and paddling. A steamer laden with passengers gives an unholy shriek, yachts filled with pleasure seekers, steam launches, and others of that sort, ply the waters, while even the "green pastures" are profaned by "putting" and tennis nets are in evidence. This is an age of recreation. Russell Sage says it is a mistake, because people do not rest to recreate strength, but spend their holiday in fatiguing athletics; but if they took the Sabbath to recuperate, it would not be so nerve straining. Even if not an obligation it is wise to refrain. The function of the Sabbath is rest. Notice the horses how fagged they are on Saturday night after a hard week's work, and you can feel the different atmosphere of home where the day is observed, for the influence can be felt. I am not pleading for the Church, remember; people who think they have left God in the city to look after their religious interests, must settle it with him.'

The call came to dinner, and I quietly closed the gate as the yachtsman, looking hungry and rather bored, stepped inside. But walking along the mint bordered paths where the blackbirds quarrelled with me for even looking at the scattered cherries on the trees that were theirs by right of possession, I was impressed by the simple truth that I had heard the sermonette that told old fashioned truths in a homely way.

And the far off sound as I became further away was the host's voice as it floated through the open window, 'Rest, young man, rest, in the paths of peace,' and beside the 'still waters.'

BIRDS AND PEAS.

Little Girl.—I wish you would tell me how to keep the birds from the peas, for I should be very glad to know. They swoop down on mine as soon as they are plump, and leave a row of ragged pods. We know too well the good the birds do, to attempt to destroy them, but it is tantalizing, to say the least, that they will not go halves. Perhaps a few rows of string crossed over them with bits of red cloth tied here and there will help them, but it does not always have a frightening influence.

In England I remember seeing small boys with clappers sitting on the farmers' gates or running round the field making a noise to frighten the birds from the grain fields, but small boys, nowadays, aska high price for their services, even if it is only to stand round, and share in eating the peas, so that system is out of date, on account of the price of labor.

The advice given me on this subject many years ago was to 'sow plenty of peas.'

RESURRECTION PLANT.

Mrs. J. A.—The plant will renew its activity as soon as placed in water. It is really one of the club mosses, and its name is Selaginella Convoluta. The fronds are curiously contracted and curled in, when dry, but expand again when moistened. It is a native of Panama, so you can well understand that warmth and moisture will agree with it, while they also require partial shade.

TREE PLANTING.

A correspondent writes of seeing remarks on tree planting, and asks if it is true as he has read that this custom in cities has its dangers, by choking the drain pipes and penetrating them so as to prevent the exit of sewage.'

This accident can be easily avoided, and it seems foolish to hold it as an argument in face of the value and benefit afforded by trees in our crowded cities, the best possible factor for the health of the inhabitants of all large towns and cities, and the most effectual element in reducing the death rate..

Forests supply equal humidity, afford shelter, create springs and control the flow of rivers. As mentioned before, the sufferings and ruin of vast communities have demonstrated these facts, not only in times long past, but even in recent periods. So that even if a drain here and there requires extra and careful attention to avoid trouble in a crowded place we cannot gainsay the teachings of science, and the records of history.

GLOXINIA NOT FLOWERING.

Mrs. G.—Probably the plant was allowed to remain dormant too late, which accounts for lack of bloom. It is as easily managed as a geranium, only requires a little knowledge of its likes and dislikes.

In potting the tuber it must not be entirely covered as its shoots are not able to push through the soil like a calla, and it must not be packed closely. After watering thoroughly it should be kept in a warm shaded place, and will not need any more attention except a moderate supply of water, till new growth is noticed, when more water should be given. Decomposed soil from the compost heap is the best for potting. When the flowering season is past they can be dried off, but not allowed to become too dry or shrivelled for water must not be altogether withheld. Being a summer flowering bulb, they should be started by February, and care must be taken to ensure good drainage, while liquid fertilizer applied at the root will help to give strength and color to the flowers.

The foliage and richness of bloom justly entitles this plant to a first place among our summer tubers, and repays for all the attention and care it requires.

ABOUT KEEPING CUT FLOWERS.

