Clearing and Cool

DAILY WITNESS

Clearing and Cool

No. 173. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909. PRICE ONE CENT.

...ERMAN CRAZE.'

...nd Press Delegate ...tics is at the Bottom ...dnought Scare.

...RED ROUTE WAS ...OF, AS THAT IS ...D OF BUILDING ...ARE.

...n which Mr. Mark ...ing Star,' Dunedin, ...ht summed up the ... in England. ...me of the delegates Press Conference ...n arrived in Montreal ... way home. He is ...Windsor Hotel. ...in this German craze ...emarked. 'I think it ...don't think Germany ...intentions on Great ...and I speak with a good ...knowledge of the coun... Britain's formidable ...commercial and indus... ...to her wonderful sys..., which is half a cen...ury of England. If Eng... meet German competi... be, in my opinion, by ... but by improving her ...ion.

...tter of regret that this ...was made the principal ...on at the Press Con... Considering that a special ...the delegates of the vari...nts in the Empire, are to ... matter, I think ...been left to them. At ... it enabled us to hear ...est military, naval and ...the United Kingdom, ...impressed with the way ...various shades of politi...al hated party feeling, in ...when the Government in ...gramme. Lord Charles ...speech, hinting at Britain's ...for war, and demanding ...of 60 million pounds ...nded us, but the conster... soon passed, and some ...whether after all poli... much more to do with his ...in actual conditions.' ...refusing to take an alarm... the situation, Mr. Cohen ...in stating that the time ...ming when the colonies ...share in expenditure for ...the Empire. No con...sideration for this purpose ...made, however, without repre... that was the growing feeling, ...throughout the Empire. As ...estion of the navy, whether ...local navies or not, he ...the fighting force of the Em... sea ought to be under the ...trol of the authorities at ...

...gretted, he remarked, that ...Conference did not do more ...ing the colonies together by ...improving the means of com... He and other delegates ...here hoping that considerable ...would be given to the All-...heme, but for some reason ...was dropped completely out ...

...New Zealand,' he said, 'think ...All Red Route scheme of fast ...would do more than any... bind the Empire together. ...be a united empire, and ...ings with each other, such ...ferent parts of an em... to have, we must bridge over ...between England and her ...Only in this way can we get ...British stock that we want ...our countries, and only in ...we promote a much great... trade interchange than now ...Canada is the true empire ...England and Australasia, ...half way house it is. If ...make the journey between ...England 24 or 25 days in... 35, travel by this route ...enormously; in fact, it is ...say that for every single ...there would be five under ...tions. I think one of the ...that could be done for the ...be for the governments ...anada, New Zealand, and ...an ample subsidy to ...

...pressed great satisfaction ...achieved by the Confer... the cable rates, and ...greater boon than cables ...word instead of a shill... by Mr. Marconi, who ...en he had doubled his ... to handle 25,000 words ...at twopence -halfpenny ...would, of course, mean ...apening to Australia. ...add,' remarked Mr. ...passed through Can... on the way to the ...struck by the intense ...Empire, and especial... ...ance. As to the ...delegates were as... ...pment and progress ...hand. We also have ...admiration for the ...sent over to the ...

...AYS RETURNS.

...f the Grand Trunk ... New York from ...and is expected in

BOY ARRESTED

Charged With Causing Death of Playmate in Arcade Street.

A sequel to the fight between Philip Charles Peagram and William Kercher, both boys of 15 years of age, was furnished yesterday by Detective Trudel taling the latter into custody on a charge of causing his companion's death in Arcade street. He will be held pending the coroner's jury pronouncing a decision.

INQUEST OPENS.

At the inquest held on Peagram this morning, Dr. Dugas deposed that death was due to fracture of the skull and hemmhorrage of the brain.

Mrs. Frances Robertson, who has boarded with the Peagrams for two years, stated that she was sitting on the front steps and saw Kercher stoop and pick up a stone, strike the blow and throw the stone away.

THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER

A DELIGHTFUL OLD GENTLEMAN, SAY 'EMPRESS' P. ...S.

The Bishop of Chichester, the Right Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, who, accompanied by his wife, is now on a visit to Canada, will stay at the Chateau Frontenac for probably a couple of weeks before coming on to Montreal. The Bishop was a great favorite among the passengers on the 'Empress,' who describe him as 'a delightful old gentleman.' The Montreal clergy are making arrangements to give him a very cordial welcome when he arrives in the city.

SUNDAY LAW VIOLATION

INTERESTING POINT IN HAMILTON ICE-CREAM CASE.

Hamilton, Ont., July 23.—Judge Monck has reserved judgment on the appeal of Hugh Hayes from the decision of Police Magistrate Jelfs, who fined him forty dollars for selling ice-cream on Sunday, July 4. Hayes got around the law by selling small wheat cakes with each dish of ice-cream or glass of soda water. In an argument with Crown Attorney Washington, who claimed that the cakes did not constitute a lunch, the judge remarked that when a man went into a restaurant he was not compelled to buy everything on the bill of fare, but could order just what he wanted.

WAR IN MOROCCO

SPANISH TROOPS DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITION BY KABYLES.

Melilla, Morocco, July 23.—An official statement, issued this evening, concerning the fight to-day between the Spaniards and the Kabyle tribesmen, says that before dawn this morning the Moors opened a general attack on the Spanish advanced position, concentrating their efforts against Sidi Musa and the garrison at Cape Moreno. The fighting was of the most furious character, but a sortie by six companies of Spanish infantry and a light field battery was successful, and the enemy fell back two kilometres. In the fighting a Spanish colonel and three other officers were killed and thirteen wounded. The number of casualties among the enlisted men is not known. Newly-debarked troops have been hurried to the front.

At 4.30 o'clock this afternoon the Moors resumed the offensive. The fighting resulted in a defeat for the Spanish troops. Under a galling fire by the Moors they were unable to hold the ground they had gained, and at nightfall, in order to avoid disaster, retreated to their old positions.

CLAPHAM BY-ELECTION

A CANADIAN SELECTED AS LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 23.—Mr. John Colclough, barrister, at one time secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Clapham.

Mr. Colclough is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Bic, Que.

NOT LIABLE TO EJECTION.

Judgment has been rendered by Mr. Justice Archibald in the interesting ejection case of Dickson vs. Ross, et al. This was an action taken by Dickson to eject the firm of Art Ross & Co. from the tenancy of the store on St. Catherine street, near the corner of Peel street, and forming part of the building recently occupied by the Scroggie Company, Limited. The proceedings were taken by Dickson in virtue of a transfer made to him by the Scroggie Company, who alleged themselves to be the tenants of the building, including the store in question. In rendering judgment, the Court held that Art Ross & Co. did validly exercise their option to take the said premises for a period of three years from the 1st day of May, 1909, and that they are tenants of the said premises for that period, and not liable to be ejected by Dickson or by the W. H. Scroggie Company. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

STEAMER LAPRAIRIE BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

The steamer 'Laprairie,' belonging to the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, caught fire at about 2 o'clock this morning, while berthed at Laprairie.

The fire originated in the boiler room, but what was the cause is unknown.

The flames quickly spread to other parts of the vessel, which became a total loss.

FRENCH CABINET COMPLETED.

(See also Page 12.)

Paris, Puly 24.—M. Briand to-day succeeded in completing the new Cabinet to succeed the recently resigned Clemenceau ministry, his offer to Gen. Brun and Admiral de la Payrere to take the portfolios of Minister of War and Minister of Marine respectively, having been accepted. The new Cabinet is made up as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Interior and Public Worship—Aristide Briand.
Minister of War—General Brun.
Minister of Marine—Admiral de la Payrere.
Minister of Justice—M. Barthou.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon.
Minister of Finance—Georges Cochery.
Minister of Education—M. Doumergue.
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs—M. Millerand.
Minister of Commerce—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister of Agriculture.—M. Ruau.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Trouillot.
Minister of Labor—M. Viviani.

The Paris press seems skeptical regarding the duration of the new Cabinet, but the general impression is favorable. The monied interests are especially gratified at the disappearance of M. Caillaux from the Finance Ministry.

The Socialists manifest consternation at the fact that the portfolios of war and marine go to professionals, but the courage of M. Briand in placing the national defence in the hands of a general and an admiral is considered the best guarantee that the abuse of politics, which has caused so many evils in the army and navy, will be eliminated.

Admiral De La Payrere has been maritime prefect at Brest and is considered an able administrator.

The forecast of the ministerial declaration regarding the necessity of a coalition of capital and labor strikes a welcome note in the newspapers, who are inclined to give the ideas disseminated by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who twice saw Minister of Labor Viviani while here, a large share of credit for the inauguration of this policy.

THE BISLEY MEET

Canadians Come Out Well in St. George's Challenge Vase Competition.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Bisley, July 24.—The final stage of the King's Prize competition was fired to-day at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each distance. The first prize is £250, given by His Majesty the King, the National Rifle Association gold medal and badge. The competition is open only to the one hundred competitors taking the highest places in the first and second stages. The King's Prize, which is the crowning trophy at Bisley each year, has been twice won by a Canadian, Sergeant Hayburst, of Hamilton, won it in 1898, when it was the Queen's Prize, and Private Perry, of Vancouver, in 1904. The qualified Canadians shooting in this match are: Sergeant Blackburn, Winnipeg; Corporal McInnes, Edmonton; Sergeant Huggins and Sergeant Freeborn, Hamilton; Lieut. Morris, Bowmanville; Sergeant Smith, Ottawa, and Sergeant Steck, Truro, N.S.

The following are the total scores in the first and second stages of the King's Prize of the hundred competitors who are qualified to shoot in the final stage: There are three 195's, three 194's, two 193's, two 192's, five 191's, nine 190's, sixteen 189's, fifteen 188's, twenty-five 187's, eighteen 186's and two 185's.

The Princess of Wales distributes the prizes at the close of the shooting.

The final stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase competition is also to be fired to-day. The first prize is the vase, dragon cup, gold cross and £20. The match is open only to the one hundred competitors taking the highest places in the first stage, which was fired on Thursday. The range to-day is 900 yards, and the number of shots fifteen. The qualified Canadians are: Sergeant Richardson, Victoria; Sergeants Huggins, Freeborn and Mitchell, Hamilton; Lieut. Mortimer, Ottawa; Lieut. Smith, Chatham, Ont.; Lieut. Morris, Bowmanville, and Sergeant McVittie, Toronto.

At 800 yards the scores were:

Blackburn	42
McInnes	42
Huggins	33
Freeborn	37
Morris	42
Smith	38
Steck	42

Sergt. Freborn, Seregt. Richadson, Sergeant McVittie, in 5th, 9th and 11th places, respectively, each won £10; Lt. Mortimer, Lt. Smith and Lt. Morris, in 33rd, 37th and 39th places respectively, each won £7; Sergt. Mitchell, in 52nd place, won £5 and Sergt. Huggins, in 61st place, £4.

The National Challenge Cup was fired for yesterday afternoon, England, winning with Scotland second and Wales third. Ireland was fourth and last, despite the fact that three Canadians were on the team.

The scores were: Richardson, 62; Huggins, 52; Freeborn, 63; Michell, 54; Mortimer, 58; Smith, 58; Morris, 57; McVittie.

Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Kerr in 20th and 25th place respectively, in the Wingrove competition, each won £1.

In the 'L. S. A. Range Prizes,' in connection with the several distances included in the first stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase competition, Lieut. Morris won first prize, a Lee-Enfield rifle. Sergeant Richardson, in third place, won £2, while Lieut. Mortimer and Lieut. Smith, in 27th and 32nd places respectively, each won £1. This competition was fired at 500 yards.

At the 600 yard range, Sergeant McVittie, in 19th place, won £1.

Sergt. Bayles, in eighth place in the 'Cortis' competition, won £1 10s.

In the 'J. H. Steward' Challenge Cup competition, Sergt. McVittie and Sergt. Blackburn, in ninth and tenth places, respectively, each won £2; Sergt. Kelly, Sergt. Freeborn, Sergt. Bayles and Lt. Mortimer, in twentieth, thirtieth, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth places, respectively, each won one pound.

ALBERTA SAFE

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SAYS HARD TIMES WILL NEVER AGAIN AFFECT IT.

Calgary, Alta., July 23.—Prof. James Robertson, principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., says regarding Southern Alberta:—

Hard times will never again affect Southern Alberta. The interests of this district are now so diversified that there is no possibility of pronounced depression. All throughout Southern Alberta farmers are adopting diversified agriculture, which places them in a position of security beyond the reach of hard times. By reason of this very diversity it is not possible for me to place an estimate upon the ultimate value of your farm lands. That would be determined by the degree of intelligence your agricultural people put into the cultivation of the soil.

The ultimate value of any land is not determined by the number of bushels of grain an acre is capable of producing under untutored effort, but by the profit each acre is capable of returning as a result of the farmer applying to his calling the latest triumphs of those sciences applicable to agriculture. It therefore appears to me that the value of Southern Alberta lands will, after having reached that value demanded by your abundant wheat crops, still continue to advance just as science alvances. The establishment of agricultural colleges to serve the needs of these districts, therefore, practically guarantees an almost continuous advance in your land values.

RUSSIAN PRINCESS MURDERED

St. Petersburg, July 24.—News has been received here of the murder of the young Princess Alexandra Mestchersky on her father's estate in Smolensk province. The housekeeper, in revenge for being discharged, decapitated the fourteen-year-old girl with an axe.

A PECULIAR FATALITY.

Winnipeg, Man., July 23.—Robert McBride, employed by the National Transcontinental Railway, at Dot siding, was killed last night in a peculiar manner. He was standing on the back of a work train holding a pike in his hand when the train gave a lurch and the pike penetrated his body, killing him instantly.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:—From four boys, Willie Rowe, Clarence Honey, Percy Honey, Frk. McCorry, $2.17; R. F. Y., $1; Miss B. B. Richardson, $1; Mr. S. H. Ewing, $50; total, $54.17. Mrs. Alex. Murray, one carpet roll; Miss B. Allan, three baskets fruit. Will some one donate six new single mattresses, size, 6 feet x 34 inches.

A YEAR FOR ASSAULT.

Lindsay, Ont. July 23.—Chas. Sherman, of Kinmount, has been sentenced to one year in prison for assaulting Chief of Police Vincent. Sherman had been annoying women lately, and when the chief went to arrest him he hid in a G. T. R. snow plough and refused to come out. The chief went in after him and got his man after a struggle.

CO-OPERATORS TO MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the Montreal Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Carpenters' Hall, 3 Craig street east (top floor to discuss the report and special recommendations for furthering the prosperity of the society.

WHYMPER THE MOUNTAINEER

Is in Montreal Outfitting Distinguished Party for Climbing in Canadian Rockies.

DECLARED HE HAD GIVEN UP CLIMBING, BUT COULDN'T RESIST TEMPTATION.

Mr. Edward Whymper, F.R.S.E., the famous mountaineer, is in Montreal today, with a party of fourteen members of the Alpine Club—the advance party of a considerable number of British mountaineers who will this year spend their vaction in the Canadian Rockies. The visit of this party is directly associated with the coming meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Winnipeg. Many members of the British Association have paid visits to the Canadian Rockies, and as soon as it became known that the association was to meet in Winnipeg, the Alpine Club of Canada started negotiations with a view to getting a large party as its guests in the Rockies.

To have secured the presence of Mr. Whymper is more than the Alpine Club had dared to hope, for that veteran conqueror of the Matterhorn is sixty-nine years of age, and when the invitation reached him he announced that he had given up climbing. He soon altered his mind, however, and to-day he is in Montreal as the leader of the party, bustling around here and there with all his old vigor, and personally superintending to the outfit, which he declares can be obtained in Montreal better than anywhere in Canada. His party includes Professor Norman Collie, F.R.S.; Prof. Harold Dixon, F.R.S., and Mrs. Dickson; H. Woolley, president of the London Alpine Club; G. Hastings, W. P. Haskett-Smith, A. L. Mumm, formerly secretary of the London Alpine Club; W. Garden, Mr. and Mrs. G. Solly, and Dr. and Mrs. Benson.

Mr. Whymper is perhaps the most distinguished of living mountaineers, and is also a noted artist and author. He is a Fellow and medalist of the Royal Geographical Society, and an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Paris; a member of the French, Swiss, Italian, Sierra, Appalachian, and Canadian Alpine Clubs. He is also a Knight of the Order of St. Lazare. He ascended Mont Pelvoux in 1861, and the Pointe des Ecrins, the highest point in the French Alps, in 1864. In the following year he created a sensation by conquering the hitherto unconquered Matterhorn, which has an altitude of 14,780 feet. Explorations in Greenland and the Great Andes followed, and then from 1901 to 1905 he explored the Canadian Rockies for the Canadian Pacific Railway, his feats among the great peaks of Alberta and British Columbia doing much to popularize konwledge of the Canadian mountains, which he still maintains constitute 'fifty Switzerlands rolled into one.'

Of the other members of the party, Professors Collie and Dixon and Mr. Woolley have done climbing of distinction in the Canadian Rockies. Professor Collie undertook some years ago an exploration into a region of the Rockies hitherto unpenetrated, and his map of that district was adopted by the Canadian Government. He and Professor Dixon were in the party who in 1897 ascended Mount Lefroy, the majestic peak which rises precipitously out of the Paradise Valley. Professor Dixon was present exactly one year previously when Philip S. Abbott, a young American of great promise, was killed in attempting to make a first ascent of the same mountain.

AIRSHIPS IN WARTIME.

Mayence, Germany, July 23.—Successful experiments in the destruction of a balloon with a Howitzer were carried out here to-day. A captive balloon was sent up to an altitude of 4,000 feet on the military range at Griesheim. Volleys from rifles and the fire of machine guns were directed at the captive without the slightest effect, but the second shell fired at it from a Howitzer totally destroyed the balloon.

A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST.

Dr. L. S. Amery, military and colonial editor of the London 'Times,' is staying at the Windsor Hotel. He has come to Canada to attend the meetings of the British Association to be held in Winnipeg early next month, and when these meetings are over he will tour the Dominion. Dr. Amery has just completed the sixth and final volume of the 'Times' 'History of the South African War.' He has twice stood for parliament in the Unionist interest, missing election in the recent Wolverhampton by-election by only eight votes. Colonel Hughes, M.P. for North Victoria, went down to Quebec to meet Dr. Amery.

DISPUTE BETWEEN FIRMS.

The dispute between the W. R. Brock Co., Ltd., and the firm of Kussner Bros., in connection with a contract for the manufacture of some $30,000 worth of ladies' blouses, again came before the court this morning, on a petition of Kussner Bros. for a dissolution of the writ of injunction issued against them in connection with the matter. The petition was strongly opposed by the Brock Co., and after a lengthy argument both in the morning and afternoon, Mr. Justice St. Pierre took the matter 'en delibere.'

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Excavations conducted by the Archaeological Department of the Indian government near Peshawar, have resulted in the discovery of an ancient Buddhist memorial mound, containing a bronze casket, within which are some of the ashes of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.

A story comes from Munich that King Alfonso, instead of refusing his consent to the marriage of Prince Alfonso, of Bourbon-Orleans to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Caburg, as was repeated in Madrid despatches, favored and actually advised the Prince to marry her secretly, gave him leave of absence for that purpose and personally intervened by telegraph with the Bamberg ecclesiastical authorities, in whose diocese the marriage took place, to procure a dispensation for it.

M. Briand, the new premier of France, has succeeded in forming a cabinet, and makes the statement that he intends to complete the work of the Clemenceau cabinet, carry out the wishes of the President, and form a Republican Cabinet, committed to Republican policies.

The Duke of Connaught has, according to the London 'Daily Express,' resigned the Inspector-Generalship of the Mediterranean forces, on the ground of the 'ineffective nature of the work and the useless expense to the nation involved therein.'

Mr. Asquith, at a meeting of city men in London yesterday, declared that the only alternative offered to Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for raising the new revenue necessary was the introduction of a tariff, and that was out of the question.

The Spanish troops were yesterday driven from their position, when, by a galling fire from the Kabyle tribesmen, and were forced to retreat to avoid disaster. In the fighting a Spanish colonel and three other officers were killed, and thirteen wounded. The number of casualties among enlisted men is not known. Reinforcements are being rushed to the front.

Although there are at present 260,000 idle freight cars in the United States, Canada and Mexico, according to reports of the American Railway Association, traffic tonnage has been increasing so rapidly of late, that railway officials are taking steps to prevent possible car shortage this fall.

GLACE BAY STRIKE

CLERGYMEN SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Halifax, N.S., July 24.— Clergymen from the strike districts are negotiating for a settlement. There have been some discussions, but the Dominion Coal Company says there is no truth in the statement that any clergymen or other persons have been discussing a settlement with officials of that company.

The company claims still further improvement to-day. A number of additional men have gone to work, and it is expected to materially increase the output. At some of the collieries the company claims to have all the men required. At Reserve, in the French slope, there was said to-day to be only one idle coal cutting machine.

The board of conciliation in the Springhill Mines dispute has reported on the demand for recognition of the U. M. W. by the company. The board suggested that it be left to the company to use its discretion in recognizing an organizatilon with central authority outside the province and largely under the control of interests that might be in competition with the company. In regard to the demand for the men for an increase in wages, the board thinks that this is not the time for a change, and especially in view of the company's statement that it has lost $600,000 during the last three or four years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mrs. F. Picard has sold to J. A. Dansereau two lots in Hochelaga Ward, fronting on St. Catherine street east, near Nicolet, having an area of 4,950 square feet, for $3,713.50, which is equal to about 78c a foot.

CLEARING AND COOL.

O mountain stream that knewest not the Sea.
Nor whence so strangely born, nor whither bound,
Afar there lay thy destined Home for thee
Who once so feebly turned, so wayward wound!

O highland Hope, so dim to heart and eye—
So dark the paths between the plain and star—
There lies a way, it matters not how high
The mountain spring, the waiting Sea how far!

—Arthur Stringer.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Strong north-westerly winds, gradually clearing and cool.

10-12 Notre Dame street West — Montreal, July 24, 1909.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon:

Yesterday, 29.80; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.08.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	72	60
Yesterday	77	65

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

HARDMAN — On July 9, 1909, at 18 Sandford Road, Bromley, Kent, England, the wife of H. Haworth Hardman, of a daughter.

KINGSLAND — At 84 Second avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Kingsland, a daughter.

MALLINSON — On July 6, 1909, at 43 Tooting Bec-gardens, Streatham, London, England, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mallinson, a son.

RANSOM — At 22 Windsor avenue, on July 10, 1909, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ransom.

MARRIED.

ARTHURS—PATES—At Grenville, Que., on July 21, 1909, by the Rev. J. B. Brown, Joseph Arthurs, of Avoca, Que., son of Mr. Joseph Arthurs, of same place, to Mary Bates, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bates, of Avoca, Que.

BUDGE—PAUL—On Wednesday, July 14, 1909, at the Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. E. Oliver, M.A., Vicar of St. Meryn, Cornwall, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Okas Parish, M.A., Vicar of Longfleet, Hubert Lionel Budge, Captain the Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Budge, of Penmenner Parkstone, Dorset, to Florence Louise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paul, of Montreal.

ROWAT—MOORE—At the residence of the bride's parents, 'Raleigh,' Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. R. Boyle, Bertha Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John J. Moore, to William Andrew, youngest son of the Rev. Andrew Rowat, of Athelstan, Que.

SINCLAIR — THOMPSON — At St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on July 21, 1909, by the Rev. Dr. R. Douglas Fraser, Dr. Alexander Sinclair, of Owen Sound, to Madge Bond, daughter of Christopher Thompson, of Midland.

DIED.

FALCONER — At Kingston, Ont., on July 22, 1909, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. B. Caldwell, Lanark, Ont., Elizabeth Sutherland, widow of the late James Falconer, a native of Scotland, aged 88 years.

FORRESTER — At St. Michel de Napierville, on July 24, 1909, Jane C. Gavin, widow of the late William Forrester, in her 84th year.

Funeral on Tuesday from her late residence, at half-past ten.

American papers please copy.

FRASER — On July 20, 1909, at his residence, 'Glenmorris,' Lancaster, Ont., James Fraser, in his seventieth year.

HODGSON — On July 9, 1909, at 142 Tilehurst-road, Reading, England, Aletta Josephine (Lettie), th wife of Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, late the Lincolnshire Regiment.

ROSS — At the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Pierce, of Manor, Saskatchewan, on July 13, 1909, Robert Ross, formerly of Quebec.

THOM — At Quebec, on July 21, 1909, Sarah Jane Smith, widow of the late Prof. Wm. Thom.

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

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

TEES & CO.
Funeral Directors,
812 ST. CATHERINE W.
(Note change of Address.)

Dyeing and Cleaning
As It Should Be Done Only

Excellent results and prompt returns guaranteed. Every facility is ours for perfect general dyeing and cleanfug. Let us share with you during your Autumn Renovating at home.

MONTREAL DYE WORKS,
Office: 21 Bleury Street.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Fashion is as inexorable in men's as in it is in women's dress. The undergraduate is, perhaps, the most telling example of this. It was so even a century ago, when Oxford led the way in adapting the new nankeen trousers that were to supersede tight breeches and top boots. Just about that period a don of Trinity met an undergraduate arrayed in all the splendor of the new fashion. 'Young man,' said the don severely, 'you will come to no good. You wear nankeen trousers and keep a dog.' The young man afterward became Bishop of Winchester.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The best tea can be utterly spoiled by exposure to contaminating influences, as bulk teas so often are. The sealed lead packets of the "Salada" Tea Company give you tea fresh and fragrant from the gardens to the tea-cup.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED
DOWNTOWN STORE Notre Dame / St. West
Stores Closes at 5.30 P.M., except Saturdays. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.

Many Hundred Yards of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
Prices to Clear Monday:

1,600 yards, All Wool Plain Satin Cloth, in red, seal brown navy, royal blue and green, splendid goods for summer and early autumn wear, regular values up to 60c. July Sale price Monday.. .. .. **45c**

400 yards, Black Voile, Canvas and Panama Cloths. July Sale price, Monday.. .. .. **29c**

360 yards, Eoliennes, in an assortment of the most fashionable colors, regular values up to 80c. Monday.. .. .. **50c**

200 yards, Wool Voiles, in brown and red, regular value, 55c. Monday.. .. .. **35c**

79c One Thousand Yards Shantung Silks, 63c

A purchase of 1,000 yards, Colored Shantung Silks in many of the most wanted shades, blue, brown, red, grey, green, champagne and reseda, also fancy stripes, for coats and dresses, regular value, 79c. July Sale price, Monday.. .. .. **63c**

50c White Jap. Silk, 39c

36 inch White Jap Silk, for blouses and Children's dresses, a quality regularly worth 50c. July Sale price, Monday.. .. .. **39c**

$1.75 to $2.25 Summer Dresses, To be Cleared at 99c

72 Ladies' Jumper Shirtwaist Dresses of good percale, in blue and white and grey and white stripes, also semi Princess Dresses in fancy blue and black spots, regular values from $1.75 to $2.25. Monday.. .. .. **99c**

White Jap. Silk Blouses
Regular Values
$2.69, $3.60. $4.35, $6.00, for **$1.29**

Ladies' White Japanese Silk Blouses, extra quality of silk, buttoned at back, and trimmed with lace insertion, etc., three-quarter length sleeves, regular values $2.69, $3.60, $4.35 and $6.00. An absolute clearance Monday, at.. .. .. **$1.29**

July Sale Affects the Household Linens and Cottons

	Reg.	Mon.		Reg.	Mon.
Heavy White Cotton, 35 in.	7c	5½c	Pure Linen Huckaback.....	28c	23c
Heavy Crash Towels, 18x35..	12½c	10c	Heavy Blue Denim, twilled,	25c	20c
Crash Roller Towels, 2¼ yd.	32c	27c	Blue Longcloth, Nain. finish	17c	14c
Fine Holland Linen	18c	15c	Large fringed Dam. Doylies	8½c	7c
Heavy Crash Towelling ..	14c	11c	Austrian Tea Cloths	36c	32c
Bleached Oatmeal Towel'g.,	15c	11½c	Hemmed Napkins, 5-8, doz.	95c	76c

Monday's Basement Sale!

	Reg. Value.	Mon.		Reg. Value.	Mon.
Food Choppers	$1.30	$1.10	7-piece Lemonade Sets	90c	67c
Tin Cullenders	10c	5c	Complete Auer Lights	49c	39c
Lemon Squeezers	12½c	9c	Blue Fl. Oil Stoves, 2 bur.	$7.50	$6.59
Copper Tea Kettles, No. 8.	$1.25	$1.05	Water Tumblers	5c	3½c
Child's Bath, med. size	$1.25	$1.05	Water Filters	15c	10c
Bathroom Glass Holders....	10c	5c	Feather Dusters	30c	25c
Trouser Hangers	10c	7½c	Gas Stoves, 2 burner.	$1.90	$1.59
Dish Mops	5c	4c	Oil Stoves, 1 wick	70c	55c
5-Arm Clothes Dryers	15c	12½c	Preserving Kettles, 8 Imp. qts.,		
Table Mats, 5 in set	20c	12½c	no seconds, reg. 59c, for ..		49c
Strong Ironing Boards	85c	69c	Strong Denim Clothes Pin Bags,		
Fruit Jars, double top, doz.	65c	59c	with 100 Clothes Pins; regular		
Rubber Rings, dozen	5c	4c	value, 40c. Monday		25c
7-piece Berry Sets	50c	39c			

Your Shirts and Collars
will be laundered to please you.
We import our starch from Europe to give the heavy, pliable feeling.
THE TROY LAUNDRY
Office and Factory,
4 Phones. VERDUN.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

NEW ACT NOW IN FORCE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 24.—The Juvenile Delinquents' Act, passed by the Federal Government last year, goes into force in Ottawa, the first city in Ontario to have it, to-morrow. Application was made to the Provincial Government for the enforcement of the measure in Ottawa some weeks ago, and word was received yesterday that the Governor-in-Council had proclaimed it for the Capital. The change will give the children's aid work here, an official, instead of a merely voluntary status. There are certain conditions required for the proclamation of the act, all of which Ottawa was able to fulfil. The requirements are that the city should have a detention home, a juvenile court, probation officers regularly appointed and paid, regular income, a committee holding weekly meetings, a juvenile court with regular judges who have consented to act, and an industrial school available. Ottawa satisfies all of these, Magistrates O'Keefe and Askwith having consented to act as juvenile court judges, and no less than four industrial schools, all in Toronto, are available.

THE LATE MRS. MONRO GIBSON.

Writing from Stirling, Scotland, with reference to the death announced in last Saturday's 'Witness' of Mrs. Monro Gibson, who was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Monro Gibson, also a former Montrealer, a correspondent says: 'Mrs. Monro Gibson, wife of the beloved minister of St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, passed away on Monday after a long illness. The funeral service was held yesterday afternoon, and the interment was at Hampstead Cemetery. A very wide circle of friends will sympathize with Dr. Gibson in his great loss, for it may be said without exaggeration that no London minister is more honored and revered. A member of the church, who is an excellent judge of sermons, told me this week that Dr. Gibson has never preached better than during the last few years.'

CARMAN INJURED.

O. Garneau, a cab driver, 62 years of age, living at 592 St. Timothee street, was knocked off his cab at the corner of University and Cathcart streets yesterday afternoon by collision with a street car. The cab and harness were damaged, and Garneau was found to be suffering from internal injuries and cuts about the head when taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. He refused to stay in the institution, and returned to his home last night.

THE CHATEAU LAURIER.

Ottawa, July 24.—The contract for construction of the Chateau Laurier has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, of New York. Mr. T. T. Amos, a representative of the firm, who will superintend the work, is in the city, and states that the company will take over the operations within the next few days. It will take fifteen months to complete the buildings. The Chateau Laurier is to be a nine-story building, and one of the most imposing in the Capital.

CONCERT IN THE RAIN

Despite Adverse Weather Band Played in Dominion Square

CONDUCTOR COMPLAINS THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS DO NOT COVER EXPENSES.

The stranger visiting Montreal last evening must have been struck by the curious anomaly of a band playing under a leaden sky and the temerity of a couple of hundred people listening under dripping trees and on a sodden ground. But Mr. Boucher in his endeavor to foster a love for the divinest of all arts dared 'King Pluvius' and began his programme at a quarter past eight on Dominion square. The square is well suited for open-air concerts; its environ is admirable, and many remarks were passed last evening at the continued apathy of the 'powers that be' on this question of providing music in suitable places throughout the city.

To a 'Witness' reporter last evening Mr. Boucher, the conductor of La Musique de Montreal, complained bitterly of the discouragement met on many sides. His expenses for the first concert given were one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and each succeeding concert cost him at least one hundred dollars, and to recompense himself he has received in public subscriptions sixty dollars. As he said himself, such a state of affairs requires no comment. He remarked with pride that about thirty thousand people assembled at Lafontaine Park this week to enjoy the music.

Last evening the band played but four selections out of twelve. The 'Romance Poppies,' by Moret, particularly charmed and infused a gay spirit into the listeners. Many a tired face lit up with hopeful joy and into many eyes there crept the new strange look which comes from more than earthly visions and the Romance had fulfilled its mission. What curious tricks Orpheus plays, as through the grey material of a dull life a golden tissue is woven by a single note! A philosopher last evening truly remarked 'Music has its ethical mission.'

At nine o'clock the band ceased owing to the rain but the musical appetite was whetted and, like Oliver Twist, the public 'will want more.'

REVOLVERS AND KNIVES

A WESTERN PROTEST.

(From Winnipeg 'Town Topics.')

The three or four blocks of Main street on this side of the subway are far from being the most beautiful portion of our city's chief thoroughfare; their architecture is largely a survival from the days when Winnipeg was as yet a shack town and the visitor to this metropolis of the west who arrives by the C. P. R. is thus able, as he comes up town, to study Winnipeg's growth from its beginnings. Did you ever stroll along that section of Main street and gaze in the pawnshop windows and marvel at the multitude and the variety of revolvers and knives displayed? You can do it at any hour of any day of the week, Sunday included. There are many other things, of course, which are worthy of attention along that portion of Main street, then most striking being the variety of nationalities and tongues that you find yourself moving among.

But next to the human interest, the most interesting feature is the display of firearms and weapons in the pawnshop windows. When you consider the hundreds upon hundreds of revolvers and deadly looking knives displayed, it is impossible not to be impressed by the thought that such conspicuous displaying of such articles as being for sale cheap is hardly one of the evidences of the high state of civilization upon which we sometimes pride ourselves. Why should not the sale of revolvers and bowie knives, either in pawnships or anywhere else, be under as strict regulation as the sale of the deadliest poisons? As a matter of cold fact, there is no need for any one to carry a revolver or a bowie knife.

And as a matter of equally cold fact, if the privilege any man has in this country of making himself a walking arsenal were taken away, many needless deaths and very many crimes would be prevented.

In the old days of the North-West Territories, and in the Yukon, the Mounted Police saw to it strictly that there were no walking arsenals; and that was one of the main reasons why and the result was that life was safer than in any other frontier regions known in history. What right has the criminal to the possession of a revolver? Why should society permit its enemies to arm themselves? There is, of course, no answer to these questions, except that if the revolver is denied to criminals, actual or potential, it must also be denied to the honest citizen. But why not have restrictions, as already said, such as govern the sale of poisons? In this country there are no restrictions at all.

Any one may buy a revolver and all the ammunition he desires. He may fill his pockets with instruments of death. The carrying of concealed weapons is illegal; but that provision of the law does not prevent concealed weapons being carried. The remedy must go to the sources of supply, that is, those who deal in firearms. No dealer should be allowed to sell a revolver until the purchaser produces a permit from the police authorities. And such permits should be sparingly granted.

The State of Texas, celebrated in song and story as the home of the quick trigger, where the man who 'got the drop' also had the best of the argument, has actually led the way in revolver reform. The Texas law now restricts the sale of firearms so that it is difficult in that state to indulge in personal artillery. As a result of the regulation and watching of the sale of firearms in Texas deeds of violence in that state are steadily decreasing in frequency. Texas has set an example which should be followed all over the continent.

INFAMOUS CRUELTY.

Story of Chinese Girls in New York Children's Court.

New York, July 23.—Two round-cheeked little maids, their almond eyes very, very wide, their straight bangs brushed flat across their foreheads, their black braids, laced with scarlet silk, hanging precisely down the middle of their backs, stood demurely before Justice Wyatt in Children's Court to-day and swore to a story which left little sympathy in those who heard for two elderly Celestial merchants who reported their 'children' missing to the police on Wednesday night last, for both little girls, who can make themselves understood in English, swore they have no parents living in America, and they have been held here against their will as household slaves, harshly treated, and forced to work long hours. They were accompanied by an agent of the Children's Society, who had found them on the day of their disappearance from Chinatown at an East Side parish house with Miss Mary E. Bank, their Sunday-school teacher, whom they had recently accompanied on a week's outing to the country. To the superintendent of the society the two made a sworn statement in part as follows, which was read today in court:

'My name is Moy Yum Toy. By Chinese reckoning I am fifteen, by American, fourteen. My father died when I was very young, and my mother married again and left me alone with my grandmother, who was very, very poor, and I was sold to the wife of Moy See Chai, and she brought me over here to Amerfica about two years ago, and I have been with her ever since. I have to work very hard in the house, making buttons and button loops from early morning until late at night. When I take a rest I get scolded and beaten. Whenever my mistress's boy called me to do certain things, and when I was not able to do it fast enough, the boy would beat me.

'I do not want to say anything that is not true against them; they fed me well. But my mistress only told me: "If I killed you they would only arrest me."'

Chin Fing Toy's narrative was similar. She was sold in China for $170, she said, brought to this country, and sold again for $500 gold, and has been with her present master ever since, some nine months, making buttons and button loops for the stores.

'Some mornings,' the statement reads, 'I had to get up at 7 o'clock, and sometimes work every night until 2 o'clock in the morning. I was not allowed to go out.

'If I don't work all the time I get beaten. I had to do all the washing—sheets and all. The only teaching I ever received was by Miss Bank, who taught me for an hour or so every Monday.

'I would rather die than go back to Mott street.'

Neither she nor her companion will have to. Pending full investigation of their tale they will be held by the Children's Society.

Both little girls are about the same age, Chin Fing Toy slightly the elder. Their story has aroused talk of another rigid investigation in Chinatown, which has hardly settled down after the chaos and probings which followed the murder of Elsie Sigel. An officer of the Children's Society said that the government would be asked to look into what appears to be actual slave practice.

Two well-known Chinese merchants passed as the fathers of the children, and they are under police surveillance. The youth of the children, however, and the many contradictions which the police always find in investigating a Chinese mystery, take a tinge off the seemingly serious aspect of the affair until the whole matter has been sifted.

NEW MUTUAL COMPANIES.

The Laurentian Chemical Company of Montreal has been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are: A. D. Gall, R. Prefontaine, F. E. Lovell, W. Galbraith and B. A. York.

The name of the George Murray Publishing Company has been altered to the Montreal Standard Publishing Company.

The Canadian Graving Dock & Shipbuilding Company, Limited, has been incorporated. The capital is two million dollars, and the chief place of business will be in Montreal. The incorporators are Messrs. M. J. O'Brien and J. A. O'Brien, of Renfrew; F. W. Rous, G. A. Dillon, of Montreal, and J. R. Roy, of Ottawa.

DESTRUCTIVE SAND DUNES.

(Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

Shifting sand dunes are causing trouble on the borders of Lake Michigan. The dunes are formed by the on-shore winds, which sweep the beach sand beyond the reach of the waves. The sand accumulates in low mounds about any obstructions, such as stones or bushes; thus started the dune is sufficient cause for its own growth. The wind keeps piling the sand up from behind, the dune grows, and the sand on its crest is blown over to the leeward side of the mound, so that the dunes gradually march inland. On the east side of Lake Michigan the dry west winds have heaped up numbers of dunes, ranging in height up to 200 feet. In Indiana the dunes have moved inland across a forested area, burying and killing trees, leaving the dead trunks as skeletons behind them in their march onward. A famous instance of dune migration is that of the Kurische Nehrung, a long sandbar off the coast of Germany, where a dune ridge marched over a church, burying it for thirty years, at the end of which time it was gradually uncovered by the progress of the dune.

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

A Bright New Serial Story will start next week in the 'Daily Witness.' Watch for the opening chapters. You will not want to miss it.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE CAUCASUS

BAND'S BOLDNESS IN DEMANDING RANSOM FOR KIDNAPPED BOY.

(London 'Globe.')

The police at Tiflis are endeavoring to capture a band of brigands who for some time past have been carrying on operations in the Caucasus. Six months ago the son of a rich Armenian merchant named Tefeloff was carried off by the brigands, who asked a ransom of fifty thousand rubles for his release. The lad's father stoutly refused to be intimidated into paying any such sum, and promptly informed the police of what had occurred. Three days later the boy was found murdered in the street not far from his home, and despite the efforts of the police no definite clue could be found to incriminate any one particular. Young Tefeloff still remained in the brigands, who have increased their demand to a hundred thousand rubles. The chief of the band had the audacity to call personally on the widow of the murdered man and informed her that unless what had happened they were willing to accept the fifty thousand rubles which they had at first asked, or even doubled their demand in consequence of M. Tefeloff's 'treason.'

There the matter stands at present. The police believe they have some chance in getting on the track of the brigands, but Mme. Tefeloff is in great fear that her son may be murdered by his captors and is inclined to give way to the robbers' demands.

A FATAL BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

(The London 'Chronicle.')

Under the Third Empire in France Sainte-Beuve brought disgrace upon himself at breakfast at the Tuileries. He carelessly opened his napkin and placed it over his two knees. To this he added the crime of cutting his egg in two at the middle. Court etiquette prescribed that the half-fold should lie on the left knee and the top of the egg was to be merely with the edge of the spoon and with the tip of the spoon. His failings in these respects Sainte-Beuve's name was stricken off the imperial visiting list.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



LADIES' ONE-PIECE SLIP.

Paris Pattern No. 2954.

This useful garment, which is made to wear under the thin summer waist, may be developed in any of the thin washable materials as well as China, surah or taffeta silks. It is cut without any under-arm seams and may be made with or without the peplum. The rather tight sleeves are finished over the hands in deep points and the slip closes in the centre-back. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the slip requires 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 7-8 yards 24 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, 1 3-4 yard 36 inches wide, or 1 5-8 yard 42 inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

ISSUES FOR OUTREMONT

TO BE ESTABLISHED BY COUNCIL.

...ing of the Outremont ... Bishop suggested that ...established to grow trees ... and also for resi... ...ire them.

...y well received, and ...ported by Councillor ... by Councillor Ains... ...estion was a good ... be carried into effect; ...ssary funds, not ex... ...placed at the disposal ... the purpose.

...s adopted unanimously. ... Montreal Water & ... extend the water ...m avenue, from Ber... ...m Horne avenue, was

...No. 83, to change the mode ...proprietors of the special ...ssing the roads, re... ...second and third read... ...adopted. By this by-law ... payment of the tax ... 20 years to 40 years. ...extend the time for the ... special tax on perma... ...from 10 years to 20 ...so read three times and

...of Mr. Robt. Neville for ...walk in front of the new ...erected on Querbes street

...decided to order the plac... ...of four more street ...ghty. These lamps are to ... Macdougall avenue, Bloom... ...Outremont avenue and ...ste street.

...ing building permits were ...ne and July to date: ...r, Rockland avenue, two ... Querbes street, seven cot... ... Rockland avenue, two ... St. Catherine road, one ...res, St. Louis street, three ...n, Rockland avenue, two ... Bloomfield street, one cot... ... Maple Wood avenue, four ...son, Querbes street, two ...mers, Hutchison street, flats, ...nes, McCulloch avenue, one

TO CALGARY NOW

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TO START BRANCH SOUTH FROM EDMONTON IMMEDIATELY.

...mberlin, the general manager ...Grand Trunk Pacific, states that ...are being considered for the ...on of the Grand Trunk Pa... ...from Edmonton to Calgary, ...will be announced very short... ...miles of this line will be un... ...struction this fall, and the work ...ished through without delay. ...ated that by next year the ... will not only be running regu... ...between Winnipeg and Ed... ...but also between the latter ... Calgary.

...acts are also to be given out ...for the erection of the com... ...workshops and roundhouse on ...line just north of Edmonton. ...expected that work on this will ...this fall. The roundhouse ...accommodation for eighteen

OFF TO CHINA

SIR J. A. H. MURRAY ON WAY TO MISSION WORK IN TIENTSIN.

...passengers arriving at Que... ...yesterday by the 'Empress of Ire... ...Mr. A. H. Jowett Murray, ...Magdalen College, Oxford, the ...son of Sir James A. H. Mur... ...distinguished editor of the Ox... ...Dictionary, and a noted ... Both Mr. Murray and his ...members of the George Street ...Church in Oxford, and a ...nate and impressive farewell ...held there just prior to Mr. ...departure. Mr. Murray is tak... ...overland route' to China. He ...will in the noble work car... ...Tientsin by Dr. Lavington ...Anglo-Chinese College. He ...now. It was only a week ... his name appeared (with ...) in the first class of the ... School of Jurisprudence. ...first last year in classical ...double first.'

...Have the 'Daily Witness' ...orts in Canada or the ... only 25 cts. per month.

CLARK'S CRUISES OF THE "CLEVELAND"
...American Line)
...00 tons, brand new, ...sperbly fitted.
ROUND THE WORLD
...16, 1909: from San Fran... ...four months, costing only ...all expenses afloat and ...
SPECIAL ... RES:—Madeira, Egypt, India, ... Burma, Java, Borneo, Philippines, Japan. An unusual chance to visit ... attractive places.
...ient Cruise, Feb. 5, '10; ...S.S. "Grosser Kurfuerst," ... Egypt and Palestine
FRANK ... TIMES BLDG., N. Y

MISSIONARY'S ORDINATION

The Rev. L. Lattoni, of the Italian Methodist Mission, will be ordained to the ministry on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church, corner Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee streets. The ceremony will be presided over by Rev. W. Philp, president of the Annual Methodist Conference, Montreal, and by the Rev. Dr.



THE REV. LIBORIS LATTONI.

Young, Rev. Mr. Timberlake and other pastors. The Rev. Alfredo Taglialatela, of Bologna, Italy, now in charge of the Italian Methodist Mission in Toronto, will also be present. He is a distinguished preacher of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Italy, and recently completed a missionary tour throughout the United States, together with Bishop Burt, preaching with success amongst his fellowmen. He will also preach at the Italian Methodist Mission, corner St. Urbain and Dorchester streets, to-morrow, at 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

A VENERABLE LADY

NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF MRS. ALEX. COCHRANE, OF PIKE RIVER, QUE., CELEBRATED.