Nellie noticed the remarks last week about the best method of keeping cut flowers in hot weather, and asks for further information. Ans.—A very important rule is never to cram the vases full of flower stems as is so often done, for, as a consequence, the water is soon polluted, and used and the stems have not room to absorb it. Vases that can hold a good deal of water are preferable to the spindle shaped little trumpets so often used. For flowers with short stalks, flat dishes filled with wet sand, are useful, and even partially withered blossoms often revive when placed in such cool moisture.

Moss is to be avoided in warm weather as it soon smells disagreeably, but cool fresh water if changed every morning will keep them fresh and bright. Always keep in a cool dark place at night, and cut the stems every day. For very delicate sweet-scented flowers it is as well to gather them with several leaves that are kept submerged, only the flower head remaining above water while the leaves seem to support the flower, and help to keep it fresh.

Cool night air out of doors, if possible, and plenty of cool water to drink all day is the only method of retaining the freshness of your flowers.

PEANUT.

E.L.—Yes the peanut has another name. It is Arachis. It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated for profit in all the Southern States. The plant is an annual of trailing habit, with yellow pea-shaped flowers produced from the axils of the leaves, in bunches of five or seven close to or under the ground. They require light sandy soil, and the stems to be covered with earth as they spread, for the nuts, really seeds, only ripen under ground.

Advertisements.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes.

It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Warne is quoted as saying there are 500,000 villages in India without a single Christian.

A remarkable opening for Christian work has taken place in the Acholi country in the Nile province of the British protectorate. Nearly all the principal chiefs are petitioning the English church mission for teachers. The letter sending the petition is the first Luganda-speaking people met with in travelling northward from Uganda. The Rev. A. B. Lloyd and wife have been appointed as missionaries.

The Queen sent a letter to the Police Court Temperance Missionary at Exeter, who had forwarded a report of his work. Her Majesty wrote that she had been much interested in the attempts to make abstainers of persons convicted by magistrates of inebriety. The Queen added that she had kept the copy of the pledge card offered to the men and women to sign on leaving the dock, and that she would be glad to hear later how the movement was progressing.

The British Chautauqua, of which Dr. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, is the new president, will hold its tenth annual summer school this year again at Aberystwyth during the month of August. Among the lecturers will be Dr. Maclaren, the retiring president; Professor Adeney, the Rev. J. Brierley, B.A., and the Rev. C. H. Kelly. The Greek Testament class will be conducted by Professor Williams, of Aberystwyth, as in former years, and an unusually attractive programme of drives and excursions is in course of preparation.

At the May meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society, held on May 18, it was voted that in memory of the generous gift of the late Arioch Wentworth the Massachusetts' Society hereby offers to the Selectmen of each of the over three hundred Massachusetts country towns twenty dollars to aid in establishing watering troughs or fountains for animals, attached to which should be an iron cup for the use of human beings, and on or near which shall be inscribed or painted the words, 'Blessed are the merciful.'

Dr. West, of the Methodist mission in Malaysia, writes concerning the need in Borneo for women workers:—'I baptized on a recent trip in Borneo not less than thirty women and girls, and they need a teacher, a friend, a leader. The great chief of 50,000 warriors offered to build me a house and supply me with anything I needed, if I would but come and live with him and his people. At the present time there is but one Methodist missionary in Borneo, the Rev. J. M. Hoover, who has six stations under his charge, with about six hundred members and probationers. These are all Chinese. The Dyaks are insistent for work to be undertaken among them.'

The Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, London, England, was begun in 1854 by the late Miss Gilbert with seven blind men who used a cellar in New Turnstile, Holborn, as a storeroom for articles manufactured in their own homes. Now there are nearly eighty blind men and women employed every day in the Association's workshops, to whom £2,200 yearly is paid in wages and commission, £670 in supplementary wages and gifts, and £320 in pensions. This being the jubilee year of the work it is desired to establish a Samaritan Fund for the relief of sickness and distress among the blind workpeople and to place the Blind Pensioners' Fund upon a sound footing.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., the noted English preacher, who for some years has been known in America as a Northfield speaker, and a leader in the Northfield extension work, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London, England. During his stay in this country Dr. Morgan has travelled widely and has won general commendation both as a preacher and as a conservative scholar. He is the author of several religious books, the most important of which is 'The Crisis of the Christ.' His work, however, in England will not begin until some time in the fall, thus enabling him to fulfil the engagements which had been announced at the Northfield gatherings this summer. As in past years, he will be one of the lecturers in the Northfield Summer Bible School. His courses are published to begin about July 5. During the Young Women's Conference, July 12 to 19, he will give a series of lectures on 'Jesus and womanhood.' Later, at the time of the Northfield Summer School for Sunday-school workers, July 16 to 25, he will speak on 'Bible study.' And at the General Conference of Christian Workers in August, he is again scheduled as one of the principal auditorium preachers. This will terminate his present engagement in the United States. It is understood, however, that his acceptance of the English church will not, necessarily, cause him to discontinue his midsummer evangelical work in Northfield.

THE LATE MISS CLARA LOWE.

(Miss Steer, in 'The Christian.'.)

Early in the morning of Saturday, May 7, Miss Clara M. S. Lowe passed from her earthly to her heavenly home. She was for many years a devoted Christian worker, as well as a remarkable and interesting personality.

Miss Lowe was born in St. Helena in the year 1819, during the imprisonment of Napoleon, under the surveillance of her father, General Sir Hudson Lowe. Her mother is described as a charming and fascinating woman. Sir Hudson, whose character and conduct during the time of his difficult and thankless task have been much discussed of late years, though probably lacking somewhat in tact and diplomacy, was a brave and upright man, and all are agreed that his very faults arose from excess of zeal and conscientiousness. Miss Lowe inherited the characteristics of both parents. Her perfect truthfulness was most marked. She was always exact in her conversation; she never exaggerated, and her gentleness and graciousness won all hearts. Those who knew her well loved her as much as they respected her.

After the death of Napoleon the family returned to England, and General Sir Hudson Lowe was kindly received at Court. A miniature portrait of Miss Lowe at that time, shows her to have been a child with an unusually sweet face and intelligent expression. The following years were spent between London and Paris, and in due course Miss Lowe was presented at court. It was supposed that she would lead the usual life of a society lady; but she had a much-loved cousin, Lady Rowley, who was an earnest Christian woman, and at the time when she was preparing for confirmation came the great epoch in her life. Something intervened—we do not know what; she never was confirmed, but the deep impression remained. She became converted, consecrating her life to the service of her Lord, with singleness of heart and absolute surrender.

Lady Rowley was, perhaps, one of the very first who saw the terrible need for Christian work in the East End of London, and Miss Lowe soon became her devoted coadjutor. In very early days they had some rooms in an old nurse's house in Spitalfields, and from there visited and held little meetings, when such things were quite uncommon. They lived in a house, now pulled down, in Park lane, close to the Marble Arch. Miss Lowe would never use a carriage of any kind on Sunday, and she has often said how, after morning church, she brought her lunch with her and sat on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, to rest and eat it before she could finish her talk on to Spitalfields, could finish her walk on to Spitalfields, ing to the West End on Monday.

Miss Lowe seems to have received a fresh impetus at the time of the great revival of 1859. In 1860 the cholera broke out, and then night and day Miss Lowe followed doctor and nurses from house to house, administering comfort to the dying and food and encouragement to the living, as well as caring for the orphans who were left desolate. About this time, Miss Macpherson came up from Cambridge to help, and Miss Lowe was the first to take the younger, strong, enthusiastic worker by the hand, and show her the courts and alleys where work was most needed. Mr. Reginald Radcliffe, the devoted evangelist, Mr. Morgan, of 'The Christian,' and a few others were the means of helping Miss Macpherson to take the warehouse in Commercial street, where hundreds of cholera patients had been nursed, and which was consequently tabooed. This warehouse became the Home of Industry, where so many orphan and destitute children have been received and mothered, and sent over to Canada to cheer lonely lives, and there to found happy homes.