Phillipsburg, Que., July 21.—One of the most interesting and unique events in the history of Missisquoi County took place last Friday, July 16, when upwards of four score people assembled to honor the 90th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Alexander Cochrane, of Pike River. What renders the occasion more particularly interesting is the fact that Mrs. Cochrane was supported on one side by her eldest sister, Mrs. Graham, who celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birth two years ago last March—and on the other side by her brother, Mr. John Ewing, who will in a few days complete his 88th year. There was also present the youngest member, or the baby of the family, who is in her 76th year. There were thus four members of a family, one brother and three sisters, whose ages aggregate 346 years or 86½ years each. The three eldest members of the family reside within half a mile of each other, where nearly their entire existence has been spent. Mr. Adams, a former pastor of the Methodist Church, was present, and in a neat speech delivered by him on the occasion, said that during his many years in the ministry it had never been his privilege to witness the presence of so many aged members of one family. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, present pastor of the church here and at Phillipsburg, who in a few well chosen remarks, alluded to the circumstances which had brought them all together. He dealt feelingly on the fact that the three eldest members of the family are members of his congregation, and had taken an active part in securing the erection of the present church edifice 51 years ago. Mr. Hodgson was particularly happy in making the presentation of the gifts which Mrs. Cochrane received from her numerous friends and relatives. The gifts were numerous, beautiful and useful. Of the large assemblage present there were comparatively few who could not claim some relationship either by blood or marriage to the venerable lady who was the object of so much attention and devotion. She had around her children and grandchildren, nephews and nieces, grand nephews and grand nieces, and others from Boston and Montreal, all of whom entertain for her the highest possible amount of respect and veneration. After all at the first table had been served the younger members of the company sat down to a liberal feast of the good things which had been so liberally supplied by her admirers, and as the two reverend gentlemen had left, before rising they called upon Mr. A. P. McDonald, of Montreal, to deliver a speech, which he did in his usual trenchant style. Mr. McDonald reviewed his 50 years acquaintance with her, and concluded a pleasing address eulogizing her daughter for the self-sacrificing manner in which she has discharged the duties devolving upon her as a loving and affectionate daughter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED BY PROMINENT ENGLISH WOMEN.

London, July 22.—A woman Anglo-American entente, with the object of striving to put an end to the incessant bickerings between the two nations, was organized this afternoon at the residence of Mr. Lloyd-George, the chancellor of the exchequer. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. Lloyd-George; Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, Lady Brassey, Lady Meath, Lady Pearson and Lady Weardale.

GIRL OPIUM VICTIMS.

Toronto, July 23.—In the police court to-day the magistrate announced that in future he would punish severely all white girls brought before him charged with frequenting Chinese places of business or resorts, and he gave two more girls six months in the Mercer Reformatory as a warning.

MODERN BARBARISM

A WIFE FACING DEPORTATION ON NON-APPEARANCE OF HUSBAND, FALLS DEAD.

New York, July 23.—'Died of a broken heart,' was the unofficial verdict in the case of Mrs. Chane Bitterwasser, a young woman who dropped dead yesterday in the detention room at Ellis Island.

She arrived on the Cunard liner 'Mauretania' on Friday on her way to join her husband in Gloversville, N.Y. He did not appear to take her, and she was to have been deported unless he showed up before the sailing of a Cunard liner on Saturday.

The woman worried much over the non-appearance of her husband, and each day found her in a more depressed state of mind.

She began to count the minutes which were left to her before she started back to her home in Germany. Yesterday she sat most of the morning alone, a dejected figure in one corner of the big detention room. Sudenly she arose, clutched both hands to her throat, and with a gasp fell backward. She was dead when the attendants reached her side.

Her body was taken to the morgue, there to await the coming of some of her relatives.

SUCH MEN AS SHEA

DENOUNCED BY JUDGE AS UNDESIRABLE LABOR LEADERS.

New York, July 23.—Cornelius P. Shea, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who was found guilty on Wednesday of attempting to murder Alice Walsh, a former Chicago waitress, with whom he had been living, was sentenced today to not less than five years nor more than twenty-five years in prison.

'Your services for humanity are urged here in your behalf,' said the court, 'because you have been active in the affairs of organized labor. There is a prejudice against organized labor because such men as you dominate it with your brutal methods and your coarse, offensive personality, and a part of the community has come to look upon organized labor as being composed of brutes and securing their victories by brutal methods. But that is all wrong. I believe I am helping the cause of organized labor by ridding it of one such as you, and sending you to state prison.

A TORONTO SCHEME DEFEATED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 22.—The Toronto Board of Trade's resolution in favor of the appointment of a representative committee of the home and colonial governments to devise a commercial system on the principle of mutual benefit, was voted down by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce by a vote of 159 to 147.

JUST OUT

The following are the contents of this week's 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Evolution of the Persian Situation — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Late Sir Curzon Wyllie—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The German Chancellor — The 'Evening 'Post,' New York.
A German in England — Dr. Oscar T. Schweriner, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Lord Avebury's Reply to Mr. Lloyd George—English Papers.
Louis Botha—Farmer and Statesman—'Public Opinion,' London.
Women Teachers and the Vote — English Papers.
The Temple Memorial—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Taft, not Aldrich, the Party Leader in the United States—The Springfield 'Republican.'
City Government Abroad — The Springfield 'Republican.'
Lake Champlain — Extracts from an Address delivered at Fort Ticonderoga, by Hamilton Wright Mabie—The 'Outlook,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Art Experts on the Defensive—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Truth and Convention in Art — Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Teacher's Manner—The 'Youth's Companion,' Boston.
The Investigation of the Upper Air—H., in the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Fatal World Belt — The 'Pull' of the Moon and Earthquakes—From an Astronomical Correspondent of the 'Daily Mail, London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

WHAT 'WORLD WIDE' SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

With renewal subscription to 'World Wide' and 'Weekly Witness':—'I have taken 'World Wide' for several years, and I consider it well suited to the needs of the busy man who would keep in touch with the many sided life of the present and has not time to read a large number of periodicals.'—F. H. SCHOFIELD, Winnipeg, Man.

A Piano at Your Own Offer!

The Williams Piano Co. make this unheard of proposal. They will give you this Piano at your own price, at their New Store, 733 St. Catherine Street West

READ THIS CAREFULLY

THE QUESTION WITH US HAS BEEN

What is the surest, quickest and best way to get people to come our way--to know us--to know our store--and to know our instruments better?

One way is to advertise in the daily papers; but it takes too long, and the papers get the money.

We want the people to get the money, and we want the people to know and understand our instruments--therefore, we make this unique proposition.

The Highest Offer Gets the Piano!

This means exactly what it says--

A STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE PIANO,

One of the celebrated Ennis Pianos, of Hamilton. It is a $375 instrument, fully guaranteed for five years. We control the output of the Ennis Piano Co., and we know the value of the instrument.

Just offer low enough on this piano to make it seem a gift to you from us, but be sure and make your estimate just a little higher than you think others will.

PLEASE UNDERSTAND

There is no reserve in this proposition. The highest offer gets the piano. Only one member of a family can compete.

The judges are three officials of leading papers.

Sealed offers close July 31st.

Each letter will be numbered before being opened.

Always remember the place is,

The Williams Piano Co., Ltd.

733 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, Near Guy.

Piano now on exhibition in our window. Come in and examine it. Store will be open every evening until August 2nd.

COUPON.

The following is my sealed offer on the celebrated $375 Ennis Piano:

Offer ..... Name .....

Street Address ..... Town .....

This coupon must reach us not later than August 2nd.

If you don't wish to pay cash for your furniture, we can arrange satisfactory terms of credit for you.

JULY DISCOUNT SALE!

Any Furniture bought by Lake Shore residents will be delivered promptly, free of charge.

10 to 20 per cent. Discount off Furniture and Carpets.

VERY SPECIAL—20 per cent. off Country Furniture, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators and Hammocks.

Renaud King & Patterson LIMITED

COR. GUY & ST. CATHERINE STS.

WHOLESALE FRAUD

GERMAN LIVED IN LUXURY ON PROCEEDS OF BOGUS CHEQUES.

Posen, Germany, July 23.—Joachim von Schleiha, who is said to be one of the most adventurous of criminals, and who has lived for years in the utmost luxury by fraud, was sentenced to-day by court-martial to eight months' imprisonment for desertion from the army, fraud, and embezzlement. Von Scheliha, after he deserted, proceeded to the United States to join his father, who resides there. On his return here he lived under the names of Ferguson, Stanley, and various aliases, and gave it out that he was a millionnaire. According to the police, he circulated bogus cheques to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but he always gained high esteem because he never failed to donate a large sum to the poor in every city where he stopped. Eventually he was arrested in Paris while carrying out a fraudulent scheme and served four years in jail. He was then extradited to Switzerland, where he was imprisoned for a year. On being extradited to Germany he fell into the hands of the military authorities.

DIED AT SEA.

Quebec, July 23.—The arrival of the R.M.S. 'Empress of Ireland' brought the news of a sudden death on board and a burial at sea. The victim was Mrs. Henrietta McMillan. The happening was very sad and broke up the happy voyage of a little family bound for Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, together with their two young daughters, sailed from Liverpool last Friday. On Monday night as the husband and wife were strolling along the deck together, Mrs. McMillan suddenly dropped, expiring immediately. The death and the subsequent burial cast a gloom over the ship, and much sympathy was expressed for the bereaved husband and his little daughters.

BITTEN BY SNAKE

BALL PLAYER LOSES HIS LIFE.

Monroe, La., July 23.—James Phelps, outfielder of the Rayville, La., team, is dead as the result of snake bite. Phelps had just made a phenomenal catch of a long fly, which helped to save the game for his team, but in chasing after the ball he backed into a bog. He felt a sharp pain and waded out of the way of a water snake. His leg swelled so fast that he finished the last inning with difficulty, but death ensued twenty-four hours later. By a strange coincidence a player was bitten in the same manner on the same grounds a few years ago with fatal results.

MME. DONALDA COMING.

Mme. Donalda, the Canadian prima donna, supported by a company which will include her husband, Monsieur Sevielhac, the baritone of the Paris Grand Opera House, will make a concert tour of the principal cities of the Dominion next winter, under the management of Col. Mapleson.

Mme. Donalda, who has recently appeared in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow and St. Petersburg, will, this autumn, be the star of the Birmingham Festival, and will make a tour of the principal cities in England, lasting till the middle of December. She will then sail for Montreal to spend Christmas with her family, and it is contemplated that her Canadian tour will open in Montreal early in January.

WILLIS, FABER & Co.
LIMITED
INSURANCE BROKERS
Board of Trade Building
World Wide Business
Losses collected in last 7 years exceed $55,000,000.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Weekly Calendar.

KNOX AND STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

Unite for Months of July and August.
DURING MONTH OF JULY MEET IN

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PREACHER

REV. WM. MORRIS, of Orangeville, Ont.

11 a.m. 7 p.m.

STRANGERS MADE WELCOME.

PRAYER MEETING, WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M., in parlor of the Church.

Douglas Methodist Church

Cor. St. Catherine Street West and Chomedy Street.

Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor

MORNING SERVICE, 11 O'CLOCK.

Subject: "FIDELITY"

Solo, Miss HULBIG, 'MY SHEPHERD.'
Quartette, 'GOD IS A SPIRIT.'
Sacrament of Lord's Supper at close of service.

EVENING SERVICE, 7 O'CLOCK.

Subject: "THE MIDDLE MAN"

Solo—Miss BRADFORD: 'THE BETTER LAND.'
Solo—Mr. HALE: 'FEAR YE NOT, O ISRAEL.'

STRANGERS MADE WELCOME.

REV. JOHN MACKAY, D.D.,

OF NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SUNDAY, JULY 25th,

11 a.m.—"Life's Quality and its Dynamic."
7 p.m.—"A Memory and its Meaning."

CALVARY CHURCH

GUY STREET, ABOVE ST. ANTOINE.

REV. DR. COOK

10 A.M.—"GOD OR FOOL"
7 P.M.—"FAITH AND IMMORTALITY."
ALSO SPECIAL ANTIPHONAL MUSICAL SERVICE.
Everybody Welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

PASTOR—REV. E. I. HART, B.A.

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.
Subjects—11 A.M.—"GREAT CAIN." 7 P.M.—"LOT'S TENT."
Visitors Always Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West.
Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor. Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.
THE REV. PROFESSOR. C. E. BLAND
Will Preach at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
The Public and Visitors to the City Very Welcome.
OPEN AIR SERVICE 8.30 P.M.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

COR. DORCHESTER AND CRESCENT STS.

REV. R. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister

Rev. NEIL McPHERSON, M.A., D.D., of The Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, U.S.A.

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

LOOK HERE! Are you going to St. Mary's (Ang.) Ninth

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION?

Sure You Are!

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1909.

Str. Berthier leaves Victoria Pier, 8 p.m., and Desery Street Wharf at 8.15 p.m.

Adults, 35c. Orchestra. Refreshments. Children, 25c.

DOMINION PARK

All Next Week—Every Afternoon AND Night

FREE **SPEEDY** FREE

WORLD'S HIGHEST DIVER

130 ft. headforemost into small tank (8 x 10 ft.) containing only 3 ft. of water

TUG-OF-WAR TO-NIGHT

Street Cars run to Park Gates 10c—ADMISSION—10c

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

ART ASSOCIATION

Galleries of Paintings
—AND—
Work by Canadian Artists.

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC., CLOSED AT MONTREAL.

July.

**24	12.30	p.m.	Laurentic, Dominion.
26	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wilhelm II. N.G. Lloyd.
*26	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
27	9.00	a.m.	Lusitania, Cunard.
*27	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
30	9.00	a.m.	Caronia, Cunard.
*30	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
**30	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Ireland, Can. Pacific.
**31	12.30	p.m.	Dominion, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

**Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays and 12 noon on Saturdays.

*Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Stations 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Dorchester and Guy Sts.
MONTREAL.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY AT 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

PASTOR SULLIVAN

Will Deliver the Following Series of Sermons on Sunday Evenings During July and August.

1909

July 25.—Christ and Divine Healing.
Aug. 1.—Christ and the Secret of Life Eternal.
" 8.—Christ and the Doctrine of Eternal Death.
" 15.—Christ and Turning Points in Human Life.
" 22.—Christ's Cross and Our Cross
" 29.—Christ's Coronation and Our Coronation

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

A Bright New Serial Story will start next week in the 'Daily Witness.' Watch for the opening chapters. You will not want to miss it.

THE CANADIAN HENLEY.



A likely four. Lachine's crew will make a strong bid at the Dominion Regatta at St. Catharines, next week. The names of the crew are: B. Crombie; 3, C. Fulton; 2, P. White head; bow, B. Watson. —Stroud Photo Supply Co.

SPORTING NEWS

THE CORNWALL TWELVE

THREE DEGANS HAVE PLACE ON TEAM WHILE ANOTHER BROTHER IS SPARE MAN.

Cornwall, Ont., July 23.—The Cornwall team to meet the Shamrocks in Montreal to-morrow will line up the same as that which defeated the Nationals two weeks ago, as follows:—H. Smith, John White, Donald Cameron, W. C. Burns, Fred. Degan, C. Degan, A. Degray, D. Phelan, F. Cummings, Donald Smith, R. Degan, A. McMillan. Alex. Thompson and E. Degan, a brother of the three Degans above mentioned, will go as spare men.

LAWN TENNIS

DRAW FOR OPENING ROUNDS IN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY HAVE BEEN HELD.

The annual championship of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, which commences to-day on the Mount Royal tennis courts, promises to be a great success. The entry list is very large, and well-known players from Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston, and London, are among the number. The Toronto competitors include Messrs. Gleason and Burns, Miss Moyes, last year's ladies open championship, and Mrs. Hannan, a successful turnament player in England. Captain Foulkes, and Messrs. Bonnell, Raby and McMillan, have entered from Ottawa; Mr. Russell Brown from Kingston, and Mr. Boucher from London.

The draw for to-day is as follows:

3 p.m.—Open singles—Cassils vs. Dunlop.
Novice singles—Sargent vs. Carr.
Handicap singles—Lamarche vs. Ives.
4 p.m., open singles—Prevost vs. Chipman.
Novice singles—Brown vs. Boucher, W. B.
Handicap singles—Nops vs. Hyde.
Open singles—Gaunt vs. Veysey.
Open singles—Drew vs. Grier.

THE CANADIAN HENLEY.



Stevenson, the Lachine coach, who has challenged Ten Eyck, of Ottawa, and will probably row a series of home and home races in the fall. —Stroud Photo Supply Co.

NEW ATHLETIC CLUB

C.P.R. MAY UNITE AND FORM ONE LARGE SPORTING ASSOCIATION.

Those interested in athletics among the C.P.R. employees, have come to the conclusion that there is room for an association among themselves which will embrace all kinds of athletics. A ground placed at some point on the river front, that would combine the advantages of the M.A.A.A., and the Grand Trunk B.C., is looked upon with favor, and a meeting has been called for Aug. 5. The C.P.R. numbers about 10,000, so there would be no difficulty as to membership, and such an organization would start under the most favorable auspices.

It is also suggested that the grounds should also be open for recreation of those members who have given up active participation in sport.

CANOEING AT ST. JOHNS

TO-DAY'S REGATTA TO DECIDE WHO WILL REPRESENT THE EAST IN TORONTO.

Paddlers are all making for St. Johns to-day for the Eastern divisional regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association, and as the entry list is large, the competition will be keen among the various clubs which have sent down their strongest teams. It is only by winning that a club will be able to represent the East in Toronto, so the eleven events on the card will certainly be hotly contested.

VALOIS B. C.

The two postponed races of the Valois Boating Club will be sailed over the Lakeside course this afternoon. The first will be started at 3 o'clock sharp, and the second at 4.30 o'clock. Club yachts of all classes are invited to compete. At five o'clock the three swimming races postponed from last week will be run off, 100 yards junior, and senior, and relay race.

On Sunday divine service will be held at the boathouse at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The result of the second Dinghy race of the series is as follows: Mortimer, Holland and R. Haskell, won; E. L. Chadwick and George Duvel, second.

Weekly canoe trials, ladies' crab race, final heat—1st, Eva Lilly; 2nd, Elsa Lomer.

Men's crab race—1st, W. E. Leonard; 2, T. W. Joyce.

Ladies' doubles—1st, Eva Lilly and Elsa Lomer; Irene Haskell and Annie Lilly. Stella Lilly and Claire Lomer, dead heat for second place.

QUERRIE SIGNS PLAYERS

Toronto, July 23.—Charles Querrie, manager of the Tecumsehs, announced to-day that he had signed Frank Hearn, of the Maitlands. Hearn is a home-player and may take Querrie's place in the National game at Montreal a week from Saturday. Bert Jardine has been released.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

MEN'S OWN

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

SUNDAY, July 25th, 1909.

Speaker—Rev. T. A. HALPENNY, B.A.
Subject—'A FRIEND TO MEN.'
Soloists—H. A. CLEWAR and G. H. QUILLAM.
Accompanist—A. HALLIWELL.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Come With Us and Enjoy a Good Day's Outing.

The Montreal Biscuit Co.'s

ANNUAL PICNIC

At Hudson-on-Lake, July 31, 1909.

FULL PROGRAMME OF GAMES.
SPECIAL TRAIN leaves C.P.R. Windsor Station, 9.20 a.m. Tickets good also at 1.30 p.m. Returning; leave Hudson 7.00 p.m.

Adults, 80c. Children, 40c.

Tickets for sale at our office, and from our Travellers.

ROYALS LOST AGAIN

Newark Defeated Them by 3 to 1 and Claimed Other Game by Default.

Newark won their game from Montreal by 3 runs to 1 yesterday, and indeed claimed a forfeit game previously. Having the Royals at a disadvantage, owing to the crippled state of the team, Newark, who have two postponed games to play off, insisted of a double-header, and on Dr. Casey's refusal, they marched on to the ground at 2 o'clock and claimed the game. However, no umpire turned up, and Mr. Powers, president of the league, telegraphed that the Royals could not be compelled to play.

Yesterday's score was:

NEWARK.

	AB.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Louden, s.s.	4	1	3	3	0	2
Kelly, l.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Meyers, r.f.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Gettman, c.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wolverton, 3b.	2	0	0	3	1	0
Sharpe, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	0
Loudy, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	8	4	0
Mueller, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	3	6	27	9	2

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Joyce, l.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Cockill, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1	0
Corcoran, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	1
O'Neil, r.f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, c.f.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kritchell, c.	4	0	2	5	0	0
Winter, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Colvin, s.s.	3	0	0	1	6	0
Smith, p.	3	0	0	2	2	0
xEgan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	7	27	10	2

xBatted in ninth for Winter.

Score by innings—
Newark .. .. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Montreal .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Summary—Three-base hit, Kelly; two-base hits, Kritchell, 2; Jones, Louden; first base on errors, Montreal, 1; Newark, 1; left on bases, Montreal, 5; Newark, 8; double play, Joyce to Smith; stolen base, Kelly; sacrifice hits, Gettman, Wolverton, Sharpe; struck out, by Mueller, 8; by Smith, 5; bases on balls, off Smith, 3; off Mueller, 1; hit by pitcher, by Smith, 2. Time, 1.50. Umpire, Byron. Attendance, 800.

Buffalo defeated Baltimore in Buffalo by 7 runs to 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	48	32	.600
Providence	40	39	.506
Newark	43	42	.506
Baltimore	40	41	.494
Buffalo	41	42	.494
Toronto	40	43	.482
Montreal	39	44	.470
Jersey City	36	44	.450

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Detroit 5, Boston 2; Detroit 4, Boston 2; St. Louis 2, Washington 4; Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

Standing—Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

There were no games in the National League yesterday on account of rain.

DISQUALIFICATIONS LIKELY

WALTER SMAILL HAS BEEN REINSTATED BY THE CANADIAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, July 23.—Wholesale disqualifications are likely to follow as the result of the reinstatement of Walter Smaill by the northern division of the Canadian Canoe Association. The New Edinburghs state that they will now use Ryan, who disqualified himself through playing hockey in the Temiskaming League. If Ryan and Smaill paddle all who compete with or against them will be disqualified. This would have a far-reaching effect in Ottawa, as the majority of the local paddlers are also hockeyists and footballers. Smaill is expected to paddle on Saturday in the Eastern divisional meet at St. Johns.

WESTMOUNT XI. CHOSEN

The following has been chosen to represent Westmount C. C. [illegible] league match against Lachine [illegible] grounds to-day:—[illegible] Taylor, R. A. S. Allan, A. [illegible] A. L. Taylor, J. L. Russell, [illegible] H. Vincent, J. Seare, W. L. [illegible] Worall, Captain. Reserves—[illegible] B. Weston. Players will meet at Bonaventure station at 2 p.m.

THE CANADIAN HENLEY

St. Catharines, July 23.—[illegible] not sending any crews to the Henley this year, the news was received here this morning with disappointment as expressed [illegible]

THE WINDSOR STATION

ALDERMEN WAIT ON MR. NICOLL REGARDING THE BIG EXTENSIONS.

Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president of the C.P.R., yesterday had a number of aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Lamothe, Nault and Lecours, wait on him in regard to the application of the company for the closing of Beaudonegana streets. These streets will be covered by the big extensions which are to be made to the Windsor Street Station. The deputation suggested that in exchange for this the C.P.R. should give some of their property in St. Henry Ward for park purposes.

Mr. McNicoll was not sure that the company would accept the proposal of the city in the matter. The company, he said, was about to construct a new way station double the size of the present one, and he considered that the taxes the city would derive would not compense for the concession asked.

However, Mr. McNicoll promised to lay the matter before the board of directors. The delegation was told that the company would sell what property the city wanted at a reasonable price if it was for park purposes.

The property which the city is anxious of securing is located in St. Henry Ward.

FIRE RECORD

Ottawa, July 23.—Over $8,500 damage was caused this morning by a fire which gutted the general store of Mr. W. J. Smith, one of the oldest merchants in Gatineau Point. The fire started early in the morning. Mr. Smith and his family had a narrow escape, having to leave their abode in their night clothing.

MONTREAL GARDENERS' PICNIC

The twentieth annual picnic of the Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club was held on Wednesday at the Macdonald Park. A well conducted series of races were run off during the afternoon, and the prize winners were as follows:—Children under 7 years old—Elsie Hepman, Jennie Wood, Daisy Taylor, Edith Horobin, Alf. Bliss, Tommy Barnes, Dave Walker and Dolly. Girls, 7 to 10—Alice Horobin, Ethel Taylor, Lucy Abbet. Boys, A. Hill, Jack Luck, E. Britcher, J. McBride. Girls, 10 to 12—M. Mallett, M. Murphy, E. Miller, E. Gratton. Boys, 10 to 12—H. Miller, H. Heckman, C. Stevenson, J. Bowie. Girls, 12 to 15—I. Livermore, D. Bell, Horobin, B. Lesperance. Boys, 12 to 15—A. Michaud, A. Milne, H. Mallett, Bliss. Girls, 15 to 20—L. Mitchell, Pupils, L. Ferguson. Boys, 15 to 20—F. Kinnon, P. Mulsair, S. McHugh. Ladies over 20—Miss Roddick, Mrs. Durant, Dussault. Men, over 20, quarter mile—H. McKenna, B. Flewelling, P. Mole, L. Scherer. Members' wives, section 1—Mrs. Miles, Mrs. H. J. Eddy, Mrs. Arnold. Members' wives, section 2—Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Pidduck, Mrs. Wilshire. Members, section 1—Robinson, J. Luck, A. Walker, A. Members, section 2—T. Arnold, W. Whiting, H. Phillips. Boot race—E. West, H. Eddy, J. Luck. Medley race—Miss Levesque, Master Luck.

ENGLISH

DRY GINGER ALE

—AND—

SODA WATER.

SCHWEPPES

IS THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.

BIG WORK FOR THE CITY

Street Contracts Proposed for Nearly a Million and Half Dollars.

ENDERS SAID TO BE AC- AS FAR AS MATERIAL BE SUPPLIED.

Committee met yesterday on new estimates pre- J. Barlow, the city sur- permanent road pave- ewalks, agreed upon a which recommend the $670,375 on road pave- 057 on sidewalks in the of the city. The sum previously been voted for about sixty thousand dol- nts.

amount expended on overable from the own- property in front of which are to be laid.

stated that the estimates the lowest tenders as far could be supplied under both for sidewalks and ommend that, the next lowest en accepted.

osal of an expenditure of first thousand dollars on nts with granite blocks and the new pavements with granite blocks and as- case may be, while for material to be used is New and Danforth flags, as- ment. The three former ast equal proportion, while dewalks, which do not bulk reports, will be laid by nder the supervision of the The details of the votes, ached on after some three ration, were as follows:—

NEW SIDEWALKS.

	New Grant.	Previously Voted.	Total.
	$17,660	$37,500	$55,160
	78,060	12,000	90,060
	41,000	14,310	55,310
	62,760	22,456	95,226
	19,520	14,538	34,058
	40,000	....	40,000
	47,000	18,330	65,330
	970	....	970
	43,000	2,610	45,610
	15,000	40,890	55,890
	2,660	....	2,660
	50,000	....	50,000
	5,597	....	5,597
	33,748	....	33,748
	25,000	13,705	48,705
	55,000	10,500	65,500
	3,006	....	3,006
	15,000	11,905	26,905
Baptiste	27,172	3,002	30,174
	11,000	....	11,000
	40,000	....	40,000
	$638,967	$20,175	$658,232

THE ROAD PAVEMENTS

and St. Denis ..	$45,500
Baptiste	52,200
.. ..	7,500
.. ..	67,625
.. ..	50,000
.. ..	75,000
.. ..	12,200
.. ..	53,100
.. ..	41,625
.. ..	26,400
.. ..	50,600
.. ..	75,100
.. ..	6,750
.. ..	16,000
.. ..	4,750
Cresconde	1,325
.. ..	36,200
.. ..	38,300
	$670,375

The sum of $53,000 had been previous- for pavements in Hochelaga

ts will be considered by the committee at a meeting called for that purpose on Monday approved, they will be sent to Tuesday, and if final adop- ted there, the works will be and at once and it is expected of the contracts will be com- the end of October next.

mendation had been made by superintendent of the water to the effect that no per- pavements be laid on any street ch eight-inch water pipes had been placed.

gan, however, who was inter- ving Fullum street pavement where there is only a four- main, objected to the recom- stating that the pressure of water there was sufficient for the needs of the neighborhood. If they had to wait until an eight-inch main were necessary, he said, they might never get their pavement.

The committee concurred, and passed the pavement for Fullum street.

Under the charter amendments, the city has been authorized to take $250,000 from the permanent works loan account for macadamizing and resurfacing streets. One hundred thousand dollars have already been appropriated for this purpose, and the Parks and Ferries Committee has taken an additional $40,000 for park pavements.

On the recommendation of the chairman, it was now resolved to make a report to the Finance Committee asking for the balance of the $250,000.

'If we do not get this money,' remarked Ald. Giroux, 'somebody else will come along and take it from us.'

QUICK RELIEF

TAKE

Gold Medal Haarlem Oil

CAPSULES

"Odorless and Tasteless."

Your pains and aches from KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR STOMACH TROUBLE will begin to disappear the first day you take GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.

"After trying your Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules a thorough trial, I find them to be the best kidney and liver remedy I have ever had the good fortune to take, and they are truly a blessing to mankind. I gladly recommend them to all sufferers of weak kidneys and liver as the superlative remedy."

W. H. WARREN, 160 Bleecker St.

New York, March 25, 1909.

Haarlem Oil Capsules 25 and 50 cents per box. Beware of imitations. Refuse substitutes, at all druggists.

Send for Free Full Size 25c. Box of Capsules

If you are suffering from any kind of LIVER, STOMACH or BLADDER trouble, fill out and mail coupon now to Holland Medicine Co., Scranton, Pa., and receive a free box of Capsules for trial.

Holland Medicine Co., Scranton, Pa.:
Please send me at once, *free*, full size 25c. box of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules.

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WRITE PLAINLY

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

RESIGNS INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF MEDITERRANEAN FORCES.

London, July 24.—According to the 'Daily Express,' the Duke of Connaught has resigned the inspector-generalship



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

of the Mediterranean forces, on the ground of 'the ineffective nature of the work and the useless expense to the nation involved therein.'

The Duke of Connaught was appointed in January, 1908, to a command comprising the garrisons at Malta, and Gibraltar, and all the British troops in Egypt, the Soudan, Crete and Cyprus.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

IS PLANNING NEW LINE TO MONTREAL.

The proposed new line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Hawkesbury, Ont., into Montreal—which will form the eastern end of a third transcontinental, when the C.N.R.'s line are linked up—is now engaging the attention of the management of that Company, and it is altogether likely that construction will start in the near future. The Company's engineers have already drawn up the plans, whih are said to show that the line as finally located will run from Hawkesbury through St. Benoit and St. Eustache in the county of Two Mountains, crossing the river Mille Iles at the foot of the Lake of Two Mountains, cutting across the corner of Jesus Island, striking the Island of Montreal just below St. Genevieve, and either entering the commercial metropolis by the east or west end, just as the engineering staff of the Canadian Northern sees fit in the best interests of the company.

NO NEED FOR HYSTERIA

SAYS ADMIRAL PRIMROSE, IN REGARD TO THE 'DREADNOUGHT' SCARE.

Admiral Primrose, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Primrose and Mrs. Thomas Kenny, of Halifax, a relative, sailed yesterday on the 'Victorian' for Liverpool. The Admiral, who is now on the retired list, has been touring the Dominion ever since May.

In course of conversation on Thursday he showed that he is not a participant in the 'Dreadnought' scare, for he said he believed the British navy was fully competent to cope with any two powers. At the same time, it was necessary to take every means to maintain the two-power standard, for to depart from it would be suicidal. At the present time he thought there was no reason for Englishmen to plunge into hysterical protest against Germany's naval programme. They were carrying out their own ideas, but he hardly thought they were deliberately planning an attack on England or the British navy.

Touching upon the visit of the fleet to the Thames, he remarked that this had had a reassuring effect, having shown the Londoners that the British navy is a concrete force, a reality.

'The average Englishman,' he said, 'and in particular the average Londoner, is not by any means an optimist. As you say in this country, "he has to be shown."'

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

A Bright New Serial Story will start next week in the 'Daily Witness.' Watch for the opening chapters. You will not want to miss it.

Monday Will Be The 26th of July

And There's So Much Yet To Be Done!

Here we are with some of our departments practically homeless since the tearing down of our annex buildings, our stocks too heavy for our curtailed space and stock-taking little more than a week ahead. Something must be done, and done right away.

$20.00 and $25.00 Linen Suits, $9.75

There are only 14 of them, but every one is a New York suit and made from pure linen. A few of them are white, a few helio, a few dark grey, and the remaining few light blue.

Some have the princess dress effect with sleeveless coat; some have splendidly embroidered collar; all are the latest of summer styles and none were introduced when the season began under $20.00; some of them were $25.00.

The Final Clearance Price Monday.....$9.75



.25 and .30 { Wash Goods Splendid and Beautiful } .09

THEY ARE:

.25 and .30 qualities of lovely English muslin, in many and handsome floral colorings.

.25 quality of mercerized white lawns with blue or red embroidered spots.

.25 quality of fine Swiss muslins, with dainty appliqued spots and figured patterns, in refined shades of brown, fawn, blue, grey and black.

.25 and .30 qualities French cotton voiles (quantity limited).

.25 quality Irish dimity muslins with bar spot and floral designs.

The July Sale price of many of these lines has been .17 up to now. On Monday the price goes right down to 09

These White Lawn Skirts, .99

Sheer determination to clear 57 of them brings about this price. It should be $1.75 and even $2.00. But we don't want to see one of them in our way Monday evening. We certainly shouldn't with the price.....99

Some are perfectly plain: others have flounces; all are the styles brought out earlier this spring.

EVEN THOUGH BLACK DRESSES ARE SCARCE THESE ARE OFFERED AT $4.95 INSTEAD OF $7.50

They are black muslin. The yoke and collar are of fine black Valenciennes lace; and lace insertions are given generously to the sleeves and skirt;

The princess effect is brought out very becomingly. They make ideal mourning dresses for summer. And you know how hard it is to get them, even at any price.

$7.50 was the price of those—a fair price of course, for it was set by the Murphy Standard. The Clearance Price Monday will be.....$4.95

(Of course this is less than the manufacturer's price to us—considerably less.)

Our Shoe Sale Goes Right Ahead

On Monday, we shall continue to dispose of all our oddments of Ladies' $2.25, $2.50 and $3 kinds of Oxfords, strap slippers and pumps, at per pair . . $1.59

Sample Damask Sets

The Canadian Agent of one of the best linen damask manufacturing concerns of Scotland offered us his sample sets (there are only fifty of them altogether), to offer them in turn to you, at per set, $3.75, instead of $5.50.

The cloths are all 2 x 2½ yards, and the napkins to match, 22 x 22 inches.

Here are the designs:—

Tulip, Spot, Tiger Lily, Pansy, Poppy, Cornflower, Rosebud, Fleur de Lis Lily of the Valley



Embroidered Washable Belts

721 of them which at any other time would sell at .75 and $1.00, will be offered beginning Monday at each.. .. .. .59

The embroidery work on these washable belts is finely done. The buckles are of Ocean pearl and detachable; the designs new and numerous; the edges straight or scalloped, and the widths medium.

These Tailored Blouses are Linen, full of American Style, and well worth $4.50 } $2.98 Monday

In fact $4.50 was our own special price for blouses of exactly this style earlier in the season. Well they were worth it, and well they sold for it.

Now 120 of them must go quickly, at each $2.98.

The 18 small tucks down the front are each piped with color—in the case of one blouse with pink, in the case of another with sky blue, another with grey, another with helio, and another with black, each fastened in front with 4 pearl buttons.

There are New York made blouses and bear unmistaken marks of genuine American style—every inch a $4.50 blouse for each.....$2.98

HIGH CLASS ODDMENTS

We shall also offer on Monday broken numbers of our own $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50 lingerie and tailored waists at the same price.....$2.98

Store closes at 5.30 p.m. except Saturdays during July and August when we close at 12.45 p.m.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, July 24th, 1909.

RUSSIA'S SECRET SERVICE IN FRANCE.

(New York 'Sun.')

Since the dual alliance was made France has stood much from her 'friend and ally' in the way of intrusions upon her internal discipline by Russian agents. A combination of circumstances, however, has at last compelled the French Premier to remind the Government of the Czar that such intrusions are not authorized by any treaty right. On July 15 M. Clemenceau announced in the Chamber that it had been 'decided to forbid the maintenance of any foreign police hereafter on French territory.'

Russia is the only country to which this decision can have practical reference now that Abdul Hamid has been deposed. Under the late Turkish regime the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris was generally supposed to spend most of his time and money in watching and checking seditious movements of exiles of the Young Turk party. Parisians even alleged that he occasionally invented Young Turk conspiracies in the Latin Quarter to swell the emoluments he derived from his terror-stricken sovereign. The advent of constitutional government at Constantinople has put an end to all that, but Russia still keeps up an organized surveillance abroad with its headquarters in the French capital, and is hardly likely to think the time has yet come for dispensing with it.

Premier Clemenceau's announcement was directly due to an awkward 'revelation' about the chief of the Russian service in Paris. This official, commonly known as 'General Harting,' enjoyed close relations with the directors of the French detective force and was decorated not long ago with the Légion d'Honneur. On July 1 the editor of the Russian revolutionary review published in Paris, the 'Byloe,' sent a letter to the French Minister of Justice informing him that General Harting was no other than a certain Landesen, who in 1890 was sentenced by a French court to five years imprisonment as the leading organizer of a plot to dynamite Alexander III. on his visit to Paris in that year. Landesen escaped and was sentenced in default, but several of his subordinates were caught and duly served terms as convicts.

Landesen's lucky escape roused suspicion among the Russian revolutionists that he had been in reality a 'provocative agent' of the Czar's Government, employed to lure into the French police net terrorists whose activity was feared during the visit. Bourtzeff, editor of the 'Byloe,' shared this suspicion and for nineteen years, as he says, he has been diligently tracking the vanished Landesen. This year he became convinced that the missing convict and the decorated Harting were identical.

The identification obviously placed the French Government in a very delicate dilemma. Its course was equally affected by the consideration due to the 'friend and ally' and the necessity of upholding the dignity of its own courts and of the Légion d'Honneur. Bourtzeff of course gave sufficient publicity to his charge to prevent its being hushed up. On July 7 the Havas Agency reported that the Prime Minister had ordered an inquiry into the matter, and simultaneously the Socialist leader, Jaurès, announced his intention of putting a question about it in the Chamber of Deputies.

On July 15 the question was put, and M. Clemenceau answered it by promising to prohibit the maintenance of foreign police forces on French territory. He made no explicit reference, it seems, to Bourtzeff's allegations, but his promise will naturally be taken as an admission of their truth. By the French statute of limitations the sentence passed on Landesen in 1890 became void in 1895, so that 'Harting' is not in danger of arrest; but his departure is insured by the abolition of the force under his command.

Bourtzeff, it may be remarked, was the man who exposed the notorious Azeff, bringing the same charge of duplicity against him. In that instance he won general credence outside of Russian officialdom, and the latest turn in the game confirms his trustworthiness.

The practical results of M. Clemenceau's announcement remain to be seen. Evidently he cannot prevent a genuinely secret surveillance by Russian agents in France, and probably he does not intend to do more than enjoin discretion on the 'friend and ally' as at present ruled and as at present distressed. Some concession to the liberal sympathies of France was in the circumstances necessary, but it may have been more formal than real. The Russian authorities will doubtless take the hint that their secret service must in the future be such in more than name, and that any large amount of 'provocation' on French soil is undesirable, especially when carried to such lengths as planning the Emperor's assassination on a visit to Paris.

CITY RENEWS LOAN.

The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon authorized Mr. Robb, the city treasurer, to renew the temporary loan of £500,000 for three months, at the rate of two and a quarter percent interest per annum through the Bank of Montreal. Three months ago the city was able to get this money at one and three quarters percent interest per annum.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 26 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 00c extra.

'World Wide,' at $1.50, is sent without extra postage to any postal address in any part of the world.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.00 per annum.

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

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

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month. Great Britain and the United States included.

F.M. 3 LQ. 10 — JULY — N.M. 17 F.Q. 25

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1909.

M. Briand, the new premier of France, has practically renounced the character of socialist by declaring that he intends to carry out the wishes of the President by continuing the republican policy of the Clemenceau government. We have apparently in M. Briand a man of early and mature collectivist convictions, but, in the face of facts, of sound constructive judgment and forceful character. The world will look with interest to such a one as he comes to face the great question of the day, the antipathy of labor against capital, a problem which is perhaps riper in France than in any other country and which governments there cannot ignore. There is to our mind only one solution to this controversy, and that is by making labor capitalistic. The workman should have a stake in the country in the shape of industrial stocks. If it can be so arranged that he shall have a share in the business in which he works so much the better. It is a great misfortune from the point of view of public policy that the only stocks that offer and urge themselves on people of small means in one dollar and ten dollar shares are those of the most speculative sort, frequently wild-cat enterprises in which loss is to be looked for, while well established industrial stocks are practically held out of the workman's reach. This is the problem to which the government of France seems to be addressing itself under the war cry adopted by the new premier, 'Capital must work and labor must possess.'

Ever since the conference committee has been with him considering the tariff, President Taft has been deluged daily, according to Washington correspondents, with letters from all parts of the Union urging him to veto the bill rather than sign it as it stands. The consumer is awake. He realizes that he is the man, who will have to pay the price for the astounding revision, in the making of which each interest bent on fleecing him arranged the schedules to suit itself. Mr. Aldrich has his home among cotton men in Rhode Island. Analyzed by experts employed by the National Association of Merchants, the new rates on cottons show an increase of from 35 to 100 percent over the duties in the McKinley tariff. Every merchant in every state who deals in cottons is making this known to his customers. The shot has struck the pocket nerve of the ubiquitous consumer, and the deluge of letters pouring on the President is explained. The outside world takes but a languid interest in what Mr. Taft may do as the alterations that he is said to be insisting on are the merest apology for an attempt to carry out the demand of the people. That demand is for cheaper goods where they have been artificially made dear. Mr. Taft's reported demands are not in the interest of the consumer or of the revenue, but in that of the manufacturer, being all in the direction of reductions on raw material. He may show himself better than represented, but to all appearance his reform of the tariff will carry out to the letter the war cry of his party that the tariff should be reformed by its friends. The time will come when it will be reformed by the people's friends. If any thing like the present measure is passed it will signify the doom of the Republican party in 1912. The only man who could save it then would be the man who saved it at the late election, namely, Mr. Bryan. And to deliver the nation from such as Aldrich even he might be elected.

Cubans have shown their capacity for self-government in a remarkable manner. Their first Congress under the restored republic adjourned a few days ago, after a five months' session, during which it managed to pass a few bills, the most important being one to establish a national lottery and another to legalize cockfighting! For many years the inhabitants of the island fought against Spain and among themselves. The United States delivered them from the control of Spain, and for a time controlled them itself. Under that benign sway they enjoyed a period of reform and prosperity, but it was not freedom. When the United States governor and troops were withdrawn they went to work governing themselves, with the result stated. Cuba is the most beautiful and fruitful island in the world. On it nature has bestowed her bounties with a lavish hand. With little labor life can be made a dream of lazy delight. But, like Rasselas in the Happy Valley, the Cubans pine for excitement. Politics having become tame, they turn to sport, but not of the sort that calls for exertion. One can go comfortably to sleep over the mystery of lucky numbers in a lottery, but cockfighting gives the spice of cruelty and bloodshed. These are the first uses the Cubans have made of what is called liberty.

CIVIC RECONSTRUCTION.

Our civic reformers, in so definitely preferring as they do the principle of the Board of Control to that of the Board of Works, express a confidence in the people as compared with the City Council as the appointing body which we own we find it very difficult to share. If the Council is not to be trusted with the responsibility of appointment and oversight, then neither are the people, for the Council is made up of the sort of men the people choose. The theory is that the people at large would choose more responsibly than the wards do, but where is the evidence that they would. The position of member of the Board of Control would be a far bigger plum than that of ward alderman. The salary is many times larger, the patronage many times as great. The Citizens' Committee has no doubt in its mind a group of stalwart and capable business men, who would have nothing in view but the public good. But when we consider who actually do most covet lucrative and money spending offices, and as a consequence who actually do get them, we shall be disillusioned as to that. We should, of course, hope that the chances of good men chosen from the city at large would be better on the whole than when the choice is from single wards, but in our community, so swayed by diverse sectional preference, we should look forward to such a choice with great apprehension.

It might be well for those who look for so much from this method of election at large to ask themselves why it has been abandoned in parliamentary elections in Great Britain, in the United States and in Canada, and later in France and Belgium, where it was more recently tried. Even Toronto, which elected its school board at large, has just determined on electing it in future by wards. The principal reason for this in all those instances has been the absolute exclusion of the minority from representation. Groups are offered to the electors by ticket, and one ticket or the other is elected as a whole to the complete exclusion of the other group or groups. So that in the case of Montreal's Board of Control there would be only one faction represented, possibly giving a great preponderance to one section of the people or of the city. The experience of Des Moines, the metropolis and largest city of the State of Iowa, is in point. That is a city perhaps as homogeneous and composed of as large a proportion of native intelligent people as any in the Union. It is simply the centre of a fine farming country. Its leading citizens formed a civic reform association, and so managed, not that a board of control should be added to the council, as proposed here, but that such a board should be substituted for the council. When the time came for electing the board, the citizens' committee came forward with a fine group of business men whom they presumed would be, of course, elected. The whole press of the city, with the same presumption, supported this ticket. There was, however, a radical group proposed in other quarters, and the result was that not one of the committee's business men was elected. As it turned out, those chosen were public-spirited men who were seeking only the people's good, according to their own views of right. But what sort of a group would be the victor here we can only surmise. As a correspondent reminds us, 'the children of this 'world are wiser in their generation 'than the children of light.' And we have as pliable an electorate and as competent practical politicians as they have anywhere.

Take, on the other hand, the board of works that the council would appoint. It would be composed not of civic politicians, but of professional experts, each understanding his own department. These men would occupy towards the council the same relation that managers of railways, mills, and so forth, do towards their directors. It would be difficult for aldermen to form corrupt alliances with the whole group of them. Not being able to profit themselves, the natural attitude of aldermen towards the board would be one of jealous observation to see that they did not take advantage of their office. This is a system which has long existed in Europe and which has not been abandoned, and under which the condition of civic morals is infinitely superior to what it is among us. We do not suppose the continentals are at heart any more honest than we are, but they seem to have discovered a system that will work on business principles, and that gives, on the whole, the most satisfactory results, those things which are publicly managed being carried on with a competence and economy to which we are entire strangers. The continental towns include the control of the police in this municipal body. The police ought certainly to be put in commission in some way. An alderman raises the objection that the present officials are not equal to such positions, and are, by habit, too subservient to the aldermen. The latter of these objections will have in the minds of citizens some weight, but they have considerable confidence in a number of the present men and any defects in this respect would soon be overcome by a judicious system of superannuation. We are, however, anxious that the public should hear all arguments on both sides of this most important question, and shall be very glad if our misgivings with regard to the proposed board of control should be discredited by reasoning or disproved by experience.

THE POURED HOUSE.

Those of us who have known the inelastic, rheumaticky sort of feeling that associates itself with cement floors will learn with moderated enthusiasm of the wonderful houses the prescription for which Mr. Edison is freely giving to the world. Yet, if the claims made on behalf of the Edison 'poured' house are realized it will be the greatest of all the boons which the wizard has conferred upon the world. These houses are planned of several sizes, the smallest and cheapest costing only $1,200. When completed, a house will be of solid stone, fire-proof, water-proof and vermin-proof. Any one room in it could be thoroughly drenched, scrubbed, made as clean as a marble slab, walls, floor and ceiling, without disturbing the adjoining rooms. Once built it would defy the attacks of time; earthquake or explosion only could make cracks in its walls. This last statement seems to imply a singularly unyielding nature on the part of the material. What is more miraculous still, ventilation would be perfect, and draughts unknown. Heating would be simplified and economized, repairing reduced to a vanishing minimum. The new style of houses would bring great improvement in public health. Slums would be abolished, rents would fall, because the cost of building material would be small in comparison with the present prices for lumber, brick and stone. When the new system shall be generally adopted and the use of lumber reduced to what may be required for doors, windows and shutters, the present wholesale destruction of forests will cease. This will have a preservative effect on watercourses and the rainfall of incalculable benefit to the whole country. The friendly natural wood may even be banished from doors and windows, for metal frames, sashes and shutters have been suggested to get rid of wood altogether, and with it the insects it harbors, while making the casing as indestructible as the cement walls. It would certainly be nice if some kind of shutter could be invented that would not slam and so rack itself to pieces; but it would take us some time to get reconciled to iron or aluminium ones. The next thing the ladies will be told will be that all upholstery hangings, tidies and folderols are forbidden. Will they stand that? Will they abate one of their five ways of shutting out the sunshine? Another effect of the new methods of building houses would be the aid it would give in the dispersion of city population into healthy suburban localities. A great many families now living in city tenements, paying high rents, could move to the outskirts, where low rents would more than make up for the cost of transportation to and from places of employment and schools. Many would be able to own their own houses. An Edison company has been incorporated to purchase land and erect houses for sale on the instalment plan, payments to be less than what is now demanded for rent alone.

LEGAL LIMITS TO MARRIAGE.

Artificial impediments to marriage have never been successfully maintained. Couples who have made up their minds to join together in wedlock will find means for evading restrictions they may regard as interferences with their personal liberty. Marriage is instinctively regarded as an indefeasible inherent right, only limited by consanguinity, which is instinctively admitted to be a bar. Marriage is a normal state, to prevent which is pregnant with evil. We hear a great deal nowadays in favor of prohibiting it under certain circumstances for the good of future generations. It is found, however, that those peoples which restrict progeny are quickly replaced by those which do not. Nature has splendid recuperative powers, and, given correct sanitary conditions, will speedily renew the race as a whole. We have seen unusually wholesome and brilliant progeny from defective parentage. It must be confessed, also, that we have seen consumptive progeny from unexceptionable ancestry and environment. We want less interference with nature and a great deal more interference on behalf of nature—a great deal more sanitation. The chief demoralizer of the bodily and moral condition of the present civilized world is alcohol. The evil effects of that go down to the third and fourth generation. If countries are going to make sanitary laws they should begin with that. The stoppage of drink will not promote vice, as the stoppage of marriage, according to the creed of every Church, is apt to do. Provide for the segregation of the alcoholized. It is a social crime not to protect them against themselves. Almost all of them could be rendered useful members of a limited society by placing them where drink could not penetrate, and exacting work at their hands. Most of them would in time be safely restored to general society. Provide also for the segregation of the tuberculous, only when they cannot be individually cared for. In every case provide social life, for that is necessary to well-being, and so far as possible preserve the family tie, for that is divine.

In the Pacific State of Washington, where a law to compel medical examination of prospective brides and bridegrooms is in operation, many such persons think it inquisitorial and humiliating. To avoid it they take a run across the border into Canada, where the law is more accommodating. This is altogether a bad state of things, and in many countries would lead to the non-recognition of the tie, and consequent chaos. Those races best hold their own who marry young and trust to providence. If all the reasons for which marriage might be forbidden were made legal bars, marriages would be few enough. Horace Walpole, in his anecdotage, told some queer stories about marriages among the British aristocracy. Here is one: When the settlements were being discussed, the representative of one side said his party had 'a touch of insanity in the family.' 'So have we,' replied the party of the second part, 'and so the arrangement is quite 'even and mutually just.' This was the very worst of arrangements, but there are those who would outlaw both families from the most sane of relations. Certainly, there are cases where marriage entails misery, and into which people may be plunged in entire ignorance. To provide against these, it is the rule in some countries for the friends of both parties to require certificates of physicians, and it would be well for many if there was a great deal more of this sort of precaution. Instead of rushing into marriage in spite of a law which prescribes this, the parties would act altogether wisely to take advantage of it.

EFFECT OF LOCAL VETO.

The Toronto 'News' is making an investigation into the working of the Local Option law in Ontario. The method employed is not without interest and novelty. Two of the paper's most experienced reporters have been commissioned to go into local option municipalities and write of conditions as they find them. One is a convinced friend of local option, and the other an advocate of regulation by a license law. Orillia was the first town visited, and the results of the investigation appear in last Saturday's 'News.' Mr. Gordon Rutledge, the Local Option advocate, quotes Chief of Police Reid as saying: 'I'm not a temperance man, but 'the sooner any town abolishes the bar 'the better.' The chief said, moreover, that the town used to be disorderly, but was so no longer. Drunkenness is now practically unknown; whereas there used to be twenty-five or thirty in the cells of a night, now two is the limit. These come from Atherley, a 'wet' town two and a half miles away. Some drive over to get drink there, but few compared with those who formerly drank over the bar at Orillia. Others get beer in the local brewery, but these also are comparatively few in number. The amount of liquor consumed altogether has been greatly reduced. Strict enforcement of the law is effectively 'making bacon' out of the 'blind pigs.' Before the licenses were cancelled there were seven hotels in Orillia, a place of not more than 7,000 inhabitants. Each had an average bar trade of $65 per day. That made a weekly expenditure on drink of $2,730, or over $140,000 a year. This money only helped the hotel men; much of it was taken out of circulation. Now, the merchants say, the money goes to them and to the banks. The town is quieter, but it is more prosperous. The new order for one thing has practically done away with the treating system. Every one who voted for the measure holds that it has worked successfully, and many of those who voted against it acknowledge their mistake.

On the other hand, the believer in license, Mr. W. M. Findlay, finds a great deal of drinking in Orillia. In his opinion, 'In abolishing the bar the 'town of Orillia has merely transferred 'drinking from public places to drinking 'in its homes. Liquor has been forced 'into the homes of the town and into 'the homes of the surrounding country.' This is really the only point he makes, though he rings the changes on it to over a column of newspaper print. 'Par-'ents who drink in the home,' he wisely says, 'set a bad example to the chil-'dren,' and assumes that, 'when li-'quor goes into the home the mother 'will drink it as well as the father.' He believes that when liquor is used in the home, children are given an occasional glass; whereas very few bars will sell liquor to a minor. He says there are few 'blind pigs,' as the local brewery and the town of Atherley supply all the drink that is needed. He testifies that a drunken man is a rare sight in Orillia streets; that as much beer is drunk now as before local option came into force, but that, 'when 'men drink in their own homes, and 'drink oftener, they do not drink as 'much at a time—rarely to intoxica-'tion.' In passing, it may be of interest to compare this with the old stock argument against local option and prohibition, that drinking in the home, being surrounded by no legal restrictions, is bound to produce more drunkenness. Mr. Findlay found that 'the 'amount of strong intoxicants in Orillia 'is not large,' and attributes this—of all causes—to the supposed fact that when beer and porter can be obtained so handily, the drinkers have no craving for 'strong stuff!' To him Chief Reid attributed the falling off of the 'drunk crop' to the absence of the 'lumber jacks,' who used to make Orillia the scene of pay-time carousals, and who now sought other towns where liquor was retailed. He found several hotels in Orillia giving first-class accommodation. He also found business good, but one business man said that this was just a natural recovery from the recent depression, and not due to local option. The most remarkable feature of Mr. Findlay's testimony is its endorsation of so many claims of the supporters of local option. The measure has decreased drunkenness, has put a stop to disorder, has neither hurt hotel accommodation, nor general business.

As to the problem of the sales, it must be remembered that Orillia, though a 'no license town really under local veto. The vote in favor of the measure was quashed on a technicality, but in deference to public sentiment the Commissioners refused to grant any licenses. The law permits sale at the brewery, but under local veto such sale to residents of the municipality would be illegal. Added to the sale at Atherley, this is a strong argument for the abolition of the bar there than for its restoration in Orillia. As to home drinking, Mr. Findlay's evidence is necessarily of a very superficial sort. It comports naturally with Mr. Findlay's preconceptions. That the evil is as extensive and as much doing as much harm as Mr. Findlay fears, it is more than likely that families who habitually use liquor in their homes now, habitually used it in their homes when Orillia was under license. The open bar has also undoubtedly a very grave temptation to many who would not otherwise be inclined to use liquor. Even the young men of temperance households are exposed to it more and, as all the world knows, are the head centre of the rowdyism, disorder and political corruption that sometimes makes decent people blush for the credit of their country. Critics of local option should also bear in mind that this law is considered by temperance people as, at the best, only a half-way measure; that the true object of the reform is provincial and national prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants as beverages, that this position is the logical outcome of a century of temperance reform, and that there is abundant evidence to lead to the conclusion that such a consummation would be followed by immense improvement in the moral and physical health of the nation and by an increase in material prosperity the equal of which no country has ever known.

THE GOLDEN PROMISE.

There's a whisper abroad—a whisper that voices
The tremulous thought that was searching for speech;
While heavy with hope the Earth-Mother rejoices,
In paeans of praise of an infinite reach
And splendidly spreads she her treasure untold,
And traces the promise of harvest in gold.

There's a whisper abroad—a whisper beguiling
With lyric of laughter, the spirit of man;
While eyes grow a-gleam with the sunshine of smiling,
And wonder is rife where the whisper began:
For over and over the story is told,
The promise of harvest is written in gold.

There's a whisper abroad—a whisper distilling
In mystical music of ripening wheat;
Inspiring the soul of the reaper, and filling
The air with its measure exultant and sweet.
In rapturous echoes the story is told,
The promise of harvest is written in gold.

There's a whisper abroad—a whisper that blesses
The children of men as it passes along;
Till all the wide world the glad secret possesses,
That hides in the heart of the Spirit of Song.
For this is the story the whisper has told,
The promise of harvest is written in gold.

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON.

THE SAFEST SPOT.

Where is the safest spot? Many people insure against accidents on a railway journey, oblivious of the fact that the risks incurred during travelling are quite insignificant when compared with those to which one is exposed after terminating the journey. Probably the safest place on land or sea, Mr. Belfort Belfort points out in the 'World's Work' is the deck or cabin of a first-class ocean liner. A first-class railway carriage is also an exceptionally safe place. This is so clearly recognized that accident insurance companies can afford to double the compensation when accidents occur on railways or tramcars. A man may undertake a journey round the world with a comparatively light heart. But extreme care and vigilance are needed should he venture to hang his picture or even walk down his own stairs.

Statistics show, Mr. Belfort goes on to remark, that sixty percent of accidents happen while the victims are at home or in the street. The experts' explanation of this is that a man, when embarking upon a hazardous undertaking exercises special care, thus escaping injury, but while at home or taking exercise vigilance is relaxed, familiarity breeds common dangers breeding contempt. Indeed, the blind forces of Nature are far more dangerous to man than those of the present perils resulting from our highly advanced and complex civilization. In town and in country there are specific risks. How often a man escapes a deadly peril by what he regards as a mere whim, just as frequently he hovers on the borders of eternity without being conscious of his danger.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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	12 rooms	$11,000
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	8 rooms	8,000
	15 rooms	18,000
	9 rooms	11,000
	11 rooms	10,500
	8 rooms	5,500
	7 rooms	7,000
	7 rooms	6,750
	8 rooms	6,500
	7 rooms	6,000
	11 rooms	16,000
	8 rooms	5,000
	12 rooms	12,500
	13 rooms	22,000
	10 rooms	12,500
	12 rooms	11,000
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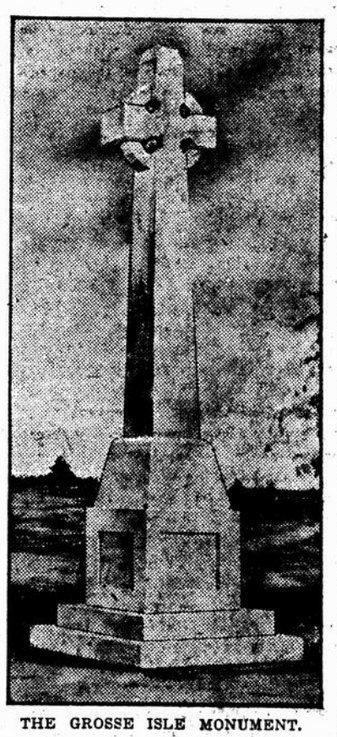
Members of the Canadian Freight Association who have just returned from attending the recent convention at Halifax are most enthusiastic in their praise of the hospitality shown them by the people of Nova Scotia capital and by officials of the Intercolonial Railway. The meals served on the I. C. R. dining cars have been frequently praised by travellers, and those served on the steamers were thoroughly enjoyed. The visitors enjoyed many of the Intercolonial's best scenic features as the train passed through the Cobequid Mountains overlooking the beautiful Musquash Valley. An elaborate programme of entertainment was provided for them during the two days following the opening of the convention.

GREAT IRISH GATHERING

To be Held at Grosse Isle in August.

MONUMENT TO MEMORY OF SHIP FEVER VICTIMS WILL BE UNVEILED.

There is some talk among the Irish citizens of Montreal of organizing a big excursion to join with excursions of Irishmen from other parts of the continent to Grosse Isle, Que., on August 14. On the following day there is to be a big ceremony at Grosse Isle, when the Irishmen of America will honor the



THE GROSSE ISLE MONUMENT.

memory of the thousands of Irish immigrants who in 1847-48 perished of the plague on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The particular page of Canada's history dealing with that sad event is a black and terrible one. In those years, dark ones for all Ireland as well as for those Irishmen who had come to Canada's hospitable shores only to die horribly of plague, the potato famine raged in Ireland, and Irishmen left their native soil by shiploads, hoping to find plenty and a more happy life in Canada.

In those days men travelled in sailing vessels, and the journey to Canada took three months, and during the voyages the cholera or ship fever or whatever the dread disease was, broke out, and the poor immigrants whose constitutions had been reduced by hunger and trouble at home, fell easy victims. Death's scythe mowed the poor people down by thousands both on shipboard and at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, 27 miles below Quebec. They died literally like flies and were buried in a great trench on the Island. Terror stalked abroad; the story of the great plague of London was repeated on Canada's shores. It is told that 12,000 men, women and children were buried in one great last resting place.

The young children came through the plague generally speaking better than their parents. After the ravages had ceased hundreds of orphans drew the sympathy and protection of the French settlers of Quebec, and that it way to-day all through the lower part of the province the visitor may find O'Flahertys, Donovans, McCools, Flynns, Gilhoolys who cannot speak a word of English.

Now after a lapse of fifty years the grave of these Irish immigrants—for it is one great grave—is to have a headstone. As a result of the activity of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a heroic Celtic cross of marble, forty-seven feet high, is being placed on a commanding spot on Grosse Isle and will tell of the terrible tragedy that was enacted at the quarantine station half a century ago. The big cross will cost $5,000, and the money has been raised by means of a small per capita tax placed on each lodge of the Hibernians in America.

On Sunday, August 15, the great cross, which will be seen for miles up and down the St. Lawrence, will be dedicated with solemn religious ceremonies in the presence of what is expected to be the largest Irish gathering ever held in Canada.

The ceremonies will begin with a high mass, celebrated by Archbishop Begin, of Quebec. The Benediction will be given by Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, and the sermon will be preached by Archbishop Farley, of New York. The monument will be unveiled by Mgr. Sbarretti, of Ottawa, the papal delegate.

All the ceremonial will take place in the open air.

After the religious ceremonies appropriate speeches will be delivered by the Hon. Charles Murphy, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and others. A feature of the afternoon will be a speech in Gaelic, delivered by Major McCrystal, of New York, one of the national directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Canadian arrangements are in the hands of Mr. C. J. Foy, of Perth, who is also chairman of the monument committee, and the first Canadian who has held a seat in the National Board of the A. O. H.

MRS. JOHN J. ROY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Lydia Rondeau, wife of the Rev. John J. Roy, incumbent of Shigawake, Bonaventure County, was called to her rest on Sunday evening, July 11, at five o'clock, in her sixty-first year. She had won the affection and confidence of a host of warm-hearted friends, who admired her for her keen sense of justice, deep sympathy and sincerity. The funeral service and interment took place at Shigawake, on Wednesday, July 14, at two o'clock, when a large number of friends gathered to pay their last respect to one they had learned to love and revere. A short service was held in the parsonage before proceeding to the church. The Rev. Rural Dean Dunn, M.A., rector of New Carlisle, and the Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., of Port Daniel, officiated at the church, and the favorite hymns of deceased were sung. Owing to the numbers present many were unable to enter the church, but later joined in the short service at the grave, where two more special hymns were sung during the interment. The display of flowers on and about the coffin manifested the sentiment and esteem of the donors. The chief mourners were: The Rev. John J. Roy, husband; Mr. V. J. Roy, eldest son, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roy, also of Montreal; the Rev. E. R. Roy, M.A., of Greenwich, Conn., U.S.A.; the Rev. P. R. Roy, B.A., of Peninsula, Que., and Miss Ethel Roy. Mrs. E. B. Scroggan, eldest daughter of Iowa, U. S.A., was unable to be present. The bearers were: Messrs. J. A. LeGallais, Francis Skene, J. T. Allen, Claude Skene, Benjamin Allen, Reuben P. Travers and Joseph Hayes, all members of the congregation with whom Mrs. Roy so happily worshipped for the last two and a half years, and in the midst of whom her husband and son officiated.

Your Summer Outing

If you are fond of fishing, canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for your summer outing. A fish and game preserve of 2,000,000 acres interspersed with 1,200 lakes and rivers is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that Nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trips. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a young man to put in his summer holidays. Hotel accommodation. An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it sent free on application to M. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, P. Q.

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Grenoble Walnuts	20c	lb.
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Polished Pecans	25c	lb.
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Also:—
Fresh Shelled Walnuts,
Fresh Shelled Jordan Almonds,
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1-lb Jars		Each.
Strawberry Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
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Apricot Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
Peach Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
Cherry Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
Black Currant Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
Rhubarb Jam	1-lb. Jars	25c
Greengage Jam	1-lb. Jars	20c & 25c
Gooseberry Jam	1-lb. Jars	20c & 25c
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Red Currant Jelly	1-lb. Jars	30c
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Mr. Goodrich, who is peculiarly fitted for valuable service through his successful experience in charge of construction and operation of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and of this company, continues indefinitely as President of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company, and remains a large shareholder.

DIVIDEND:

The earning record, present position and prospects of the company are such that the directors have authorized a statement that they intend to pay, on October 1 of this year, the first regular quarterly dividend upon the common stock, at the rate of four percent per annum.

At $61 per share the present yield on the investment is 6.55 per cent.

FRANCHISES AND POWER.

Particulars of the company's franchises and power agreement are on file and may be seen at our offices.

The company's franchises are broad and have at least twenty-two years to run.

DIRECTORS.

The directors of the company are:—C. G. GOODRICH, President, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. MENDELHALL, Vice-President, Duluth, Minn.; EDMUND ZACHER, New Haven, Conn., and HORACE LOWRY, Minneapolis. RODOLPHE FORGET, M.P., Montreal, Que., and A. E. AMES, Toronto, Ont., are to be added to the board at the annual meeting next January. They also join the board of the operating company, the Duluth Street Railway Co., at its annual meeting, to be held during the present or the following month.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

Subscription books are now open at our offices, and will close not later than four o'clock on Tuesday, the 27th inst. The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE PROSPECTUS MAY BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR BY TELEGRAM AT OUR EXPENSE.

Full prospectuses have been published in the newspapers, and copies may be had on application at our offices.

We recommend purchases of these shares from the standpoint of security, present dividend yield, and enhancement of value of the principal.

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SERVICE

The Northern Pacific Railway Company, which for twenty-six years has been such an important factor in building up the Northwestern States, has just issued a new booklet with colored views descriptive of its train service, and particularly with the North Coast Express, the Exposition Special, the Pacific Express, the Missouri River-Puget and the Sound Express. The booklet, which may be obtained from the local offices of the company, 286 St. James street, will prove useful and interesting to those contemplating a visit to the West.

FAVORITE VERTICAL FILE

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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

The man who shut himself up in a house at St. Blazey, Cornwall, and, after wounding two boys, kept the police at bay with a gun for three days, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude at Bodmin Assizes.

A gang of platelayers, near Canterbury, found a bottle which they supposed to contain beer, and between them drank the contents. All became ill, and one, who had consumed the dregs, died in great agony. The bottle has since been found to contain enough strychnine to kill two or three persons.

It came out in evidence at an inquest in London that a woman who earned 6s. 0d. per week had to keep herself and her family on this amount, 4s. 0d. going for rent. The husband was in the hospital. Their child, aged 3 years, died from starvation and destitution, owing to the inability of the parents to provide food.

In the early hours a madman ran amok in Nottingham, armed with a club composed of barbed wire twisted together. His frenzy was particularly directed against plate glass shop fronts. He rushed backward and forward in the streets, smashing every window within reach.

An attempt by a husband to compel a medical man to give him the address to which he had sent the man's wife in order to escape from his society, which was injurious to her, owing to his addiction to drink and harassing behavior, failed. The judge said that if all the rents of the property owned by the wife were ordered to be paid to the husband, he would probably not trouble any more about his wife's whereabouts.

The month of June was the most sunless ever known in London. It kept up its bad record as a month of chilly days and much rain to the very end. In London there was not a single 'warm' day in the month, and rain fell on sixteen days. The total rainfall was 3.39 inches, and there were less than ninety hours of sunshine. May gave London 307 sunny hours.

The cost of establishing and working the national system of labor exchanges will, according to a White Paper just issued, be in 1909-10 £100,000; in each of the following years U210,000; from 1912-13 to 1918-19 £200,000; and in each subsequent year £180,000. At least 249 exchanges will be necessary, but only about half the number will be established during the current year.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd-George, accompanied by members of their family, were present on a recent Sunday at the Welsh Calvinistic Chapel, Clapham Junction, London, to witness the unveiling of a memorial to their daughter, the late Miss Mair Lloyd-George, who sometimes played the organ at the chapel. The memorial, which was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, takes the form of a stained-glass window, depicting the young lady, dressed in white, playing an organ, while angels are hovering above her.

At the Café Monico, Piccadilly, London, jewels of the value of £100,000 were stolen from a French diamond merchant. Mr. Goldschmidt, the owner, in describing the theft, stated that he went to the lavatory to wash his hands, placing the bag before him on the basin stand. Whilst he had his hands in the water he was hustled by a man on one side whilst another man snatched the bag and made off towards the door. Mr. Goldschmidt immediately attempted to rush after him, but his progress was impeded by another person, who fell in front of him. By the time he got clear the man with the bag had obtained a good start, having gained the street in Piccadilly.

SCOTLAND.

During the year 1908 433,263 tons of fish were landed in Scotland (exclusive of shellfish), the value being £2,512,162.

Mr. Pirie, M.P., has sent a memorial, signed by 462 Scottish Radical and Labor members, to the Secretary for Scotland in favor of the transference of the Scottish Education Department to Edinburgh.

One hundred and sixty McGregors in all parts of the world have laid claim to the estate of Mr. John McGregor, of Alexandria, who died without leaving a will.

Princess Louise has made a farewell inspection of her regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, prior to the departure of the regiment for foreign service.

Only 150 out of 1,500 miners employed by the Fife Coal Company have accepted the company's proposal to provide bathing accommodation for its employees at a cost of one penny each per week.

The anniversary of the battle of Bothwell Bridge was celebrated in a field near the monument by the usual commemorative service. Fully 10,000 people were present, and the preacher was the Rev. A. B. Dykes, Pollokshaws.

Dr. James Cameron Lees, minister emeritus of the High Kirk (St. Giles's), Edinburgh, who has been advanced from the rank of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order to that of a Knight Commander, occupies a unique distinction, the honor of knighthood never having been previously conferred on a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman.

IRELAND.

The death of Dr. Nathaniel Hobart, of Cork, is announced. He was over ninety, and the oldest surgeon in Ireland.

The number of deaths in Ireland from tuberculosis disease in 1908 was 11,293, or 2.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The numbers for the two preceding years were 11,756 and 11,679 respectively.

There is considerable destitution in Arklow, and the government has again been urged to utilize the cordite works. For a long time the town was kept busy on good contracts, but as they have been filled, the men have not been able to obtain fresh employment.

An extraordinary action has been heard in Dublin, Mr. Edward St. John Brenon being alleged to have deprived an imbecile, John Boyce, of all his property and to have left him in utter destitution at Naples. Mr. Boyce was a man of wealth, and it is alleged that the defendant obtained an absolute mastery over him and his affairs, and treated him in a shameful fashion.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Steinway and Pianola-Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 539 St. Catherine street west. Phone, Uptown 2064.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

VICTOR HUGO'S CRITICISM.

A Connecticut Subscriber writes:—'In one of your issues of last year I read an article by one of your Canadian subscribers, containing an extract from Victor Hugo's criticism of the attitude of the Roman Church toward education, and I would be greatly pleased if you can refer me to the book or writing referred to.'—Ans.—We shall be obliged if the contributor of the article, or someone else, can give the desired information.

WEALTH OF UNITED KINGDOM.

J.W.H.—What has been the estimated wealth of Great Britain and Ireland, by decades from 1850 to 1900, and what is it estimated at to-day? Ans.—In 1850-51, the national income of the United Kingdom, paid into the Exchequer, was £53,057,053; 1860-61, £70,283,674; 1870-71, £69,945,220; 1880-81, £84,041,288; 1890-91, £89,489,112; 1900, £119,-639,905. We have not at hand the assessed value of property so far back as 1850. Ten years ago the amount assessed to property was: Land and houses, £148,146,174; businesses, £303,596,980; foreign investments, £85,956,088. In 1906-07, the last dates for which this year's 'Whitaker's Almanac' has the figures, the assessed value of land and houses is £162,564,175; businesses, £381,-036,647; foreign investments, £41,710,964.

PRESERVING COW'S MILK.

E.B., Newfoundland.—Please give a recipe for preserving cow's milk. I have quite a lot on hand in summer, but none in winter, and would like to know how to keep a supply for that season. Ans.—Milk is preserved by sterilization, pasteurization and evaporation. Condensed milk, which is a form of evaporized milk, will keep for a considerable time, hermetically sealed. If any of the housekeepers among 'Witness' readers, have succeeded in condensing and canning milk successfully at home, no doubt they will be good enough to give the results of their experience.

JAMIE DOUGLAS.

We are obliged to Miss Gould, Minneapolis, for a copy of 'Jamie Douglas,' for F.H., Oak Bay Mills. As it is too long to reprint, it has been forwarded.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

R.D.G.—Please say what is the latest editino of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' and if there are any other standard encyclopedias of similar scope? Ans.—The London 'Times' edition. There are other good publications, but none so comprehensive.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

J.R.—Please say where I can obtain the following information: 1. Is there a normal school in Kingston? 2. What date does the normal school open? 3. What date does the normal college open? Ans.—1. No. 2 and 3. Write for details to the Minister of Education, Toronto, Ont.

POST-OFFICE SALARIES.

Inquirer.—1. What remuneration do country postmasters receive for handling the mail? 2. What commission do they receive on the sale of postage stamps, postal notes, and post-office money orders, respectively? Ans.—1. Remuneration is based upon revenue. Minimum salary, $35.00 a year. 2. Applies to sub. post-offices and cities; rate of commission, 1 percent. An allowance is made on money orders and postal notes sold.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

MINISTER NOT EXEMPT.

R.—1. Should a clergyman be asked or expected to do or pay for any statute labor? 2. Is there any law on this as to whether he should or should not do or pay for statute labor? 3. Is it optional with the council of the township whether he does or pays for statute labor, or does neither? 4. Is there any law prohibiting the killing of porcupine? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes; see Statutes of Ontario, 4 Edward VII., ch. 25, especially sections 2 and 5. 3. No. 4. No.

SALARY EXEMPTION.

P.D.—Is a school teacher's salary of seven hundred dollars assessable for income in a village or town in Ontario. If so, how much of it, please? Ans.—If the school teacher is a householder in the municipality in question, and assessed as such, or being the head of a family, occupies with his family any portion of a dwelling house, although not assessed therefor, then he is entirely exempt; but if he is not circumstanced as aforesaid, and the town or village has a population of 5,000 or over, then $100 of his income is assessable; and if the population is less than 5,000, his income to the extent of $300 is assessable.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. J. Laidlaw and Mrs. Laidlaw, Pilot Mound, Iowa, are guests at the Albion.

Dr. and Mrs. Roddick sail for Europe to-day by the 'Amerika' and will be absent for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George McGarry will open their summer residence, Jordon Hill Cottage, at Sixteen Island Lake, to-day.

Dr. Theodore Lomer is at present in Boston inspecting contagious hospital work in that city, prior to taking charge of the Alexandra Hospital here.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, July 26, are Messrs. E. F. Hebden, George Caverhill, R. L. Smyth, W. C. Towers.

Mr. Hall McGivern, M.P., of Ottawa, and Mrs. McGivern, arrived in Montreal yesterday, on their return from England, where Mr. McGivern appeared before the Privy Council in the Fulford case.

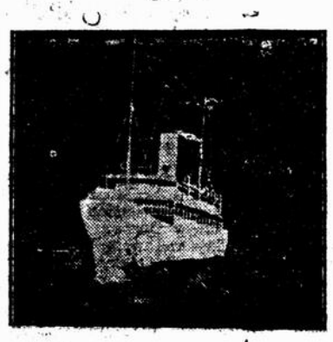
Mrs. T. Conroy and family have opened a cottage at Cap l'Aigle for the summer. Dr. C. J. C. Conroy, Mansfield street, is at present the guest of his mother, and will spend the remainder of July with her.

Dr. F. W. Ward, of the Sydney 'Telegraph,' who is spoken of as the most distinguished member of the Australasian delegation to the Imperial Press Conference, arrived in Quebec yesterday, and will stay there for a few days. He will then pay a short visit to Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Florence Louise Paul, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Paul, of Montreal, to Captain Hubert Lionel Budge, of the Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Budge, of Pennenner, Parkstone, Dorset, took place at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on July 14. The Rev. E. Olivey, M.A., vicar of St. Meryn, Cornwall, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Okes Parish, M.A., vicar of Longfleet.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending July 13:—L. Wilson Cameron, Toronto; B. H. T. Drake, Victoria, Mrs. S. O. and Miss Crowell, Halifax; Dr. Edward and Mrs. Archibald, Montreal; W. Gordon, Kingston; Robert E. Harris, Halifax; Thomas Cantley, New Glasgow; Miss Frances Morris, Toronto; John A., Mrs. J. A. and Miss Marion Gordon, Montreal; J. W., Mrs. and Miss Dorothy G. Payne, Toronto; E. T. and Miss Ethel Dean, Toronto; Francis T. Peacock, Montreal; Dr. W. J., Mrs., Miss and Miss Madeleine Beadley, Ottawa; Miss Amy M. Morrison, Winnipeg; Miss Ida Thompson, Winnipeg; Miss S. Boyd, Winnipeg; E. A. and Mrs. Stone, Fredericton; Dr. J. and Mrs. Baugh, Hamilton; H. C. Griffith, Toronto; T. W. Alexander, Ottawa; F. T. S. George, Montreal; Archdeacon Casey, Lindsay; F. A. Zittler, Chepstow; H. B. and Mrs. Patton, Quebec; E. Bryant Schwanty,, Quebec; H. S. and Mrs. MacKellar, Owen Sound; Miss Gertrude Miller, Hanover; the Rev. P. A. Begins, Sherbrooke; the Rev. J. McRoy, Pierreville, Quebec; Dr. R. A. Reeve, Toronto; Geo. Shence, Hamilton; A. G. Watson, Montreal; Hugh and Mrs. C. M. Watson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Jack, Montreal; Mrs. F. W. and Miss Muriel Toogood, Toronto; Miss I. E. Chandler, Montreal; Miss S. E. Goodhue, Montreal; F. H. and Mrs. Markey, Montreal; O., Mrs. J. C., and Miss W. Mount Duckett, Montreal; Miss Helen G. Mathews, Toronto; Miss Maude J. Dunston, Toronto; Miss Kathleen Snow, Toronto; Chas. Trow, Toronto; A. M. G. Morris, Toronto; Mrs. Henry Heigman, Ottawa; Miss Marion and Miss Helen Robinson, Ottawa; A. F. Macdonald, Halifax; Miss I. V. Bayley, Toronto; James W. Tupper, Dartmouth; Dr. D. H., Mrs., and the Misses Wilson, Vancouver; J. W. E. and Mrs. Emslie, Ottawa; T. W. Rubery, Toronto; Joseph and Miss Marion, Vancouver; Mrs. H. A. Christie, Vancouver; C. H. Stanley Clarke, Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. Starkey, Montreal; Dr. A. W. Mayburry, Toronto; Dr. E. Herbert Adams, Toronto; T. Drury, St. Catharines; Miss Wilson, Winnipeg; Miss Edith Patten, Winnipeg; Dr. E. J. Elkin, Winnipeg; C. H. Wilkinson; J. S., Mrs. Miss Grace, Miss Margaret and Miss Eldie Murray, Toronto; W. J. Gilmour, Montreal; Alex and Mrs. Bruce Toronto; H. Bull, Windsor; E. P. Burke, Hamilton; Lucie A. King, Hamilton; P. and Miss M. Gordon, Kingston; the Rev. E. D. and Mrs. McLaren, Toronto; Mrs. and Miss M. A. Blackburn, Ottawa; Miss Edith M. and Miss Winifred Read, Halifax; Mrs. Wm. and N. N. G. Byus, Montreal; R. J. Wicksfeed, Ottawa; Miss G. V. Samuel, Montreal; Mrs. Mary Cline; Miss Addie and Miss Marie Banfield, Winnipeg; Gray Clapping, Montreal; Hugh D. Gougeon, Montreal; Miss Sara C. Gibson, Kingston; R. L., Mrs. and Miss G. M. Pill, Toronto; Mr., Mrs., and Miss E. H. Gibson; Sir Sandford and Charles Fleming, Ottawa; E. R. and Mrs. Cameron, Ottawa; W. Brown, Toronto; A. C. and J. McKay, Toronto; J. H. E. Crooman, Sunderland; James A. Parchment, Toronto; James A. and C. Longheed, Calgary; Mrs. E. J. Trott, Montreal; M. Chalterton, Cobourg; Jean A. Long, Ottawa; Miss Mabel Johnston, Ottawa; Dr. H. M. Tony, Edmonton; R., Miss and Miss J. Bickerdike, Montreal; E. A. Wood, Halifax; Frank Rhind, Halifax; Mrs. J. Gordon V., and James B. Thom, Montreal; Dr. Maxwell J. Fraser, Stratford.

SHIPPING NEWS



ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From
Lusitania	New York	Liverpool
Cymric	Boston	Liverpool
Montcalm	Bristol	Montreal
President Lincoln	Plymouth	New York
Montreal	London	Montreal
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Carpathia	Naples	New York
Koenigin Luise	Naples	New York
Pannonia	Trieste	New York
Themistocles	Athens	New York

CORSICAN'S LIST.

SS. Corsican, of the Allan line, is due in port on Sunday with the following saloon passengers:—Miss M. Aldwinchle, W. R. Allan, Mrs. Allan, W. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, J. Barlow, D. Carmichel, Bromly Challiner, Miss E. M. Challiner, Miss Clive, Miss Courtauld, Miss Nancy Duncan, Miss M. B. Evans, J. H. Fulford, Mr. Gagonon, Miss L. S. Gibbs, Miss L. Gregory, W. H. Holmes, S. F. Johnson, the Rev. W. Hardy Johnson, the Rev. J. B. Keating, J. B. O. Lefebore, Lieut. E. W. Leonard, J. C. Lindsay, Miss C. Lindsay, H. C. H. Marriott, Mrs. McNish, Mr. H. Mhyons, F. C. Nicholson, Mrs. Odell, Thomas Parkin, Thomas H. Price, F. B. Robins, Mrs. Robins, Miss M. Robins, J. A. Rock, S. P. Sawyer, Miss Mabel Sawyer, Charles G. Skyrme, H. Everard Smith, J. R. Smith, Miss F. Snyder, Miss M. Snyder, Henry Webster, Mrs. Webster, Miss G. Webster, Miss H. Webster, Miss M. Webster, Miss J. A. Wilson.

NOTES.

The Canada line SS. Prinz Adalbert, from Montreal and Quebec for Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, arrived at Rotterdam on Wednesday.

Again considerable fog is causing delay to Atlantic steamers. The Corsican, due here on Sunday, reports meeting dense fog from longitude 42 deg. west. At Belle Isle and Point Amour dense fog also prevails.

SS. Sicilian, of the Allan line, from London and Havre, was reported passing Father Point at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is due in port to-morrow.

Lake Manitoba, C.P.R. line, sailed from Belfast for Montreal at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Montreal, C.P.R. line, from Montreal, arrived in London at 9 oclock yesterday morning.

The sailings this morning were: Hesperian, Bengore Head, Manchester Port, Laurentic, and Lake Erie.

SS. Empress of Britain, of the C.P.R. line, arrived in Liverpool at 7 oclock this morning, from Quebec.

SS. Tunisian, of the Allan line, from Montreal, arrived in Liverpool this morning.

New York, July 24.—Arrived, steamer Lorraine, from Havre.

COLD-WATER PILLOWS.

Now that the torridity of midsummer is upon us, writes a contributor to the New York 'Sun,' let me recommend to your readers a very simple, harmless and effective device for getting and keeping cool on warm nights. An ordinary rubber water bag half filled with cold water placed as a pillow under the head on retiring in about five minutes reduces the temperature of the whole body sufficiently to insure several hours of comparative relief and comfort. On extremely hot nights the water becomes tepid sooner and may have to be changed once or twice, but the ensuing comfort more than compensates for the trouble. The cold water cushion may also be used as a head rest while reading or resting in hot weather, and is a much simpler method of cooling off than frantically struggling into crowded cars and trains in search of a breeze.

Iced water is, of course, more immediately effective than ordinary cold water, but it should be used with caution and is not recommended except with the permission of a doctor. Moderately cold water from a faucet does the trick quite effectively and is absolutely harmless, as it merely brings the temperature to normal and lessens the unpleasant sensation of heat.

THE DREAD OF LEPROSY.

(From an article in the 'Medical Record' by L. Duncan Bulkeley, M.D.)

The great dread of the disease has undoubtedly been furthered by many writers of fiction, and such books as 'Ben Hur' have had great influence; on the other hand, there has been very little said or done to check or lessen the popular prejudice in this direction, which has been too often shared by physicians, who, not having devoted special attention to the matter, accept thoughtlessly the general verdict.

Undoubtedly this popular prejudice against leprosy has also been fostered by the fact that in many countries it has seemed advisable to provide special hospitals or asylums for lepers, where they can be better cared for than in their poor, crowded homes, and also by means of which the slight possibility of the spread of the disease, by methods thus far unknown, may be minimized.

So that to-day it may safely be said that the word 'leprosy' strikes more terror into the heart of its victim, or suspected victim, and also into the mind of the average layman, or even physician, than that of almost any other disease known; and yet, to those who are really well informed, it bears no comparison to either cancer or tuberculosis in the mental distress which it should cause in those afflicted, while syphillis and many other diseases should inspire far more dread of contagion. Few realize that, in this climate at least, leprosy is really a harmless affection to those who may come in contact with it.

DIETING AN ENGINE

A LOCOMOTIVE UNDER THE CARE OF HIGH-SALARIED FOOD EXPERTS.

Railroading is a pretty exact science, and the big engine on the testing table at Altoona is only one of many evidences of the skill that is being brought to bear upon the operation of the great railroad properties of the country at the present time. This engine goes upon diet. Dr. Wiley down at Washington with his young men sustaining themselves scientifically upon measured and selected foods has something of the same method that is shown with the test engine at Altoona. Its supply of coal is carefully weighed and analyzed by sample.

An accounting of the amount consumed down to ounces is kept; the water supply is also examined and measured with great care. When the test is finished and the big captive engine has covered miles of theoretical grades with a long theoretical train hitched on behind the experts get busy with their pencils and begin to prepare the reports upon which their chief may rely when he goes ahead to construct another gross of one hundred ton locomotives.

There is no guesswork about modern railroading. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent each year in expert scientific tests of every sort, in the salaries of men who devote their entire time to this work, and the railroads reap the benefits in many more hundreds of thousands of dollars in operating economics.—From 'Outing.'

BRITISH BUDGET

MR. ASQUITH DECLARES TARIFF ALTERNATIVE WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

London, July 23.—Addressing a meeting of city men this afternoon in defence of the budget, Mr. Asquith declared that the only alternative offered to Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals for raising the new revenue necessary was the introduction of a tariff, but the Liberals, he said, would not look at any suggestions for a tariff.

'Two great countries, the two greatest commercial rivals we have in the world,' continued the Premier, 'have been trying their hands at tariff fabrications for the last two or three years.'

Mr. Asquith affirmed that unless there was a revolutionary change in public opinion here it would be impossible to carry a general tariff through the British House of Commons.

A vote of confidence in the government's financial proposals, following the Premier's speech, was carried unanimously.

ANDERSON ARRESTED

BANK CLERK CHARGED AT VANCOUVER WITH ISSUING FORGED CHEQUES.

Vancouver, B.C., July 23.—John Alfred Graham Anderson, former ledger-keeper at the branch of the Bank of Montreal at the corner of Portland and Queen streets, Toronto, was arrested at the Hotel Vancouver this morning. When he left Toronto he took with him a stamp with the word 'accepted' on it, and, with the aid of this, has been issuing many marked cheques, it is alleged. He attempted to pass one at the hotel here, and the matter was reported to the bank. He is being held pending instructions from the east.

ROSS RIFLE FACTORY.

Quebec, July 23.—Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., of Ottawa, was in town this morning, and met Mr. L. S. Amery, of the London 'Times,' who was a passenger on the 'Empress of Ireland.' Colonel Hughes, together with Mr. Amery, visited the Ross Rifle Factory and were shown all over the building, where they inspected the manufacture of the rifle in all its stages.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

Never rub the eyes, for this practice causes inflammation of the lids, and however beautiful the expression, if the eyes are red or without lashes they lose their charm. When a foreign substance gets into the eye do not irritate it by trying to force it out. Keep the eye closed for a few moments or until the object is removed by the tears which will flow. If, however, it is impossible to remove the substance yourself, have some one to remove it for you. However strong the eyes may be, give them a little rest after a few hours' continuous use. During all continuous work close the eyes from time to time at intervals. Great care should be taken that the light should fall from the side, not full in the face. It is bad to read in a railway train, in a carriage, while walking, while lying down, or while physically tired.—Bristol 'Times.'

BRITISH AND GERMAN PHYSIQUE.

(Arnold White in the London 'World.')

Ten millions of our people inhabit dwellings inferior to the kennels provided for the hounds in a well-managed hunt. The results of living in dwellings unfit for human habitation and the prevalence of a dietary scale from which English meat, bread and milk are excluded are fatal to successful rivalry with a virile and healthy race where agriculture is fostered for strategical reasons. Having spent hours in watching the arrival of the early morning trains in Berlin and Hamburg, I am appalled with the contrast between the vigorous and well-set-up, broad-chested and healthy-looking clerks, brawny shopmen and stalwart laborers on the other side of the North Sea and the champagne-shouldered, cow-hocked, pigeon-chested, lack-lustre trainfuls of the same classes landed at [illegible] street, Victoria and Charing [illegible]

WINTER WHEAT AT $1.10 FOR AUGUST SHIPMENT

Specimen of No. 2 Red Examined and Found to be of High Quality

Toronto, July 24.—New wheat moving in Ontario, and dealers board of trade this morning for August shipment at $1.[illegible] of new No. 2 red winter wheat tributed by a local grain co[illegible] It was one of the first samples of the excellent condition of crop, weighing 59 pounds to the few days after being harvested.

The outside markets show little ness to-day as was reported. July wheat in Chicago is weak to $1.12 while future remain Thursday's prices. The Winnipeg was very inactive, and local Manitoba wheat and western steady and unchanged.

Local dealers quotations are wheat, new No. 2 winter quoted to $1.12 first half August, and wheat nominal at $1.20. Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.36; No. 2 $1.33½; No. 3 northern, $1.[illegible] lake ports. Corn, American No. 81c to 81½c Toronto freights. Oats 75c to 76c Toronto freights; white, 58c on track Toronto; 53c to 54c; No. 3 white, 52c; Canada western No. 2, 55½c; No. 3, 54½c; No. 3, 54½c. Barley, to 63c; No. 3 extra, 62c; No. Buckwheat, No. 2, 70c to 75c; No. 2, nominal, 75c.

Manitoba flour quotations: First patents, $6.20; second patents, strong bakers, $5.50; for export cent patents, 34s, Glasgow. Ontario flour, ninety percent patents at $5.40 to $5.50 in buyers' track Toronto, $5.25 to $5.35 for feed. Manitoba bran, $22 to $23 shorts, $23 to $24, track Toronto. bran, $22.50; shorts, $24, track Toronto.

ALBERTA CROP ESTIMATES

Calgary, July 24.—The Alberta Government has issued the following report of acreage of crops within the province this year, and the estimated yield. Spring wheat, 230,000 acres and 3,000,000 bushels; winter wheat, 75,000 acres and 500,000 bushels; oats, 490,000 acres and 16,000,000 bushels; barley, 100,000 acres and 2,500,000 bushels. The estimated number of bushels per acre are: Spring wheat 22, winter wheat 20, oats 40, barley 25.

Other crops bring total acreage up to 960,199, with a total estimated yield of 25,924,742 bushels.

Iroquois Cheese Board

Iroquois, July 24.—At a meeting of Iroquois cheese board held yesterday 700 colored and 110 white cheese were boarded. None sold on board, but all sold on street at 11 7-16c.

Western Crop Outlook

A despatch from Winnipeg states that general western crop reports show a splendid outlook at present. Sunny weather has followed last week's heavy rains and grain is ripening rapidly. Harvesting will start about Aug. 15, and will probably be general about the 20th. Estimated average per acre run from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat, and in Alberta 75 bushels; oats and 45 of barley per acre are anticipated.

ENGLISH CATTLE PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, July 24.—John Rogers and Company cable to-day: American steers from 13½c to 14c; Canadians, 13c to 13¾c; cows and heifers, 12¾c to 13¾c; ranchers, 12½c to 13c; bulls, 10½c to 11c. Trade fair; weather cold.

West Canadian Collieries

Ottawa, July 24—West Canadian Collieries Limited, will apply to the Railway Commission for a recommendation for sanction to their purchase of the rights and property of the United Coal Fields of Columbia, Limited.

Bank Dividends

A despatch from Ottawa says: The following quarterly bank dividends are announced at following rate per annum: Bank of Hamilton, 10 percent; Bank of Ottawa, 10; Home Bank, 6; Bank of Montreal, 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1909, incorporating Messrs. Joseph Raoul Genin, Merchant; J. L. Perron, Advocate and King's Counsel; Joseph Arthur Trudeau, Merchant; Charles Dorlia, Importer, and Louis Philippe Brais, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes: To give theatrical performances of all kinds; to acquire and dispose of real estate for such purposes; to acquire any copyrights, and to do in general any act or operation necessary to make a success of their undertaking under the name of 'Theatre de la Gaieté Francaise de Montreal,' with a total capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), divided into One Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100).

The principal place of business of the corporation in the Province will be in the City of Montreal.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of the Province, this twenty-first day of July, 1909.

JOS. BOIVIN,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & WELDON, Solicitors for Company.

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

DULUTH-SUPERIOR WILL BENEFIT BY NEW PLANT

Erection of $25,000,000 Steel Works at Duluth Will Prove Big Asset for Traction Co.

...offering of 15,000 ... Traction Com... per share, the ... Steel Company ... works at West ... the firm offering ... their entrance ... Traction Com... ...ed at all by the ... Steel Company, ...ing points to the ...and that if the ...ly, in association ...which will cluster ... normal growth ...the stock of Du... ...pany very valu...