After this, as might be expected, Miss Lowe's health broke down, but several voyages to and from Canada restored her, and again another sphere of labor opened. The desire of her heart was fulfilled when she went to India to tell the Hindu women of the Saviour she loved, and to help Miss Reed in the Panruti Mission. After about three years she was obliged to come home, as her eyesight began to fail. She then resumed work in the East End. The Strangers' Rest in Ratcliff Highway engaged her keenest interest, and the Mission to the Jews held a very warm place in her heart. It was at her suggestion and through her influence, that the Bible was translated into Yiddish by Mr. Bergmann. She set many a ball rolling; she effaced herself, and others entered into her labors.

It was in 1879, soon after her return from India, that I first came to know her. She was just sixty years of age; and, though in appearance much older, her energy was greater than that possessed by many of much fewer years. When Miss Macpherson called together a meeting of ladies to listen to Miss Ellice Hopkins, and to form a little association for visiting in the worst houses of Ratcliff Highway, Miss Lowe, of course, was present; and, knowing, as she did, almost every court and alley in that part of East London, she was the first to offer to initiate any who might volunteer to visit the terrible dens which abounded in that district. Some ten or twelve agreed to visit every week. Miss Lowe was the eldest, I the youngest, of the party, and I had the honor of being always told off to visit with her. I can vividly recall the fear and trembling with which I followed those intrepid footsteps. Compromise was a word unknown to Miss Lowe; it had no place in her vocabulary. She was a soldier's daughter, and she knew of no retreat. Oftentimes, when we heard the noise of quarrelling and fighting in those dreadful places, I would fain have satisfied myself and my conscience with a feeble effort and a hurried visit to the room which stood nearest to the front door! But not so Miss Lowe. Up to the very top of the house she walked, and, beginning in the highest rooms, she knocked at every door, gaining admittance wherever possible, and seeking to leave a kind message, though the door might perhaps be slammed in her face. Many an incident do I remember of those early visits and the lessons of courage and gentleness I learned from my dear old friend will, I trust, never be forgotten.

Wherever she went Miss Lowe always carried a black velvet bag, secured in some way to her waist. Miss Lowe had a wonderfully winning way of presenting the Gospel to every one she met, and whether to the rough sailors at the Strangers' Rest or to the rougher women in the Highway, whether travelling in train or 'bus or tram she never forgot to be about her Father's business. Being so gentle and so perfectly well bred, she never gave offence, and secured an entrance where many others would have failed.

Miss Lowe often spent weeks together at the 'Bridge of Hope.' When her sight began to fail, it became dangerous for her to go about the crowded streets and crossings alone, but she could not be made to see it. Nothing would induce her to take one of my helpers from her work to escort her, but at last I discovered a via media, and always sent one of the poor girls from the Home with her. The strangely assorted pair might be seen at noonday prayer meetings, visiting the sick in the infirmaries and hospitals, and on many another errand of mercy—the young woman only too proud to be eyes to Miss Lowe, while having at the same time a vision of a life of devotion and sacrifice of which in her former wild and selfish career she never dreamed.

During the last few years of her life Miss Lowe was too feeble to take part in any active work, but she always welcomed visitors, and to talk and pray with her was always a joy and comfort to those still bearing the heat and burden of the day. She as lovingly cared for by her devoted niece, Miss Wright.

CRUELTY IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Dr. John G. Paton writes from Melbourne:—'The last mail from our islands shows that the work prospers at each of our mission stations, though now our natives have many temptations and hindrances by French and traders from other nations going and settling down among them, who allow them to have no rights in common with white men, but treat them with great tyranny and oppression, in taking from them by deception and force many of their plantations and much of their best land, and robbing them of the crops on them, on which they depend for food, and have shot one and threaten to shoot others if they give any opposition, and in all they do the French men-of-war uphold them and oppress the natives, and they have no redress. Then the settlers complain that they cannot get cheap labor, and to supply it a number of ships of one kind and another are kidnapping the natives and purchasing all they can from the heathen for rifles and ammunition, which the heathen only want to shoot each other, as they have no hunting. The natives so got they take away to other islands than their own, and sell them to the planters and settlers, who keep and work them as slaves, and they have no redress, no civilized nation having yet any protectorate over them. We report their grievances, but have almost no redress as yet.'—'Christian Herald.'