...legislature of the ...ted a committee ...whether the Legisla... ...tonnage tax on ores ...and other ranges, ...or in tax on the ores ...ld. A sub-commit... ...was appointed, and ...h's last, and before ...representatives of the ...rporation.

...representative ...elaborate drawings ...for a plant at West ...$5,000,000, and that ...been partially prepared, ...came to the belief ...ntary to Duluth was ...first believed, and the ...ected to prepare new ...d plant to be double ...one first planned. The ...abandoned, and plans ...plant were put under

...of the United States ...instructions that a to... ...of the land near to West ...to test the soil for one ...d be made over a space ...ninety acres, and the ...it was an ideal location ...sixty feet above the St.

...Corporations have ar... ...tion that conditions jus... ...of the works, with the ...to a $25,000,000 plant ...and instructions to pre... ...vide intimately for the ...were given. Skeleton plans ...works were submitted ...The initial unit of the ...about four thousand ...as the market justifies ...intends to put the larger ...employing at least ...The sub-committee re... ...ascertained that the total ...had been made by the ...pertaining to the pur... ...king plans, obtaining right ...Bridge and railroad, is, ap... ...

...that the construction ...plant will prove a valua... ...for the Duluth-Superior ...

Mr. Patten to Desert the Grain Pit and Visit Europe

...Patten is reported to have de... ...was through with grain man... ...and was going to Europe for a ...It is said to have dumped 4,... ...of July wheat in Chicago pit ...sending the price about three ...He has been selling ...price reached $1.29 a week

...a heavy seller of cotton, of ...a big line around 9.50, and ...to have overstayed the mar... ...cotton, however, show a

Improxements in Toronto

...ers of North Toronto have ...by-law authorizing the expenditure ...of $40,000 and $30,000 for parallel ...Yonge street.

HAVE SOME PATIENCE AND RESULTS WILL SOON FOLLOW

Is the Advice of Mr. Robinson Who Has Made an Exhaustive Report on the Cobalt Camp

Mr. George A. Robinson, who has been representing Bryant Brothers & Co. in Cobalt, is in Montreal for a short visit, and in discussing the silver outlook he said that the man on the spot cannot help but be impressed with the progress the various mines are making, while the outlook for the greatest silver camp in the world is extremely encouraging.

'During my visit to the cities,' continued Mr. Robinson, 'I am constantly met with the question: 'Have they not taken the best away? Those who entertain this idea I invite to take up a few months' residence in the camp and see for themselves. Cobalt is just commencing to settle down to business as a producer. High grade ore has been the feature heretofore, but with the completion of numerous plans under way for concentrators and cyanide plants, new revelations are in store for it as a heavy shipper.'

Speaking of the town of Cobalt Mr. Robinson said that it is a busy centre. The recent fire, which caused temporary embarrassment to a few, will give room for a more systematic layout, and plans are already drawn for the erection of substantial buildings.

Referring to the mines and their development, he stated that this season so far has shown some of the best finds in the camp's history. The Nipissing has added greatly to its immense number of veins, and it has the record of adding over a dozen this year since surface work commenced. Quiet, but effective work seems to be the policy of this company, while La Rose, with the famous Lawson to draw from, promises great things. Crown Reserve is a by-word in the silver city. Its richness is phenomenal. In short, it is a marvellous mine.

It is the newer mines, and those in the early stages of development that claim the attention and interest of Cobalters, and Mr. Robinson was of the opinion that the silver producing area is broadening, and daily reports come in from the outskirts telling of some new discovery. This is one of the many bright spots which appear on the horizon for the future.

'The trouble with people,' remarked Mr. Robinson, 'is that they are too eager to accept rumors of a deteriorating character and hence the nervous fluctuations. My advice is just to have a little patience with Cobalt, and favorable results will follow.'

STEADY PROGRESS SHOWN IN ONTARIO CENTRES

In Hamilton business continues steady and there has been nothing to weaken the feeling of confidence with which business men generally are looking towards the future. Retail trade keeps fairly active and wholesalers report a fair amount of sorting trade. Crops in the surrounding country are looking well and country trade has been good. Collections are satisfactory.

London trade continues to move well. retailers' stocks are being reduced and there is some demand for sorting lines. Shipments of fall goods are going forward and the outlook for future business continues good. Local manufacturers have good orders on hand. Boot and shoe factories are busily engaged and are looking forward to a good season.

Ottawa has shown little change during the week. Favorable weather has much helped the grain and hay crops and pasturage is now good. Receipts of produce are fairly large and prices, according to Bradstreet's, about steady. Collections are fairly good.

John W. Gates Active

John W. Gates is behind a movement to make Port Arthur, Texas, the greatest cotton port in the South. He has put up $500,000 to secure the establishment of two of the largest cotton gins in the country, in Port Arthur.

The Kansas City Southern is increasing its terminal facilities to handle cotton shipments promptly.

WALL ST. REACTIONARY WITH SOME WEAK SPOTS

Harriman Interests are Buying New York Central—Money and Trade Markets Strong

New York, July 24.—(Special)—Profit-taking, coupled with the fright that Wall Street received during the week by the deadlock on the Congressional Committee of Conference on the tariff bill started a reactionary movement, led by Steel common, and followed by most of the leaders with losses of over two points. Prior to the break Union Pacific made a new high record by reaching 200, which is the price predicted by Mr. Harriman.

The promised demonstration in Steel to welcome Mr. Morgan's home-coming will probably not take place now, at least there is little prospect that the common will reach 75, the price predicted by his lieutenants.

New York Central advanced to 135 and gossip has it that Union Pacific interests have been putting some of the proceeds of the sale of Southern Pacific bonds into the so-called Vanderbilt property and other portions of money into Baltimore and Ohio, to strengthen Union Pacific's position in these properties.

The money market continues strong. The recalled United States deposits had little effect on the banks; and it is not likely that there be another loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury until the end of August when the balance of the $25,000,000 of the United States deposits, which were called in by the Comptroller of Currency will be due.

FINE CROP WEATHER ACTS AS STIMULUS TO TRADE

Communications from Winnipeg state that the continued fine crop weather is proving a splendid stimulus to business generally and business has assumed splendid proportion. It is true that in many lines merchants are inclined to be conservative in their ordering, but this is taken to be rather a result of the hard lessons learned during the past two years than a sign of fear for the future. In most cases fall orders are for good lots and for a wide assortment of lines.

Crop conditions have been much improved by welcome rains and there is every indication that the harvest will commence early. Heavy shipments of agricultural machinery are arriving and deliveries of fall and winter goods generally are large. Collections improve.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there is an excelent tone to both wholesale and retail all through the province. Crops are looking well and provincial industries are busily engaged in all directions. The summer retail trade in dry goods has been brisk. Wholesale grocers report an excellent demand from the interior and the hardware trade has been much helped by the steady improvement in mining, lumbering and building industries. Money is moving freely, according to Bradstreet's, and collections are good. It is expected that large shipments of Alberta grain will be made through Pacific ports during the coming season.

BIG DEMAND FOR COPPER —COTTON SELLING WELL

New York, July 24.—The demand for copper has caused the leading selling agencies and producers to advance prices ¼ cent per pound. In some cases they are refusing to sell electrolytic for delivery in the last quarter of the year below 13 ¼cents. Sales were reported by one agency at 13½ cents; although transactions are said to have been made ¼ cent lower.

The cotton market remains strong because of the influence of firm cables and further buying on the part of speculators. The completed weather map shops a low barometer working in from the Gulf over south-eastern Texas.

The National Ginners' Association report shows the condition of the crop at .72 and under, which, it is said, is the lowest condition ever reported at this date. There is considerable selling by bull interests, but offerings are well absorbed and the undertone continues firm.

Connecting Link on G. T.P.

The connecting link on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway between Edmonton and Winnipeg was completed last Friday.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

MONTREAL.

All forms of Insurance Policies issued

PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
WORKMAN'S COLLECTIVE
TEAMS LIABILITY
SIDEWALK LIABILITY
ELEVATOR LIABILITY.

For rates apply to Agents, or

FELIX ROUTHIER, Cashier

222 St. James Street,

Phone Main 1886.

AGENTS WANTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PERCENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 16th August.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th July, 1909.

PROGRESS OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS OUT WEST

Is Very Encouraging – Climate Conditions are Most Favorable—Hay and Oats.

Communications from the West are still of a happy tenor. It appears that the process of recovery from the latentas of spring is continuing in a marked degree. The weather has been generally satisfactory and normal. There has been an abundance of moisture and warmth which made conditions almost ideal for the growth of grains and grasses. A few of the northern districts had reported dryness of ground and the need of rain, but it seems that there has been a heavy rainfall which satisfied all demands. The ground is now in good shape and crops are making the best possible headway. Light frosts occurred in Saskatchewan on June 3 but no damage to crops is yet detected. Pastures are also reported to be in excellent shape, the grass in some cases has made phenomenal growth, and there is reason to expect an abundant supply of feed for the season as well as a good crop of hay.

The wheat crop is still estimated as not much under 140,000,000, but if 120,000,-bushels are gathered, it will meet the expectations of the general community. Oats, barley and flax are making rapid progress. The two latter grains were planted in the first two weeks of June. Inspection of the four chief grains recently, revealed the following conditions: Wheat, .89; oats, .89; barley, .87, and flax, .89.

It is gratifying to note that the oat crop in Ontario is so much improved by recent showers and favorable weather, and there be reason to expect a much greater crop than former indications would warrant. The crops will undoubtedly be late as will the Quebec harvest. The Quebec crop is expected to equal the average. The hay crops of Ontario and Quebec, which are practically all cut, are both considered a good average crop.

LARGE ORDERS FOR STEEL IS REPORT FROM WALL ST.

New York, July 24.—Although July is a dull month in the buying line, orders for steel continue well above the average. The Steel Corporation's orders are running over 40,000 tons a day. The corporation is getting more business than the independents, proportionately; due to the fact that it is quoting certain classes of material $1 lower, and its increased facilities for handling the products. Several of the independent companies are out of the marget for certain classes of material, particularly shapes and steel bars. This is due to an oversold condition.

A strong feature of the situation is the disposition of consumers to purchase steel on a basis of present prices for delivery in the early part of next year. The Republic Iron and Steel Company awarded the contract for new tube mills to be erected at Hazelton, Ohio. This is the company in which John W. Gates, the arch enemy of the Steel Corporation, is interested; and this is considered another aggressive step in his fight on the Steel combine.

Harriman Project

E. H. Harriman is president, and Epes Randolph, general manager of the recently organized $75,000,000 Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico. All the Harriman lines in Mexico and all the Harriman concessions have been taken over by this holding company.

I RECOMMEND

the purchase of

Union Pacific

COBALT MINE, LTD., FLOYD, GOULD, McCRIMMON, MONTREAL RIVER, NOVA SCOTIA.

PAYMASTER

'Phone Main 3089.

BENJAMIN BURLAND,

303 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

DOMINION IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Redemption of Second Mortgage Bonds

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, hereby gives notice to all holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds issued by it under the provisions of a Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated October 23rd, 1903, in favor of the National Trust Company, Limited, as trustee, that it will on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1909, redeem all of the said Second Mortgage Bonds then outstanding and unpaid, by payment of the par value of said bonds and the interest accrued on the same from the 1st April, 1909.

The said Bonds are called for redemption under the terms therein, and in the said Mortgage Deed of Trust contained.

The said Bonds, with all unmatured Coupons attached, are to be lodged with or presented for payment to the National Trust Company, Limited, at its office in Montreal, or in Toronto, on or before the 1st September, 1909. If lodged before that date a receipt will be given, and payment made or remitted on the 1st September, 1909.

If any bonds are not presented for payment on the redemption date the principal and interest of the bonds not presented will be paid to and remain in the hand of the National Trust Company, Limited, for the benefit of the persons legally entitled thereto, and thereupon interest on the said bonds will no longer be payable by the Company, and the Company will be entitled to have the said Mortgage Deed of Trust of October 23rd, 1903, released and discharged.

By Order of the Board.

C. S. CAMERON, Secretary.

Dated at Montreal, the 21st day of July, 1909.

BRYANT BROTHERS & CO.

84-88 St. Francois Xavier St. Montreal.

BANKERS and BROKERS AND DEALERS IN COBALT STOCKS,

Branch Office - - - - Cobalt.

MOST OPTIMISTIC YET ARE BUSINESS REPORTS

As to Improving Trade With Montreal and Toronto at the Big Distributing Points.

The business situation locally has shown little change during the past week. The volume of trade continues excellent for this season. Mid-summer holidays are having their effect but the outlook for fall is resulting in a large movement of general lines and business is much more active than at this time last year. Large shipments of goods are being made and nothing has transpired to lessen the feeling of optimism for the future. The hay crop is averaging about fair. Other crops promise well. Pasturage is now good and supplies of butter and cheese are increasing. Prices hold firm as for nearly all other lines of products.

Hardware men now report an excellent business in seasonable lines and the demand for harvesting machinery is heavy. Large orders are still being placed for builders' supplies. Staple groceries are moving well. Sugars are in demand and steady. There is a fair sorting demand for dry goods and in other wholesale lines business is quite brisk. Collections are generally good.

All lines of trade in Toronto report an excellent movement of goods and confidence regarding future business is growing. Ontario and Western crops promise well. Fall business throughout the country cannot help but be large. There is a fair trade of sorting lines of dry goods and good, well assorted orders for fall are being booked. Retailers will soon be making full displays and they are ordering freely with a view of having good stocks on hand for the opening which is expected to be early.

Collections are fair to good and it is felt that through the fall money will be circulating sufficiently freely to ensure a continuation of these conditions. Values are firm in nearly all lines. The outlook for ready-made clothing is good. Fall orders are already large. Grocers report a good business in all lines. Canned goods are active and the demand for sugars is heavy, owing to an excellent crop of small fruits. Hardware trade holds steady. Heavy goods are active and there is still an excellent business in builders' lines. Country trade is good and collections satisfactory. Produce comes forward well and holds steady to firm.

BARLEY READY FOR CUTTING IN MANITOBA A GOOD SIGN

A report from Winnipeg states that barley in some parts of Manitoba is ready for cutting. This would indicate that western crops are well advanced, and that harvesting operations will be under way rather earlier than was the case last year.

Latest reports from othe povinces state the general condition continues excellent.

In Saskatchewan the growth has been phenomenally rapid, and the crop is well forward and likely to harvest in good time. Last year some damage was done by hot winds late in the season, but rains have been so plentiful lately that all danger from this source is removed. It is now evident that the increased area of all crops ranges in the neighborhood of twenty to twenty-seven percent.

Paymaster ines Show Encourging Signs of Wealth

Operations at the Paymaster Mines are proceedings very profitably. Mr. B. Burland, who is handling the stock, says:

'We made two very important strikes on the property during the last ten days, on the surface, and we are prosecuting it with vigor now. We intended sinking the shaft 200 feet more, but consider it more advisable at this time to stick to our surface work during the season while the weather permits. We have made a good strike on the surface near the lake shore, and believe that we will have native silver.'

Canadian Consolidated Rubber

Owing to the big earnings of Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, it is expected that the dividend on the common stock will be increased from 4 to 6 percent.

Lake Superior Corporation

Sixty percent of Lake Superior Corporation's issue of $5,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds at 90 has been taken up.

Immigration in May

Immigration into Canada for the month of May totalled 29,030. Of these 7,397 were from England, 5,987 from the United States, 2,714 from Scotland and 3,091 from Italy.

Returned Canadians who settled in Canada during the month numbered 1,095.

THOUSANDS OF CRATES OF FRUIT SHIPPED DAILY

From Beamsville District—Raspberries, Black Currants and Blackberries Now.

A communication from Beamsville, Ontario, in speaking of the rapidity and progress of the fruit shipping trade from that and adjoining towns, says that up to date this fruit season, the average number of crates, which include strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants, that have found their way out of the district, comprising the Jordan, Beamsville, Grimsby, and Winona localities, have been from 3,000 to 6,000 per day. The average number of baskets going hinges around 4,000. These include tomatoes, beans, peas, currants, cherries, and peaches.

This fruit has been distributed in all directions from Toronto to the sea, and as far west as Winnipeg. Prices altogether have been firm, and if anything a little stiffer for the grower than last season. There is a fair probability of their remaining so in all lines.

Growers are now well started on the raspberry crop, which promises a good yield. The big end of the tomatoes comes next, along with the Lawton berries and the first peaches, pears, and harvest apples.

Consolidated Stamps

The Post-Office Department, Ottawa, has placed on sale a new issue of two-cent stamps in unperforated strips.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds Association gratefully acknowledge the following coin card contributions:—

Anonymously, sixteen dollars.

One dollar from L. P.

Seventy-five cents each from Mrs. James R. Gordon, Mrs. Gough, Amy Goldstein, Avis S. Fyshe, E. Cochran, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. H. Molson, J. F. Crowdy, Miss Hilda Gordon, John G. Porteous, Mrs. D. Gordon, Mrs. C. Barnard, B. Brooke Closeton, Wm. Carruthers, W. Harrison Brokley, A. M. McKeon, G. A. Forbes, Elspeth Mackay, Mrs. A. S. Ewing, Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie.

Fifty cents each from Helen McKim, D. G. Elder, Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. E. Garth Bulmer, A. O. Galarneau, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. F. Hague, W. Eagan, A. D. Anderson, Anne Ostell, C. H. Fildes, H. F., Mrs. E. W. Archibald, Mrs. J. Tee, N. W. McArthur, Mrs. W. B. Hutchins, J. Alex. Stevenson, H. E. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Levine, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Stavert, Dr. M. Giles, Wm. Slopogaas, Dr. H. R. Matthews, F. E. Fortescue, Mrs. Leach, W. O. Benedict, W. W. O'Hara, Mrs. G. R. Marler, E. S. Renouf, Mrs. Bannister, W. J. Johnston, Mrs. S. Findlay, Mrs. N. S. Baldwin, Mrs. R. Neville, Betty and Marjorie Britton, Charles Harriss, F. R. Goulden, Mrs. H. W. Garth, Mrs. N. Tiersel, Mrs. Fairman, Mrs. Percy Gault, B. Jenner, Recth. L. Gardner, Royal Ewing, G. Manning, F. M. Fose, Effie C. Tewthwaite, the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith.

Twenty-five cents from R. Percy Adams, May Crean, Dr. E. P. Benoit, Margaret Mitchell, Mina C. A. Geoffrion, Margaret Shaw, Alfred Walford, G. H. Fetherston, Miss Hanna, William W. Camp, Geo. H. Carter, Mrs. W. Crean, Miss Howard, Marion Gall, W. G. F., Mrs. G. Savage, Mrs. W. J. Camp, Jessie Barlow, J. Forgrave, C. N. Durand, — Kennedy, Tom Evans, G. W. Hardisty, Mrs. W. S. Hislop, Kilgour children, F. Stewart, Mr. J. S. Horton, Madame O. Faucher, Marcel Beullac, J. W. Barré, the Rev. Thomas Harris, E. M. Fisher, J. N. Smith, — Gardiner, A. H. F., A. T. Reid Co., Ltd.

WHITE MOLE CAUGHT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Cecil Nailor, of Stockcross, Newbury, has captured a pure white mole in a trap. This is one of the rarely recorded instances of true albinism in the mole. Few animals are more subject to variations of color. There are references in the zoological archives to such hues as light brown, orange, apricot, buff, cream and amber, but very seldom to albino specimens.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included. The week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest of 1908-1909, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	1908. Div. payb'l.	High.	Low.	1909 High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Returns.
	...3½H Jan.	175¾	142	188	166	186	$186.00	3.6
	...1½Q Nov.	113	85	128	109	127¾	127.75	4.6
	...2½Q Feb.	204	170½	219⅞	203⅞	216½	216.50	4.5
	...1¾Q Nov.	97¼	78⅛	107½	78⅞	104¾	104.75	5.1
	...1½Q Jan.	109¾	94	127½	107¾	126	126.00	4.6
	... ...	58¼	34½	69¾	55	66	66.00	...
	...1¼Q Dec.	78	62	86	56	83½	83.50	5.9
Steel	... ...	58½	41⅞	69⅜	54½	67	67.00	...
	... ...	...	...	47	43	45¼	45.25	...
	...1Q Jan	57½	37⅞	77½	70½	77½	77.50	5.1
	...2½H Jan.	80¼	70¼	97¼	78	96½	96.50	5.2
	...1Q Jan.	77⅛	41⅝	82½	69¾	80	80.00	5.0
	...3½H Mch.	120½	101	130	117	128	128.00	5.5
	... ...	66	60	93	70	92½	92.50	...
	...1Q Feb.	55	39½	49	34	42¼	42.25	4.2
	...2Q Mch.	124¼	105	130	117	130	130.00	6.1
	...1Q Jan	..	193½	375	260	375	375.00	2.2
	...1½H May	39⅛	26½	57	38¼	56½	56.50	5.3
	...1½Q June	107	105	116½	106¾	115	115.00	5.2
	... ...	...	...	52½	42⅝	42⅜	42.36	...
	... ...	...	...	98	75	97	97.00	...
	... ...	...	...	168	123	155	155.00	...

	High 1908	High 1909	Low 1909	Last sale	Return
	250	254	245	254	3.8
	165	165	161¼	163	4.8
	160	164	140	145	5.7
	156	163	158	163	4.5
	207	211	201½	209½	4.6
	236½	232¼	219¾	219	4.5
	117	135	124	154	5.1
	230½	232	216	230	4.2
	240	242	233	240	5.0
	218½	226¾	217	226½	5.3
	....	223¼	215½	228⅛	7.8
	....	214½	210	210	4.7
	176	150	122	124	5.5
	134½	136	133	133	5.4
	314	285	276	278	5.1
	179¾	184	171½	184¼	4.0
	103¼	98¼	93	97¼	5.1
	108	110½	101	110½	3.4
	102	102½	100	100½	5.1
	95	100	97	100	6.5
	98	....	....	104	5.7
	120	130	114	118	6.7
	128½	130	69¼	129	..
	116	118	96	115	5.9
	129	127	118½	126	5.5
	110	108	100	110	6.3

	Dividend	Payable	High 1913	High 1909	Low 1909	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay....	1	Q. Jan.	71½	74	69	74	5.9
Lke. Woods	1¾	Q. Dec.	118⅝	125	118	124	5.6
Illinois....	1½	Q. Jan.	95	97	92½	98	6.9
Tri. City....	1½	Q. Jan.	89	97	85	90	6.6
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	116	126½	112½	127	5.5
Magd.....			....	....	....	....	....
Havana....	1½	Q. Jan.	86	89½	80¼	90	6.8
Textile....	1¾	Q. Jan.	107¼	108¾	96½	107½	6.6
B C Pack.	3½	H.	....	91½	79¼	91½	7.9
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel....	2	Q. Jan.	142¼	150	138	146	5.3
Mon. Tel....	2	Q. Jan.	148	155	135	154	5.2
Trinidad....	1¾	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	54	6.5
Toledo.....	..	.. ....	15	14¾	8	9	..
Switch.....	1	Y. Dec.	93	109	68	83	6.4
Soo.....	1½	Q. Apl.	133¼	148½	135½	143	4.1
Lau. Paper	3½	H. Feb.	112½	125	112	124	8.6
Magd.....	..	.. ....	....	....	....	....	..
Havana.....	..	.. ....	39	59¼	39	59¼	..
Textile.....	1¼	Q. Jan.	67	77⅜	58½	74⅞	6.6
Lke. of Wd's	1½	Q. Dec.	98¾	130¼	97½	127½	4.8
Mexican....	..	.. ....	79½	89	74	83	5.4
Sao Paulo..	2	Q. Jan.	157	160	134	145	6.1
Rio.....	..	.. ....	80	103	79¾	85¾	..
Ohio.....			21	28½	24	26	..
Colored Cot.	6	H. Apr.	86	56	47½	54¼	..

Capital paid up, $6,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, $4,409,997.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

A general Banking Business transacted.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued payable at PAR in all parts of the world

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fulham), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1339 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and Town of St. Louis.

We always have approved bonds in the denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000. Why not become an investor? Call on or write to,

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.,

Dealers in High Grade Bonds,

42 Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal.

R & O Ideal Water Trips on Elegant Up-to-date Passenger Steamers

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE (via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y.) steamers leave at 12 noon, daily, except Sundays.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE (via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte) —Steamer Belleville leaves every Friday at 7 p.m. Special low rates on this steamer.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

QUEBEC-SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec at 8 a.m. daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 126-128 St. James Street, Opposite Post Office.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

WHERE AND WHEN TO GO, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

The following time table shows at a glance the various places where Montrealers can spend their Saturday half-holiday, with the time of leaving and returning by train or by steamboat:—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.
12.10 2.15 3.45 4.21 5.15	Lachine	5.00 6.56 7.36 9.39 11.16
12.10 1.40 5.00	Lachine Wharf	5.30 6.47
12.10 1.30 1.36 2.15 3.45 4.15 5.15	Dorval	5.07 6.26 6.49 7.32 9.33 11.10
12.10 1.30 1.36 2.15 3.45 5.15	Valoisville	5.03 7.27 9.28 11.05
12.10 1.30 2.15 3.45 4.15 5.15	Pointe Claire	4.47 5.00 6.20 6.38 7.24 9.23 11.01
1.30 1.36 2.15 3.55 4.21 5.15	St. Anne de Bellevue	4.37 5.53 6.27 7.15 9.11 16.52
1.30 1.36 2.15 3.55 4.15 5.15	Vaudreuil	4.30 5.15 6.20 7.10 7.25 9.05 10.45
12.11 1.31 1.35 4.16 4.20 4.50 5.01	St. Lambert	4.16 5.10 6.35 7 10 7.35 7.56 9.52
5.00	Lachine and down Rapids	5.25
1.30 1.36 2.15	Ste. Anne de Bellevue and down Rapids.	4.00
1.45 4.16 4.50	St. Hilaire, Rouse's Point	6.03 7.05 p.m.
1.35 4.50	St. Johns	7.20 7.25 9.24 p.m.

The Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade, and Lachine Rapids. Take 9.00 a.m. train to Cornwall, from Bonaventure Depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Windsor street Station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.
1.30	Hudson and down Rapids	2.50
1.30	St. Anne's de Bellevue and down Rapids	4.00
1.30		6.37
4.00		7.04
4.30	Montreal Junction	9.05
1.15 4.30	St. Johns	8.15
1.30 4.15 5.15 6.15	Vaudreuil	6.25

Steamer for Isle Gros Bois and Boucherville, leaves Hochelaga (foot of Poupart street), 5.00, 10.00, 12 noon, 2.30, 5.15.

Steamer 'Laprairie' leaves Victoria pier, 6.00, 11.30 a.m., 3.30 and 6.15 p.m., until Aug. 14th.

Longueuil line leaves from foot of Poupart street.

Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamboats down the rapids. See Grand Trunk and C.P.R., Ste. Anne's, Canadian Pacific, Hudson, G.T.R., Lachine.

Steamer 'Chateauguay' leaves Canal Basin, 1 p.m., for Chateauguay and Beauharnois, returning by New York Cen. Railway.

Steamer 'Terrebonne' leaves Victoria pier daily 3.30 p.m. Saturday service, 2.30 p.m., calling at Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, returning to city at 7.30 p.m.

FRENCH IN THE WEST.

The agitation commenced some time ago concerning the advisability of encouraging French-Canadian immigration to the Western Provinces is being kept up by a certain portion of the press. Articles in the 'Vigie' and letters from the Rev. Abbé Berubé, published in the 'Soleil,' strongly favor the immigration movement, with a view to extend French-Canadian and Roman Catholic influence, while the 'Action Sociale' and the 'Croix' take a different stand and warn intending settlers against the dangers to their faith and language, owing to the laws governing Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A certain portion of the North-West clergy have petitioned the local hierarchy to influence their colleagues in Quebec in the direction of promoting French-Canadian immigration, while others, said to be mostly priests from Europe, not thoroughly conversant with the present position, are trying to counteract the effects of the immigration campaign, and it will be interesting to see what results will follow.

LADIES' AID GAVE SOCIAL.

A very enjoyable ice cream social was held in the lecture hall of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear acted as chairman, and a programme was rendered comprised of songs by Mrs. J. Dow and Mrs. P. S. Stewart, Messrs. Craig, Campbell and Cabe, and piano solos by Mr. Edward, who also acted as accompanist, after which ice cream and cake was served by the Ladies' Aid Society, under whose auspices the social was held.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Council of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association wish to acknowledge and extend thanks for the following subscriptions to the prize fund for the current year: Bank of Montreal, $100; Merchants Bank, Major J. G. Ross, $50 each, Bank of Commerce, Molsons Bank, Royal Bank, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, $25 each; Lt.-Colonel C. A. Smart, Major Wm. Rodden, Wm. Lyall, P. S. Ross & Sons, Henry Morgan & Co., Limited, Dominion Oilcloth Company, $10 each: the Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Lieut.-Colonel John Carson, A. G. Gardner, J. R. Laurendeau, Mark Workmon, Revillon Brothers, Robert Eickerdike, M.P., The John Murphy Company, Ltd., Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., James A. Ogilvy & Sons, Ross Realty Company, Ltd., Sadler & Haworth, Imperial Tobacco Co., G. & J. Esplin, Hudon & Orsali, the Hon. L. J. Forget, Ekers Brewery, F. H. Henshaw & Co., $5 each; Chase & Sanborn, $3; Andrew Baile, Meldrum Brothers, Lieut.-Colonel D. W. Lockerby, Kyle, Cheesbrough & Co., Dougal Varnish Company, The Hiram L. Piper Company, Ltd., The Garth Company, $2 each. Previously acknowledged, $599; total to date, $1,091.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS

To OTTAWA, $2.50, Ret. $4.00

CARILLON EXCURSION, $1.00

Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. train to Lachine Wharf to connect with Steamer.

LACHINE RAPIDS—Take 5 p.m. G.T. train to Lachine Wharf.

Ticket Offices: St. James street, 128, 180, 178 and 286; Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk Railway Station.

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence
SS. "LADY OF GASPE"
(1,200 tons.)
$30.00,
Montreal to Gaspe and Return.

The above rates include meals and berth. People desirous to escape from the dust and hurry of city life during the hot months of the summer, should take the trip from Montreal to Gaspe, on the well fitted and comfortable iron steamer 'Lady of Gaspe,' sailing from Montreal every two weeks.

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

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

July 27.	Sept. 21.
Aug. 10.	Oct. 5.
Aug. 24.	Oct. 19.
Sept. 7.	Nov. 2.

For Freight or Passage, etc., apply,
A. LEMIEUX, Agent,
409 Board of Trade Building.
Main 35.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made by THE LAURENTIAN SOCIETY FOR THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS, incorporated under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, Title VIII., Chapter First, Section 3096 et seq. for the purpose of making provision for those afflicted by tuberculosis, for maintaining Sanitaria for the relief of such persons, and for disseminating knowledge and information pertaining to such disease; and to obtain funds for the carrying on of such objects by means of voluntary contributions, subscriptions, gifts or donations from the members of the Society and from the public, for a Special Act to enlarge its powers, to own and hold real estate for the purposes of the said Society, and to mortgage and alienate the same, and for other purposes.

DATED at Montreal, the 28th day of June, 1909.

McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & WELDON, Attorneys for Applicant.

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

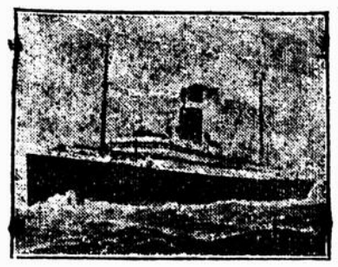
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

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

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes!
ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Price, 25c and 50c.
HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
THE FINEST SPRING MEDICINE. Better than sarsaparilla.
HELLEBORE
Save your Currants and Gooseberries. Use White Hellebore.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist
150 Notre Dame West



ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Service

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
CORSICAN	July 30	3.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
VIRGINIAN	Aug. 6	5.00 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
TUNISIAN	Aug. 13	3.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
VICTORIAN	Aug. 20	4.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.

SALOON—$77.50 and up. The Turbiners, $47.50 and up.

SECOND CABIN: $45 and $47.50 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.

THIRD CLASS: Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $27.50 and $28.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Ionian . . July 31 Pretorian . . Aug. 14
Grampian. . Aug. 7 Hesperian . Aug. 21

Saloon, $67.50 and up; Second Cabin, $45 and up. Ionian and Pretorian one-class cabin, called Second Cabin, $42.50 and up. Third Class, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

Sicilian. . . July 31 Sardinian. . . Aug. 21
Corinthian. Aug. 14 Pomeranian. Aug. 28

ONE CLASS—SECOND CABIN. Rate—London, $40; Havre, $45 and $50; Paris, $48.65, and up.

THIRD CLASS—London, $26.50; Havre, $31.00; Paris, $33.50.

All the steamers on the above services—Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

H. & A. ALLAN,
MONTREAL.

Summer Resorts

CASPE 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,

(Now Open)

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.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st.

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Modern hotel. Perfect Sanitation. Long Distance Phone. Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Ball Room. MUSIC. PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS. BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

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

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

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

DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR WEEK END OUTINGS.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.

Round Trip from Montreal via G.T.R., $3.50, Saturday to Monday, $3.00. Rates $12 to $16 per week. Write for beautiful Booklet.

R.G. KIMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.



RE-OPENING LAKE ST. JOSEPH HOTEL
July 1st, 1909.

50 MINUTES' RUN FROM QUEBEC. Station of the Quebec & Lake St. John Ry., in Hotel Grounds. Frequent Trains. Take C.N.Q. Ry. from Montreal.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION ON LAKE ST. JOSEPH. Boating, Fishing, Tennis, Golf, etc.

A HUNDRED GUEST ROOMS. Electric light throughout. Unusual spacious dining halls. Perfect Ballroom. Efficient orchestra. Best New York management. Completest service.

WRITE, TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE, H. J. PEPPER, Manager, for accommodation, or Main 5306, City Passenger Agents, C.N.Q. Ry., Imperial Bank Building, Montreal.

RATES, $2.50 and up per day; $10.00 up per week.

By Special Arrangement $15 covers Railway Fare, a week's Board and Lodgings.

COMFORT

It will be a comfort for you to know that we make BOOTS FOR SORE FEET, and that we REPAIR RUBBERS.

A. HODINA,

4 BEAVER HALL HILL.



WHITE STAR-DOMINION

Royal Mail Steamships

LAURENTIC, Triple screw **MEGANTIC, Twin screw.**

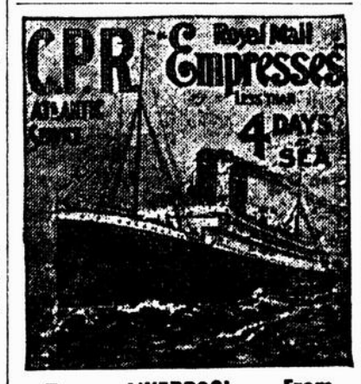
Largest and most modern on the St. Lawrence route. Latest production of the ship-builders' art: passenger elevator serving four decks. Every detail of comfort and luxury of present day travel will be found on these steamers.

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool.

DOMINION	July 31	Sept 4	Oct. 9
MEGANTIC	Aug. 7	Sept 11	Oct. 14
OTTAWA	Aug. 14	Sept 18	Oct. 23
CANADA	Aug. 21	Sept 25	Oct. 30
LAURENTIC	Aug. 28	Oct. 2	Nov. 6

The popular steamer CANADA is also again scheduled to carry three classes of passengers, while the fast steamer OTTAWA, and the comfortable steamer DOMINION as one class cabin steamers (called second class) are very attractive at moderate rates. Third Class carried on all steamers. See plans and rates at local agents, or company's offices.

BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING,
118 Notre Dame street West, Montreal.



To LIVERPOOL From

July 24—LAKE ERIE . . . . . July 7
July 30—EMPRESS OF IRELAND. July 16
Aug. 7—LAKE MANITOBA . . . . July 21
Aug. 13—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. July 30
Aug. 21—LAKE CHAMPLAIN . . . Aug. 4
Aug. 27—EMPRESS OF IRELAND. Aug. 13
Sept 4—LAKE ERIE . . . . . Aug. 18

For further information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to any railway or steamship agent or to W. G. AMABLE, General Passenger Agent, Rooms, 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage).....July 22
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) . . . . July 29
SS. ATHENIA (Cold Storage) . . . . Aug. 5
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) . . Aug. 12

PASSAGE RATES—One-class Cabin (called Second), $42.50 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $26.50; Prepaid, westbound, $27.50.

THOMSON LINE to LONDON.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CAIRNRONA . . . . . July 24
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA . . . . . July 31
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. HURONA . . . . . Aug. 7
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA . . . . . July 28

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'TRINIDAD,' 2,600 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 2nd, 16th, 30th August, and 13th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspé, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

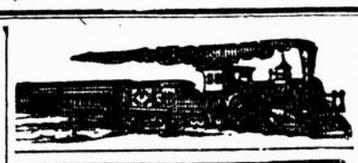
Twin-screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons, 28th July, 7th, 17th and 28th August, and every ten days thereafter. Temperature cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

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



CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. JOHNS, P.Q. REGATTA

Round Trip Tickets will be sold to St. Johns, P.Q., on trains leaving Windsor Street Station at 5.00 a.m. and 1.15 p.m., Saturday, July 24th, for

70c. Adult. 35c. Child.

Good to return the same day.

WEEK-END OUTINGS

Caledonia Springs	$2.10
Knowlton	$2.10
St. Agathe	$2.00

and many other desirable resorts. Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
Saturday-Monday
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

Train leaving Windsor Street Station at 6.15 p.m. runs through to Caledonia Springs and Plantagenet, on Saturdays only, and returning will arrive in Montreal at 9.25 a.m. on Mondays only.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS
CAP DE LA MADELEINE
Special Sunday Trips.

Good to return same day from Montreal

$2.15

UPPER LAKE SERVICE

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, steamship will leave Owen Sound for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William after arrival of steamship express, leaving Toronto 1.00 p.m.

The Short Line to St. John, N.B., Monoton, Truro and Halifax

Fast Trains, Through Sleepers, Dining Car Service unsurpassed.

Montreal to Toronto

Two Trains daily, including Sunday.
Lv. Windsor St. Station 8.45 a.m. and 10 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S BY-THE-SEA

Through Sleeping Cars leave Windsor St. Station on Tuesday and Friday, at 7.25 p.m.

Montreal-Portland-Old Orchard Kennebunkport
VIA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Scenic Route to the Maine Coast. Sleeping Car leaves Montreal daily at 7.45 p.m. Parlor car leaves Montreal daily except Sunday at 9.00 a.m.

ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION
Seattle, Wash., until Oct. 16th, 1909

Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be sold until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to

VANCOUVER, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
SEATTLE, Wash.
TACOMA, Wash.
PORTLAND, Ore.
} **$89.00**

Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.
} **$104.25**

Going via any regular direct route to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom, or vice-versa.

Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES STREET, Next Post-Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE

MARITIME EXPRESS

8.15 a.m. Daily — for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, River Ouelle, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton.

8.15 a.m. Daily except Saturday. — For the above named stations and through to Chatham, Moncton, St. John, and Halifax.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m. Daily Except Saturday — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, River Ouelle, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax. Through connections at Truro for Sydney and Newfoundland.

ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

11.45 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and intermediate Stations. Sleeper ready at 9 p.m.

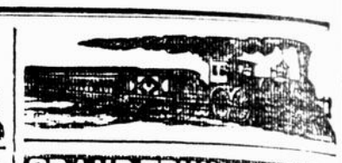
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 813
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

JACKSON & CO.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to
6288 to 535 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel Main 4152.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS
FROM MONTREAL

Brockville	$3.00
Ottawa	3.45
Sherbrooke	3.50
Otterburn Pk	2.00
Ste. Anne de Bellevue (Go)	
Ste. Anne de Bellevue (return)	

Going Saturday or Sunday.
Returning until Monday.
Note—*Returning until Mo... trains only.
For other points see W... sion Pamphlets, to be had at ...

4 Trains Daily
FOR
Toronto Buffalo
Detroit Chicago
and points West.

Leave Montreal 9.45 a.m. ... p.m.

ALSO
The International Limited
CANADA'S FINEST AND LATEST TRAIN,

leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m., ... Pullman Sleeping Car, M... cago; also Grand Trunk ... Cafe Car, and through Coach ... Toronto and Detroit. Meals ... ments en route. Double ... road-bed, modern equipment ... block signal system, St. Clair ... library, beautiful scenery, ... ployees. Red Cap Porters ... at Montreal (Bonaventure station).

MONTREAL-PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD-KENNEBUNKPORT, Me.

Sleeping Cars leave Montreal at ... p.m. Parlor Cars leave Montreal ... Sleeping Car leaving Montreal ... night runs to Kennebunk ... morning. Passengers for ... take electric cars at Kennebunk.

ALGONQUIN NATIONAL PARK PARRY SOUND, HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

Leave Montreal 8.30 a.m. week days, arrive Ottawa 11.45 a.m., Algonquin Park ... p.m., Parry Sound 9.30 a.m. Through Parlor Buffet Car on this train.

Illustrated publications free on application.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Round Trip First-class tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to

VANCOUVER, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
SEATTLE, Wash.
TACOMA, Wash.
PORTLAND, Ore.
} **$89.00**

Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.
} **$104.25**

Choice of routes to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom, or vice-versa.

Visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and such famous resorts as the Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Colorado Springs, Denver; Salt Lake and the famous Royal Gorge, and many other points of interest.

Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909.

The Lake Route to Western Canada

The most attractive route is via the Grand Trunk Railway System, Northern Navigation Co., across Lakes Huron and Superior and Canadian Northern Railway Port Arthur to Winnipeg and the West, offering the best possible railway service and a 'fresh water sea voyage' beyond comparison.

CITY TICKET OFFICES
130 St. James st. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

COME

FOR SOME TRACTS,

FREE!

Religious Tract Society
Bible House
74 UNION AVENUE.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain.

Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter ... face.

Apply to
JOHN DOUCALL & SON, Montreal
Cor. Craig and St. Peter ...

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that ... ter the 1st September next ... taking Lots, etc., in Perpetual ... will be advanced to Forty cents ... Superficial Foot for ordinary ... One Dollar ($1) per Superficial ... special care.

By Order of the Board,
G. DURNFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 2nd July, 1909.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

...is again distinguished ... University, and three ...ntitled in the list ... of the three, and ... honor, was Mr. J. ...888, in Philadelphia. ... Cambridge Uni-...ity.

* * *

...ose in Russia is a ... Fleischer.

* * *

...stion addressed to ...' Chief Rabbi ...dows were ready ...h army. But the ...assurances respect-...ness, dietary laws, ...rabbis and other

* * *

...lmeyer, the success-...and singer, has ap-...l centres of Europe.

* * *

...s a Yiddish theatre, ...sh Gilbert intends to ...wish classical plays.' ... objects to perform-...on Friday nights and

* * *

...ere are two indepen-...munities, one orthodox ...form. A marriage re-...e in the reform syna-...ther of the bridegroom, ...in, declared the mar-...id, according to Jewish ...ed the parties again.

* * *

...Nansen, Spanish consul at ...Hamburg, and for many years member ...of the Federal Council, is dead, at the ...age of sixty-five.

* * *

...The ...council of the University of Paris ...has accepted a donation of half a million ...francs ...and an annual subven-...tion of ...francs from M. Henry ...Deutsch de Meurthe for the founding ...of an Aero-Technical Institute.

* * *

Mr. Felix Cohen, of Wellington, New Zealand, was again successful at the ...recent election. He polled 6,446 votes.

* * *

M. Cavaillon, Sub-Intendant (first class) has been promoted Intendant-in-chief of the Tenth Army Corps, of France, a position which corresponds in rank with that of general of brigade. Another Jew, M. Lemant, commandant of dragoons, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel.

* * *

Recently the British nation became the owner by a magnificent collection of Wedgewood, which Mr. Isaac Falcke presented to the British Museum.

* * *

Herr Ignaz Spitzer, land proprietor ...and banker of Arad, who recently died, ...bequeathed eleven hundred thousand ...dollars for charity.

* * *

Dr. Rosa, a Jewess, was French colonial physician in Constantine. Before ...this she was ship surgeon on a Mediterranean steamer, being the first woman ship surgeon on record. Another Jewish woman occupied the same position in Tunis.

* * *

Perhaps the most striking proof of the downfall of the Black organizations has been their defeat at the Kishineff municipal elections. Their rout in the home of the late Jewish massacre of recent years has been complete.

* * *

At a private conference now being held in Konigsberg, Germany, plans for a large Jewish emigration from Russia to Palestine and Mesopotamia are being considered.

* * *

A ...charter has been granted to the Nashville, Tenn.) Council of Jewish Women.

* * *

The Hebrew National Protective Association of Hartford, Conn., has been incorporated.

* * *

...Jewish newspapers report risings in ...Southwestern Russia.

* * *

...Rosenwald, of Chicago, Ill., announces that he will donate ten thousand dollars ...toward an enlargement of the Chicago Hebrew Institute's present building. ...If the membership is increased to a ...hundred and ten thousand dollars more ...will be forthcoming. The institution raises fifteen thousand ...dollars.

* * *

Lord Swaythling has retired from the ...presidency and treasurer of the Russo-Jewish Committee.

...LISHED CONGREGA-...NALISTS.

...z. S, the Rev. D. Bur-...story of the Colonial ...and one of the best ...nalists in England, ...He will occupy the ...Church at the morn-...n the evening will ...ch. Mr. Hooke is ...will find time dur-...la to confer with a ...aders in the Cana-...will be accompanied ...ton Stanley, M.A., ...dure College Settle-...the Rev. Henry ...ndon. These gen-...h in Montreal on ...Calvary Church ...Emmanuel in ...Harries at Bethle-...rning and Point ...ning.

...GUILTY ...

...SSINATION

...I was caught by ...not an enemy, ...ooded was Put-...'s safe, painless ...s—nothing sells

GREAT BUILDING BOOM.

Permits Issued in June Showed Large and Universal Increases.

AVERAGE INCREASE IN A SCORE OF CITIES WAS 102 PERCENT.

From a standpoint of building progress, June was a month of universal gains anod no decreases. Extraordinarily high percentages were attained in all sections of the country and the average increase for the month, 102 percent, as based on the comparative figures supplied by seventeen of the twenty cities reporting, exceeds any of the big successive gains made heretofore this year, and is probably the greatest advance ever recorded in the building history of the Dominion. Two cities exceeded the two million mark, another had half that amount, and ten additional places registered totals varying from one to six hundred thousand dollars, for permits issued during the month.

Winnipeg shows the largest volume of new work undertaken, according to statistics published in 'Construction,' her total being $2,041,645, as against $802,200 for the previous June. Toronto is second in this respect and Montreal next, their figures being $2,011,545 and $1,170,790, in order named, as compared with $1,055,405 and $559,972, for the corresponding period of last year; the relative increases being 154 percent, 90 percent and 109 percent respectively. The remarkable rapidity with which these three cities are growing, while clearly seen in the comparative amounts of the past few months, can more fully be realized when compared with the growth of the larger cities in the United States. None, in fact, aside from New York, Chicago and one or two of the other large cities, are making greater headway, and even these places are not showing a greater proportionate expansion.

The largest increase percent for the month has been recorded by Moose Jaw, which comes to the crest of the wave with a striking gain of 1,056 percent. This place, it will be noted, was one of the three to show a falling off last month, her loss being 19 percent.

Regina, of the same province, shows an increase of 61.53 percent, while Saskatoon's enormous total, that of $149,000, although no figures for June, 1908, were submitted, makes it quite plain that this thriving city has met with no reversal.

In Alberta, Calgary and Edmonton still continue to forge strongly ahead, each adding to their former increases by another relative advance of 37 percent and 106 percent.

The second largest increase for the month is noted in the case of Brandon, which overreaches last year's figures for the corresponding period by 157 percent; while other western cities of much larger magnitude, which show a decided advance, are Vancouver and Victoria, both augmenting the aggregate amoutnt of their previous consecutive monthly gains by a further gain of 104 percent and 21 percent, respectively.

Reports from various centres throughout Ontario indicate plainly that building operations are going on at a tremendous rate. In addition to Toronto's increase, Fort William reclaimed herself from her decrease of 5 percent in May, by a gain of 94 percent. Peterborough made an increase of 119 percent; London, 106; Berlin, 36; and Hamilton, 5 percent. Windsor's total investment for the month was $48,550, while the value of the permits of Port Arthur amounted to $17,600. Fort William's aggregate total for the first six months of this year, that of two million dollars, is one-third again as great as she recorded for the whole of 1908, and equally as good a showing has been made in several of the other cities of the province.

Rapid strides forward are also evidently being made in the extreme eastern section. Both the reports from Halifax and Sydney show a most wholesome condition. The former's gain for the month is 7 percent, while the latter's increase of 130 percent after the unusually active month in May, is really remarkable.

All the cities in the list send in encouraging reports which express the outlook as being decidedly favorable.

The following table shows the comparative figures and the percentage of increase.

	Permits for June, 1909.	Permits for June, 1908.	Increase, Percent.
Berlin, Ont.	$ 25,000	$ 16,000	56.25
Brandon, Man.	53,235	20,320	157.06
Calgary, Alta.	202,710	147,700	37.24
Edmonton, Alta.	201,790	97,645	106.65
Ft. William, Ont.	307,125	158,175	94.16
Halifax, N.S.	66,830	61,890	7.98
Hamilton, Ont.	195,959	185,425	5.41
London, Ont.	127,629	61,800	106.51
Montreal, P.Q.	1,170,790	559,272	109.08
Moose Jaw, Sask.	118,500	10,250	1056.09
Peterboro, Ont.	44,322	20,195	119.47
Pt. Arthur, Ont.	17,600	.....	.....
Regina, Sask.	121,650	75,310	61.53
Saskatoon, Sask.	149,000	.....	.....
Sydney, N.S.	22,360	9,760	130.51
Toronto, Ont.	2,011,545	1,055,405	90.59
Vancouver, B.C.	682,270	333,400	104.64
Victoria, B.C.	90,120	74,010	21.76
Windsor, Ont.	48,550	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	2,041,650	.....	154.54
	$7,482,435	$3,689,397	102.81

PREACHER AT CRESCENT STREET.

The Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson, minister of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, U.S.A., who has occupied Crescent Street Church pulpit for the past two Sundays, will preach at both services tomorrow. Dr. A. B. Meldrum, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in Crescent Street the first two Sundays in August.

Readers can have the 'Daily Witness' at summer resorts in Canada or the United States for only 25 cts. per month.

Property For Sale? See YALE

FINE BAKERY AND HOUSE, 8 rooms, outbuildings and stables for 5 horses. Price $4,200; $1,200 cash; balance, 6 percent.

60 ACRE FARM, one mile from Village of St Laurent; 8 roomed house; out- buildings, implements, etc. Price $3,400.

FINE PROPERTY, suitable for light manufacturing, right in the heart of business section; $36,000. Inquiries solicited.

2 BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN OUTREMONT at Golf Links, each 80 x 220. Cheap to quick buyer.

15 SPLENDIDLY SITUATED LOTS in the Beautiful Town of Bordeaux, eight minutes from C.P.R. station, 50 x 120. Price $350 each.

TO LET

12 EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FINISHED FLATS, 12 and 14 rooms, on St. Louis street, Outremont; thoroughly up-to-date; beautiful mountain view; ready for occupation Sept. 1st.

FINE 5-FLAT STORE on St. Paul street, lately occupied as wholesale stationery store; about 50,000 ft. floor space.

STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT, Peel street, near St. Catherine. Occupation can be arranged for Sept. 1st, if necessary.

THE YALE REALTY COMPANY,
OFFICES: EAST 3904 MAIN 763
222-224-226 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WATCH FOR THE

CANADIAN PICTORIAL

FOR AUGUST

MIDSUMMER NUMBER OF CANADA'S NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

A bathing scene forms an appropriate cover design, and Canadian vacation pictures, phases of summer life from P.E.I. to B.C., crowd it as pages.

There are several pictures of Royalty, one Their Majesties' latest picture, shows the King and Queen presenting colors to the New Territorial Army; another shows the Prince and Princess of Wales dressed as miners—on a visit to a Cornwall mine.

The unveiling of a monument to Barbara Heck, the mother of Canadian Methodism, recalls the strenuous days of early Canadian life.

Besides these, and many other pictures, there will be a good story, the usual departments, well sustained Fashion, the Home, Jokes, etc.), and the musical selection of the month.

IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

PRICE 10 A COPY

From any newsdealer, or direct from this office.

Annual subscription, $1.00 a year, to any postal address anywhere.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal

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

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BANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

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

TO PRESERVE FRENCH.

The executive committee of the 19th Franco-American Convention of the State of Connecticut, which will be held at Norwich, at the beginning of September next, has issued a proclamation, announcing that the subjects of discussion will include the French language, a national clergy, parochial schools, mutual benefit societies, naturalization and the French-Canadian press in the United States. The proclamation points out that the preservation of the French language in family, social and religious selections, constitutes the main point of the Franco-Americans wish to preserve their identity and influence in the great republic to which they are proud to belong.

CHANCE TO SEE HIGH DIVING.

Negotiations have just been concluded by which the services of 'The Original Speedy,' who claims to be the 'highest diver' in the world, have been secured to give performances afternoon and evenings at Dominion Park the whole of next week. From a platform erected one hundred and thirty feet from the ground, Speedy dives headforemost into a small tank eight feet by ten feet, containing only three feet of water. Speedy seldom goes deeper than eighteen inches into the water. He possesses 134 medals, 68 of which are for saving life.

For Sale

FOR SALE — PUBLISHING RIGHTS TO Programmes for concerts at Arena of Schuman-Heink, Oct. 6, and Sembrich, Nov. 5. Two greatest concerts of season. Good proposition to advertising man. Call Mr. VEITCH, Imperial Bank Building.

FOR SALE — 10-SHARE BOOK IN Standard Mutual Building Society. Apply, evenings, 26 Charron street.

FOR SALE — SMALL MARE. Apply, 661 Wellington street.

ROYAL STANDARD ONLY A FEW LEFT, none better and none better values. Also a few Second-hand other Typewriters, cheap, and one duplicator. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Room 111, 180 St. James st.

FOR SALE — PLATE GLASS, Size 90 x 65½. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

FOR SALE
Two Copying Presses, 2 Fire-Proof Safes, 1 Roll Top Desk, 1 Flat Top Desk.
THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO., Stationers, 215 St. James street, Montreal.

NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, CHEAP, some new Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters, at Number 2 and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold for $35 while they last. We make room for new models. Splendid opportunity. Call or write at once.
CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
Consultations for all the Province And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. E. A. David.

SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
170 ST. JAMES STREET,
GEO. G. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
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WILLIAM G. DUGALAY.

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

Tel. Main 3552
PATTERSON & ASTLE,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, W. F. ASTLE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
Rev. Dr. Jenkins' Church, 48 Crescent Street

Situation Vacant

WANTED, YOUTH FOR OFFICE. Apply, in writing, giving age and references. Address X.O., 'Witness' Office.

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

WANTED, MACHINIST, USED TO UNIversal wood working machinery, and others, to work in carpenter's shop. Must speak both languages. Steady work, good wages. Apply, with references, to JACKSON & CO., Contractors, 835 Hibernia Road.

WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A family of two in suburban town. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD education, with experience in office work. Must be clear, rapid writer. Apply by letter, stating experience, salary expected, and give minister's name for reference. Address MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, city.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO CUSHING & BARRON, N.P., 112 St. James street.

STENOGRAPHERS

We have now on our lists a number of good positions which we are unable to fill, our graduates having all been placed. If you can spare the time and small sum of money required, your investment in a Course with us will be well repaid.
Day and Evening classes. Open all summer. MOON-LeROY Business College, 591 St. Catherine street, West. UP 3065.

Teachers Wanted

WANTED, TEACHERS FOR THE PORTneuf Protestant School. One for Model, and one for Elementary classes. Salaries, $35 and $36 per month, for 10 months. Apply, with references, to THOS. FORD, Secretary-Treasurer, Portneuf Station, Que.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMmissioners, Town and Parish of Longueuil. Wanted one Elementary and one Primary teacher; state salary and references, to H. GOODRICH, Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal South.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for Ladysmith, Thorne, County, Pontiac; one with diploma and experiences; salary $25.00 a month. Write S. M. LOGAN, Thorne Centre.

PROTESTANT TEACHER FOR THE PORTage du Fort School, holding Model diploma, to do both Model and Elementary work; duties to start Sept. 1, 1909. Applications, stating salary, to be in the hands of the undersigned by July 31st, 1909. ISAAC SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED, ONE FEMALE TEACHER, holding Model Diploma, and one teacher holding 3rd Class Elementary Diploma, for Protestant School, Fort Coulonge. Apply, stating salary and experience, to JOHN J. KELLY, Secretary-Treasurer, Fort Coulonge, Que.

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A McGill Normal diploma (Model preferred), for Little Metis School; salary $30 per month. Apply, with references, to A. H. McLAREN, Little Metis.

WANTED, ENGLISH-SPEAKING (MALE) Teacher for September next, in Catholic High School, 55 Durocher street. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, or personally, Tuesdays and Thursday afternoons.

WANTED, TEACHER FOR THE JOLIette Dissentiug School. Must be well recommended, and hold Model diploma, and proper testimonials. Salary $30. Term, nine months; first class equipment and comfortable quarters. Address N. M. CARSWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED, FOR THETFORD MINES Model School, Teacher holding Academy diploma; good salary to thoroughly competent teacher. Apply with reference and stating experience, to JAMES LIPSEY, Secretary-Treasurer, Thetford Mines, P.Q.

WANTED, THREE PROTESTANT Teachers for schools in the School Municipality of Hemlock. Two schools at $28.00 per month, and one at $25.00. Term, eight months. Schools to open Sept. 1st. Address applications, giving qualifications and reference, to J. W. CURRAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Covey Hill, Que.

WANTED, FOR RIVER DESERT School, a Protestant female teacher, holding a first class diploma; salary, $30 per month; duties to commence Sept 1st. Apply to WM. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer, River Desert P.O., Que.

Employment Wanted

WANTED, PAINTING, TINTING, BURlapping, Paper Hanging, Graining, Varnishing, Glazing; Enamelling by day or contract; good work guaranteed at reasonable prices. JAMES STOCKWELL, 118 Mackay street.

A MIDDLE-AGED (HANDY) MAN, wants work, to make himself useful around gentleman's house; good references. Address 103 St. Antoine street, city.

ENGLISHMAN — YORKSHIREMAN, Methodist, 37, married, abstainer, desires situation in office, warehouse or store. Good salesman, quick and accurate at figures. Good references. Last situation, 20 months; previous situation, 20 years. Address E.Y.M., 'Witness' Office.

Furnished Rooms To Let

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. APPLY, 55 Souvenir avenue.

Board and Rooms Wanted

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY A lady, in private family; good locality; terms must be moderate. Permanent, if satisfactory. Address, E., 214 Greene avenue, Westmount.

Miscellaneous

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 7015, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

To Let

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 6 rooms, 464 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles. Apply, 601 Wellington street.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, Dairy furnace, hot and cold water; eleven apartments. Large garden. Choice location. Apply D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street.

FOR RENT, WESTMOUNT, LORRAINE avenue, semi-detached cottage, nine rooms; modern improvements; everything bright and new; ready for occupancy; private avenue; bargain; $35.00 a month. Apply 152 St. James street, Room 10.

OFFICES WITH HOIST.

OFFICES, suitable for Manufacturers' Agents, on First Floor, with hoist accommodation, and Flat To Let above, if required.
Apply 'Witness' Office.

Summer Cottages To Let

A SMALL 9-ROOMED COTTAGE TO LET
at LITTLE METIS. For particulars, apply to JOHN ASTLE, Seaside House.

Flats To Let

TWO SEPARATE FLATS IN STONE house, newly papered, painted; 7 rooms each; bath, electric chandelier; verandahs; now vacant on Delorimier avenue. Apply 224 Delorimier avenue. Tel. East 134.

SIX FLATS OF SEVEN LARGE, BRIGHT rooms each, on the upper level, Trafalgar avenue. Hardwood floors and finish throughout. Modern in every respect. Ideal location and beautiful outlook. Ready for occupation September 1st. Rental $45 per month. HIRAM SYKES, Proprietor, 801 Eastern Townships Bank Building.

UPPER FLAT, TWO ROOMS AND KITchen, suitable for a small family, at Montreal South. Apply Box F.A. 42, 'Witness' Office.

SPLENDID LIGHT FLATS HEATED

TO LET, on First and Second Floors of 'Witness' Annex (about 40 x 40), one flat only, $50 to desirable tenant.
Apply 'Witness' Office.

Cottage For Sale

SUMMER COTTAGE FOR SALE, IN THE Laurentians, 8 miles from St. Margaret's, surrounded with beautiful small lakes and a river, all full of trout. The house is completely furnished, and will accommodate 12. Two canoes and three boats. Apply to Box 407, P.O.

Business Cards

CRYSTAL SPRING PARK IS THE Safest Savings Bank in the country. Why? Because these lots will more than double in value in the next three or four years. Give us $3.00 or $4.00 cash and come and choose your lot. HENRY FRIGON, Montreal, Real Estate Market, 141 St. Peter street. Phone M. 1414.

Summer Board

SEASIDE SEASON — LITTLE METIS, Que. Few vacant rooms at Leggatt Point House. Beautifully situated on Beach in Little Metis Village. Midsummer excursions soon, Intercolonial Railway; $1.00 per day. Miss KATE McGUGAN, Leggatt's Point, Que.

Veteran Land Grants

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS—WE WILL LOAN a reasonable amount on warrants, or pay the highest price SPOT CASH for same. MULHOLLAND & CO., 24 Victoria street, Toronto, Ont.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND Warrants—Highest price paid for South African Veteran Land Warrants. Apply to LEO L. LEET, Room 307, Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James street. Tel. Main 789.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

Best cash price paid for warrants. See me before selling. Apply,
T. GIRARD, 360 St. Catherine St. East.

Property

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE — LOT FOR Sale, the finest on Westmount Plateau. Bargain for immediate buyer. Information, 112 Grand Trunk. No agents.

FOR SALE — STONE FRONT HOUSE, 2 flats, near Roy; a snap. Apply 477 Huntley.

Residence and Grounds

AT A BARGAIN. Good-sized house, fine situation, lawns, shrubbery, etc.
P. O. Box 942.

WANTS ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS'
may be left with
A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 512 St. Catherine street west, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When no prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is in consequence much higher.

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

Men Agree

that "R. J. Tooke" Shirts lead in style, comfort, and durability. Add the fact that we guarantee every one we sell and what can you wish for more? Prices 85c, $1.00, $1.25 up.

R. J. Tooke

177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine Street W.
473 St. Catherine Street E.

THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

THE WOMAN WHO ENTERTAINS.

WITH our modern facilities for laundering all the household linen, and the special attention which we give to table linen, our laundry becomes not only an assistance, but a **necessity** to the woman who entertains. ¶ We take special pride in our facilities for doing "flat work." The snowy whiteness of our linen and the excellence of our work will pass your own most critical inspection, and will give you—in the eyes of your guests—that social standing in the determining of which correct service and absolute purity count for much. ¶ Bed linen, towels and table linen, which go to make up "flat work," all come from our Hands immulat .eac

CROWN LAUNDRY CO., 4218 St. Catherine st.

BOARD OF CONTROL OR A COMMISSION OF PUBLIC WORKS?

Ald. Ward Favors a Board of Control, But Thinks it Should be Appointed and Not Subject to Popular Vote.

The attitude of the city aldermen generally on the question of civic reform by the establishment of a Board of Control or a Commission of Public Works as a means to that end is—as expressed to the newspaper interviewer—one of non-committal. Which is not unnatural, perhaps, in view of the fact that each and every one of them who does not intend to voluntarily retire from civic life on the first of February next, is a directly interested party; and as one of their number said, 'You know that anything you take down now may be used against us when we are brought up for our trial before the electors!'

Another alderman made this significant statement: 'I have very pronounced views on the subject, and you know quite well what they are, but for the present I would rather you would not publish them. The fact of the matter is, my opponents are already working to prevent my re-election, if they can; so you see the necessity of diplomacy on my part for the present. Later on, I shall be quite ready to express my views.

'I may say this, however, in relation to a Board of Control: It is being said that French-Canadians are opposing it because they fear over-representation by the English-speaking element. I do not see the force of that contention, for everybody ought to know that if the French-Canadians want to elect their candidates, they will be able to do so by weight of numbers. However, I hope the race cry will not be raised, no matter upon what basis the election may be fought.'

Alderman Ward had no hesitation, when questioned on the subject, in expressing his approval of the principle of the Board of Control.



ALD. WARD.

'But,' he added, by way of qualification, 'I do not really think that we shall see any great improvement if the Board is elected by popular vote.'

'But it has to be by popular vote if we have a Board of Control at all,' it was explained.

'Therefore, accepting the conditions as they are laid down by the law, do you think a Board of Control or a Commission of Works will be the more likely to serve the city's best interests.'

'I would not have sufficient faith in a Commission of Works, elected by the City Council,' continued Alderman Ward. 'I should prefer to see an administrative body independent of the aldermen. If the vote on Sept. 20 goes in favor of a Board of Control, I think it will be realized before long that we must amend the law. Three controllers, I am certain, could manage the affairs of the city better than a board composed of five men, and those three should be appointed, and not elected. The Provincial Government might appoint one, the City Council another, and a third might be named, say, by the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce.'

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY.

Five Moving Picture Show Proprietors Condemned for Keeping Open on Sundays.

The maximum fine of $100 and costs was imposed on the proprietors of five moving picture shows yesterday, by Judge Leet, who, in rendering his decisions, remarked, 'It is strange that men who call themselves respectable should continue to defy the law in this way.'

As soon as the defendants were called, they pleaded guilty, and paid the fines with a smile. Those condemned were the proprietors of 'The Nickel,' corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets; 'The Casino,' St. Catherine street, near St. Lawrence street; 'The Ouimetoscope,' St. Catherine street east; 'The Crystal Palace,' St. Lawrence street, and 'Starland,' St. Lawrence street.

Proprietors of smaller halls who had closed their premises since first the maximum penalty was imposed, and who were summoned for keeping their doors open in June, were fined $40, while in a few instances the judge took certain circumstances into consideration and let some defendants go upon payment of $10 and costs.

After the cases had been heard, several of the proprietors said they would remain open next Sunday, for they made sufficient profit on the Sabbath to pay a $100 fine.

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

A Bright New Serial Story will start next week in the 'Daily Witness. Watch for the opening chapters. You will not want to miss it.

EARLY CLOSING

MERCHANTS TO MEET TO ARRANGE FOR APPEAL.

All retail merchants of the city of Montreal, whose business is affected by the early closing by-law, are requested to meet at Conservatory Hall, 375 St. Catherine street west (corner McGill College avenue), at 8.30 p.m. on Monday evening next, to arrange for taking the by-law to appeal to Privy Council: C. W. Lindsay & Co.; F. E. Phelan, Gravel Freres, G. W. Clarke, F. L. Houghton, Renaud & Co., R. A. Girard, Beauvais & Lalonde, J. W. Reid & Co., Royal Stores, W. B. Baikie, W. J. Clarke, J. Henderson, Canadian Floral Co., Hall & Robinson, Jess Applegath, J. Marien, Ed. St. Germain, Jos. Lamoureaux & Co.

When the appeal is entered the merchants expect that stores will be allowed to remain open, pending judgment.

PRAISE FOR CANADA

COMMISSIONER COOMBS SAYS THE COUNTRY HAS AN UPLIFTING EFFECT.

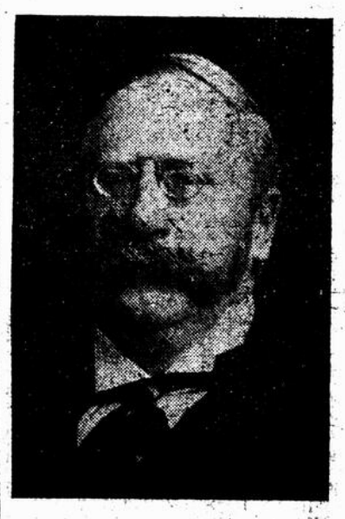
(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 23.— Commissioner Coombs, of the Salvation Army, has completed details of the organization of a colony in Canada. He says Canada has an uplifting effect upon all; the degree of comfort, order, respectability and self-respect is higher there and in a year's time you can scarcely tell that the English immigrants hail from the Old Country, even the British grunt dies away.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL

SUCCESSOR TO MR. J. R. KINGHORN APPOINTED BY BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. T. H. Newman, who has been selected by the Council of the Board of



MR. T. H. NEWMAN.

Trade, to replace Mr. J. R. Kinghorn as a member of that body, has been a member of the Board of Trade for twenty-two years. He has been chairman of the Montreal Metal and Hardware Association, one of the branch associations of the Board, and was twice president of the Canadian Hardware Association. Mr. Newman, who is one of the partners of the firm of Caverhill, Learmont and Company, has been associated with that concern for over twenty-five years.

Mr. Kinghorn, whose impending departure for British Columbia necessitated his resignation from the Council, was a member of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, and also represented the hardware interests on the Board of Trade.

MORE MOTORISTS FINED

FOUR CONDEMNED TO PAY $20 AND COSTS FOR TRAVELLING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED.

Fast motoring on the streets of Montreal will not be tolerated by the police, and this fact was borne home to four automobile owners yesterday afternoon, when Judge Leet imposed a fine of $20 and costs in each case. The defendants were Charles C. Cotterell, 479 St. Catherine street west; James A. Brooke, 232 Bishop street; Edward C. Perkins, 534 St. James street, and Henry Lucas, 531 St. Joseph street, Lachine. Special Constables Burke and Shallow testified that the cars were travelling at excessive speed.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Brandon, Miss., July 23.—The hanging here this afternoon of Will Mack, a negro, for criminally assaulting the daughter of a farmer living near Pelhatchie Mission, on Nov. 17, 1908, was witnessed by fully 5,000 people. It was the first public execution in Mississippi for a number of years. Mack at the last moment admitted his guilt. When the body was cut down there was a wild scramble for piece of the rope as souvenirs of the hanging.

Hamilton, Ont., July 23.—The Roman Catholic Church has bought the McNab private cemetery at Dundurn Park, over which there has been so much abortive negotiation between the descendants of Sir Allan McNab and the Parks Board. The church gave the price asked by the city, $2,500, and will build a church and school.

London, July 23.—Whistler's famous nocturne in blue and gold of 'Valparaiso' has been bought for America and has gone to join the important collection of Whistler paintings and drawing in the United States.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 23.—Oberlin Brothers' Construction Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to-day were awarded the contract for the new Union Station at Cochrane, Ont., the junction point of the T. & N. O. Railway and G. T. P.. The station will cost $37,000 and work will be started at once.

M. BRIAND FORMS A MINISTRY.

The New Premier Will Complete the Work of the Clemenceau Cabinet.

AN ATTEMPT TO END THE WAR BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL WILL ENGAGE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, July 23.—After a day of conference, Aristide Briand succeeded in forming a new French Ministry, and officially announced the success of his endeavors to President Fallieres at 10 o'clock to-night. The new Cabinet is made up as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, M. Briand.

Minister of Justice, M. Barthou.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.

Minister of Finance, M. Georges A. Cochery.

Minister of Education, M. Doumergue.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Millerand.

Minister of Commerce, M. Jean Dupuy.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau.

Minister of the Colonies, M. Troullot.

Minister of Labor, M. Viviani.

The portfolios of War and the Navy will be filled to-morrow morning. These have been offered respectively to General Brun and Admiral Boue de la Payrere, and both are expected to accept.

The post of Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, which was held by M. Simyan, whose resignation was demanded during the recent strike of postmen and telegraphers by the Socialists, will be suppressed. An under-secretaryship of finance will be created and the office given to M. Rene Renoult. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz will remain as Under-Secretary of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts.

M. Briand had considerable difficulty in appeasing the appetites aroused by the fall of the Cabinet, and only satisfied the Radicals, who charged him with being a Socialist, by the statement:

'I intend to complete the work of the Clemenceau Cabinet and carry out the wishes of the President and form a Republican Cabinet committed to Republican policies.'

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance in the old Cabinet, laid down certain conditions relating to his again accepting the portfolio, which M. Briand could not grant, and, besides, the opposition in the Senate to M. Caillaux's draft of the Income Tax Bill made it advisable to substitute M. Cochery, who was Minister of Finance in the Meline Cabinet of 1896-97. It is anounced that M. Cochery's selection does not mean the abandonment of the income tax measure, but its modification on lines more acceptable to the Senate.

A ministerial declaration, which was formulated and unanimously accepted by members of the new Cabinet, contains an important statement, indicating that the Cabinet is commitetd to an attempt to end the war between labor and capital, which has disturbed France for so many years. An official note has this declaration, after quoting the famous remark of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 'Capital must work and labor possess,' insists upon the necessity of an alliance between labor and capital, and the avoidance of every cause of conflicts; the members of the Cabinet, regardless of their political affiliations, resolve, with the aid of parliament, to improve the moral and immediate well-being of the workers as far as in their power lies, but that the accomplishment of this end will depend upon the support of the workers themselves; that the latter must give security to capital or otherwise undertakings will be abandoned and the economic development of the country arrested.

KING ALFONSO AS A MATCHMAKER

Said to Have Brought About Marriage of Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice.

Paris, July 23.—The details surrounding the romantic marriage of Prince Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, which cost him his position as a prince of the Royal House of Spain and his career in the Spanish army, have become known.

They reveal the fact that King Alfonso, instead of refusing his consent to the marriage as was reported by Madrid despatches to have been the case, favored and actually advised the Prince to marry her secretly, gave him a leave of absence for that purpose and personally intervened by telegraph with the Bamberg ecclesiastical authorities, in whose diocese the marriage took place, to procure a dispensation for it.

This story was obtained from the Prince's own lips by friends a few days ago in Munich, where the couple are spending their honeymoon.

Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice first met on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906. The Prince fell desperately in love with the Princess and proposed marriage, but Beatrice refused him.

Both the Queen and the Queen's mother, knowing of the Prince's infatuation, espoused his cause, and sought to induce Beatrice to relent. The Princess, however, declared that she never would change her religion, but finally when she said she had no objection to rearing her children as Catholics, the Queen mother replied:

'Then there is not the slightest difficulty to the union. I always said that if I had a second son he should have married a Protestant.' She added that she herself had Protestant ancestors.

Later at La Granja, King Alfonso formally asked the hand of Princess Beatrice for his cousin, and when Beatrice, on that occasion, raised the question of religion, His Majesty said:

'I give you my word of honor there will not be the slightest difficulty.'

The Prince then again proposed and was accepted. Premier Maura said the marriage of an Infante of Spain to a Protestant could not take place on account of the difficulties it would cause the government.

Princess Beatrice, because of her friendship for Queen Victoria, said she would give up the Prince, who asserted that he intended to marry the Princess regardless of consequences.

King Alfonso declared that even if the constitution prevented him giving official consent to the marriage without the approval of his ministers, he, as Alfonso of Bourbon, would do all in his power for the couple. Princess Beatrice then departed from Madrid, and Prince Alfonso, upon the advice of the King, went to see Pope Pius and asked for a dispensation for a mixed marriage, which neither was granted nor actually refused.

When the Prince graduated from the military school at Toledo on July 12, he immediately volunteered to go to the front, as the war in Morocco had broken out. King Alfonso granted the Prince a three days' leave of absence before going to Melilla and urged him secretly to marry Princess Beatrice, declaring that he would wire the Bishop of Bamberg to grant a dispensation. Prince Alfonso arrived in Coburg on July 15 and the civil marriage took place that morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the priest at Coburg received a telegraphic dispensation from the bishop at Bamberg and at 3.30 p.m. the Catholic ceremony was performed. The royal decree of the degradation of Prince Alfonso followed.

The Prince, in concluding his story to his friends, said:

'Maura, head of the Clerical party in Spain, and because he holds a majority in parliament, forced the King to kick his own cousin out of the country and the army and to strip him of the title and honors for the crime of marrying a Protestant who is a niece of King Edward, and a first cousin of the Emperors of Germany and Russia.'

The Prince again has wired King Alfonso asking him to be allowed to go to the front. The Infanta Eulalie, the Prince's mother, who is here, is almost prostrated over the ruin of her son's career, as she knew that both the Spanish and British royal families were in perfect sympathy with the marriage.

BOY AERONAUT

LOSES HIS WAY IN FOG AND LANDS IN A SWAMP.

Hackensack, N.J., July 23.—Encouraged by former successes, one of which was the vaulting of the crowded Broadway, Frank Goodale, known as the boy aeronaut, attempted to fly his dirigible to-day from the Palisades Park across the Hudson, from Upper Manhattan to Belleville, a suburb of Newark, N.J. He lost his way in the fog, however, and came to grief by landing waist deep in a morass about seven miles from the point of starting.

In an attempt to keep his machine above the marsh young Goodale had thrown over all ballast and discarded a considerable part of his clothing.

TWO STRIKES

Kenora, Ont., July 23.—Some seventy-five spikers and steel workers of the Transcontinental Railway at Hoist Point, Winnipeg River, are on strike. An increase in wages to 25 cents per hour for spikers, and 22½ cents for steel workers is asked. Some eighty miles of track remain to be finished. A speedy settlement is expected.

Kingston, Ont., July 23.— The men employed by E. . Merrill, the erecting engineer in charge of the repairs to the civic gas tank, went on strike this morning for hiyher wages, about ten men going out. Their demands were not met. There is no scarcity of men in the city, so the work went on with very little delay.

VICTORIA RIFLES AWAY

LEFT FOR CAMP AT STE. AGATHE LAST NIGHT.

Last evening Windsor street presented a martial appearance as one hundred and seventy-five men of the Montreal Victoria Rifles, with their bugle band, marched from the Armory to the Windsor Street Station, en route for Ste. Agathe for a fortnight's training.

The men were under the command of Colonel Robert Starke, and looked trim and soldierly as they swung past with steady tread. Hundreds of friends were at the station to see them off, and the special steamed out at 8.30 amidst shouts of 'Don't you wish you were coming with us!' The men and officers were in splendid condition and are looking forward to a healthy and useful fortnight in the training camp at Ste. Agathe.

DESPICABLE CRUEL...

Horse at Waterloo, Que... of Horrible Ill-treatmen... Master and Employe...

RAWHIDE WHIP WAS ... IN THRASHING PRO... CLUBS WERE THR... SORTED TO...

What Mr. J. R. Innes ... the S. P. C. A., ... of the most abominable ... to an animal, was told ... Que., police court, yeste... eral witnesses were heard ... manner in which Raou... Patrick Nowlan illtreated ... longing to the former.

From the evidence adduced ... bors and by the society's ... at Granby, besides testi... Mr. J. R. Innes ... dent Walker, it was ... Deragon purchased the ... man at Eastman, and ... afterwards he took it into ... adjoining his farm, and ... a most frightful manner ... with wearing out a rawhide ... the poor beast, he gave ... two boys to gather ... through the woods so that ... tinue the inhuman punish... horse's body became sw... lacerated, and it was ... haps, the greatest coward ... for Deragon tied it by the ... tree, and tied one of its ... such a manner that it ... He left it in that condition ... without food or water, ... again proceeded to the ... with his hired man, ... beating. When exhausted ... thrashing the horse, ... Nowlan to beat it, and ... nesses who saw this ... ing out his employer's ... that he thought the horse ... be broken as blow after ... livered.

In defence of the ... Deragon coolly told the ... S. P. C. A. that the horse ... from baulkiness and that ... to cure it was to administer ... ing.

Messrs. N. O. Rockwell and ... justices of the peace, who ... case, had no hesitation in ... men guilty, and Deragon was ... and costs and Nowlan $2 and ... together amounting to $24. Deragon ... warned that if he illtreated an... again and was brought before ... he would suffer the extreme ... the law, which is a fine of $50 ... alternative of three months ...

The horse is being treated ... veterinary surgeon, and it is hoped ... be fit for work again in a few ...

SMUGGLING OPIUM

DRUG DISCOVERED BY PACIFIC COAST INSPECTORS... CASE AND OIL CANS...

(San Francisco 'Call.')

The campaign begun some time ... by Surveyor of the Port E. F. Woward and C. H. Blinn, the Deputy Surveyor, for the discouragement ... illegal importation of opium be... yesterday in two important ... which involved the capture of ... tael tins of the poppy product, ... arrest of two Chinese smugglers. ... the glory that rightly goes to the ... man who outwits the wily Celestial.

The first seizures was made by inspectors John Toland and E. E. ... They were on their way to work ... after 7 o'clock a.m., and half way ... tween Pier 42, where the Japanese liner 'Chiyo Maru,' is berthed, and the old Pacific Mail wharf, they met a Chinese carrying a dress suit case. ... Chinese were Lung Sing, the ... Chinese interpreter, and Chow ... the liner's steerage cook. They ... ashore under the usual bond and ... going to Chinatown to 'see their ... sin.'

Toland's suspicions were aroused ... he noticed the Chinese exchange ... as they encountered the inspectors ... asked to see the contents of the ... They had lost the key. With the ... assistance and without the ... search warrant he forced the ... found forty-two five tael tins of ... laid in neat layers where Chow's ... dress suit should have reposed. ... Chinese were held under $1,000 ... and charged with smuggling opium.

The second seizure was made ... forepeak of the liner 'Asia' by ... tors Joseph Head and C. J. B... They had been searching since ... docked, and had found no sign ... opium, although there were ... sons to believe the stuff was on ...

'We've searched everything ... these oil cans,' said Benning... they seem to be full of oil.'

To make sure they unscrewed ... caps and sniffed. It was oil. ... Head kicked one of the cans ... his toe.

'That oil's too solid,' he said ... take another look.'

The oil was poured out, ... the ten gallon can yielded ... a quart of oil it was plain ... was something wrong, for the ... can had lost little of its weight ... emptying process. The bottom ... off the can and forty-five tael ... opium rolled out on the ... the same time there was revealed ... of the most ingenious smuggling ... ever used even by Chinese, who ... masters at the game. The ... the space inside the can was ... for opium, but to carry out ... ception there ran from the ... bottom of the can a narrow tin ... which was filled with oil. ... plied the necessary odor and ... contributed the weight. ... tins of opium were found in ... can. Nobody on the 'Asia' ... opium. The cans will have ... places in the Federal museum ... gling devices.

SPIRIT OF 'MAYA.'

...NDUSTAN, AND ...QUENCE IS A TRE... INDUSTRIAL ...AKENING.

... Singh, author of 'Es... ...ia, etc., New York ...

...ite the political unrest ...ywhere in India, the ...strial activity of the ...would attract attention. ...strial revolution is tak... ...country, and a construc... ...possibilities has dawn...

...ture has been almost ...ion of East Indians. ...ty-five percent of the ...ged themselves in farm... ...s allied to farming. ...e Hindustani for a cen... ...as been: 'Produce raw ...nished goods.' The ...of East Indians not ...icultural pursuits have ...erable pittance working ...ustries with wasteful, ..., exclusively employing ...old-fashioned, crude ...en in agriculture, out... ..., unimproved imple... ...cattle, have been used, ...nt feature of farming ...rish adherence to the ...ng dead, instead of con... ...nt in agricultural ma... ...es of work.

...affairs is rapidly chang... ...East Indian has com... ...around, industrially. ...m industries are receiv... ...tion. Old methods of ...ping, winnowing and ...g and selling, are being ...chinery that conserves ..., and does the work is ...ssed. The traditional ...s are being replaced by ...ved methods. Even ...ers are being tried, and ...mers are invoking the aid ...o produce plentiful har... ...t grade. Furthermore, ...a is becoming anxious to ...ate machinery and meth... ...duction of raw materials, ...m into finished products ...so in the most approv... ...own to modern-day indus... ...the best time and labor... ...s, run by steam, elec... ...power.

...industrial revolution no ...his, it would be a tre... ...ion; but its work has ...ed to the directions al... ...t. Such a revolution... ...aken place in the atti... ...ve of Hindustan toward ...hat, in the course of not ...the nation will rank among ...commercial countries of the ...

...ing of the East Indian has ...the direction of spiritual... ...looked upon his existence ...sojourn. His eyes have ...the hereafter. Now and ...looked upon as mere inci... ...ty of receiving his prime ...Manual labor and its re... ...ches of the world, have ...interest. He has called ...a illusion—and his ideal ...ive as little to do with it ...That such a person has ...m a material viewpoint ...sidered at.

...ent philosophy is mov... ...s. It is a philosophy ...s itself with here and now, ...the hereafter to the back... ...develops his material life ...advancement of the spir... ...ata in corpore sano' is the ...new philosophy, which is ...salutary effect upon the ...compelling him to look ...through properly adjusted ...thus have a sane, worth... ...g basis of life.

...morbid spirituality ruled ...n brain, it inspired the ...ulness and stand-stillism. ...germ of the up-to-date ...dia to uplift herself ma... ...ed by new views of life, ...n, who for generations ...ated with the virus of ...sical work, is now eag... ...Agricultural, indus... ...ernal occupations have ...defilement which they ...high-caste Hindu, and ...these avocations a high ...ge, and consequently ...regarded to be de... ...marplace pursuits to the ...professions.

...of Western education ...the predilection of the ...so-called 'genteel' ...were founded in India ...purpose of coaching ...the lower ranks of ...alien administra... ...the language of the ...the desire to learn ...the contrary showed ...to learn English. ...mercial company ...sudden turn of the ...me into possession ...conduct the admin... ...on a business ...ost economy, and ...ten times cheaper ...English scribe. But, ...which was in... ...a view to manu... ...nterpreters to aid ...ntensified the pro... ...to refrain from ...an industrial or ag... ricultural work. Only the boys went to schools, which opened the door to government service. It was not thought advisable to permit girls to work in secretarial offices, consequently they were not sent to school. The schools prepared the boys to become clerks, lawyers, and low-grade executive officers. They inspired them with the hankering after such pursuits. Every educated East Indian therefore aimed to be a barrister or a government official. The superficial veneer given to the timber by the English schoolmaster, warped the already crooked Indian temperament, making it all the more an unstable rafter for the support of India's material well-being.

This grave fault was a fundamental failing of Occidental education. Until lately education has been merely cultural, and not integral. The head has been developed, but the hand and heart have been neglected. Education such as this could not but have inspired the Indian to shirk manual labor and favor quill-driving in government offices or bandying words in law-courts.

But education is fast coming to mean something more than a mere surface veneer. This is not only true of India but of every other country. In Hindustan the forward swing of the pendulum has rendered clerical service and the legal profession distasteful to the average young man. Our youth now seeks a career. He wishes to be an industrialist. He dreams of becoming a captain of industry. He wants to be a manufacturer—an agriculturist. But before engaging in any of these vocations, he wants to go to the most forward industrial and agricultural countries, so that he can equip himself thoroughly in order to do his work as well as the world knows how.

EVEN EXPORTING NOW.

On account of this fundamental change, the East Indian, instead of being a mere consumer, is fast becoming a manufacturer, even an exporter. India outdistances all Asiatic countries in buying textile machinery from England, and places orders with Germans and Americans as well. Spinning and weaving factories are multiplying in Hindustan with incredible rapidity, where yarn of all counts is manufactured and cloths of all kinds made, not only for home consumption in the Far Eastern markets. Within a decade India has come to be Japan's most powerful rival in yarn trade in China and other contiguous countries. This is chiefly due to the fact that the cream of Indians are engaging in the manufacture of yarn, and they have intelligent Indian agents in all the leading commercial metropolises of the Orient.

So long as the educated men of India drudged in clerical positions, contenting themselves with miserable pittances, the industries of India lacked red corpuscles and showed signs of death-dealing anaemia. But the changed attitude of the educated natives has infused a new life in Indian industries. The old crafts are reviving, while new industries are being learned and established in India. The cotton industry is a conspicuous, but by no means the only available, example. Leather is being tanned at home by the latest processes, made into boots, shoes, trunks, harness, etc. Iron and other metal deposits are being explored and exploited. Foundries are being erected, supervised, and conducted by foreign-trained East Indians. Banking is being organized, and treasures which erstwhile were kept buried underground are now being unearthed and pressed into man's service. The banking establishments are of various types—savings banks, agricultural banks, loan associations, life, marine, and commercial insurance institutions. The natives of the land are organizing and managing them, absolutely independent of and sometimes in co-operation with the foreigner.

EVERYTHING WAS IMPORTED.

From despondency and helplesness, toward progressively increasing self-help and self-reliance—this is the road India has been travelling. The path is stony and tortuous, but Hindustan is plugging away pluckily and has already achieved notable success. Until recently the wealthy East Indian considered that his sole aim in life was to patronize the foreign artist, the alien manufacture. He wore fabrics manufactured in foreign looms and tailored abroad, and in many cases laundried by aliens in Europe. He rode in imported vehicles. He drank whiskey distilled in Portugal or France, from wine glasses manufactured in Germany. In fact, the use of imported goods had so obsessed him that he would order indiscriminately—buy articles whose use he did not know. His poorer brother did not buy foreign goods, not through choice, but because he was limited by lack of funds. Steam and electricity-driven machines produced cloths and merchandise more cheaply than the same materials could be made by hand. Cotton and leather sent from India to England and there made into finished products by comparatively more expensive operatives, but by modern machinery and up-to-date methods, after paying double freightage, import duties, and vicarious charges, such as insurance, brokerage, etc., could be sold cheaper in India than the finished products by the Indian weaver and leather-worker. The Indian was an artist. He could make muslin with his hand loom which would win the admiration of Parisiennes and which could not be duplicated elsewhere in the world. He was a master of his art. But he lacked adjustability. He could not lay aside his time-worn loom and install in its place an improved one.

Consequently, the foreigner outbid him in his own land, in his favorite business. He was rendered helpless. In many cases, he had to give up his occupation and go to farming to earn a miserable living. Thus he overcrowded the agricultural community. But if he stuck to his own trade, he fared still worse. The decadent industry did not pay. His countrymen found that it was to their economic interest to buy the foreign article in preference to the indigenous product, and invariably he did not possess sufficient cash to purchase a lower-priced material, even if he had the sense and patriotism to buy home-made goods to protect and develop home industries. The government of the land was foreign. It did not feel the urgency to build a protective tariff wall. It did not give a new impetus to industries by judicious subsidies, nor did it help the people by training them in new methods of production and by inducing them to change for the better. Thus India, toward the middle of the nineteenth century, reached the depth of depression, and had to depend upon the outside world for even such trifling articles of every day use as pens, pins, needles, and lamps.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

It is from this bottomless pit that India is rising—rising manfully. Even the ignorant, unintelligent weaver is giving up his prejudice for the cumbersome handloom and is coming to use newer kinds of handlooms which have been pronounced by experts to be capable of successfully competing with steam and electricity-propelled looms, on account of the cheapness of Indian labor. The educated Indian is helping him by buying these looms for him, and by inspiring the weavers to work together on a 'joint stock' basis, instead of working individually, in hovels, which serve for living room as well as workshop. Factories and mills run by power are being installed. The big industries are by no means receiving exclusive attention. Young Indians are learning pencil-making and such other industries and are introducing them in Hindustan, where they are being conducted vigorously and on modern lines.

In the nick of time a movement has come into being which will prove India's salvation. This is the celebrated Swadeshi movement, which has for its propaganda, 'My country's goods for me.' This spirit of Swadeshi—literally 'own country'—is like the mother hen protecting its fledgling industries. It is like a veritable tariff wall, under whose cover nascent indigenous industries are being nurtured, until they are able to get along without its protection. Thanks to Swadeshism, the products of newly installed mills and machinery are finding a ready sale. In fact, the demand is so great for home-made articles that the rapidly multiplying factories cannot meet it. Swadeshi is the culmination of India's industrial revolution and forms the foundation on which the superstructure of Hindustan's material well-being is being laid—and laid rapidly and solidly.

It is sad to contemplate that such a virile, constructive, upward movement in India should not be noticed by the outside world, merely because of the acute political unrest in the land. But those who are interested in the political wrangle should not forget that even political congresses in India of late have industrial exhibitions and industrial conferences as their important adjuncts. For several years an industrial exhibition and conference has been a notable feature of the Indian National Congress—the pseudo-congress of Hindustan—and from its platform many purposeful speeches have been delivered which tended toward the political regeneration of India. These annual exhibitions fulfil a double purpose. In the first place, they inspire manufacturers with the spirit of healthy emulation and enable them to familiarize all India with the products of the different provinces. In the second place, they make it possible for dealers and traders in articles of every-day use to obtain reliable information and collect goods from all parts of India for the benefit of purchasers in every province of the Peninsula.

DIET FOR THE FAT.

('Youth's Companion.')

It is popularly believed that all fat persons are gross feeders, but this is not true; indeed, the reverse is often the case. Obesity may be a disease, or rather a prominent symptom of one, the trouble being with the internal chemistry of nutrition—a disease of metabolism, as it is called. It is comparable to diabetesto diabetes—nearly related to it, in fact. In this disease sugar is formed in excess in the system even when very little is taken with the food, and so in obesity there is a tendency to the formation of fat in the body, even if little fat forming food is eaten. In most cases much can be done by a regulation of the diet.

The amount of meat should not be increased, but the quantity of sugar and starchy foods should be reduced, their place being taken by non-starchy vegetables, such as spinach, cauliflower and salads. The foods to be avoided or taken in great moderation are those which contain much starch, such as rice and potatoes and all sweets—pies, puddings and candy. Tea and coffee should be taken without sugar, if taken at all, and chocolate should be omitted entirely.

Bread is fattening, but for most persons it seems an indispensable article of diet. Its amount can, however, be limited, and it should be toasted.

Fats are less harmful than sugar and starch, and may be allowed in moderation in the form of butter and salad oil.

The belief that the drinking of water makes fat is erroneous. If one eats juicy vegetables, and especially the less sweet fruits, such as apples and grapefruit, and abandons the use of sugar, there will be a natural reduction in the amount of water taken, but one should drink all that is needed to quench thirst.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS

WERE ONCE RECKONED AMONG FIGHTING STRENGTH—MYTHICAL AMAZONS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

From the nature of things women soldiers can only be found as a class among barbarians—up to this time at any rate. The Dahomey Amazons made a poor show against the French, but Burton had been much impressed with them forty years earlier—and he was a judge. The discipline was terribly severe in his time; he did not doubt they were very formidable troops. Relaxation of discipline ruined them.

The mythical Amazons claim a word, since Prof. Sayce adduced such striking evidence to suggest that they were the warrior priestesses of Hittite invaders. Of the American Amazons it may be recalled that Humboldt thought the legend not impossible; and he had studied the original records. Very few who have written on the subject are thus qualified probably, but Mr. Alfred Wallace has shown us lately that Spruce, the great botanist, looked into the evidence carefully and formed a strong opinion that it was trustworthy.