LETTERS FROM CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Chengtu, China, May 4, 1904.

Sir,—I am enclosing several brief letters which I hope you will be able to give to the public, because the matter involved is one that ought to be, and will be of vital interest, at least to all British subjects. It is proposed that we should enlarge our hospital work here. This is very needful, indeed, and any one assisting in the same will be helping along a splendid work. The Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., of Montreal, who has been superintendent of this hospital for years, and who is now home on furlough, will be pleased to give any information, and I am sure he will also be glad to receive any assistance that may be given.

The above mentioned letters, one from the new viceroy, who was at first thought to be somewhat anti-foreign, and one from the British consul-general, will speak for themselves.

A. C. HOFFMAN.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Chengtu, April 5, 1904.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a translation of a note which I received yesterday evening from the Viceroy, in which His Excellency requests me to distribute on his behalf and as an official contribution, the sum of two thousand taels between the two British hospitals here. I have much pleasure, therefore, in handing you herewith a native bank order for the sum of one thousand taels, and will be glad if you will kindly acknowledge its receipt. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ALEX. HOSIE,
Consul-General.

The Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., Chengtu.

Translation of a letter from His Excellency Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szuchuan to Mr. Hosie, H. B. M. Consul-General, Chengtu:

April 4.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your admirable views communicated to me personally by Tsai Taotai, and recognizing as I also do the assistance which the two British hospitals, animated by a spirit of benevolence, bestow upon the afflicted poor of this province, I have pleasure in sending herewith, as a mark of my gratitude, the sum of two thousand taels as an official contribution to be devoted to the purchase of medicines, and I shall be glad if you will distribute the above sum on my behalf. I have instructed Tsai Taotai to call upon you at 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow to convey my thanks for the trouble you are taking in the matter.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) HSI LIANG.

Alexander Hosie, H. B. M. Consul-General.

Enclosed two Chinese bank orders for 1,000 taels each.

A BABY TRAVELLER.

The account of the wanderings of little Theodore Polhill is given by his father the Rev. A. T. Polhill, in his interesting little book, 'Across Siberia with a Baby.' 'Perhaps one of the best travellers of the party was our little Theodore, who had his second birthday somewhere in Manchuria. He was born in troublous times, after the Boxer outbreak in China, October, 1900. At the advanced age of six weeks he began his pilgrimage with a journey to England, staying two months in India, and travelling over North India; so by the time he reached England he had travelled at least twelve thousand miles. During his eighteen months in England he continued his travelling, and now is returning to Shanghai, and onwards to Western China. Almost within his first two years he will have accomplished a distance of 25,000 miles.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THE OVERCOMER.

To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne.'—Rev. iii., 21.

A soul that looketh not upon the petty
things of time,
But ever striveth after things eternal and
sublime,
That walketh with its fellowmen, and yet
is far above,
That deals not in small jealousies, but
gives a brother's love
To all, and pauseth not to think if that
love be returned,
And mercy measures not to those who
have its friendship spurned.

That walketh with white garments through
the sooty ways of life,
That follows peace, yet shrinks not to engage in righteous strife,
That gentle is, yet strength divine beams
from its eyes, and when
Those eyes turn on a fallen one, they help
him rise again.
That seeth good points in the worst, and
so despiseth none;
Whose faith in all its fellowmen uplifteth
every one.

That never points accusingly to those who
have opposed
Its righteous work, and gloats not when
their misdeeds are exposed;
That freely helps its enemies in times of
direst need,
But letteth not its left hand know its
right hand's worthy deed,
That knows God 'judgeth righteously,' and
trusts because it knows,
And sways not from the right for love of
friends or hate of foes.

That, knowing time is precious, wastes it
not in wordy strife.
But the Gospel ever preacheth by its daily
walk in life;
That warns its sinful brother where his
evil ways will tend,
And ceaseth not to plead with him, till
his dishonored end;
That touches chords of tenderness in
spirits stern and strong;
That spurreth on disheartened ones with
soul-inspiring song.