Much more interesting are the shield maidens of the Vikings. Would that we knew more about them personally. The historical sagas allude to them, but always, so far as I remember, in a matter of fact way, as to male personages. One of the very grandest poetic sagas is that of the Shield Maiden Hervor, but even this takes for granted nearly everything we particularly want to know. She dressed as a man and joined the Vikings. Presently she gained the command of her party—and the story opens, true in the main probably.

The circumstantial account of the battle of Bravoll between Sigurd of Denmark, and Harald Hilditoun, of Norway, mentions several shield maidens who commanded troops. One even bore Harald's standard. All fought like heroes, or demons, and I think all died on the field; but it seems that they were only women who rose to command by daring and military genius. Is there any authority for the legends of Viking bands wholly feminine?

The old Irish 'Book of Lecan' says casually 'for men and women went alike to battle in those days'; and the record of tribal obligations called 'Hosting' reckoned women among the fighting strength. Moreover, the life of Abbat Adamnan, of Iona, tells how he, hearing of this dreadful practice, went to Ireland, called an assembly of chiefs and bishops and persuaded them to pass a law, still extant, entitled 'Les innocentium,' which forbade the summoning of women to war. It seems likely, however, that they still turned out of their own free will—indeed the practice is not yet extinct, by all accounts.

At the present day, in Europe, the Montenegrins and their hereditary foes of Albania include the women among their fighting force—or did at any rate a very few years ago—before Prince Nicholas had organized his army. All departments of supply were left to the wives and daughters; also the recovery and transport of the wounded. But when the fighting line was seriously pressed the women reinforced it. Assuredly they would have followed the old custom, in spite of the Prince's reforms, had Austria advanced into the Back Mountain the other day.

THE EMPRESS AND THE RAVENS.

In the life of the Austrian Emperor—'The Real Francis Joseph'—just issued (Long), the author, Henri de Weindel, tells the story of the late Empress Elizabeth and the ravens which Maurus Jokai gave in an article at the time of Her Majesty's tragic death. Early in her life Elizabeth wrote some verses in Hungarian on the subject of the raven, the bird of ill-omen, which plays a great part in the history of the Hapsburgs. According to the Imperial poetess, a flight of ravens was hovering over Olmutz when Francis Joseph received from his uncle's hands the crown which was destined to inflict upon him such miseries. A raven followed Maximilian and Charlotte on their last walk before their departure for Mexico; and when Maria Christina was starting to receive the crown of Spain, which was one day to be so grievous a burden, a raven flew over the horses' heads and accompanied the carriage to the railway station. These incidents were the subject of the poem.

Now it seems that in September, 1908, two days before the Empress started for Geneva, she was taking a walk with her reader, an Englishman named Becker. When she sat down on the grass to rest she cut a peach in two and handed half of it to the reader. In an instant a raven flew down and snatched from her hand the portion of the peach. She laughed, and recalling her poem to the disturbed Becker, said: 'Don't be alarmed. If anything happens to me it won't be the bird's fault. Besides, you know how I feel about death. I fear it not at all. When the soul is dead it matters little when the body follows it. And my soul has long been dead!' Two days later Elizabeth was cruelly assassinated at Geneva.—'Westminster Gazette.'

CINGALESE FOND OF TRAVEL.

(From 'Britannia.')

The Cingalese have a notorious propensity for travel on our lines. I am reminded of a true story of a native shopboy who stole forty rupees and then disappeared for several days. All search proving fruitless in the ordinary walks of life the railway was thought of, and there the young rascal was found spending his pelf in travelling backward and forward between Colombo and Kandy. I must not forget also that during the early days of the seaside line the villagers travelled so much, using up all spare cash, that certain small taxes payable by them were only with some difficulty collected.

MIGRATION OF RATS

MARCHES OF RODENTS THAT HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(From 'Biological Survey Bulletin 33.')

In nearly all countries a seasonal movement of rats from houses and barns to the open fields occurs in spring, and the return movement takes place as cold weather approaches. The movement is noticeable even in large cities.

More general movements of rats often occur. In 1903, a multitude of migrating rats spread over several counties of western Illinois. They were noticed especially in Mercer and Rock Island counties. For several years prior to this invasion no abnormal numbers were seen, and their coming was remarkably sudden. An eyewitness to the phenomenon informed the writer that as he was returning to his home by moonlight he heard a general rustling in the field near by, and soon a vast army of rats crossed the road in front of him, all going in one direction. The mass stretched away as far as could be seen in the dim light. These animals remained on the farms and in the villages of the surrounding country, and during the winter and summer of 1904 were a veritable plague. A local newspaper stated that between March 20 and April 20, 1904, F. U. Montgomery, of Preempton, Mercer county, killed 3,435 rats on his farm. He caught most of them in traps.

In 1877 a similar migration occurred into parts of Saline and Lafayette counties, Mo., and in 1904 another came under the writer's observation in Kansas River Valley. This valley for the most part was flooded by the great freshet of June, 1903, and for about ten days was covered with several feet of water. It is certain that most of the rats in the valley perished in the flood. In the fall of 1903 much of the district was visited by hordes of rats, which remained during the winter, and by the following spring had so increased by numbers that serious losses of grain and poultry resulted.

No doubt the majority of the so-called migrations of rodents are in reality instances of unusual reproduction or of enforced migration owing to lack of food. In England a general movement of rats inland from the coast occurs every October. This is closely connected with the closing of the herring season. During the fishing the rodents swarm to the coast, attracted by the offal left from cleaning the herring, and when this food supply fails they hasten back to the farms and villages.

In South America periodic plagues of rats have taken place in Parana, Brazil, at intervals of about thirty years, and in Chile at intervals of from fifteen to twenty-five years. These plagues in the cultivated lands follow the ripening and decay of the dominant species of bamboo in each country. The ripening of the seed furnishes for two or more years a favorite food for rats in the forests, where the animals multiply greatly; when this food fails they are forced to the cultivated districts for subsistence. In 1878 almost the entire crops of corn, rice and mandioca in the State of Parama were destroyed by rats, causing a serious famine.

An invasion of black rats in the Bermuda Islands occurred about the year 1615. In a space of two years they had increased so alarmingly that none of the islands was free from them. The rodents devoured everything which came in their way—fruit, plants, and even trees—so that for two years the people were destitute of bread. A law was passed requiring every man in the islands to set twelve traps. In spite of all efforts the animals increased, until they finally disappeared with a suddenness which could have resulted only from a pestilence.

CAMEL A DELICATE BEAST.

(From 'La Vulgarisation Scientifique.')

Contrary to the widespread but erroneous opinion the camel is a very delicate animal. A camel that has worked fifteen days in succession needs a month's pasturage to recuperate. It is liable to a host of ailments and accidents. When a caravan crosses a sebkha, or dry salt lake, it is rare that some of the animals do not break a leg. If the fracture is in the upper part of the limb there is nothing for it but to slaughter the animal and retail its flesh as butcher's meat. If the lower part of the limb has been injured the bone is set and held in position by means of splints made of palm branches which are bound with small cords. If no complications ensue at the end of a month the fracture is reduced. When it is a case of simple dislocation the injured part is cauterized with a red hot iron, then coated with clay and bandaged with a strip of cloth. Fifteen days afterward the animal is generally cured.

CZAR FOND OF ROWING.

(London 'Bystander.')

The Czar, like the Prince of Wales, is scholarly, but sport is distasteful to him. He makes an exception, however, in the case of rowing. For the Empress and his children he has the deepest affection, and he regards every hour passed away from them in the affairs of State as an unpleasant but necessary duty. His greatest enjoyment is to take them out in his boat and in his shirt sleeves to row them on the lake near the palace. The Empress is a woman of considerable intellectual attainments and of a very determined character. She rules her gentle husband without his feeling it, but everybody knows that she has to be reckoned with before he can be counted upon.

FORTUNE FROM A DREAM

HOW COOLGARDIE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

Dick Whittington is not the only person whose imagination went far towards making his fortune. There are many authenticated cases of dreams being the cause of leading men to places where hidden treasures or great mineral wealth was concealed. One of these is said to be the discovery of the famous Coolgardie gold mines in Western Australia.

In April, 1892 (the story goes), the miners of Victoria, Bayley and Ford by name, struck out for the north-east of Australia. After traversing two hundred and fifty miles of the Australian bush country, their horses died and they had to turn back. On the return journey Bayley dreamed every night that gold in quantities beyond their wildest hopes lay just one hundred miles beyond their farthest camping place. Arriving in Victoria, Ford hesitated again to undergo the hardships and perils of the overland trip through waterless, treeless, and uninhabited wastes, and favored the abandonment of their project. However, so strong was the impression of Bayley's dream that he declared that if his partner forsook him he would go alone. The two, therefore, secured new horses, bought fresh supplies, and again started forth. When far from human habitations, their water ran low, and they were again forced to take the back track.

It was Ford who had the dreams of golden sands, and of rocky ledges in which gold nuggets gleamed as plentifully as plums in a plum pudding—this time on the return journey. They suffered incredible privations; but both had received supernatural assurance of final success, so that now neither entertained the idea of abandoning their difficult and hazardous enterprise.

On their third trip their supply of water again ran short; but they were lucky enough to discover a natural well in the desert, known to the scattered bushmen by the name Coolgardie. Pitching their camp by the side of the grateful water, they turned their horses loose and decided to rest for a day or two at least. That night both prospectors dreamed of untold wealth all round them, and in the morning, with high hopes, they set out to find it. In an hour, Ford picked up a nugget that weighed half an ounce. More eagerly than ever they continued their search, and by nightfall had gathered up over twenty ounces of gold, in small nuggets. Three weeks of surface prospecting brought a reward of more than two hundred ounces of the precious metal.

By that time their food supplies were nearing exhaustion; so they made a hasty trip back to civilization, laid in a fresh supply of provisions, and hurried back to their Golconda, keeping the fact of their discovery a profound secret. A few days after they reached their old camping place, they stumbled upon the outcrop of the Coolgardie reef which made the fame of the greatest of Australian mining districts. Beginning with a slug that weighed fifty ounces (worth nearly two hundred pounds), in a few hours they picked from the cap of the reef upwards of five hundred ounces of gold. Next day, Bayley started for the nearest mining town, carrying five hundred and fifty-four ounces of gold with him. This he exhibited to the mining warden, putting in a claim for a lease of the land on which the amazing discovery had been made. Receiving his papers, he started back to his partner, who had been left on guard.

Within twelve hours after the facts pertaining to Bayley and Ford's lease had been made public more than a hundred and fifty men, with waggons, coaches, horses, and all the paraphernalia of mining, were on Bayley's trail, hastening to the most sensational of all mining discoveries. In a few weeks the new camp contained a population of thousands; and in the years that have since elapsed the Coolgardie mines have added hundreds of millions of pounds to the world's wealth. In nine years Bayley and Ford extracted from their mine one hundred and thirty-four thousand ounces of gold, valued at well over half a million pounds.

OIL FUEL IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

('Cassier's Magazine.')

It is curious that the British naval authorities should have abandoned oil fuel at a moment when in foreign fleets it has been decided that its advantages are so considerable as to make it desirable to abandon coal in the smaller craft.

It is probable that there is one simple explanation of the change in Admiralty policy. The British Empire has very limited resources of oil fuel and at present the supplies of the navy have to be obtained from abroad. These supplies may be cut off in time of war and therefore the Admiralty is compelled to sink considerable capital in reserve stores of fuel.

The British navy already possesses a large number of ships which make large demands for oil fuel. All the later capital ships of the navy carry oil fuel, in addition to coal, and for some years past all torpedo craft have been fitted exclusively for the use of liquid fuel.

Apparently the Admiralty has decided that in view of the present limited sources of supply and their liability to interference it is an act of statesmanship not to commit the navy further in this direction. There is every reason to hope that in the near future additional supplies of oil fuel will be available within the British Empire, and then presumably the Admiralty will revert once more to its use in ships.



Summer Resorts.

MURRAY BAY.

Amongst those who have taken accommodation lately at Chamard's 'Lorne House' are the following: Mrs. Jackson Piper and Miss A. Piper, Baltimore; Miss A. M. Ball, Baltimore; the Misses Newman, Boston; J. C. E. Porteous, Island of Orleans, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hamlin and Miss R. P. Hamlin, Easthampton, Mass.; R. Hamlin, Hyde Park; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Peters, Miss Alice Peters, Messrs. W. R., jr., and T. M. Peters, New York; B. H. Porteous, Montreal; Miss C. T. Rogers, New York; Percy H. Manners, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Howard H. Henry, New York; Mrs. Jared Ingersoll and Miss Mary Ingersoll, New York; Frank E. O'Flaherty, Montreal.

Amongst those who have registered at Warren's 'Chateau Murray' within the last few days are: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Harwood and Master R. Harwood, Montreal; Mrs. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Montreal; E. Angers, Quebec; Lorne Wright, Montreal; A. E. Talbot, Quebec; C. A. Bouchard, Drummondville; W. Smillie, Toronto; Misses Lida and Mary McHattie, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Wickins, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cranston, Toronto; E. Babineau, Montreal; Miss E. Babineau, New York; Chas. Bremner, New York; J. H. Turpin, Montreal; J. E. Masse, Montreal.

Amongst those who have registered lately at the R. & O. Hotel, the 'Manoir Richelieu,' are the following: Mrs. A. Buntin, Lucille Buntin, B. Buntin, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Paris, Ont.; W. E. Brown, Toronto; J. A. Malo, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Kerby, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. Tessier, J. des R. Tessier, Quebec; Leon Roy, Roberval; Louis A. Darling, Cleveland, O.; A. Patton, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith, New York; Gordon Hanson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Seligman, Miss Margaret Seligman, Miss Y. Bernard, Mr. A. Seligman, New York; Mrs. John Ferguson, Toronto; Mrs. F. W. Wilson and child, Niagara Falls; J. S. Forget; Mrs. E. L. Butterfield, Lowell, Mass.; H. G. Lockheart, Montreal; E. H. Gromey, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hodgson, Mrs. S. P. Howard, Allan E. Howard, S. P. Howard, Montreal; Clovis Belanger, Lowell, Mass.; the Misses Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Bridgman, Hartford, Conn.; Wm. Hanson, Montreal; P. R. D. Grattan, Montreal; Mrs. Edson Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Thos McDougall, Quebec; I. R. Douglas, Montreal; Albert Demers, J. Renyot, Major and Mrs. J. D. Brousreau, Major J. Houliston, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Steiner, Detroit; Frank Carrel, Quebec; P. Casgrain, Montreal; G. Brown, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cahn, John M. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Lillian Smith, Toronto; the Misses M., S. and B. Villeneuve, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sweeney, Miss Mary Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Rook, Lyme, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Douglas, Montreal; G. Ran, New York; Mrs. W. I. Miller, Miss Isabel Miller and Master Arthur Miller, Frankford, Ont.; Miss A. D. Browne, Montreal.

Rear-Admiral Brownson, of Washington, D.C., arrived early in the week on a visit to the 'Manior Richelieu.'

Mrs. Joyal and the Misses Joyal are staying at 'Gagnon House' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and Miss B. Parsons, Montreal, have taken accommodation at the 'Chateau Murray' for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. George S. Plow and family, of Montreal, are amongst the recent arrivals at the 'Chateau Murray' for the season.

Arthur Rheaume is spending his vacation at one of the large hotels at Point a Pic.

Entries are being taken for a croquet tournament, which is to be held on the grounds of the croquet club early in August. The grounds are in fine condition, and are being well patronized this season.

The Rev. D. Laing left lately for Little Metis, after spending some time at Murray Bay and Cap a l'Aigle.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

A fine brass tablet to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay, has been erected in the Presbyterian Church. A special service will be held on the occasion of the unveiling on August 8. Dr. Mackay was instrumental in having the church built and conducted, the services during fourteen summers. A special collection in aid of the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay will be taken up on the same date.

Mr. and Mrs. L. . Gaboury and family, of Montreal, are among the recent arrivals here. They are staying at Adelard Dufour's.

Mrs. Pretson and family, Quebec, have taken one of the cottages for the summer.

Miss Avery, Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. H. P. Wright.

Mrs. Campbell and Miss Campbell, of Toronto, are at the Mount Murray Hotel.

Mrs. Campbell Nelles and family, of Montreal, are staying at the 'Sign of the Ship.'

Mr. B. Hall spent the week-end at Cap a l'Aigle, visiting his mother.

Mr. D. M. McGoun has returned to the city after spending some time at 'Sorley Bay.'

Mr. and Mrs. Henry, of Chambly Canton, are the guests of Mrs. Kyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid and the Misses Reid, of Montreal, have taken rooms at Henri Tremblay's for the esummer.

Mrs. Holloway, Quebec, has arrived to spend a short time at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. C. J. Brown and daughter are at Joseph Duchene's.

Mr. Louis Dodd left on Monday night after a short visit.

Miss N. L. Harris is a guest at C. Duchene's.

Miss Emily Bruce is passing her holidays at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. H. Choinard, of Quebec, arrived some time ago, and have taken a cottage for the summer.

Miss L. L. Day, Toronto, is staying at the Mount Murray Hotel.

Mrs. Norman McLaren and daughter are the guests of Mrs. Thomas Henry.

Mesrs. Doucet and family are again spending their vacation at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Chas. Binks, who was here for a few days, has left.

Mrs. Delaney and family, Quebec, have taken accommodation at one of the boarding-houses.

Mr. George Forbes left late last week after spending about two weeks at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, are guests at Henri Tremblay's for the season.

Mrs. Jackson has departed after a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hanson, of New York, arrived a few days ago.

Miss Bennett is spending her vacation near the wharf road.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride and family, who were staying at the Mount Murray Hotel, have engaged a cottage for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Greenshields and Miss Greenshields are visitors here this summer. They are occupying their beautiful cottage.

Mr. Fyshe and Mrs. Leonowens are once more occupying their cottage at Cap a l'Aigle for the season.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Mr. Arthur Ray is at 'Granby Cottage' on his holidays.

Messrs. Geo. Ogden, Eaves, and F. Dolby were recent visitors here.

Master Frank Corner is at 'The Lady of the Lake' for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. David Bentley, who are at Weir on a vacation, spent last Thursday visiting friends on Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. McGilvray and Mrs. Holliday are visitors at Mr. Leslie's bungalow.

Mr. Russell Stackhouse spent a few days recently with his father, Dr. B. S. Stackhouse, at 'Idyl Wylde.'

Mr. Ritchie Bell, who was the speaker at the Sunday afternoon service, was entertained during his short stay at Liberty Hall.

Messrs. Hugh and Walter Ray were at 'Granby Cottage' this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cook spent a few days of last week at their camp.

Mr. H. W. Wadsworth and Ernest Kerr were at 'The Rock' again last week.

Master Clinton Stanley is a visitor at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Morrison and family, of Claremont avenue, are occupying a house on Green Island this summer.

Mr. Clyma spent the week-end with his family here.

Mrs. Saul, of Toronto, and Miss Dowden are visiting Mrs. Dalpé at 'l'Allegro.'

Mr. Geo. Barrat, Miss M. Barrat and Miss McLeish are here on a couple of weeks' holiday.

Miss Maud Ogden was a recent visitor at the Lake.

Mr. W. C. Muir is here for a few days, seeing to the building of his cottage.

Miss B. Nowell was a visitor at 'The Rock' for a couple of days this week.

Messrs. Andrew Wood, G. H. Dickson, and F. Mackenzie spent the week-end with Mr. F. G. Tester, at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Miss M. Moyer is visiting Miss Louden at Bonnie View for a couple of weeks.

Messrs. W. Stanley and J. Blackwell were at 'The Roost' again this week.

Miss McVicar is Miss P. Burch's guest at 'Cosy Corner.'

Mr. Andrew Carrol spent the week-end with friends here.

A party of young folks walked down from Weir on Saturday, and after a short stay at the Lake returned by the afternoon train.

Mr. Frank Findlay has been visiting friends here recently.

Among those who registered at Mountain Rest this week are: Messrs. A. M. Murray, C. G. Higginson, W. G. Edson, and Mrs. and Miss Armstrong.

The following are the guests at Sixteen Island Lake House: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jephcott, Mr. Jerold and Miss C. Jephcott, Messrs. T. H. Julian, Geo. Booth, D. McCormick, Jas. Tompson and A. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Roumenelli and family, Mrs. H. Stanley and Miss M. Stanley and Miss Brew.

The following were guests at Wonish Lake House during the present week: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Osler, Miss Byrl Osler, Messrs. Robert and H. Allan and Master K. Julian, the Rev. A. Phillips, Master John Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baker.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mrs. Larkins and two sons have taken rooms here for the summer on McNaughton avenue.

Mr. J. Fulton is spending a week with his aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm, Hoy are spending holidays here.

Mrs. Brosseau, who has been the guest of her sister for two weeks, has returned home.

Miss Ella Muth is spending the balance of the summer with her sister, Mrs. Donald Logan.

Mrs. Thorpe, who has been visiting at 'Killkare' for the past two weeks, has gone home.

Mrs. Nesbett and Master Aird Nesbett, with Miss Ruth Aird have left for a short visit to Clarence.

Mr. J. F. Waters is spending his holidays with his aunt at 'Alpine Grove.'

The Melrose Club is camping on Echo Point.

Messrs. Eckhart, Miller and Brennan are spending their holidays here.

Mr. Cleland, who has been the guest of his son, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Derry and little daughter have left for Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, 'Lakeholme,' are away for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Wales, Belcliffe, has been called to London owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Messrs. H. J. Rule, K. Lowe, Moody, Heine, Howell, G. P. Wilson, Gordon, McLean, Sanderson, Heald and Howe, of the yacht 'Iona,' were at the Chateau du Lac this week, also Mr. and Mrs. De Yound and Messrs. Carman, Russel, Letellier, Chauberteau, Edwards, Howe and Lorne Smith.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Mrs. M. D. Chambers, of Rockford, Ill., left for Quebec last Thursday, after spending three weeks at the Springs.

Mr. Geo. E. Hazen returned to St. Johnsbury, Vt., after spending two weeks at the Springs.

Mr. John Robbins and Miss M. B. Robbins, of Springfield, Mass., are spending a few weeks here.

Mr. Fred Smith and Mrs. E. J. Smith, of Jersey City, are at the Abenakis Springs Hotel.

Mrs. E. L. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., is visiting the Abenakis Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. LeBarbier, of New York City, are at the Abenakis Springs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose and Miss Rose, of Montreal, are spending a short time at the Springs.

Guests registered at the hotel are: Chas. Rodier, Mrs. O. L. Henault and family, Jno. Kearney, Mrs. H. Wright and son, F. C. St. Armand, Geo. A. Cousins, N. Tucker, Mrs. McEwan and the Misses McEwan, the Misses S. and L. Dixon, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robie and Miss Robie, D. M. Miller, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Umbstatter, Wm. H. Cleary, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Derrick, Clarenceville, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambie, Northampton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Everett; Mrs. and Miss E. Robinson, Ottawa; Mrs. and Miss Drennan, Kingston; Mr. F. Smith and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Jersey City; C. B. Cain, Annapolis; B. Haskell, Waterloo; J. H. Drew, Burlington; E. A. Bourette, St. Armand, Que.

LITTLE METIS.

Dr. and Mrs. Bovey and Mr. Quentin Bovey are expected to arrive at Metis to-day, from England.

Mrs. Yuile and the Misses Yuile have opened their cottage for the season.

Great excitement was caused at Boule Rock Hotel by a large moose which ran around the hotel and through fields, until it disappeared in the woods.

Mrs. Hunter entertained at a card party on Wednesday night.

Messrs. Archie and Charlie Grier are visiting at 'Summerholme.'

Mrs. Ami and Miss Marguerite Ami are guests at 'Kilmarth.'

Miss Symonds, of Montreal, who was the guest of the Misses Gwilt, has returned to town.

Miss Eva Hamilton, Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. A. Urquhart.

Miss Alice McKnee and Miss Nora McKnee are visiting at 'The Crags.'

Mr. and Mrs. McNider, of Vancouver, B.C., are the guests of their nieces, the Misses McNider.

Miss Gertrude Crawford, of Montreal, and Miss Lottie Clarke, of Ste. Agathe des Monts, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crawford for a few days.

Mr. C. J. Jenkins, who spent a few weeks with his family at 'Bay View,' has returned to town.

Mr. C. J. Fleet has gone to town for a few days.

Mr. Large, of Hastings, New Zealand, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Miss Barrie, who was the guest of Mrs. J. Burland, has returned to town.

Mrs. Jeffery, Miss J., and Masters J. and A. Jeffery, of New Raleigh, N.C., are guests at the Ocean House.

Miss McCaul, New York, is occupying her cottage, 'Overrock.'

Miss Dickson, of New York, and Miss Zwicken, of Germany, are the guests of Miss McCaul.

Sir James Grant has joined Lady Grant at Buttercup Cottage.

Miss Rannajet, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. F. Welsh.

Professor W. F. Welsh has returned to town.

Mrs. H. B. Young and Master Young are guests at Miss Astle's.

Mr. C. Pope, of Ottawa, who spent a few days at Miss Astle's, has gone to Matane, salmon fishing.

Mrs. James Houston and Miss May Houston have returned from Campbellton, N.B.

Mrs. and Miss Parker, who were the guests of Mrs. D. Cream, have returned to town.

Mr. Archibald is the guest of Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. Guy Ross has joined his family at their cottage here.

Judge Grant, of Montreal, was a transient at Boule Rock on his return from Matane.

Miss L. Cullen, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Edward Astle.

The latest arrivals at Boule Rock are: Mrs. and Miss Benson, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Steckel, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Glenfalls, N.Y.; S. E. Hutcheson, I. F. Stair, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, the Misses Greaves and Master Greaves, Ottawa; Miss B. M. Mathias, the Misses G. and L. McDougall, Masters H. C. and R. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Henderson, children and nurse; the Misses Buller, Master Francis Buller, Miss Boag, H. B. Budden, Mrs. H. F. Birkett, Winnifred Birkett, H. R. Manning, T. Sleigh, Miss Heneker, Alex. Lacoste, Miss Macpherson, Montreal; the Misses Knowles, Toronto; Emite Tessier, Rimouski; Mrs. Douglas, T. Douglas, Miss Hill, Miss Smith, Miss Burnett, Montreal, Miss Lesage, Ottawa; Miss Arnton, Mrs. Bell, Montreal.

At Turriff Hall: Mrs. A. D. Patton, Ruth Patton, Douglas Patton, Mrs. J. C. Macnaughton, Montreal; Mawa W. Watt, New York; Mrs. Wm. Preston, Stratford, Ont., the Misses Alice and Hazel Clarke, Westmount; the Misses Wilkie, Quebec; Miss Racey, Miss P. Ross, Lennoxville; the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. McLeod, Three Rivers; Dorothy M. Miller, Eastbourne, England; Miss I. Newman, Baltimore, Md.; the Misses Mathewson, Montreal; Mrs J. B. Woodworth, Hugh Woodworth, Toronto; Miss G. McCallum, St. George, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Simpson, Helen Simpson, Howard Simpson, Ottawa.

At Cascade Hotel: Mr. and Mrs. McKay, A. McKay, the Misses Taylor, Miss Laing, Mr. Walkem, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, the Misses Dale, the Misses Somerville Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Jamison and daughter, Montreal.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The Misses Gertrude and Kathleen Holland left on Saturday for Willard Beach, where they will join Mrs. R. Buchanan and Miss Olive Buchanan.

Miss Lillian Bengough, of Westmount, who has been entertained by Mrs. Irwin, has returned to town.

Major Stewart Howard and Mrs. Howard have returned to town.

Mrs. H. M. Holland and Mr. Morley Holland leave on Monday for the Island of Orleans, Quebec, where they will be the guests of Miss Dean.

Miss Kate Robertson and Miss Isobel Robertson have left for a visit to Kennebunk Beach.

Mrs. George Chillas entertained on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Dann, of London, Ont.

Mr. Arthur Lilly and a party of friends have left for a few weeks' camping up the St. Lawrence.

The Messrs. Gordon, Rule and Arthur Saunderson have left on their yacht 'Elva' for a cruise up the Ottawa.

Colonel Stevenson was the guest recently of Mr. Andrew MacDougall.

Mr. J. Low, of the Oswegatchie, has gone to Portland for a few weeks.

Mrs. Spence and Mr. W. Spence, of Westmount, are stopping in Pointe Claire.

Miss Eva Harrison, of New York, and formerly of Pointe Claire, has left for England.

Miss Irene Haskell, for the last three years in training in the Children's Hospital, Boston, and who graduated in May, has returned to Pointe Claire.

Mr. E. Dolbell has left for a visit to Gaspé.

Mrs. R. Allan Phillips is the guest of Mrs. Charles Phillips, Notre Dame du Portage.

Mr. C. E. Archibald, of New York, is the guest of his father, Mr. Edward Archibald.

LACHUTE.

Mr. Lockhart Galt is spending holidays in Mount Tremblant, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hills, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. J. R. McOuat for a few days.

Mrs. A. B. Givan, Miss De Lisle, and Miss Norah De Lisle, are spending a few days camping with the Rev. A. E. Mount and family, at Lakefield, Que.

Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Doris, of St. Johns, are guests of Mrs. John Campbell.

Misses Louise and Elsie McLaren, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., are spending vacation with their aunts, the Misses McGibbon.

Miss Mary and Miss Catherine Burwash are spending a few days, guests of Mrs. Hooker, of Lachute road.

Mrs. Davis, of Belle Riviere, is the guest of her father, Mr. Thos. Morrison.

Miss Outerbridge, of Bermuda, W.I., is the guest of the Misses Wilson.

Miss Christina Pallister has returned to Montreal, after spending a pleasant holidays, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pallister.

Miss Sloane, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. A. Beers.

Mrs. S. Campbell, of Montreal, has reopened her cottage, and will spend some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griffith are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Christie and daughters, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Christie.

Miss Grant, who has been the guest of the Misses Wilson, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Baddeley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. S. McBride.

Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, will hold confirmation service in St. Simeon's Church on Monday.

The ice cream social held on Mr. John Campbell's lawn, given by the ladies of the Baptist Church, last Thursday evening, was very successful. The lawn was prettily decorated, and Mr. Jeffries presided over a first class programme, consisting of recitations by Master Copping; singing by Miss Pallister.

Messrs. Anderson and Burgess's congratulations were cabled to their late pastor, the Rev. W. C. Morgan, on the occasion of his marriage, which took place in Scotland.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Miss Helen Pyke is the guest of the Misses Pyke, of 'The Oaks.'

Miss Gertrude Macaulay left on Wednesday for Prout's Neck, Me., where she will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Burger and Masters Jack and Scott Burger are spending a couple of weeks here the guests of Mr. Burger's parents, at 'Highfields.'

Miss Connie Pratt is the guest of Miss Isobel Pyke.

The Ladies' Guild of the Church of St. Mary and St. John held their annual bazaar in the Hudson Heights boathouse. A very enjoyable time was had by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family have opened 'Lilac Hill' for the summer.

Mastec Douglas Macaulay left last Saturday to spend a few weeks on the Maine coast.

Miss Ethel Dickieson and Miss Maude McLennen, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. Clark.

Miss Gretchen Kelly and Mr. Fraser Kelly are the guests of Mrs. W. B. Mathews.

Miss Gladys Stewart is the guest of Mrs. G. J. Hopper.

The annual concert of the Hudson Heights Boating Club will be held on Saturday, July 31.

Miss Marguerite Goodchild has left for Knowlton, after spending a week here the guest of Mrs. J. R. Barlow, 'Eskbank.'

Among those who spent the week-end at Stevenson's were Messrs. Percy Low, Norman Mowatt, Ben. Burland, Geo. Hull, Percy Minto, Frank Cavannaugh, and Chas. Heward.

Miss Sutton has returned to town after spending some time here.

Messrs. Joe. Eveleigh, W. Kay and Brock Thompson, of Lakeside, spent the week end at the Heights.

Miss Alice Cross has returned to town after spending some time here the guest of Miss Louie Buchannan.

Hunyadi János

Take half glass upon arising in the morning and enjoy good health all day

It Is The Best Natural Laxative W
FOR
CONSTIPATIO

Miss Helen Bethune[illegible] the guest of Miss Helen M[illegible]

KNOWLTON.

tion.

Mrs. Chas. Bancroft an[illegible] Bancroft, who have been [illegible] eral months in Boston [illegible] returned to Knowlton t[illegible] week.

Mr. George Cleveland [illegible] has arrived in town, w[illegible] ing relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ban[illegible] Island, arrived at Darley P[illegible] the week with their chil[illegible]

Miss Henderson, of Mo[illegible] passing some time in Kno[illegible]

Mr. James Carmichael, M[illegible] is spending his holidays [illegible] here.

Mr. Bogue Smart, of Ot[illegible] ping here for a season.

Dr. George Armstrong, [illegible] a recent visitor at 'Blarney [illegible] returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Layton, of M[illegible] spending part of the summer [illegible] ton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McLaug[illegible] York, are spending the summ[illegible] around Knowlton.

Mr. Kenneth Mitchell has [illegible] Granby for a number of days [illegible] family.

His Grace Archbishop Bru[illegible] has been the guest of Mr. C[illegible] at 'Blarney Castle' during the pas[illegible] has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Myron Knowlton, [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, has gone [illegible] to Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. Callaghan, of St. [illegible] Cathedral, has returned to M[illegible] from visiting friends in K[illegible]

The Rev. Mr. French has [illegible] Lyndonville, having passed [illegible] tending the Knowlton Conference.

Mrs. Reid and the Misses [illegible] Montreal, are at the Knowlton [illegible] um.

Canon Carmichael, accompanied [illegible] daughter, Miss Emma Carmichael, [illegible] sent on a visit to Quebec.

Miss Sarah Walters, of New Y[illegible] who has passed so many seasons [illegible] again at 'Argyle Farm.'

Miss Ethel Lamb, who has been [illegible] guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols [illegible] number of weeks, has taken her [illegible] parture for Montreal.

Miss Nutting, of Columbia Univers[illegible] New York, was the guest of Mr. [illegible] Mrs. H. E. Williams, at 'Sunnyles[illegible] a portion of the week.

Among those at 'Camp Mohawk' [illegible] Messrs. Whiteley, Bell, Finley, Blanc[illegible] and Baillie.

Mr. Irvine Lynch, of Montreal, is v[illegible]

By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of Scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, etc.

The combination and proportions of the more than twenty different remedial agents contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute.

This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood,—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, STOMACH CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT and all LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

The medicine with a record of cures extending over 65 years. Yon don't experiment when you buy it.

MRS. JOSEPH MATCHETT, Huntsville, Ont., writes; "It gives me much pleasure to write you of the wonderful benefit I have found in your medicine. Last summer it saved the lives of my three little ones. They all took the summer complaint and were very sick with it. The baby would take fits, and after trying many remedies, which were of no use, I suggested we should try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. After giving them one bottle I found a great change, and now my little ones are as well as ever. We have never been without it since, and I have recommended it to my friends."

MRS. S. A. HARRISON, Napanee, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure to send this testimonial of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done in my family. My daughter's little girl, three years old, took summer complaint and was nearly dead. After all other remedies failed I thought of your remedy. The first dose gave relief and the third cured her. My son had diarrhoea and a few doses stopped it right away. I advise all mothers to have a bottle of 'Dr. Fowler's' on hand all the time. It is a grand medicine for young and old, and I cannot recommend it highly in all trouble where the bowels become too loose. A few doses will check the trouble at once."

Refuse Substitutes. Price 35 cts. They're Dangerous. Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

...Mrs. Lynch at 'Lans-
...returned to Stanstead
...week, after spend-
...guest of Mr. and
...Montreal, is sojourn-
...House this month.
...and family
...from Richmond,
...Isaac England s.

...'S EAST.

...of Montreal, is
...Marion Burwash, Ri-

...lding and daughters
...of Mr. and Mrs. R.

...and Miss Suther-
...for a fortnight s
...Mr.
...left this week for
...she will be the
...Hugh for some

...ouse, of Ottawa, has

...La Baie, left this
...at Chatham, Ont.
...Montreal, is spend-
...of Mrs. Watson,

...son spent a few
...their many friends

...and Tita Wales are
...Ogdenstown for a cou-

...children returned
...nesday, and another
...up yesterday, and
...weeks.

...ISLES AND CAMBRAI.

...visiting her sister-in-
...Reid, at her summer

...W. J. Strong, the Misses
...Wicket and the Misses
...Carroll, are at Mr. Thos.

...Montreal, is at Mr. J.

...children, of Mont-
...W. Ryan's.
...Montreal, is at Mr.

...Strong, of Montreal, is
...days here.
...at Mr. Thos. Wilson's.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

...ls at Mountain View
...Mr. and Mrs J. R.
...Howard Dandy, Ogdens-
...Bowes and son, Hoboken,
...M. Atchison, Miss K. A.
...Miss M. T. Young, New
...G. Riddett, and Mr.
...Yonkers, N.Y.
...Hendry and Miss M. Boa
...to follow Prof. Stephen's
...ton, and Miss Edwards,
...expected on Thursday.
...Samson left here on Sun-
...friend at Saranack Lake.
...people at Mountain View
...impromptu dance on

...of Westmount, and Mr.
...have arrived to spend some

WEIR.

...Bevan gave a 'country
...casion of the opening
...season to their boarding
...Cottage.' It was at-
...number of residents and
...dances were 'called off' by
...Morrison, in the real old-
...refreshments were serv-
...pleasant evening was spent.
...W. Atkinson, James
...Harding, Paul Rich-
...E. Kane and Leslie C.
...guests at 'Cedar Camp' last

...Armstrong and Master
...here for a week or two.
...McLellan is here for the

...Watson and Ed. G.
...Camp' on their va-

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

...spent Tuesday in

...son has returned from
...has been spending

...Skinner are visit-
...ville.
...Keppelle were the
...Senneville.
...son is the guest of
...Maple avenue, during

...O'Hara, who have
...for the last three
...the Macdonald
...Vancouver.
...are occupying their
...ence.
...Hunter are spend-
...in Ste. Anne's.
...son has been spend-
...Anne's, has left

...at the Clarendon

...son is the guest
...Marie's road.
...Glassco are the
...Mrs. James Grant

Mrs. J. Ward was at the MacDonald College during the week.

Dr. and Mrs. D. MacTaggart were the guests of Mr. and Miss A. Brunet during the week.

Miss E. Hays is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes in Senneville.

Mr. H. Edwards is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Chas. Duffy is spending the summer in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. Travers Allan was the guest of Sir Edward Clouston in Senneville.

Dr. Todd spent the week-end with friends in Senneville.

Mrs. and Miss E. Monk are spending a few weeks in Ste. Anne's.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Chipman are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus in Senneville.

Mr. Kenny Dawes spent the week-end with friends on Lower road.

Miss Sadie Finlay was the guest of friends during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kent were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dorais, on Lower road.

STE. AGATHE.

Mrs. Louis Lewis, Mrs. Hellie Hart, Mrs. H. Shorey, Mrs. W. Whitton, A. T. Morrison, M.D., Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hague, Miss Dorothy S. M. Hague, Miss M. Langworther Wilson and Mrs. Wener and daughters, are the guests of Mrs. Ryan, 'Avonmore Cottage.'

A very pretty concert took place at the 'Laurentide Inn' last week, given by the 'Beethoven Trio,' of Montreal. It was a great success.

Mr. Rolland Prefontaine, Mr. A. Prefontaine, and Mrs. A. Prefontaine, are staying with Mrs. Raymond Prefontaine, their mother, for a few weeks.

Mr. Maurice Amasse spent four days the guest of Mr. Herman Rolland.

TERREBONNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth and family, of Montreal, have taken a house here for the remaining summer months.

Miss Lottie Trim, of Montreal, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Rowe.

Miss Myrtle Moody has returned to town, after spending several days with Miss Willis at 'Idlewild,' Lacolle.

Miss Irene Rathé returned home last week, after spending several months in Ayr, Ont., with relatives.

Mrs. J. Smith, of Ayr., Ont., is here visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and family, of Montreal, are settled here in a little cottage on the river front for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Knoupf returned to the city last Wednesday, after spending a couple of weeks here a guest at 'Elenhurst.'

Mr. Harry Dale, of Newport, Vt., spent last week in town.

Mrs. Thayer, of Montreal, will spend the month of August in a cottage here.

Miss Ody, of Montreal, is here spending the summer.

MONTFORT.

Mrs. W. J. Shea and her sister, Miss Ida Walker, arrived last week and will spend some time at the hotel.

Miss Lenfield and Miss Lottie Lengfield are guests of Miss Williams at 'Camp Kinchikook.'

Mr. and Mrs. McKee, of North Star Cottage, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon in honor of their daughter, Miss Muriel.

Paul Gagnon is spending a week at the hotel.

Mrs. McEuroe was in Montfort for a few days.

Mrs. John Quinn, Master Ivan Quinn and Myrtle Quinn are at the hotel for a few weeks.

Miss Lizzie Read is staying with Miss Williams at 'Camp Kinchikook.'

ST. LIN AND NEW GLASGOW.

Mrs. W. Smith, Montreal, is spending a few weeks at Mr. F. Smith's.

Mr. John E. Lloyd of Cambridge, Mass., is the guest of his brother, Mr. James H. Lloyd.

Mrs. C. Croker and children are the guests of her mother, Mrs. J. Goodbody.

Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson and her daughter, Miss Doris Wilkinson, of St. John, N.B., are the guests of Mr. William Lloyd.

Mr. S. Davis, of Troy, N.Y., was in St. Lin last week.

Mrs. James Patterson is spending the summer at Mr. Jas. Lloyd's.

Miss Ruby Lloyd is the guest of Miss Lily Alexander, 'Cloverdale,' Mascouche Rapids.

LACHINE

Mrs. Guy Boyer, of Senneville, is visiting here, the guest of Mrs. Jules Hamel.

Mr. A. J. Smart has returned from a trip abroad.

Miss Stella Semple visited here last week.

Dr. Scott Ives, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Ed. Amos, lately.

Miss G. Amos has returned from Ste. Agathe after spending some time the guest of Dr. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family have taken a house on the lake front for the season.

Mrs. Whitney, of Montreal, visited her sister, Mrs. Ed. Amos, last week.

Mrs. Tullo, accompanied by Mrs. N. Dawes's children, is spending the summer in Metis.

Mrs. W. O'Brien visited here this week.

Mr. A. Amos has left to spend some time in Murray Bay.

Mr. W. Robertson spent some time here, the guest of Mr. Ed. Amos.

Mr. Ed. O'Brien visited here last week.

Miss Reid is spending some time here, the guest of her brother, Mr. Reid.

The Riverside Club entertained at tea last week. Mrs. Marshall was hostess.

Miss M. Baby has returned from Senneville.

The guests of the Strathcona Hotel gave a hop on Wednesday night.

MORIN FLATS.

Among the visitors at Morin Flats are: Dr. J. A. Henderson, Mr. W. B. Baikie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pringle, Mr. M. Suffling, Mr. W. W. Brewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Light, Dr. Harding, Mr. T. Binns, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roddis, the Misses Hulbig, Mr. A. Jobin, Mr. John Moffat, Mrs. Vinet Roy, Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hertzberg, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Higginbottom, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Perkins.

BEACONSFIELD.

Mrs. George Morphy and her niece, Miss Ruth Myers, are guests at the Grove.

The Misses Kate and Isabel Robertson have left for Kennebunk Beach.

Mr. A. Dann, of Ottawa, spent the week-end at the Grove, the guest of his parents, Canon and Mrs. Dann.

Mr. George Savage is among the recent arrivals here.

Miss Edna Swain, who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Fletcher, has returned to her home in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Frank Copeland, of St. Catharines, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. C. Clark, returns home this week.

Miss Charlotte Bacon has returned home from a trip to Niagara.

Mr. Claire Shaw has returned from a short trip to the West.

Mr. C. Howard, of Lachine, was here for the dance on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Russell is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Whitaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacVicar spent the week-end here.

Miss Mabel Jordan, of the New York Hospital, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordan.

Mr. Philip Robertson was here this week, the guest of Mr. E. C. Pratte.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walkem were among the visitors at the dance on Wednesday.

ST. LAMBERT.

The St. Barnabas and Methodist Sunday-schools intend holding a union picnic at Otterburn Park on Saturday, July 31. The committee are hard at work selling tickets and arranging games. A good time is expected.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Mr. John Davidson, secretary-treasurer of the M.A.A.A., has been staying some time at his cottage here.

Mrs. P. B. Giles, of Copper Cliff, Ont., is at the Laurentide House.

Mrs. Charles Gowans, of the C.P.R., spent the week-end here; also Mr. J. M. Campbell.

Mr. Horsnell, Miss and Master Horsnell and Miss Green are coming to stay several weeks at the Laurentide House; also Mr. and Mrs. Heroux, and Mr. and Mrs. Monday, and nephew.

Miss Dingham is visiting Mrs. John Davidson.

The Misses Wilson are at the Laurentide House; also Judge and Mr. Gerald Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, and the Misses Smith.

Mrs. Blundell is visiting Mrs. J. Stratford-Dawson.

Miss Laura Mary Ferguson, of Westmount, is staying at St. Gabriel; also Mrs. J. R. McMaster, of Westmount.

Mr. Percival conducted Divine service on Sunday last. There was a large attendance.

BORDEAUX.

Miss Rose Beaudry is spending this week as the guest of Mrs. J. Blacklock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Adams and Mr. Chas. Rooney were the guests recently of Alderman Adams.

Miss M. Yale, Miss Jennie Labb, Miss Blabett and Mr. Clearihue were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Yale this week.

JOLIETTE.

Dr. H. M. Ami, of the Geological Survey, was the guest this week of Mr. S. Vessot. Dr. Ami visited his native place after an absence of twenty-two years.

Mrs. Paul, sister of Mr. Edward Fiske, with her daughter, from New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fiske.

The services to-morrow in the Presbyterian church will be held at ten o'clock in the morning, and eight in the evening.

Among the recent arrivals at Joliette Hotel, are Mr. George Abbott, E. Burke, D. C. Price, W. H. Smith, of Montreal; Mr. K. Lynch, of New York; James Mooney, D. C. Price, Arch. Crousmyra and John Walsh.

Mrs. Anderson, who has been on a visit to Plattsburg, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Carswell, with her daughter.

Mrs. Dr. Benny was on a visit to Montreal this week.

ORMSTOWN

Miss Daisy Henderson spent a few days visiting friends in Athelstan last week.

Miss V. Peacock, of Saranac Lake, is the guest of Miss Laura Walsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Duval and daughter are visiting friends at Athelstan.

Miss Tena Ferguson and nephew, of Dundee, are the guests of Mrs. P. Reid.

Mr. H. Collins, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with his family.

Mr. R. Lawrence, of the Eastern Town-

Mr. R. Lawrence, of the Eastern Townships Bank, left last week for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Mabel Roy spent a few days in Franklin recently.

Miss Anna Graves, of Maritana, Que., is spending a week with her friend, Miss Hilda Winter.

Mr. William Sadler and Mrs. Joseph Sadler, of Galt, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. William Sadler.

The following Montrealers are at Poplar Farm: Miss Cotterell, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Miss Grace McGowan, Mrs. and Misses Smith, Master Howard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brims, Miss Brims, Miss E. Brims, Mrs. Gorman, Arty Gorman and Mrs. Carmichael.

Dr. T. and Mrs. McCurdy, of Coaticook, visited friends here last week.

The Misses A. and E. Elliott, of Renfrew, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott.

Miss Agnes Clouston, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Miss H. Sadler, for a few days last week.

TADOUSAC.