That does not fear to enter into lowest
haunts of vice,
If it may touch the sinner's heart by
sweet self-sacrifice;
That never parleys with the flesh, nor
seeks the path of ease,
That aims above all things its God to glorify and please;
That holds to its fair motto, till it brings
eternal fame:
'Crown Truth, but Falsehood trample to
the hell from whence it came.'

A soul that will not be content to dwell
upon the plain,
That knows it has ability the mountain-top to gain;
A soul that lives at liberty, because it
lives in God,
And in unknown immensity may freely
walk abroad,
With influence ever widening through
earth's remote domains;
A soul that 'doeth righteousness,' and, as
a monarch, reigns.

ELSIE M. GRAHAM.

A WARNING.

The following information will no doubt be of interest to Canadians visiting this country, and also to their friends who are already residing here.

For the past six months a man, age about thirty, height, five feet six inches, complexion pale, hair, eyes and moustache dark brown, wearing a grey suit and cap with flaps, has been victimizing Canadians and Australians here, by representing to them that he is steward or engineer on a steamship lying at Tilbury Docks, and that by the request of some notable person at Quebec, Halifax or elsewhere, he has brought them a caribou head, and that it will be sent on by rail.

The name of the person mentioned as the sender is generally familiar to those addressed, who, in anticipation of receiving such a valuable present, gladly advance the money to cover the carriage on the railway, etc. Needless to say, neither the man nor the money is seeen again, and the cariboo head never arrives.

The police are desirous of forming this man's acquaintance, with a view to stopping the annoyance both to persons on whom he calls and to the railway authorities, who have been very much pestered by enquiries respecting the stag's head which they have never received for delivery.—'Canadian Gazette' (London).

TO A RECTOR'S MEMORY.

On Sunday, June 26, in St. Paul's Church, in the lovely village of Knowlton, a service took place long to be remembered by many. It was the occasion of the presentation, by the congregation, to the service of the house of God, of a pulpit, to the memory of the hard-working, faithful rector for twenty-five years of the parish—one whose ever-ready help in matters both spiritual and temporal, and whose sound advice was never sought in vain—the Rev. Robert Lindsay.

Skilful hands had most tastefully adorned the church with lovely flowers. The cross in the chancel, of syringa, being peculiarly beautiful. It was a matter of congratulation to the donors of the pulpit that the aged Archbishop who had intimately known and been a co-worker in the diocese with the Rev. Robert Lindsay, was present, to receive the gift and conduct the beautiful service of dedication.

The present rector, the Rev. James Carmichael, assisted in the ante-communion service, which was preceded by the hymn, 'Holy, holy holy,'—a favorite of Mr. Lindsay. The well-known hymn, 'The Church's one foundation,' closed that portion of the service.

Judge Lynch, on behalf of the congregation, made the presentation of the pulpit, which was accepted and dedicated by the Archbishop in a most beautiful form of words. Following upon this came a sermon by him, as ever, plain and practical. Then succeeded the holy communion, lifting up hearts from the wrench of partings to a fresh realization of the unity of Christ's redeemed—those still in the fight and those beyond in the light. It was an additional gratification to the donors that she who was so truly a helpmate to their well-remembered rector and never-tiring aid in the parish, should have been present. Side by side with Mrs. Lindsay sat Mrs. Hiram Foster, whose loyal support in church work was ever given, as was the leal friendship that has stood the test of long years. Throughout the whole service the music was noticeable, both on the part of the choir and on that of Mrs. Belknap, who played the organ, as it was most fitting she should, and the excellent rendering was characteristic. A beautiful day made a bright and glad 'setting' for the services, and was a source of thankfulness.

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A rebuilding process is started by Ferrozone that results in a plump, well developed figure; the complexion becomes clear and rosy, pale, hollow cheeks fill out and sunken eyes take on a new lustre and brightness.

No lady can afford to miss the benefit that invariably follows the use of this grand restorative. Ferrozone is a tonic, a rebuilder and regulator of unquestioned merit. To its enduring and lasting results thousands have testified. In a convincing letter from her home in Lansdowne, Mrs. F. G. Butler says: 'For years I had a sallow complexion. I tried everything to improve it, but did not succeed till I used Ferrozone. It improved the condition of my blood and in a few weeks brought a rosy flush to my cheeks. I took one Ferrozone tablet at meals and gained strength of flesh. I can strongly recommend Ferrozone to every woman who wants a healthy complexion. Ferrozone renders for me.'

Ferrozone is the best, quickest and permanent road to health. You feel it right away. But beware of substitute and be sure you get Ferrozone when you ask for it. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

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The day's duties over she rests in her chair,
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WHITE GOODS.

Night Dresses, made of Cambric Mother Hubbard Style, tucked yoke, turn-over collar, trimmed with frills of Embroidery around cuffs and collar and down front. Regular 85c. Special.. .. .. **52c**

Cambric Night Dresses, with yoks of fine tucks, front of insertion and two frills of embroidery, turn-over collar and cuffs. Embroidery trimmed. Regular $1.10. Special.. .. .. **85c**

Extra Quality Cambric Night Dresses, yoke of insertion, tucks and medallions, collar and cuffs. Embroidery trimmed. Regular $1.25. Special.. .. .. **83c**

Fine Cotton Nightgowns, circular yoke of tucks and insertion, edged with frill of embroidery, cuffs and collar embroidery trimmed. Regular, $1.50. Special **98c**

Very Stylish Nightgown, medium low neck, val. lace trimmed, shoulders of hemstitched tucks and insertions, edged with lawn frill and val. lace, cuffs with bell frills and val. lace. Regular, $1.85. Special.. .. .. **$1.35**

Cambric Night Dresses, Empire Style, neck, collar and cuffs trimmed with wide frills of embroidery. This style gown is made extra large. Special price.. .. .. **98c**

Fine Nainsook Night Dress, surplice style, pleated back and frilled front, role collar faced with silk. Kimona sleeves to match. Special price.. .. .. **$1.75**

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Slip-over Nightgown of cambric, val. lace insertion on shoulders, front of fine tucks, low neck, with wide ribbon insertion and frill of val. lace, 3-4 sleeves, lace trimmed. Special price.. **$2.00**

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Cambric Corset Covers, low round neck, front of 4 rows Maltese lace insertion, neck and arms lace trimmed and ribbon insertion. Special sale.. .. .. **35c**

Noinsook Corset Covers, low round neck, front and back with 3 bands val. lace insertion, neck and arms trimmed with val. lace and ribbon insertion. Special price.. .. .. **50c**

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22 doz. Women's Cambric Drawers, made extra wide, with clusters of tucks and frills of self, open, only. While they last.. **19c**

11 doz. Women's Cambric Drawers, made with clusters of tucks and wide frill of embroidery. Size 23, 25 and 27 inch. Regular 40c. Special at **29c**

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9 doz. Cambric Drawers, with very wide flounce of lawn, tucked and feather-stitched, and pretty frill of blind embroidery. Regular 75c. Special.. .. .. **52c**

6 doz. Women's Drawers, Trilby Style, made of a fine cambric and finished with umbrella frill of lawn, lace and insertion. Special.. .. .. **65c**

4 doz. Women's Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, with wide ruffle of embroidery and tucks. Special **90c**

CHEMISES.

Women's Slipover Cambric Chemise, trimmed frills of self or embroidery. Regular, 40c and 45c. Special.. .. .. **23c**

Women's Cambric Chemises, trimmed two rows insertion and frills of embroidery, Regular, $1.00, Special.. .. .. **58c**

Women's Cambric Chemises, round yoke of three-band insertions, neck, arms, embroidery trimmed. Regular, $1.45. Special.. .. .. .. **97c**

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White Cambric Underskirts, trimmed with twelve-inch frill of skirt embroidery and foundation ruffle. Special.. .. .. **57c**

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24 Dozen Assorted Styles of White Lawn and Colored Cambric Shirt Waists, trimmed with embroidery and tucks. All sizes. Regular, 85c to $1.25. Special at.. .. .. **42c**

7 Dozen Black and White Striped Dimity Shirtwaists, full fronts, tucked back. Regular, $1.25 Special at.. .. .. **57c**

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35c CORDED SILK 25c.