Tadousac has had many arrivals during the past week, and every steamer brings a large number of guests to this watering place, which is enjoying its most prosperous season.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur is a late arrival at the Tadousac Hotel, on his first visit.

Mr. Lorne C. Wright, of Montreal, is one of Tuesday's arrivals at the 'Tadousac,' where he joined friends.

A Montreal party arriving at the 'Tadousac,' on Wednesday, included Mr. P. N. McDougall, who joined members of his family; Miss G. Bethune, Miss Liddell, Justice Dunlop and Miss Dunlop, all of whom are golfers, and who have spent many seasons here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Morgan, of Montreal, are among Montrealers sojourning at the Hotel Tadousac.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McEwen, of Montreal, who have a summer home at Murray Bay, have been among visitors at the 'Tadousac' during the present week.

Mrs. G. C. Smith, Mr. R. R. Smith, Mr. E. J. Langlois, Mrs. Anderson and the Misses Smith form a congenial party of Montrealers at Tadousac for the remainder of the season.

Miss Beatrice McDougall is one of the most enthusiastic and proficient of the Montreal young women golfers playing here this season.

Several guests of the Hotel Tadousac have been out on the yachts this week fishing for sea trout and tommycod.

LEGGATT'S POINT.

Mrs. Field, of New York, is staying at Sunnyside.

Miss Bell, Miss Wanless and Mrs. McMaster and her two children have arrived from Toronto.

Mr. Wallace Brodie, of Montreal, is spending his holidays at Pine Cottage.

The Rev. Dr. Wardrope, who is staying at Summerholme, Little Metis, conducted the morning service at Leggatt's Point Church, and preached to a large congregation.

MASCOUCHE RAPIDS.

Among the recent visitors here were: Mr. and Mrs. Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. Haden, Mr. Jack McNicholl and Mr. Walter Robinson, Miss Olive McNicholl, Miss Olive Perry, Mr. Perry and Miss Lily Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alder and Miss Russell have returned to the city from visiting Mr. John Hodgson.

Miss Ruby B. Lloyd, of St. Lin, is visiting her friend, Miss Lily Alexander, of 'Clover Dale.'

Miss Lydia Carmichael is out visiting friends.

Miss Ethel Alexander has returned for her summer vacation.

First a Cold, Then Pneumonia or Consumption

How often you hear it—'just a cold'—but if followed by another cold, or some extra exposure, it is liable to result in Nasal Catarrh. Unless a radical cure is obtained, the throat, bronchial tubes, and finally the lungs, become affected. Nothing cures colds so quickly and pleasantly as Catarrhozone. The Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Neville, says: 'Catarrhozone is the best remedy I have ever used. It cured me of Catarrh of the head and throat and I am pleased to recommend such a satisfactory remedy.' Catarrhozone is a safeguard against colds, coughs and catarrh. It can be used while at work, in the church, theatre or street cars. Simply inhale Catarrhozone and it cures. The dollar outfit of Catarrhozone 50c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone 50c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

QUEBEC FOR SPORTSMEN

C. N. R. ISSUES FINE NEW GUIDE BOOK TO LAURENTIANS NORTH AND EAST OF MONTREAL.

Probably the best booklet ever published dealing with the sporting regions of the province of Quebec north of Montreal and Quebec city, has just been issued by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. It is entitled 'Moose and caribou.' While it deals at length with the habits and haunts of these two noble species of game, it also contains much information regarding hunting and fishing in general, as well as a lot of valuable camping hints, and descriptions and pictures of camping utensils. This booklet will do good service in making known the charms of Northern Quebec. Residents in the province are not nearly so well acquainted with this country as they should be; in fact, those who appreciate it most are sportsmen from the United States.

The new line which the Canadian Northern has built up the valley of the St. Maurice to La Tuque, together with its lines in the Laurentians north of Montreal, to Lake St. John, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, open up a country of wonderful charm to the nature lover, and so easy of access is it that it is quite possible to leave Montreal in the morning and camp in the heart of the best moose hunting country the same night. On the La Tuque branch the other day a Canadian Northern train actually had to slow up in order to give a bull moose the right of way.

The booklet, which contains some breezy descriptive writing, tells how and where to get Indian guides. The Montaignais Indians of Northern Quebec are some of the best hunting guides in the Dominion. The writer of the booklet says.—

'As canoemen Quebec Indians are second to none, and will run any rapids that can be navigated in a canoe. If it can be negotiated safely, they will take you with them, if you like excitement. To an enthusiast this is one of the chief pleasures of the trip. If you want to paddle in quick water you must convince an Indian of your ability. He is the most cautious individual you ever saw, and takes no chances, however foolhardy may seem the stunts he performs. He hasn't the sportive instinct that compels you to take a chance occasionally. With him the bush is not a vacation crowded with excitement; it is an all-the-year serious problem. So he is safe for a guide.'

There are about two hundred illustrations in the booklet, the majority being reproductions of photographs. When it is realized how much harder it is to take a good picture of a live moose than to shoot one, the merit of many of these pictures will be realized.

Copies of the booklet may be had for the asking from the office of Mr. Guy Tombs, the general passenger agent of the Canadian Northern Railway for Montreal.

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Head Master.

POINT IROQUOIS SUMMER SCHOOL

This School, which holds its Annual Session from August 2nd to the 8th, has been successful in securing an unusually strong staff.

The Rev. R. CORRIGAN, B.A., B.D., is the chaplain, and will conduct the Quiet Hour service each morning. The Rev. J. W. DAVIDSON, B.A., B.D., has charge of the Old Testament Studies, and the Rev. Prof. Buell, M.A., S.T.D., of Boston University School of Theology, will conduct the New Testament Studies on 'Paul's Defence, and Confirmation of His Gentile Gospel.'

Rev. C. W. SERVICE, B.A., M.D., Rev. J. L. STEWART, B.A., and the Rev. J. C. L. BATES, M.A., all recently arrived from the foreign field, will have charge of the Mission Department.

A programme will be sent, and all information furnished by addressing.

REV. G. COOPER POYSER,
Secretary.

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PATHS OF THE RIGHTEOUS

BY

L. DOUGALL,

Author of

'Beggars All,' 'The Mormon Prophet,' 'The Madonna of a Day,' 'The Zeit Geist,' 'The Earthly Purgatory,' etc., etc.

BOOK VI.

A HOUND ON THE TRACK.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LINES THAT MEET IN INFINITY.

After the sermon Oriane walked home with Mr. Latimer. He was always alone in his pew, but he commonly went to his son's house for luncheon on Sunday. At this time Willie with his wife and children were at the sea. The squire, who, since his wife died, had never cared to drive on Sunday, had a long, hot walk to take over the fields to the Hall. Oriane went with him because she knew that he would be lonely and distressed.

'It isn't for myself that I care,' he said at length.

'I care for myself,' said Oriane. 'It's the only church within four miles. I do not feel that it is honest to appear to approve that sort of thing.'

'It's about Willie and Diana and the lads that I am concerned. At any time of life it doesn't matter much what a man preaches; but I had hoped——'

'Yes; I know,' said Oriane.

'I thought Willie might begin to take his lads to church now. It may be an old-fashioned notion, but I'd like to see Willie and Diana and the children sitting in church on Sunday morning; and I thought, now that Diana is getting so strong——'

There was again a pause. With the reticence of his race the squire would have found it as hard to suggest that his son had begun to say his prayers again as he would have found it to breathe a word concerning his own private devotions.

'I understand,' said Oriane. And then she said, 'I suppose you wouldn't want them to go to the chapel?'

'No; certainly not.'

'Then you agree with the vicar so far, that that would be wrong?'

'Not at all. It's not wrong for the lower classes, as long as it isn't political—and Ethel Compton told me herself that the tales against the Coles were exaggerated. I'd sooner the lower classes were Methodists than Catholics; but Dissent isn't for educated people.'

Oriane sighed and turned home again. The ox-eyed daisies stood in warm, silent crowds; the late wreaths of May on the hedges were turning pink, the laburnums dropping gold.

In a meadow by the river she found Miss Brown sitting under a tree conning a lesson for her afternoon class. She rose when she saw Oriane to give an affectionate greeting. She spoke of the exquisite weather in a glow of unusual happiness.

'I hope,' she said, gently — Oriane noticed that there was uncommon gentleness in her tone—'that you liked the vicar this morning. We liked him so much. Mother feels he is advancing. Oh, Miss Graham, if we could only bring the church life of Mosford up to the level he desires!'

'But I could not accept the vicar's dogmatic assertions to-day,' said Oriane. 'I don't see what there is for plain people, especially women, that can compare with Catholic doctrine. I, for instance, have no head for metaphysics; I don't understand abstract things. How can any one feel at home in the world unless they can feel that God himself is on the altar in the church, and that we can go to him there just as children go to a mother? It's something very simple that we need—just to know that he is there, and that we can speak to him there every day. It makes the whole joy and sacredness of life; and we feel that the dear vicar has never before felt with us so entirely as he does now.'

Oriane passed on and asked herself if she had any valid reason for preferring that the Latimers should be satisfied at the expense of the Browns. It seemed to her so clear that what the church and its ceremonies would always be to the Browns, sky and sunshine would always be to the Latimers. They could never think alike.

When she neared home Miss Kennedy was looking out for her. Miss Kennedy had doffed her soft-hued Sunday summer finery, and was dressed in black. She was going to sit with Mrs. Ward at the cottage, but must see Oriane first.

The marks of tears and the sober garb arrested Oriane. 'Is it Mr. Ward?' she asked.

Oriane stood on the house steps and looked over the heaping snowberry shrubs to the west, where she had once seen the moon set.

After a while disappointment intruded upon pure grief. She had hoped to talk to the old man many times more about his friend Nathaniel and his work. She had only broken the ground; she had meant to say so much more. Now that hope, like others, perhaps was gone.

'I am sure we ought to be glad,' she said. 'The vicar would have misunderstood him more and more, and that was his greatest grief.'

In a little while the aunt said: 'My dear, a strange thing has happened. I may as well tell you at once, for every one is talking of it. It seems that he was a very rich man—very rich. He had more money than we are accustomed to think about. He passed away just after making his will, and those who went in to help Mrs. Ward saw it. The vicar tells me he knew that he had something to bequeath, but he had no idea it was so much.

Oriane held her breath. 'I suppose,' she said, 'that it all goes to Mr. Compton?'

'That is what is so strange. He has left a considerable sum to Ethel—quite enough to make them easy; but—much more strange—the rest all goes to Professor Pye. Did you know that they were such close friends?'

Oriane turned away to hide the pleasure she felt. 'It is not exactly for himself,' said Miss Kennedy, 'and yet he has it unreservedly. The phrase is, "satisfied that he will use it for the welfare of the world."'

Nathaniel Pye came down to Mosford. He spent three days with Mrs. Ward. No doubt his every hour was occupied in gathering up the many threads of the old man's benevolence. No doubt every moment he could spare from his work as executor it was his pleasure as well as his duty to devote wholly to the sorrowing wife. Miss Kennedy, guarding for the hour the simple menage of the cottage, saw him frequently. Oriane did not see him, except across the grave at the simple funeral.

There was only one other guest at the grove. The Bishop happened to hear the appointed hour in a broken-hearted letter from Ethel; he came trotting from the station without a word to anyone, to stand in silent respect while the old man's body was laid away under the flower of the grass.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ORIANE'S PARABLES.

When summer was again passing into autumn, Compton came early one morning into Miss Kennedy's house on an errand to Oriane.

Outside, the garden was fading. The roses had strewn all their petals on the ground, and here and there the first sere leaves were falling from shrub and tree. Inside, the room was full of light and beauty. With its white chintzes and rose-colored hangings, and its small but exquisite pictures, it suggested the feminine side of life at its fairest. Oriane came in to see him, stately in her white summer gown. She sat among pink cushions to hear his errand.

'I had a letter from Professor Pye this morning,' Compton began. 'He has gone to the East; he writes just before leaving. He says that, as my uncle's executor, he wishes you to have a gift in memory of him, and he asks me to beg your acceptance of it. He supposes that Mrs. Ward may have already given you a small personal remembrance; but my uncle's belongings were few and simple, and as so much was confided to his own discretion, he judges that my uncle would like you to have something of value as a small acknowledgement of your many kindnesses to him.'

Compton handeded her a packet. It was addressed to him, but he had not had the curiosity to investigate it further after taking out the letter.

Oriane opened it, and was startled by the flash of jewels in a costly ornament.

'You need not be disturbed,' said Compton, smiling kindly. 'He regards the money as not his own, but to be given away. In my uncle's name I think this is well done.'

She looked at him for a moment. His face showed entire satisfaction. Never had the most critical eye in Mosford detected in Compton the slightest regret that so much wealth had passed him.

'You do not care in the very least for either jewels or gold, Mr. Compton!' said Oriane. 'Why should it give you, apparently, such pleasure that I should receive this?'

'Oh,' said he, 'I like to see them on Ethel; and the children will have their share by and by. All women should have their share.'

'I am glad you are pleased,' she said. 'Did Mr. Pye give any address to which I can send my thanks?'

'No; he did not. He asked me to acknowledge its receipt to his bankers. He has made some arrangement about his work and is posting away to the North Syrian desert.'

Compton rose to go. He was looking thin and worn. He had not had an easy summer, as Mosford people knew. He had met with some opposition to the more pronounced doctrine he had lately been teaching. The Latimers were repulsed, the working men indifferent, and he had not as yet found any enthusiastic support except from a few, chiefly women.

Oriane saw how worn he looked. Her resolve was made. 'I wish you would wait and hear something that I have to say.'

As a long familiar friend, he rested against the window-sill while he waited.

'What I am going to say is a warning which I feel is given me to utter. I must say it, because I have suffered so much; and you must hear it, because you were the cause of my suffering. You will realize how painful it is to me to speak, because my speech involves a confession.'

He looked at her in great surprise. About her all the beautiful things in the room gleamed or glowed, repeating the outer summer. The jewel she held lightly in her finger-tips flashed, a focus of light. Oriane herself, tall and strong and vigorous, with her crown of golden hair, seemed to him as far removed from suffering and aught that could cause her shame as a human being might be. The flush of youth was still on her cheek. Yet stay! He had never noticed before, though now he knew, that Oriane was no longer young. The summer of her life was almost gone; the laughter he always associated with her grey eyes was no longer there.

Oriane went on quickly, 'It is part of your vocation to bury confessions in your own breast.'

He bowed. His figure assumed a less shrunken air as he thought of his vocation.

'I am not going to confess my sins, but something much harder to speak of, although wholly right. When I was young the man of whom we have been speaking loved me—and I loved him.'

Compton started visibly. 'I never guessed that you cared, Oriane. I am very sorry—very sorry indeed!'

'You are sory that I loved him—I can believe that; but you are not sorry that you sent him away.'

'Your aunt——'

'My aunt may have wished to do it, but she would never have done it—you know that very well. Her gentleness, her native politeness, was far stronger than her theories. If she had tried she would never have hurt him, as you did, so that he could not return. You would not have acted as you did if you had thought her capable of acting.' Oriane went on, 'It has taken years—all these years—to teach me, by slow and sad degrees, that he still remains the standard of all that I like, that I can never care in that way for any other man. I have lately heard him say what has convinced me that this separation was as hard for him as it was for me, that just as he had a stronger nature than mine, so he has suffered more than I have. 'I feel sure that what you did is irrevocable. Not only have the best years of our lives gone, but all that they might have given us has been lost, and we are no longer within reach of one another. My life has gone round and round one little centre; he has gone far on; I do not think now that there will be a meeting-place.'

'No one could fail to feel the utmost sympathy with trouble such as you describe,' cried Compton. His face was full of concern; his voice faltered. 'Yet I am sure you know that I——'

'What you would say is just what I want to talk to you about. This thing that you did was done as a duty. You did it in your service of God!'

'I tried to put before him the privilege and duty of taking Holy Orders,' said Compton.

'I have not told you that you have spoiled my life in order to reproach you on so small a matter, but in the hope of persuading you to reconsider a much greater thing. You felt sure that you were doing right in separating us. You knew that he would suffer; you thought that he would lose his best chance in life in losing me; but you thought he deserved that because he was perverse. Tell me, Mr. Compton—had you been able to foresee that it was my life that would be spoiled, that Fate or Providence would comfort him with such large compensation of knowledge, wealth, and personal power as he has, while I live on with little power, little influence, little heart for life—could you have seen all that, would you have been equally sure that you were right?'

'What you have told me requires time for reflection. The fact that you have suffered——' What he himself was suffering at that moment was most evident. He turned from her with a gesture of pity and looked out where the garden drooped in the autumn drought.

'Yes,' she said eagerly. 'Pity me! You have always been a tender-hearted man; and now I, a proud woman, am asking for your pity. I have suffered, and shall always suffer; but more than that, all that I might have done and been is lost. I am not self-contained, as some women are. I have no striking talent, no satisfying occupation, no special aptitude except to love, and to help those I love. You have condemned me to a life smaller in usefulness than it would have been had your notion of God's sheepfold been larger. It seems worth while to ask yourself whether the principle on which you acted was right or wrong?'

'The picture you put before me moves me so that I cannot think.'

'I want to move you. Think of your wife; if she wears a jewel like this, there is some one to take pleasure in it. But who will ever care whether I wear this or not?'

'What is it you would say to me, Oriane? There is no hard thing that you have not the right to say of my proneness to mistake, my personal unworthiness.'

(To be Continued.)

A NEW SERIAL STORY.

A Bright New Serial Story will start next week in the 'Daily Witness.' Watch for the opening chapters. You will not want to miss it.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT THEY HAVE.

The ants have each a brush and comb,
A pocket has the bee;
A spear, the slender-waisted wasp,
That you will feel, maybe.

The spider has her spinning-wheels,
The moth a pair of shears;
The glow-worm bears a tiny lamp,
That always bright appears.

A house the snail has, strong and neat,
'Tis carried on its back;
The beetles beat a big bass drum,
Of noise there is no lack.

Whate'erthey have, these creatures small
Both wisely use and well;
I wonder if all boys and girls
This of themselves can tell?

THE MONKEY'S DINNER BELL.

Among the many singular growths to be seen by travellers in the Caribbee Islands, one of the most curious is the so-called sand-box tree. This is a tall tree cultivated on these islands and in certain parts of South America for the sake of its shade. Its fruit is a large, nutlike capsule, in shape much like a flattened orange, with the indentations between its sections rather deep. Of these sections, or seed vessels, there are from twelve to fifteen; and when ripe, the whole capsule explodes with a loud report, like that of a small gun, scattering the seeds upon the ground. It is this peculiarity which has given the tree its common name among the native negroes of the 'monkey's dinner bell,' the explosion being regarded as an announcement to the monkeys round about that a feast is ready and spread for their partaking.

On the island of Barbados one of these trees grows close to a church, where a stranger is sometimes startled during divine service by what sounds like a succession of pistol shots just outside the open windows. It will be easily seen, too, that, grateful as the least shade is in a tropical country, there are drawbacks to having sandbox trees too near one's dwelling.

When not quite ripe, the nut is sometimes plucked, the core and seeds removed and the inside of the shell filled with melted lead. In this form it makes a pretty paperweight and desk ornament; and if prepared at just the right time, it is said to be perfectly durable. But these are treacherous creatures after all. Not long ago a visitor to the islands purchased several of them as souvenirs, being assured that they would 'keep.' Before the voyage home was completed, all but two had burst apart. Of these two, one lasted a few weeks; then, without warning, 'went off' in the night, waking several persons from their slumbers. The other survived a little longer, but finally also flew to pieces, scattering its fragments to all parts of a fair-sized room, and incidentally damaging a plaster statuette on a bookcase. Of them all, nothing was left but a number of odd-shaped lumps of lead, which no doubt, will make as effectual paperweights as ever, but are anything but ornamental.—The 'Young Christian Soldier.'

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in the spirit of love.—Henry Drummond.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



ACTIVE SERVICE CONDITIONS.

Subaltern.—'What on earth are you fellows doing? There hasn't been a shot signalled for the last half hour.'

Private.—'I think we must 'ave shot the marker, sir!'—'Punch.'

A HAPPY COMPROMISE.

'What a beautiful little baby he is!' exclaimed the neighbor who had called. 'He isn't six months old, either,' said the proud young mother, 'and he weighs over twenty pounds.'

'What have you named him?'

'Well,' hesitated the mother, 'Henry and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name; but we finally compromised, and agreed to call him John Wesley.'

'I see; you named him after the great founder of Meth—'

'No, indeed,' quickly interrupted the mother. 'That name, as I said, is a compromise.'

'But how?'

'The "John" is for John Calvin, and he "Wesley" is for John Wesley.'

'Oh, I see.'

A SLOW THINKER.

'My motto,' said Chapleigh, 'is always to aw—think before I speak.'

'Indeed!' rejoined Miss Caustique. 'And don't you find it difficult to sustain a conversation and live up to your motto at the same time?'—Chicago 'News.'

BIBLE LESSONS.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

THE GREATEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

The oldest, the wisest, the best of all books, the Bible. It is able to make wise unto salvation. It contains the words of eternal life. It is perfect, converting the soul. It is right, rejoicing the heart. It is pure, enlightening the eyes. It endures forever. It is true and righteous. Of more value than gold, and sweeter than the droppings of the honeycomb. In keeping of it is great reward. It is a lamp to the feet and a light on life's path. On its truths the child of God meditates day by day, and by its teachings he grows in knowledge and wisdom. It makes wise unto salvation. The psalmist says, 'O how love I thy law; it is my meditation all the day.' It makes us wiser than our enemies. Jesus met every temptation of Satan with Scripture. It is the Word of God we are to use as the sword of the Spirit, with which we will overcome all the powers of evil. Satan cannot stand before Scripture, though he can pervert it. The Psalmist had more understanding than the ancients because he adhered to God's Word. Christ told the Jews that they erred through ignorance of the Scriptures. (Matt. xxii., 29.) Jesus said Scripture cannot be broken. (John x., 35.) It is not changes in Scripture that are needed, but change in men's hearts. The Bereans tested the preaching of their day by searching the Scriptures. Apollos was a most successful preacher, because of his wide knowledge of the Old Testament writings. The Old Testament Scriptures were written for our instruction. (Rom. xv., 4.) All Scripture is God-breathed. (II. Tim iii., 16.) No prophecy is of human origin. Man spake as they were impelled by the Holy Spirit. (II. Pet. i., 20, 21.)

DAILY TEXT.

July 24.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord.—Psalm lv., 22.

And he shall sustain thee: He shall never suffer the righteous to be moved.—Psalm lv., 22.

O my God, my soul is cast down within me: therefore will I remember thee from the land of Jordan, and of the Hermonites, from the hill Mizar.—Psalm xlii., 6.

Have you ever noticed how much of Christ's life was spent in doing kind things—in merely doing kind things? Run it over with that in view, and you will find that he spent a great proportion of his time simply in making people happy, in doing good turns to people.—Henry Drummond.

Degrees infinite there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever.—John Ruskin.

THEN HE COLLAPSED.

The first time a man speaks in public he probably suffers more in the shorter space of time than in any other part of his career. Young Mr. Gladstone felt the truth of this very keenly the day, when he found himself before an audience of free and independent electors at an election. He had just delivered a fervid oration in support of his candidature, but for the first few minutes he could do nothing but stammer in response to an encouraging cheer that began to speak.

'Mr.—Mr. Chairman,' he began, 'when I—when I left home this morning only two people on the earth, you and myself—knew what I was going to say; but now—now—well, goodness knows!'—'Tit-Bits.'

It is related in a British service that a light infantryman, having served his time, joined the police force, and afterwards he applied for permission to join the police band, and was instructed to attend at practice the following evening. 'Do you know anything about music?' asked the bandmaster. 'Not very much,' was the reply. 'Do you know how many bars there are in a bar?' 'No,' said the applicant, 'but I know how many bars are in a beat!'

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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A gentleman who discovered that he was standing on a lady's train had the presence of mind to remark, 'Though I may not have the power to draw an angel from the skies, I have fastened one to earth.' The lady excused him.

IT QUIETED MOTHER.

The house was all paid for! Mother was exultant, jubilant, reiterative. 'Say more,' burst out six-year-old Paul, eagerly, 'print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!'—'The Delineator.'

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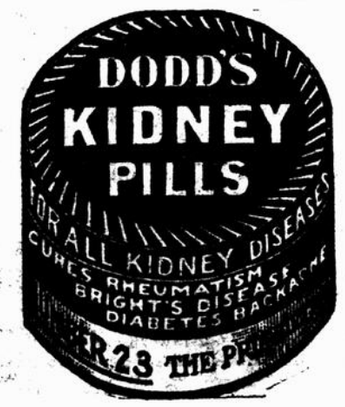
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CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

...notices received too late for ...ns will be found classified under ...Late Church Notices,' on the ... The special rate for such is ...ertion of five lines.)

... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...ree Dame and Seigneurs sts. ...will be closed for the month ... congregation will worship ... Emmanuel Methodist Church, corner Cathcart and Canning streets.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourget streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes, Men's Bible class in the Vicar Hall, 147 Charron st. Young men's class. Monday, at 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Thursday, 8.15 p.m. Literary and Social Club. Rev. K. J. Macfor...

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner St. Antoine Road, opposite Victoria avenue, Westmount. Rev. ... B.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. ... The pastor will preach at both ... 'The Victorious Sin-... The Defeated Saint.' Sunday-school continued during July and ...

... CHURCH, head of Crescent ... avenue. Rev. A. J. ... pastor. Union services at ... church during the months ... August.

... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ... the Commercial and Technical School, 53 Sherbrooke street ... Robert Campbell, D.D., ... conducted at 11 a.m. and ... assistant pastor, the Rev. ... Campbell. Sunday school at 10 ...

... CHURCH, corner of Conway ... and Young streets. The Rev. J. Myles ... pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ... Sunday-school and Bible-classes ... Ladies' Aid Society on Wed... 7.30 p.m. Mid-week service on ... at 8 p.m. All welcome.

... CHURCH, corner St. Law... Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. ... B.A., pastor. Services at 11, ... Chinese school at 3.45 ... school at 3 p.m. The Rev. ... B.A., will preach at both ... and adherents of Sher... Methodist Church cordially ... prayer meeting on Wed... Strangers welcome.

... CHURCH, corner Dorchester and ... Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... A. Montgomery, B.A., as... Union services.—During ... is closed, the congregation ... Stanley Street Presbyterian ... worshipping with them.

... TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner ... Rachel and Logan sts. Services at ... 7 p.m. The pastor will preach ... services. Evening subject: 'Zac... character study). ... Bible class and Eastern Men's ... Christian Endeavor, Monday. ... Mid-week service, Wednesday evening ... Junior C.E. Wednesday at 4. All ... invited to any or all of these ... The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., ... pastor.

... VILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian). Elm ... avenue, Westmount Park, Minister, the ... John Lochhead, M.A. The congregation ... worships with St. Andrew's congregation during the month of July.

... WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater ave.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and B.C. ... p.m. Chinese classes at 2 p.m. Week... Meetings—Wednesday evening, prayer-... Monday evening, C. E. prayer-... Pastor, Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ... 50 Clarke ave.

... STANLEY STREET AND KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—United service ... Stanley Street Presbyterian Church. ... Rev. W. M. Morris, of Orangeville, Ont., ... preach at both services at 11 a.m. and ... Prayer meeting on Wednesday at ... Chinese school at 8.30 p.m.

... CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent ... Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., minister. ... Rev. Neil McPherson, M.A., D.D., ... Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, U.S.A., will preach at both services ... a.m. 'The Faith that Saves.' 7 ... 'The Value of Endurance.' The Rev. ... Burrum, of Cleveland, Ohio, next Sunday.

... AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert ... Hamilton, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: ... worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... are cordially invited to all services. ... Tomorrow the Rev. John Mackay, ... New York, will preach at both services.

... PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. ... James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. ... Rev. David Lang, B.D., of St. ... will officiate at both services. ... service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening ...

... MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 ...

... ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., ... Charles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, ... Morning service at 11 a.m. ... service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school ...

... MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point ... Services le dimanche matin ... Assemblee de prieres le ... heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur, 76 Coursol street.

... SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, ... street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. ... services at 11 a.m. and 7 ... school and Bible-class at ... Gospel meeting on Tuesday ... o'clock. Prayer meeting on ... at 8 o'clock. Mothers' ... Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' ... Monday evening at 7.30. ... Gymnasium on Tuesday at 7 ... Girls' Gymnasium on Thurs... Helping Hand Sewing ... day morning at 10.15 a.m. ... Wednesday evening at 7 ... E. on Wednesday evening ... Seats free. A hearty wel...

... FRANCAIS, angle des rues Ste. ... Culte le dimanche à ... Ecole du dimanche à 10. ... le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Re... d'activité chrétienne le ... T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational 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.)

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Union services: The congregations of Erskine Presbyterian and Emmanuel Churches will worship together in Emmanuel Church during July and August.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Belanger and Christophe Colomb street. Mr. J. T. Tucker, Acting Pastor, will conduct the morning service, and the Rev. A. W. Main, the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E., on Monday at 8. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8. Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Armory Hall, corner of Congregation and Sebastopol streets. Services at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. The Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Call of the Mountains.'

Sunday school meets after the morning service during July and August. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Rev. Dr. Cook, pastor. Services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'God or Fool.' Evening topic: 'Faith and Immortality. Special Antiphonal musical services at evening meeting Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Welcome to all.

Unclassified Churches

BRETHREN MISSION, Gospel Hall, No. 1112 St. Lawrence. Elder J. C. Cassel, pastor. Services to-morrow at 10.45 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 11.45 a.m. Teachers' training class on Tuesday evening and prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, except Sunday. The lesson for Sunday, July 25th, 'Truth.'

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, cor. Hutchison and Villeneuve sts, Annex.—Elder J. Greer Hanna, pastor. Service on Sunday at 7 p.m. Sabbath Saturday) Services: Sabbath school at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

SALEM WELSH CHURCH (Gordon Hall) 296 Mountain, corner St. Catherine street. Services are held in the above hall every Sunday. 11 a.m., Sunday school. 3 and 7 p.m., preaching service. Preacher, the Rev. J. R. Evans, minister. Hearty welcome to all.

Undenominational.

Y.M.C.A., Dominion Square. Men's Saturday night meeting at 8 o'clock. The Rev. John Mackay, D.D., of New York, will address the Men's Meeting at 3.45 p.m.

WELCOME HALL MISSION.—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, July 25, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

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

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 346 Craig street West. Services during the summer months. Sunday, 10 a.m., Italian Young Men's Christian Association. Monday, 8 p.m., Bible class. Open air services, if fine, on Victoria square, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 p.m.; should weather be unfavorable services will be held in the Mission Hall. Hearty song service and Gospel address; good preacher. Strangers welcome, and helpers needed. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Ensign and Mrs. Burton in charge.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles. Captain and Mrs. Harry H. Turner, in charge. Public services on Sundays at the same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 6 Vitre st. Adjt. Cabrit in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, Demontigny st., near Delorimier avenue. Services at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m. on Sunday, and every night in the week at 8 o'clock. Captain Hurd and wife in command.

Corps No. 6, at 207 St. Antoine street. Meetings three times on Sunday and every night in the week at the usual hours. Captain Tutte and Lieut. Laing in command.

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

ALL PEOPLE'S MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 4 p.m. Public service for all nationalities at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

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

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. The Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clocu. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible class at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur sts. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Dr. Roy. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.
¼ Religious services ..½ ..½ ..½.....

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning prayer, 11 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
3 p.m., Sunday school.
Evening prayer, 7 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. W. Stevenson Major.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. E. Rollit, M.A. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher the Rev. Canon Rollit. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m.

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

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

Baptist 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.)

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy. Sunday, July 25, 1909. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's Bible class meets at 3.15 in Men's Room. Entrance, Guy street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. During July and August the regular appointments will be: Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All invited.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.
Baraca class, for men only, at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire) 14 Mance street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service, 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2045 Ontario street—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. M. B. Parent, M.A., pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. On Sunday. — The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Public worship at 7 p.m. Thursday, devotional service at 8 p.m. We have a bright, commodious and cheerful hall. Classes for boys and girls and adults. A cordial welcome awaits you at all services.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EV. LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and Mance streets. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Next Sunday service 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.)

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. I. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, July 25. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject: Morning: 'Great Gain.' Evening 'Lot's Tent.' Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henri, cor. Convent and St. Antoine streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. C. Reynolds. Services Sunday: Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m; preaching at 7 p.m. Week night services: E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Sunday, July 25, 1909. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 10 a.m., Class led by Mr. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., E. L. of C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise meeting. Everybody welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Afternoon Bible class

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. The Sunday school 3 p.m. The E.L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4:30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor.
This church will be closed during the month of July. The congregation will worship in Chalmers Presbyterian Church, on St. Lawrence Main, near Prince Arthur. The Sunday school will meet as usual at 3 p.m., in the lecture hall of Sherbrooke St. Methodist Church.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH — St. Catherine street West—The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor; Rev. N. D. Drew, Church Secretary. The Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The public and visitors to the city very welcome. Open-air service at 8.30 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Cartier and DeMontigny streets. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. S.S. at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Friday at 4 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH,—Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at three p.m. Senior E.L. or C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Open-air service in front of the church at 8.15 p.m.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, between St. Zotique and Belanger street. The Rev. F. B. Allnutt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The regular monthly song service in the evening. The pastor will preach at both services. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. — Services public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ORIGIN OF THT CHERRY TREE.

(London 'Globe.')

As a cultivated fruit the cherry is of Eastern origin. The first garden cherries, as well as the name, have come from an old Greek town on the southern shores of the Black Sea. The name of the colony was Cerasos and the inhabitants cultivated the cherry. So in Greek the cherry became cerasos, in Latin cerasus, in French cerise, in English cherry. Pliny relates that the Roman General Lucullus, conqueror of the great Mithridates, brought the cherry from Cerasos to Rome. A tree laden with fruit is said to have adorned his triumphal procession. In the course of the next 120 years the culture of the cherry had spread far and wide and reached even remote Britain.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m. daily.
For Malone, 7.25 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. except Sunday, and 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday, 1.35 p.m. daily and 9.30 a.m. and 10.15 p.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, etc., 10.00 a.m. daily, and 10.20 p.m., except Sunday.
From Utica, Saranac Lake and Malone, 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Malone, 9.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.15 a.m., 9.05 a.m., and 4.25 p.m., except Sunday, 1.00 p.m. daily and 9.00 p.m., Sunday only.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily except Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station, as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, †8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25, *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†9.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.40 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m., *9.25 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.40 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.40 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *6.35 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §10.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.30 p.m., §6.10 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §10.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m. *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, *9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., I 12.30 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.45 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †12.55 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, 10.45 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.40 a.m., †11.10 a.m., Q7.25 p.m., H9.45 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †5.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. * Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine st. East, corner Morgan St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, 9.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. John District, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, 9.00 a.m., daily except Sundays.
For Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 6.00 p.m. daily except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 4.00 p.m., daily, except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; 5.15 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays; 1.25 p.m., Saturdays only from Windsor Street Station.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m. Sundays, only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.45 a.m daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.45 a.m., 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque and intermediate stations, 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R. Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m. except Sundays and Mondays; 9.20 a.m., 9.40 p.m., Mondays only: 10.30 p.m., Sundays only.
From L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, and Shawinigan Falls, 9.40 p.m., Sundays, only.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

8.15 a.m.—'MARITIME EXPRESS' for Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, daily, except Saturday.
4.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday
Saturdays only—At 8.15 a.m., for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Rimouski, St. Flavie and Campbellton.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited for St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, except Saturday.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.25 a.m.—Ocean Limited, from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, St. Hyacinthe.
10.25 a.m. — EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—MARITIME EXPRESS from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m., from Campbellton, St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

G.T.R. trains leave from and arrive at Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.16 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Pt., Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m. — Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—Sunday only—Hemmingford, Ft. Covington and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—Sunday only—Waterloo and intermediate stations.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.31 p.m.—Sat. only—Chambly, Marieville.
1.35 p.m.—Sat. only—St. Johns and Burlington and White River Jct.
1.36 p.m.—Sat. only—Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.45 p.m.—Sat. only—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
2.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, Rouses' Pt.
5.01 p.m. — Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
5.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
7.00, 8.00 p.m.—Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York.
*8.00 p.m. — Ottawa, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouses' Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouses' Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m. — Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m. — Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
*9.45 a.m.—Valleyfield, Vaudreuil.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.20 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
2.50 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouses' Point, St. Johns.
5.10 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 p.m. — Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Valleyfield.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
*7.09 p.m.—Portland, Sherbr

Home Department.

The Clock.

I am the master workman, and my work
Is never done—I count the hours that fly;
And from the top shelf, lifted up on high
That all may see me, call to those that shirk
And bid them hasten, since the world's good work
Cannot be done by those who sit and sigh
While precious minutes haste forever by.
'Come, then,' I call, 'come work, and work, and work!'

Clear is my face, my conscience clear within;
My pendulum vibrates with steady swing,
The golden web of time I deftly spin,
And name the hours with loud, exultant ring.
And when the sun sinks down below the West,
'Come, then,' I call, 'come rest, come rest, and rest.'

—'North-Western Christian Advocate.'

The Wooing of the Minister.

HOW A DISCERNING WOMAN ASSISTED CUPID.

(By the Rev. Joseph Kennard Wilson, D.D., in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

Poor George Sanderson! The lady opposite him was one of the most respected and highly esteemed members of his church. Moreover, she was for the present his guest. He must not forget that. So he held hard on his patience, and bit back the words that seemed determined to burst forth in speech, while she rambled on in apparently serene unconsciousness of walking with desecrating feet on sacred ground, or of rasping to the quick his tenderest sensibilities.

It was late in the afternoon when Miss Mittie rapped again at the study door.

'Just thought I'd tell you that I'm going now, elder,' she said. 'I've got you straightened out a little; just made a beginning. I feel that I owe you an apology for having neglected you so long——'

'Why, I'm sure,' began the minister, 'there has been no neglect and no need of apology. I've no right——'

'Yes, there has been, too,' she interrupted. 'I ought to have thought of you before, all alone here with the children, and with no help but the hired girl. But I've got my eyes open now, and I shall not neglect you any longer. I'll come over again—let's see, to-day is Thursday. I don't see how I can come to-morrow, but I'll be in on Saturday, sure.'

'O, Ibeg of you that you won't!' importuned the minister. 'I couldn't think of letting you take so much trouble.'

'Trouble, elder? Trouble to serve you? Why, it's a pleasure! I'd just love to do it! And then to see these blessed children, too! Why, I can hardly wait for Saturday to come. Of course,' she continued consciously, 'some people may think a little strange of it, and maybe some of them will have something to say about its being leap-year; but then, it's nobody's business but our own, is it?'

And Miss Mittie with a girlish simper left the minister to the horror of a new thought. Once outside, however, the simper changed to a smile distinctly mischievous, and there was a suspicion of a wink in the look she gave the woman in the glass when she had reached her home, and was engaged in the task of bringing back her straight-drawn hair into its normal and bewitching fluffiness.

Saturday was a repetition of Thursday's experience, and so was Tuesday of the next week, and Friday. On Sunday evening Mr. Webster found Miss Mittie waiting at the steps of the church at the close of the service.

'Thought I'd wait and walk up the street with you, elder,' she said cheerfully, 'seeing that we live so near together.'

Mr. Webster could feel the smiles which the darkness hid on the faces of the little group who heard her words, and his soul groaned within him. But the way of escape seemed hedged up.

Before the week was over it was known throughout the town that Mittie Sanderson was 'settin' her cap for the elder.' Opinions differed in the case. There were those who thought it would make a good match, and that Mittie would make just the kind of wife the minister needed. There were others who declared with more or less of vehemence that it was disgraceful for a woman as old as Mehitable Sanderson to be acting in such a way, and that for their part they pitied the minister if she dragged him into marrying her. It was remarked—merely as an interesting fact, of course—that in this latter group were a number of ladies of a certain—that is, of a certainly uncertain—age. As for most of the congregation, they entered into the fun of the pursuit, and exchanged daily bulletins of its progress.

'I can't quite understand it,' said old Captain Benjamin. 'Don't seem a bit like Mit Sanderson, and I've known her from a girl. 'Sides, I allus s'posed that she and Captain Mart Tomlinson 'd hitch up sometime; they've ben goin' together off and on ever sence Mit wore short dresses. But she knows what she's about, Mit does. If she's made up her mind to ketch the pa'son, she'll do it; and, if he gits her, he'll git a mighty smart wife, now I'm tellin' you.'

What Mr. Webster thought about the matter no one knew, for he spoke no words to convey his thoughts. How he looked those days, everybody knew. It was a common remark that 'th' elder seemed to be takin' it hard,' and that 'bein' mourted didn't seem to 'gree weth him.' Probably a more depressed bridegroom-to-be could not have been found in four counties. The thing was getting on his nerves. He had become thoroughly convinced of two things. The one was, that he needed a wife if for nothing else than to protect him from the pursuit of marriageable females. And the other was, that with all due respect for Miss Mittie, he didn't want her for that wife.

Somehow she seemed to have a peculiar faculty for annoying and disturbing him. What she said, as she said it, grated on his sensibilities. Kind though she undoubtedly was, her very kindness was distressful. He resented her interference in his household affairs. Singularly enough, she brought about harsh and inharmonious effects there such as he had never noticed in her own well-appointed home. He found himself contrasting the primness of the living-room nowadays with its cozy confusion in days gone, even with its somewhat clustered condition in the regime of Mary Martin; and the contrast was not in favor of Miss Mittie's reformatory measures. He found himself contrasting, too, that good lady with another, that cousin of his late wife of whom Miss Mittie made frequent mention.

'If it were Ella Blaney, now——' He stopped there. The words had spoken themselves. Guiltily he looked toward his study door, to see whether it were tightly closed, almost fearing lest someone might have heard what he certainly had not intended saying.

But the broken sentence had a will of its own. It came back to him, and insisted on being completed. It looked into his eyes as he sat in the gloaming, with one sleepy child on his knee and another leaning against him. It popped out at him when he met Miss Mittie on the street. It shouted to him as she noisily bustled about her almost daily tasks in his house, so that he was half afraid that she would hear it. 'If it were Ella Blaney, now——'

Then one day he packed his valise, and started on a journey.

'Where's papa, dear?' asked Miss Mittie of the second of the Webster children, as she repaired to the parsonage on her usual errand of helpfulness.

'Don' 'way on ze choo tars,' was the reply.

'Where did he go?'

'He said—he said, "If Miss Mattie asks you vere I's don', tell her—tell her you dunno.'

Whereat Miss Mittie smiled enigmatically; and, when she next looked into the eyes of the woman in the mirror, there is not a little bit of question that she, Mehitable Sanderson, at thirty-years-and-nobody's business, wicked, actually winked!

It was three days before the minister returned, but for the change that had taken place in him it might have been three months. There was a new light in his eye and a sturdier feeling to the whole man.

'Why, elder,' said Jonas Butler, meeting him at the station, 'what ye ben doin' to yerself? Ye look a hunnard percent better 'n ye did when ye went away. Ye ben a leetle peaked-lookin' a spell back, seems to me. Mustn't let this courtin' bisness wear on ye too much.'

And the old man contracted his left eye in what he construed as a knowing and jovial wink as the pastor turned away without reply.

Miss Mittie halted the traveller at her gate.

'Why, Elder Webster, how glad I am to see you back! I was quite surprised to find you gone when I went over to the parsonage Tuesday; you didn't say anything to me about it. Did you go far? Did you have a pleasant trip? Don't suppose you saw anybody I know, did you?'

With a pale face, but a determined air, Mr. Webster had been waiting for his opportunity. This last question gave it to him.

'Yes,' he said, 'I saw a lady whom you know, and of whom I have often heard you speak, Miss Ella Blaney.'

'Ella Blaney! Why, for the land's sake! Where did you see her, I'd like to know? Is she well? Did she send me any message?'

'I saw her,' went on the minister deliberately, 'at her home, where I went to see her. She is well. She sent you a message. It is this, that she looks forward to renewing acquaintance with you when she comes to Valeton on the third of next month as Mrs. Webster.'

Miss Mittie swung upon the gate, and came out upon the sidewalk with outstretched hands. Her eyes were shining.

'Really?' she cried. 'Splendid! Best news I've heard for a long time! Why, Elder Webster, I congratulate you a thousand times over. If I had the picking of a wife for you, I don't know of any one I would have chosen before Ella Blaney.'

'Thank you,' replied the man. There was a suspicion in his tone that set the imps dancing anew in Miss Mittie's brown eyes.

'The third of next month,' she mused. 'Why, what luck that is, too! For, elder,'—she lowered her voice and spoke confidentially,—'it's a secret yet, and is not to be spoken of to anybody just now; but the—the fact is, I—I suppose we shall need you about the sixth of next month. I've—I've just had a letter from Mart—Captain Mart Tomlinson, you know; and he expects to get into Boston about the first, and—and—well, he insists I've kept him waiting too long already; and so I've—I've agreed to be ready the sixth. How disappointed we should have been if you had not been home to perform the ceremony!'

'The—the ceremony? Captain Mart Tomlinson?' gasped the astonished minister. 'Why, how long——'

'How long have we been engaged? O, from way back, ever since we went to school together, I guess. Didn't you know it? I supposed everybody in the village knew about that.'

'But—I thought—I thought——'

The woman's eyes were on the ground. Her lips were twitching, but her voice was very demure.

'Yes, I see you did—finally. But I thought I'd never be able to make you. See what happiness you've missed by not thinking of her before.'

'Why—why—you don't mean to say ——'

She shook her head.

'No, I don't mean to say—anything.'

Then a light dawned upon the bewildered man, and he threw back his head with a boyish laugh that cleared the air of all misunderstanding and restraint. He put out his hand, and took hers in a hearty grasp of comprehension and comradeship.

'Mittie Sanderson,' he said, when he could speak for laughing, 'I believe that a woman is the greatest fraud on the face of God's earth, and the one thing that God alone can understand.'

'Well,' she answered him saucily, 'I suppose the good Lord knew how stupid men were going to be; and so He had to make us just as we are to help them out.'

Home Thoughts.

THE HOUR OF SILENCE.

(By Martha Foote Crow.)

If e'er you see the shadow settle down
Upon the face of one you love, forbear
Just then to urge and prick and jostle, spare
Awhile your love's demand, 'Away that frown,
Come and amuse me now; and swiftly crown
My love with answering love, if you forswear
Not all where I with you have any share,
To me, to me now give what is mine own!'

O be more generous! Perchance your scorns
Are given to one in mortal struggle, dumb
Because his strength is ebbing, whose dark fate
Presses upon his brow the piercing thorns.
Ask not, but stay as near as you may come:
Enwreathe him with your love and silent wait!

—'Appleton's' (May).

A GALLANT LADY.

'She is a gallant lady!'

The quaint, romantic phrase was enthusiastically called forth by the reputation for a certain high sense of honor or square dealing always shown by a college girl whose beauty and spirit alone might have made friends for her, and whose generous high-mindedness kept them hers.

'You saw how it rained,' went on the first speaker, 'but it didn't take Kate an instant to offer to do that errand for us, because she knew we were busy. And no matter how busy or tired she might be, if you went to her in any distress you would find her full of sympathy and gentleness and help on the moment, forgetting all about herself. The old romances had no queenlier damsels to succor the fainthearted than our own unselfish Kate.'

It does indeed take a brave heart to respond with instant cheerfulness to what often seem just 'interruptions' in the larger plans of the day or the month. But the truly 'gallant lady' does not even wait to be interrupted. She goes above and beyond that and offers her help and her sympathy sometimes before they are asked, not with intrusiveness, but from that loving wisdom which only self-forgetfulness can make powerful and true.—'New Guide.'