White Washing Japanese Cord Silk, in various size cords. Very pretty and stylish for shirt waists, and delightfully cool in wear. Regular price, 35c yd. Extra special for.. .. .. **25c.**

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Colored Lace Headings, suitable for trimming blouses, dresses, etc., in colors blue, navy, red, champagne and green. Regular price, 65c.
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Some dainty and up-to-date designs in embroidered silk applique, just the very thing for making the fashionable turn-over collars. Regular price, $1.25.
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Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits, made of fine quality dimity, in pretty fancy patterns, waist trimmed tucks and two rows of lace down front, nice full sleeve, skirt made to match. Worth regularly, $4.00 each.
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Ladies' Wash Suits made of good quality muslin, with spot and stripe effects on white grounds, waist and skirt nicely tucked, and a row of Plauen insertion down the front and on cuffs and waist. Good value at $4.00.
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$12.50 LONG PANT SUITS $6.45.

17 Only All Wool Youths' Long Pants Suits, sizes, 32 to 35, in Oxford grey, Scotch tweed and West of England cloths. Regular prices, $10.00 to $12.50 each.
Extra value at.. .. .. **$6.45**

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Boys' All Wool Homespun Suits, some straight pants and some buckle and strap, nice light colors, just the thing for summer wear.) Very good value for $6.50 each.
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75c BOYS' SHIRTS 39c.

Boys' Outing Shirts, made of fine Zephyrs, with collar attached, together with pocket and pearl buttons, fit sizes, 12 to 14. Regular prices, 75c.
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Large Size Colored Quilts, all good colors. Just suit present requirements at the country house or seaside residence. Good value at $1.00 each. Extra special for, each.. .. .. **63c.**

$1.25 COLORED QUILTS 87c.

A Specially Good Quality and Extra large; in fact, it's the line that we and everyone else have been selling at $1.25 and over; good value, too, at that, but extra special value at .. .. **87c.**

20c LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS 12½c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Swiss embroidered, some with embroidered edge and some hemstitched and embroidered. A very prtty and up-to-date assortment to choose from. Regular price, 20c. Extra value at.. .. .. **12½c.**

85c LADIES' HANDBAGS 24c.

Ladies' Black Walrus Leather Hand Bags, with the fashionable leather handle. Inside fitted with a small purse. Been selling right along for 85c. Extra value at .. .. **24c.**

25c BLOUSE SETS 12½c.

Ladies' Military Blouse Sets, consisting of three pieces. Made in oxidized, dull gold and bright gold. Regular price, 25c ea. Extra value at .. .. .. **12½c.**

35c FANCY RIBBON 15c.

Pretty and Fashionable Fancy Dresden Ribbons, 3½ inches wide, with colored edges. Regular prices, 35c yd. Extra good value at .. .. **15c.**

40c NECK RIBBON 15c.

Fancy Neck Ribbons, with Roman stripe effect, choice of colors, in pale blue, green, old rose, white; 5 inches wide. Regular price 40c yard. Extra value at **15c**

½ PRICE SILK REMNANTS ½ PRICE

Just the remnants or odd lengths of the Silks we've been selling best during the season. There are plain and figured kinds and all colors, including black. Lengths vary from 1 yd. to 10 yds. Special value.. .. .. **HALF PRICE**

$1.25 CROCHET QUILTS 95c.

Crochet Quilts, finished ready for use.
The $1.25 value .. ..Special for **95c.**
The $1.50 value ..Special for **$1.10**

25c NATURAL CRASH 12½c.

Natural Crash, suitable for ladies' skirts, children's dresses, boys' suits, men's coats, etc., 26 inches wide. Made to sell at 25c yd. While it lasts, very special at, per yard.. .. .. **12½c.**

30c EMBROIDERY 15c.

Lawn Embroidery Edging, 8 inches wide. Good open patterns, suitable for trimming underskirts and all kinds of underwear. Really worth 30c yd. Extra value at .. .. **15c.**