With the Children.

I GUESS I WOULD.

I've had some days of storm and stress,
I've had some days knee-deep in clover,
But if I could do it I guess
I'd choose to live my life all over.

I guess I would! There have been times
When I have felt a little weary,
When life's path seemed to be all climbs,
But most of it has been quite cheery.

When father walloped me, oh then
I didn't think life worth the living;
But night meant cuddling in my cot
And mother's kisses and forgiving;
And so I'd choose to live again,
Take ups and downs and hits and misses,
The snuggling up at night and then
The tucking in with mother's kisses.

I'd like the shady wayside trees,
The lazy days knee-deep in clover,
The songs of birds and hum of bees;
But I don't care to live life over
Till my two babies are grown up
With all their snuggling and their laughing,
Right now life's effervescing cup
Is worth the lingering in quaffing.

But after, when they both are grown,
That's the time for it, I am thinking;
When I am old and all alone
And I have finished its sweet drinking.
I'd love to go away, 'way back,
Adown the path to life's beginning,
'Way back adown the dwindling track
And start in at another inning.

And if dad walloped me sometimes
I'd come back with my forgiving;
I think perhaps my boyish crimes
Made his life hardly worth the living,
And mother's kisses and the cot
I slept in then—live my life over?
I guess I would! They're worth a lot,
Boyhood and kisses, love and clover.

—Judd Mortimer Lewis, in Houston 'Post.'

THE SUMMER HOTEL CRIME.

There is a form of criminal who is frequently to be found on the porch of the summer hotel, who, although committing a real crime, goes free and unpunished, which jail would be too good for her, and that is the woman who introduces a contagious children's disease among a host of other women's children, writes Lillian Bell in the 'Home Herald.'

I say children's disease advisedly, because grown-ups are generally more considerate. But let a doctor say to a mother: 'Get this child to the seashore. Salt air is good for whooping cough,' and instantly that mother, frenzied with a desire to help her own and regardless of other mothers with children, seizes upon the most available spot for her purpose and arrives, bag and baggage, on the hotel porch, where she infects fifty children before the other parents have really decided that that was a real whoop.

You think that this cannot happen because our health laws are so rigidly enforced?

At a smart little watering place in Wisconsin there is a hotel where mothers, year after year, go with their whole families, because it is so safe. The beach seems made especially for wading. The pier is high and dry. Large boats cannot land because of the shallows. Children can row about in the bay without danger, and because of these safe amusements the mothers draw long sighs of contentment and rock at ease on the hotel porch.

Yet here, in the midst of this conservative set, appeared a woman with a child, both strangers. It was noticed that the child coughed, but the mother took occasion to go to the office and state emphatically to the clerk that her child's cough was bronchial, and to tell the other ladies that they need not fear whooping cough.

However, in spite of this, the uneasiness continued, especially as the child seemed feverish, and constantly drank water out of the cup at the cooler at the end of the porch.

At supper, when the dining room was full, the child gave a full-grown, well-developed whoop.

Instantly some half dozen ladies left the room and told the proprietor if that woman did not leave the hotel at once they would. Consequently, she was told that she must go the next morning.

It is in a trying position such as this that breeding shows. Anybody can be an imitation lady when everything goes well. But in an emergency blood tells.

And blood told in this case. Also race. The woman argued and raved. She hoped that the hotel would burn down and the proprietor perish in the flames. She expressed the amiable wish that every child would catch the disease. She declared that when they were strangling she would know it and be deeply pleased thereat.

Whereupon she went, being urged to hasten.

Then her curses came home to roost. The hotel didn't burn down, but it caught on fire. Fourteen children caught the whooping cough, also two grown persons.

Well, what of the whole affair. Was it simply an incident which one must expect to encounter on the hotel porch, or can mothers be educated to consider the safety of children other than their own?

Can such a criminal act be condoned?—'Home Herald.'

Trunk Packing Without Backaches.

Place the trunk on two chairs facing each other or on a low table. This precaution will enable the packer to work more quickly than if she had to bend and stoop a hundred times, and three or four trunks can be packed in this way with half the fatigue caused by the packing of one trunk in the old stoop-and-get-up-again fashion.

Bind strips of linen in different colors about a yard wide and three-quarters of a yard long, with white linen tape, or merely hem them if you prefer to save the time. In the green one, we will say, lay your linen and plain white waists—fold it over and button or pin together with safety pins.

In the blue one, place your lingerie waists. In smaller ones of suitable sizes put your stocks and belts. In another your veils, with a stiff square of cardboard to hold them flat. Bind squares fifteen or sixteen inches and sew tapes to one corner for your shoes, which can be rolled up like a package, diagonally with the ends turned in, and tied.

Vary these colors for convenience in finding them. You can outline in embroidery cotton, if you care to, 'Ties'—'Pumps'—'Shoes'—'Rubbers'—or merely pin a written label on each. The cases containing these accessories can be laid in a drawer on your arrival. This is the good idea of a writer in the 'Delineator,' but another experienced traveller gives the following advice:

It is well to get everything out that you intend to take before beginning your task—it will save you considerable annoyance later, when, if you get your apparel out haphazardly, you will find yourself saying: 'Oh, pshaw! How provoking! This ought to have gone in the bottom. Well, I forgot all about this,' etc., etc.

If you are taking any books with you they should go in the bottom of the trunk. Music likewise, though that does not take up much room and can go in the bottom of the second tray as well. Sometimes I have found it well to vary the plan in regard to books. Linen dress skirts carry well in the bottom of the trunk if carefully folded and creased. They are not apt to be wrinkled by the weight of things above them, but they would take the marks of the books if these were placed unevenly under them. So place the skirts first, and over them a towel, or perhaps one or two white petticoats; then books.

You will find you can get more into your trunk and it will pack more solidly and thus carry better if you fold everything the full length of the trunk, folding, too, as little as possible in width—that is, a skirt folded only the little necessary at one end and spread over the entire width of the trunk, folding along one side only. And underclothing should be packed in this same way.

Pin the lingerie waists up carefully, much as they are when you buy them, or as they sometimes come from the laundry, you can pack and repack them a number of times, as when making short stops at various places, and they will be none the worse for it. You will avoid innumerable creases and counter creases and the waists will look almost as fresh as it just from the laundry. Whether buttoned in the front or back, pin and button them together at top and bottom. Then fold the sleeves across the back, creasing the front of the waist in a straight line just in front of each shoulder. Pin the tops of the sleeves together in the middle of the back. Fold the lower part of each sleeve back and pin them together and through the back of the waist. Then, lastly, fold the bottom of the waist up an inch or so, from front to back, and pin on both sides securely to back. Thus pinned your waist will have but one set of creases, no matter how many times removed from the trunk, and if creased in the proper places will not make your waist look at all out of shape and frightfully wrinkled.

Doubtless you will find it convenient to reserve the second tray for your fluffy ruffle sort of dresses. The tray must be full, and must be solid at the ends. Here tissue paper comes in handy, for you can stuff it in at the ends and all around the sides, add it will make the tray solid, but won't crush the clothes. You can probably find a place for your fans, too, along one side, and maybe some dainty slippers that you are afraid might be creased or scratched if placed below—wrapping them in tissue paper if you haven't any bags.

In folding the top of a skirt over at the end of the tray, a loose roll of tissue paper placed in the fold prevents a bad crease. And likewise tissue paper placed in the bosom of lightweight coats and in the sleeves tends to preserve their freshness. Loops of ribbon, too, should be so protected.

But how very little it takes to fill those shallow trays! Even if your wardrobe isn't very extensive, before you know it your tray is full, and what to do with the rest of the light-weight, easily-wrinkled dresses is often a problem. I conceived the idea once of taking two trays from a smaller trunk and putting them in the bottom of the trunk I was going to use, which was a large one. I placed one upside down over the other and so made quite a high compartment for crushables. All around the outsides of that I packed such articles of apparel as I didn't mind folding into small compass. Then when the top of the two trays was reached I went on to pack in the usual way. However, anent this scheme I would say if you are going out of the country, don't. It got me into a lot of trouble once in a foreign port. The customs officials thought that I was trying to conceal something, and that entailed taking out everything till they came to the trays.

After everything is in see that the whole thing is solid and tight as possible. If there are loose corners jam plenty of tissue paper into them. Stick it into every possible place where things can slip about. You will be repaid at the end of your journey.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

SUMMER COMPLAINTS DEADLY TO LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of ... the hot weather months ... ones Baby's Own Tablets ... hours the child may be lost. These Tablets will prevent ... plaints if given occasionally ... child, and will promptly ... troubles if they come unexpected. this reason Baby's Own Tablets ... always be kept in every home ... there are young children. Mrs. Laroche, Les Fonds, Que., ... summer my baby suffered ... stomach and bowel troubles. ... prompt administration of ... Tablets brought him through. Sold by medicine dealers or ... 25 cents a box from The Dr. ... Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes

PICKLED WALNUTS

Choose the walnuts at the end of July, when a needle will ... through them. Prick each ... or seven places. Cover them ... made by dissolving 6 ozs. ... quart of boiling water; let ... using. Let them stand for ... ring occasionally. Drain them ... in the sun, spread out on trays ... until they turn black, about ... Boil together 1 oz. whole ginger, ... vinegar, 2 ozs. black pepper, ... mustard seed, 8 cloves, and ... mace, for 10 minutes. Let ... cold. Fill a jar with the walnuts, ... well cover with the vinegar, ... closely, and keep for three months ... using.

Green Gooseberry—For ... top and tail the gooseberries, and ... pound of fruit allow one pound ... and one pint of water for seven ... fruit. Put the sugar and water ... preserving pan and stand this by ... the fire till the sugar is dissolved, ... add the fruit, bring it all slowly to ... point, stirring occasionally to prevent ... burning, and continue boiling slowly ... the syrup stiffens at once when poured ... a cold plate. This will be when the ... has boiled for about forty minutes. ... pour into jars and finish off in the usual ... way.

Or, boil the fruit by itself ... hour. In the meantime place the ... in a pan in the oven for thirty minutes, ... so that it shall be well warmed all ... wanted. Now remove the fruit from the ... fire and add the sugar and then boil the ... together for another hour. If liked, a ... pint of red currant juice may be added for ... every four pounds of fruit. This greatly ... adds to the flavor.

Pineapple Salad.—To two breakfastfuls of shredded pineapple, add one breakfast cup of diced celery and two-thirds of a breakfast cupful of nut kernels. Lay on crisp leaves of head lettuce, with a French salad dressing or a boiled salad dressing to which has been added a little sugar and some whipped cream.

Buttercup Jelly—Soak half a package of gelatine in half a cup of cold water for half an hour. Scald a pint of milk in a double boiler and stir in the soaked gelatine and strain through cheesecloth. Beat yolks of three eggs, add a heaping cup of granulated sugar and add the boiling mixture, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook and stir until it begins to thicken. Whip the white of an egg stiff. When the yellow jelly begins to coagulate around the edges, set the bowl containing the whipped white in ice water and beat the jelly in by spoonfuls, gradually, until all is in and the sponge is thick and smooth. Turn into mold.

Pineapple Nectar—Pare and remove the eyes from a fine, ripe pineapple, and grate on a coarse grater; add to each a pint of pulp half a pint of water. Press through a sieve, and add to every quart one pound of sugar boiled to a syrup with half a pint of water. Leave it till cool, then add the whipped white of one egg, heat thoroughly for a few minutes, and place on ice until time to serve.

Pineapple Icing—Mix together half a pint of grated pineapple (using juice and pulp) and half a pint of sugar; if only the tinned article is available decrease the amount of sugar by one-third. Add half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and boil slowly, but steadily, until the syrup will spin a thread when dropped from the prongs of a fork. Have ready the whites of two eggs whipped to a froth, over them pour the syrup in a fine stream, beating steadily. When cold stand the saucepan on the side of the fire for a few minutes, beating hard. When the egg seems to be cooked transfer the pan of cold water, and beat slowly until the icing is thin enough to spread.

Vegetarian Pastry.—Take one of the ready-cooked breakfast foods, and ... with about half the quantity of flour ... to form a moist paste. With this line a well-oiled pie plate, molding it around the edges to resemble ordinary pie crust. Fill in a filling of custard cocoanut, cream, ... on or apple, and bake as an ordinary pie. While the filling is cooking, the cereal will bake out dry and crisp, becoming ... enough to support the pie when it is lifted from the pan. It forms a pastry as delicate as the lightest puff paste, and has none of the indigestible qualities of the latter. ... meringue should be placed on top, instead of an upper crust.—'Woman's Home Companion.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

...s are urged to keep in mind ... the fag of to-day, their ... to gain attention in pro... brevity rather than by their ...at it is far more within our ... short letters than long ones.

...S OF THE TIMES.
...the 'Witness.')
...letter the use of the ... was, in connection ... the paper 'Evange... at the recent Con... Theological Seminary ... Linn, of Syracuse, in ... charge that the ...pedite producer of ...

...s paper shows that he ...Pharisaism' not in its ...ing a tendency to ... views,' but in its ...hypocrisy in religion.' ...had been the primitive ...worst, the effect of his ...been merely a com... instead of being, as it ...a bolt from the blue.' ...have been given such ...by the New York ...ing his statement in ...primitive meaning of ...tender nugatory the ...loss of his very able ...s paper.

...the Church, the state... made that the teachers ...have realized that as ...past has received new ...'s will with regard to ...age needs and has re... revelations.'

...Catholic Church with her ...mbers, her vast wealth ...ide influence, stands to... she has stood all the ...enturies. Her creed is ...ritual unchanged, her ...s the state the same, ...on of the authority of ...ntinues the same. 'The ...now send her no new ...erning the needs of our ...e looks to them rather ...word for light, she re...ctions, and receiving no ...llows that her teachers ...ts of the blind,' for the ...from the Fathers is ...Dark Ages.

...Church, which ranks ...mbers, differs from the ... Church only in this— ...ce is paid not to the ...ff at Rome, but to the ...St. Petersburg, so that ...said concerning the gen... influences of the Roman ...applies with equal ...ghtment and the result... influences of the Greek ...

...dian Church still accepts ...rds the Thirty-nine Arti... things of the Fathers of ...ges ago—and while a few ...s of broader views occa...ppear, yet, the Anglican ...a whole, remains so blind ...ts of the age that the masses ...ple of the age—more especially ...are gradually growing less ...the Church.

...fession of Faith, compiled dur... enlightened Ages of 250 ...and by less enlightened men, ...ined as the standard of the ...n Church, and so loyal to ...ord is that Church that ...rtain revelations concerning ...of our Age have come occa... some of her younger teachers, ...t that the revealing of these ...would ban them as heretics ...d it expedient for them not ...light shine.

...Presbyterian Church points with ...fact that strict loyalty to ...ds keeps her creed impreg... 'innovations' which others ...s revelations.

...sterian Church is this year ...ing the four-hundredth anni... birth of John Calvin, who, ...of the great reformers of ...s nevertheless the chief ...that characteristic doctrine ...which many have been ...pon as somewhat out of ...the spirit of love, which ...true Christianity. She ...on's birthday while she ...more Tolstoy whose gos... of love, who teaches ...the most perfect har... gospel, and whose only ...he teaches the literal ...the sayings of Jesus, ...to apply the principles ...in all relationships be... his neighbor, a practice ...he has taught the ...olish the Kingdom of ...now.

...that 'Our own Age has ...velations' re the needs ...is quite true, but these ...ning not to teachers in ...to men of the Tolstoy ... only self-excommuni... Church, but who have ...the Church as per... th—the Church's ideal ...r tradition is Truth.

...eaders will not fail to ...portunity you have ...ead Dr. Hall's very ...The Christ of to... scarcely be cited as ...urch as the follow... will show:

...reach to our eccles... that we have had ...the wondrous picture ...day. And even this ...pleteness owes much ...outside the Church ...disowned—men com... and from the West, ...that Kingdom of ...anized Christianity ...bstituted the en... body or ritual or ...But the grave could ...has gone before us ...the Church will ...afar off.'

...ally fervent tone,

SCRAPING THE STOMACH

Dangerous and Painful Operation Avoided by Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 6, 1908.

I suffered for many months with dreadful Stomach Trouble, with vomiting and constant pain, and I could retain practically nothing.

My doctor stated that I must go to the hospital and undergo an operation of scraping the stomach and be fed by the bowels for weeks. All the medicine the doctor gave me I vomited at once. I was dreadfully alarmed, but I dreaded an operation and had refused.



I had heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and the great success they were having in all Stomach Troubles, and I decided to try them. To my surprise, the 'Fruit-a-tives' not only remained on the stomach, but they also checked the vomiting. I immediately began to improve, and in three days the pain was easier and I was decidedly better. I continued to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and they completely cured me.

Mrs. Austin Hainstock.

'Fruit-a-tives' are 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dr. Dawson sounds this ominous note of warning, which the Church should hear if she would live to regain the influence she has already lost: 'The Church which will meet the requirements of the Age will in future be found outside the churches.'

HUMANITAS.

DEFECTIVE PROPORTIONAL ELECTION LAWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The system of partial proportional representation elections, where the single electoral constituencies would be joined in groups of 'three, four, five, or more,' returning as many members at parliamentary elections, would seem to have much greater attractions for the patriotic Briton than it would have for his Canadian cousin. The electoral constituencies in Ireland might be so grouped that there would be a considerable reduction in the number of Nationalists elected, which would be a great improvement. In England, Wales and Scotland the present electoral constituencies vary greatly in the numbers of their population, the large manufacturing cities having sometimes three or four times as many people in an electoral constituency than are in some of the rural constituencies and boroughs. These latter could be grouped so that there would be no chance for a socialist or a laborite to be elected there, while in the large cities, where laborites and socialists abound, the grouping could be so done that the socialists and laborites would not have many more members than the other parties.

It is true that there would be a much larger proportion of regular laborites and socialists in the British Parliament than is the case at present, but their power for giving trouble would be greatly lessened, for the other members would not truckle to their demands, as is now done, being entirely independent of their support at election times. This mode of grouping of the electoral constituencies savors a little of gerrymandering, but might be considered excusable to some extent in British politics.

Were this system of grouping electoral constituencies adopted in Canada practical gerrymandering would be certain to show up. At the present time the people living on the Island of Montreal have less than half the number of representatives in the Provincial Legislature than the people living south of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, yet the Montreal islanders are more numerous, and pay nearly twice as much for the support of the Provincial and Dominion Governments as the whole of their southern neighbors do. Were the whole province formed into one electoral district, gerrymandering would be impossible. And as the number of representatives from any section of the province would be in proportion to the number of votes polled in that section of the province it would act as an incentive to induce the voters to turn out more readily than is the case at present. Compulsory voting is now the law in several European countries. The penalty for neglecting to vote at an election in Spain is the publishing of the delinquent elector's name in the newspapers. For the second offence his taxes are increased two per cent, and he is debarred from holding any public office. It has been said that if the province were divided into groups of four or five constituencies to form one electoral district, the Independent Moralists could elect one representative in each of the electoral districts. But I am **firmly persuaded that such would not be the case, except on the Island of Montreal.**

We are told on good authority that 'The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light.' Consequently the old partisans would combine on their candidates, each party casting a solid vote for their men, but the Independent Moralists would not be likely to combine on any one or two persons, and the results would be the election of nearly all partisan representatives, with probably one or two Independent Moralists, in the whole province.

D. C.

FAIR PLAY FOR MOTORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I wish to thank you for the very fair manner your editorial of Saturday last dealt with my letter on fair play to automobiles, but at the same time I must take exception to one or two points therein. In the first place it is obvious that the writer of that editorial never drove a car, or he would not think it remarkable that on a wet and slippery road such as asphalt the pace should not exceed seven miles per hour. There is a reason and a good one, and that is that in the event of an emergency stop being necessary the sudden application of the brakes has a tendency to make the car swing end for end, but because under certain conditions seven miles per hour is almost too fast it does not follow that on scoria block pavement or dry asphalt, where the car is under perfect control, a higher rate of speed is a menace to either pedestrians or the occupants of the car. With the exception of the Dorval and Blue Bonnets accidents, both of which were due to racing, how many automobile accidents can be shown to have been caused by excessive speeding? The other day a boy was run over on McGill street, and even more recently a lady was severely hurt at the corner of Park avenue and Prince Arthur street, but in both cases the constable in charge reported 'the car was going very slowly.' Both cases were reported in the daily papers as instances of recklessness, but when an elderly gentleman under the influence chooses the street car tracks at Longue Pointe as a sleeping place, and is killed by the car, nobody suggests that all street cars be compelled to wear a block and chain.

Another point brought up is that a legal limit of fifteen miles an hour would prevent convictions. One of the first points of British law is that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. There are very few men in this city who are competent to say whether a car is going nine miles an hour or fifteen miles an hour, without the aid of a stop-watch, and a measured distance, and the driver of a car is at least as apt to know what he is doing as a man on the street watching him go by. Twelve or fifteen miles an hour is neither speeding nor scorching, though it is certainly exceeding the legal rate of speed, and those drivers who were pulled up for going twelve miles an hour between Bleury street and St. Lawrence are no more scorchers than the 'Witness' is a yellow journal. This present crusade against motorists is not catching the guilty parties if newspaper reports are to be believed. In a report in a local paper the other night, referring to seventeen drivers having been pulled in, the paragraph concluded: 'Some of the more speedy escaped the toils, however, owing to the absence of lights and numbers.' That does not look like exact justice, does it? The lesser, and in many cases unintentional offenders, suffer while the actual speeders go scot free. If you carry lights and numbers you get pulled up for a three-mile excess of the limit; if you do not carry lights and numbers you can go as you please. The deduction is obvious.

Another point that your writer overlooked is that my plea is for a reasonable rate of speed, limited in the city to 15 miles an hour, not for a flat rate of 15 miles. On many streets an even greater speed could be attained without danger, while again on thoroughfares and crossings, such as St. Peter street and Craig street at noon, or six o'clock, extreme caution and low speed are required. The miracle of pedestrians continuing to exist in spite of motor cars, also applies to the street cars. Why, if a greater speed than nine miles per hour would endanger traffic on St. James or St. Catherine streets, is no attempt made to regulate the speed of street cars on these streets? Between McGill and Bonaventure station, on St. James and between Guy and Atwater avenue on St. Catherine street, the average rate of speed is nearer 19 than 9 and nobody is hurt. Everybody remembers the attempt of the Westmount city fathers to regulate this speed, and the result of the attempt. A motor car of average construction on a dry road can be stopped in its own length at any speed up to 20 miles an hour, while even with airbrakes one of those heavy double-truck cars requires some yards to haul up in. Both have means of signalling their approach, both are equipped with brakes and reverse, yet one at 12 miles per hour is a deadly menace to pedestrians, while the other at half as great speed again is simply a public utility. The present state of the city streets is a pretty good check on excessive speeding, which seems to be recognized by the city fathers as the stop watches are only in evidence where paving has been done lately. If the pavements were torn up at intervals of 50 yards, and then filled in in with mud and left as they are on most of the streets around town, the speeding (and motoring of all kinds) would stop altogether. Montreal, however, is surely, if slowly, growing out of the village street state, and why should not the few decent pavements we have be available for motorists at a reasonable speed, as well as to horses. A horse at 15 miles per hour is beyond control, a motor at 15 miles per hour is under perfect control. Why should the same standard of speed be applied to both? The man in the street sees 12 miles an hour on paper, and it looks a lot, but the cars he sees speeding are going usually double that. There are several hundred cars in Montreal, and the speeders are a very small percentage of them. When the inhabitants of Sherbrooke street were disturbed by trotting matches along that highway, the mounted police very sensibly stopped it by arresting the speeders, not by issuing wholesale summonses against every driver that passed them. Why not then have automobile police to regulate the automobile traffic. A couple of cars equipped with speedometers, and in charge of Provincial Police that could overhaul the no light, no limit enthusiast would put a stop to joy-riding and allow ordinary law-abiding motorists a chance to travel at a reasonable rate of speed.

Yours for fair play both ways.

OPERATOR 1923.

Montreal, July 21, 1909.

THE MOTOR CAR MUST GO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some people imagine that the automobile has come to stay. I for one do not believe it, except so far as it shall take the place of very heavy work unsuited for horses. I saw it in its proper place trundling along the street delivering heavy sugar barrels. The driver was not joy-riding. I remember the time, not so very long ago, when bicyclists would dilate upon the glories of bicycling. Why, to hear them talk one was tempted to believe that life would hardly be worth living without bicycles, and, presto! fashion's fiat went forth, and to-day it is an almost unusual thing to see any one riding a bicycle, and more's the pity.

Automobiles as they are run on the public highway constitute an anomaly, and, like all anomalies, will pass away. Some seventy years ago the steam locomotive made its appearance, and some there were who scoffed, but the locomotive stayed, for the simple and good reason that it was regarded as a means of transportation within well defined limits. Lines were laid and precautions taken that the passing of the locomotives should not interfere with the general life of the people. Not so with the automobile. Going often at a rate faster than an express train, it is not thus kept; but is allowed to ride hither and thither on the route of pedestrians and people driving horses. The psychological effect of automobiles is strange, for do not we find people who are absolutely sane in all other matters, besides being considerate of other people's rights, will submit to being hurled along the public highway caring absolutely nothing for the lives of others. Sometimes I drive in the country. A while ago I was nearing Sherbrooke in the twilight. The horse, which had done a good day's work, was jogging along at an easy gait, but on nearing a sharp turn of the road it positively jumped into the ditch, and I saved my neck by clutching the back of the rig. Like a sheet of lightning an automobile passed. Mr. Editor, I would wager dollars to doughnuts the said horse had more brains or humanity in its makeup than the man at the helm of the automobile.

People who own automobiles are, I presume, rich persons, and can afford to pay for a track. Why not then, as in the case of the steam locomotive, keep them within well defined limits, and let them indulge in joy-riding to their heart's content? If they do succeed in killing a few, well, that is their business.

There are two ways by which the highway can be rid of these death-dealing monsters: First, let those in high places refuse to patronize a vehicle which means every year the death of so many bright young people whose only fault is that they have come under the spell of joy-riding. Second, and this involves a tip surer than any tip ever given at Blue Bonnets, if there is in this country any one with parliamentary aspirations, let him choose a rural constituency on this sole issue of the abolition of the automobile on the public highway. (It will not be necessary for him to state his political proclivities.) He will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and his opponent will lose his deposit. Who are the people who most suffer? The farmers—the men behind the gun. Let them do a little organization work ('elections are not won by prayers'), and present an ultimatum to their parliamentary representative stating that unless he votes for the abolition of the automobile on the public highway they will vote against him next election. And lo and behold the good work will be accomplished.

J. B.

NOISES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Hiram Maxim has invented a 'silencer,' which, if attached to a gun, muffles the deafening noise, when the gun is fired. He discovered it accidentally when seeking a means to stop the 'puck, puck,' of the automobile. Our automobiles are almost noiseless now, save for the smell, and that is loud enough at times. If Mr. Maxim would invent something to effectively stop the exhaust racket that our steam locomotives make he would be called blessed. What a blessing it would be to residents all the way from Windsor station west to Montreal West if our Canadian Pacific Railway would introduce electric haulage for all trains into the city. It would no doubt cost a lot of money to make the change, but we have power galore in our water power all round our island, and the ultimate saving in operating expenses would surely compensate for the heavy expenditure on capital.

MONTREALER.

Note.—Electric haulage within the city would not only greatly reduce noise, but it would abolish the locomotive smoke, which adds so much to the universal grime of our city. Something not worse would also be substituted for the steam whistle. There is surely more than necessary tooting. As for the automobiles, they have become for some occasions all too silent. They turn a corner suddenly or come from behind a coal cart and are on you before you know it.

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We cordially invite our many friends and patrons to visit them. The larger and better premises enable us to carry a much larger selection of

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BOYS! A SUMMER COMPETITION
A Short, Sharp Snap! Seize It!

All boy or girl readers are invited to enter our summer competition for the largest total sales of the July and August issues of the 'Canadian Pictorial' at 10 cents a copy.

Only orders received up to August 20 will be counted so that the results may be announced early in September.

A NEW yearly subscription to the 'Pictorial,' sent at $1.00, for Canada (outside Montreal), will count as ten copies sold.

Competitors will be divide into four classes, and there will be one prize in each class.

CLASS 1.—Boys (or girls) living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia.

CLASS 2.—Boys (or girls) living in Ontario and Quebec (Montreal excepted.)

CLASS 3.—Boys (or girls) living in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, or Newfoundland.

CLASS 4.—Boys (or girls) who have not won a prize in one of the other classes and who live in any part of Canada in country places having not over 1,000 population.

The largest total sales for July and August in each class gets the prize.

The prize in each class will be your choice of the following:—

1.—Standard quality baseball and a pitcher's glove, any size.
2.—Bamboo Fishing Rod and Tackle.
3.—Box of student's water color paints—fine quality.
4.—Passe partout outfit, large size.
5.—Brownie Camera No. 1 with two rolls of films and developing powders.
6.—Gold filled locket and chain (20 year quality.)

REMEMBER! Premiums or cash profits; bonus rubber stamps or perseverance prizes go on just the same whether you get a prize or not. The prize is an EXTRA, over and above all other rewards for the boy (or girl) in each class who has the largest number of 'Pictorials' to his credit during July and August.

BOYS at the SEASIDE should not neglect the splendid chance they have among summer visitors. Mention your home address as well as your summer address when you send your order.

NEW RECRUITS WELCOMED to our 'Pictorial' Army at any time. Just drop us a card for a package of 'Pictorials' to start your sales on, a premium list and full particulars of our whole plan.

N.B.—Montreal city boys call at our office for all supplies and for special offer to them.

Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

ALL ABOARD FOR A BRISK CAMPAIGN

WORKING HORSES WITH SORES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have felt annoyed lately reading of the arrest and fining of poor men for working horses with sores on their shoulders, which is often caused by ill-fitting collars. I do not believe those men wish to work their horses with sores on, but are obliged to, many having large families to provide for. I have seen farm horses worked every day with sore shoulders, and when properly padded would heal in a short time. Now, would it not be much wiser to hire a man who understands how to fit pads and show these men.

ONTARIO FARMER.

PEPPER DUELS.

(From the 'Century.')

A certain literary and diplomatic friend of ours once took part in a pepper duel at a foreign restaurant. He was provoked to the contention by the quantity of stimulating condiment that a stranger across the table indulged in. The stranger sprinkled an unconscionable quantity of red pepper upon his food, and proceeded to devour it, to the wonder and admiration of onlookers. Thereupon, with studied nonchalance, the American swallowed an immense piece of chili pepper. Then the stranger added more red pepper; then the American another large slice covered with cayenne, and so on, till it seemed as if both would explode, while the other diners looked on aghast—the American finally winning out with a prodigious dose, defying all emulation.

Some of the large nations of Europe seem to be engaged at the present moment in a sort of pepper duel, each piling up 'Dreadnoughts' and taxes to the utmost of endurance, while the rest of the world looks on, wondering which nation will be able to do itself the greater internal injury before the duel ends in actual war or a genuine peace.

Readers can have the 'Daily Witness' at summer resorts in Canada or the United States for only 25 cts. per month.

The Boys' Page.

An Island Adventure.

(The 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Every summer, when school is through, Papa takes us to Archer's Island. It's nine miles from Centerville, and it's belonged to the Archer family ever since the Pilgrim Fathers, I guess, or along about that time. It's three miles long, and not very broad, and our cottage and Uncle Steve's are all the ones there are on it. Uncle Steve and Aunt Marian and Pet and Brigadier go, and Mamma and all of us children and Bridget, and Papa stays two weeks in August, and comes over every Saturday night.

There aren't any stores there, or meat men or ice men, but Uncle Steve's man, Columbus, fishes every day, and we do, and we get cunners and rock cod off the rocks, and Cap'n Ephraim comes over from Jericho Isle once a week with eggs and butter and vegetables, and we have a Jersey cow ourselves, so we get enough to eat. Xantippe gives lots of milk, but she's cross—that's why 'Gene named her Xantippe, for a disagreeable woman he read about—he's always reading history. Columbus milks. I tried it once, but Xantippe kicked the pail over and I haven't tried since. When there are too many of us boys around under Bridget's feet she laughs and says, 'Enough of a thing is enough,' and that's the way I feel about milking Xantippe.

But oh, it's jolly at the Island! You ought to see the caves in the rocks. And there are such fine games that you can play at the seashore that you can't play at other places—pirates—Captain Kidd, then Crusoe and Friday—there's the best sand beach where you can make Friday's footprints with your bare feet. And we swim every day. Salt water makes you feel more lively than fresh water does. And there's a grove where we play Robin Hood.

Then we have sea gardens, built on the sand, with fences of different kinds of shells. Mine had a border of sea urchins this year, and Hal had periwinkle shells, and 'Gene's was all made of lucky stones. Don't you know what a lucky stone is? It's any kind of a stone with a line that runs 'way 'round it. Some stones have two, and I suppose that kind is extra lucky. We helped Babe make his, out of spruce tips, stuck in the sand, and Stevie's was made of clamshells and seaweed.

But Pet — that's our cousin, her real name is Rosamond, but then I suppose they call her Pet because she's all the child they have—she made a hedge for her garden all out of wild roses! It was pretty the first day—I don't suppose girls know any better than that. She was so disappointed when she saw the rose leaves all lying on the sand the next day, and only the stems and thorns standing, that Hal made her a little picket fence out of bits of driftwood—whittled them all out with his jackknife—took him all the afternoon.

Sometimes we row over to Jericho Isle—it isn't very far away—in the old punt, and Cap'n Ephraim takes us out in the dory sometimes, when he pulls his lobster pots. He took Stevie out the other day, and I heard Stevie telling Babe afterward that lobster pots are really hencoops, and that lobsters aren't born red, but green, and he supposes the fishermen paint them before they take them to market, because they look so much prettier. Red is his favorite color, and mine, too.

But one of the best things about the Island is having Pet and Brigadier. He's the finest shepherd dog you ever saw, and he knows as much as a person. He goes down and patrols the beach every time Pet goes in bathing, and Aunt Marian feels just as safe about her. Pet is very jolly, and isn't afraid of things, like most girls. She saw Triangle, 'Gene's kitty, spring on a mouse the other day and she snatched it right out of her mouth and carried it where it could get away; it wasn't hurt a bit.

'Gene told her she had no right to take the cat's dinner out of her mouth, and she ran in the house and brought Triangle out a great bowl of creamy milk she was going to have for supper herself, and I guess the cat liked it just as well as she does mice.

There's just one thing that isn't pleasant about Archer's Island, and about any sea place, and that's the fog. I don't mind the rainy weather, for our cottage has great wide verandas, and unless it's a gale of wind we have the awnings down and take our games and books out there. And when it is a gale of wind, sometimes Bridget lets us make molasses candy in the big kitchen.

Grandpa says there's always one big storm at the shore in August. There's a bad ledge out at Crow's Nest Point, the very north-east end of the Island. We named it because there used to be a crow's nest in the old dead tree that stands all alone out there, and that we always use for a landmark to steer by when we row back from Jericho Isle. I think we ought to have a lighthouse. But there's one just across on Jericho's ledges, and I suppose the government thinks that's enough. It's fun to see the supplies come—all the oil in great square boxes, and the men wear yokes, just like oxen, to bring it up over the ledges. I saw them once, with Cap'n Ephraim.

Well, if we'd had a lighthouse I probably shouldn't have this story to tell. It was one day, most the last of August. It was Monday, and Cap'n Ephraim came over in the morning to take Papa back to town. The water was smooth, but the Cap'n said we'd have a fog mull before night. It was pleasant all the afternoon, and Pet and us fellows played Pocahontas and Captain John Smith.

Pet makes a good Pocahontas—she has a little Indian girl's dress and moccasins and a lot of beads, and I was Captain Smith and Stevie was the Indian chief—we had to let him because he's the only one who has an Indian suit. Pet's tanned a lot, and her arms were brown, and she has brown eyes, and she wore her hair braided all the forenoon to see if she couldn't get the curl out, for Indians, always have straight hair. It's long and thick, and dark, and when we were playing I noticed it seemed curlier than ever.

'Why, Pet,' I said, 'braiding your hair makes it curl all the tighter.'

'No, it's the fog,' she said.

And then I noticed it was all coming in and beginning to rain, too, and we all scrambled for the veranda, and finished our play there, for we'd just got to the place where Pet throws herself in front of Captain Smith. But after supper it began to rain hard.

It's one of the rules at the cottage we must all be in bed by eight, and generally we're ready to go, for it makes you sleepy to stay all day in the open air, but that night I couldn't get to sleep. The wind howled around the cottage and shook it, and finally I got up and knocked easy on Mamma's door. She hadn't gone to bed, and she said I might lie down on the couch in her room, and she thought I'd go to sleep.

But the rain beat on the roof so hard it made me think of when you set a bunch of crackers all off at once. I counted sheep climbing over the stile—which way do you think they are going? I always thought they were going away from you, but one night I thought some of them were coming towards me, and ever since I've seen them both ways, and it wakes me up watching them. Well, that night sheep didn't do any good.

All of a sudden some one pounded on the front door. Mamma called out, 'Who's there?' It was Columbus. And he said, when she let him in:

'Can't Robert come help me? We can hear shouting down by Crow's Nest ledges, and we're afraid there's a vessel on the rocks.'

Mamma said I could. I jumped into my clothes and was out in the storm quicker'n ever you'd believe. It's only a few minutes' walk from our cottage to Uncle Steve's, and not far from there to the ledges, but we had all we could do to get there in the fog and wind. It seemed as if the wind blew your breath right back into your lungs again, and we had to keep turning back to get a chance to breathe; and the rain went right through your clothes and drenched us in no time. I don't think we could have got there at all if we hadn't known the way so well, and if it hadn't been a night when there's a moon, which made the fog a little lighter. Columbus had a lantern, but the wind almost put it out and he tried to shelter it with his coat, and we stumbled along as well as we could.

Before we got there we could hear shouting, and something that sounded like a little lamb crying for its mother. We couldn't see a thing, but we hollered,

'Hello, where are you?'

But the wind brought our voices back to us. They couldn't hear, and we didn't know what to do.

Then Brigadier, who had come with us, heard the lamb and began to bark and run towards the water, for he'd been trained to care for sheep. They heard him and hollered again, and we chased him down over the rocks, both of us shouting together, 'Can you catch a rope?' Columbus had brought a coil of rope 'round his neck. He came from the West, and he can throw a lasso the best of any one I ever saw.

The fog lifted a little, and we could see the outline of a little boat. And Columbus threw the lasso, but he didn't get it far enough. And then we crept 'way down on the rocks and seaweed to where Brigadier stood. We saw a man standing in the boat, and we hollered and he answered and signalled to us to throw again, and Columbus did, and he caught it.

Then we tried to pull them in. It was tough work, but I was glad I was so strong and large of my age, and Columbus won a prize for lifting, when he was West. The tide helped, too, for it was coming in, and all of a sudden the moon shone out. So we pulled them in up to the rocks and seaweed, and there were two men and a little girl and there really was a lamb!

First the man with little girl in his arms jumped ashore; he slipped on the seaweed and I caught her by the curls to keep her out of the water and she began to cry. The other man pushed the lamb overboard and it swam, and Brigadier barked and swam out and got behind it, and drove it ashore.

Somehow, after the other man got ashore, and we all pulled the boat up out of the reach of the tide, we all got back to Uncle Steve's cottage. Aunt Marian got some of Pet's things for the little girl to put on, and Columbus got some clothes for the men and then I went home, for it wasn't near as bad.

It seems they were some people who had started to row from Jericho Isle to Centerville just before the fog came in, and they got all turned round. They knew they were near land, but they didn't know where it was, and they were afraid the boat would be swamped, so they hollered. One man was the little girl's father and one was her uncle, and she was carrying the lamb over to Centerville for a present to another little girl—for a pet lamb. But her father told her to give it to Pet, and she did. Pet was delighted.

They went home the next morning—the boat was all right, and it was a lovely day. Before they went, Hilda's father—that was the little girl—he gave me a pocket compass that's the best one I ever saw. I didn't want to take it—my father doesn't like to have us take things for just helping people—but he told me he'd feel lots better if I would, so I did.

Columbus said I did a man's work that night. But when Papa heard of it he said: 'Good for you, Rob! That's right plucky, Son!' And that did please me, for my father always means what he says.

THE STEADY WORKER.

Whene'er the sun was shining out,
Squire Pettigrew would say,
'Now, hurrah, boys! it's just the time
to be a-making hay,
Because, you see, the sun's so hot 'twill
cure it right away!'
Then all the mowers kept right on
a-mowing.

But when a cloud obscured the sun,
Squire Pettigrew would shout,
'Oh, now's the time for working, while
the sun is blotted out;
A cooling cloud like that will make our
muscles twice as stout!'
And that's the way he kept his men
a-going.

Hence, little did it matter were the
weather wet or dry,
If sunshine filled the valleys or if clouds
o'erspread the sky,
He'd always think of something which
he deemed a reason why
'Twas just the time for him to keep
a-working.

But, now and then, or so it seemed, the
reasons he would seek
For working on were quite far-fetched
and faulty, so to speak.
But, oh, they were not half so 'thin'
as are the many weak
Excuses lazy people give for shirking.
—Nixon Waterman, in Springfield 'Republican.'

FACING A NEW DAY.

(Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

If we desire to make a success of life there is one fact that we must remember, and that is that each day that dawns is in every respect as entirely new day. In other words, our future is always before us, and we can bend it toward success or failure as we will. It is the present upon which things depend. The past is nothing more than a school of experience from which we have graduated. The present is the day of opportunity that can be spent as wisely or as foolishly as we may choose. To-morrow is the future, and what it is to be depends largely upon what we do to-day.

Those of us who are compelled to look back into a past that is none too commendable should be able to get a lot of new confidence from this promise. Those of us who realize that the present day is not what it ought to be should gain more strength from the hope that it brings. As the old maxim makers have said, 'It is never too late to mend' as long as we have the desire to change our course and improve our conditions.

Because we have done a lot of foolish things in the past there is no reason we should go on repeating them. Mistakes are of value, but merely as a warning of danger, that we may note the signal and avoid such errors in the future. To go on stumbling into such blunders again and again would be about the last limit of folly.

It is not alone in the matter of personal conduct that this fact holds true. In every field of human thought and endeavor a new and better day is dawning every day. And that is just the reason why so many men and women make a failure of their lives. They don't keep abreast of the times. They can't seem to realize that each day is a new day, and that the coming of the new day means another step in the progress of the world. Nothing stands still. Even the rocks that serve as the foundation of the earth show the effect of the constant process of change. The future is before us. It is up to us whether it finds us better, nobler, more intelligent, and more successful human beings, or creatures of failure in thought, word and deed.

Emerson, like all great souls, realized this truth, and he tried to impress these facts upon the minds of his readers. 'Of no use to the world,' he said, 'are those who study to do exactly as was done before—who never understand that to-day is a new day.'

That is the point that we must remember: To-day is a new day. Never mind that poor, foolish yesterday, that was so full of silly mistakes. Yesterday is dead, and only the memory remains. It is our duty, however, to profit by these mistakes that we may make to-morrow just such a day as our heart may desire. 'It is never too late to mend'—never too late to begin to try to do better!

KEPT HIS EYES OPEN.

Other things being equal, the boy who keeps his eyes open and takes note of the things they fall upon is more apt to get ahead in the world than the boy who takes everything for granted. There is probably, therefore, a good place waiting somewhere for the youngster who recently came under the notice of Mr. Beer, the librarian of New Orleans.

Opposite the public library in that city is a drug store, in the window of which hung for some time one of those 'gift clocks' which advertise somebody's medicine with the same letters with which they tell the time. Like many another gift clock it was a poor timekeeper. Mr. Beer, who was accustomed to note the hour each morning as he passed toward the library, took account of its failing. One morning, when he came to work he was surprised—and pleased—to find a fine new clock (which proved accurate to the minute) hanging in the gift clock's place on the wall.

'I see you have a new clock!' he called to the druggist. 'It's a good move.' 'Its a boy's fault, though,' said the druggist. 'That old clock had to go every little while to be repaired. One morning, I was standing here when in walked a boy about twelve years old.

'"I've come for your clock,' he said. "I'm the clock-mender's boy." 'I didn't send for you,' said I.

'"No, but your clock did,' he said. 'I saw it from the street car It's an hour and a quarter slow. Don't you think that's poor business? People see the clock is wrong, and they think that if you are careless about that, you may be about other things; so they wonder if you are that far wrong in everything. Besides, it's a poor ad. for that medicine.'

'That sounded reasonable to me, and as the clock needed repairs I gave it to him to take to the shop. He bought it back, and it ran all right for four weeks—as long as it ever did. Then it went wrong again. In a day or two, in came the boy 'Now see here,' he said, "I don't want to carry that clock back again. I want to sell you a new clock."

'"I don't need one," I said

'"Why, we have had that clock in our shop four times in the last four months. It cost you one dollar each time. It's a poor clock. It will never be any better. Inside of a year it will cost you at least twelve dollars for repairs.

'"We're making a specialty of a big clock for storekeepers just now at ten dollars, that we warrant and take care of two years. You will make money by throwing this one away and buying it. Besides, it doesn't look well, having an advertising clock in your window. It makes your store look as if you had to use furniture that is donated—as if you didn't make enough to buy things for yourself."

'He chattered along quite a spell about it, and the upshot of it was I let him take me down and show me the new clock. He had the figures all right, and it was a good clock and saving money. So there she is. He thinks I ought to have a new sign made: "Everything in this shop is as right as this clock." Wants me to hang it under the timekeeper.'

'I want to keep an eye on that boy,' said Mr. Beer 'I wish we had a cityful just like him'—The 'Youth's Companion.'

A brave man always struggles to be master of himself.—Napoleon the Great.

They told Lord Erskine that a certain man was 'dead, and that he had left £200,000.' His lordship replied, 'That's a poor capital to begin the next world with.'

PUZZLES

CHARADE.

My first is a simple letter; that is all.
My second would blow you up if it
should fall.
My third you can't make out, though
you may try;
My fourth, a verb that means partook
you will espy.
My whole is to detest, abhor, despise;
Now tell me what it is, if you are wise.
—'C. E. World.'

WORD SQUARE.

One word of the square will be found concealed in each of the following sentences:

1. But I mean to stay at home.
2. I dearly love to loaf.
3. He met me at the door.
4. Was she at school to-day?

BEHEADED ACROSTIC.

I am to challenge; beheaded, a verb.
I am perfect; beheaded, wood.
I am a talk; beheaded, headgear.
I am a story; beheaded, a drink.
I am a goddess; beheaded, short for
sister.
I am a girl's name; beheaded, to exist.
I am nothing; beheaded, aught.
I am quickly; beheaded, a step.
I am a noise; beheaded, found in a
boat.
I am a time; beheaded, part of the
head.

My initials read downwards form something Boys' Page readers often find useful.—Bristol 'Times.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade.—Curfew.

CROSS DIAMOND.

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        S
      K E Y
    P A P E R
  F L A U T T E R
S E P T E M B E R
  S L U M B E R
    C A B L E
      B E E
        R
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Square—

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N A V E
A V O N
V O T E
E N E K
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Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Jean Cartier, Montreal Annex; Alexander B. Thomson, Frances H. Thomson, and Elvira Thomson, Westmount, and Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., answered all correctly but the charade.

Correct answers to the puzzles of July 17 were received from Flora Harper, Oak Bay Mills, Que.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

The Story of the Lichen.

The lichens are among the strangest of nature's children. Most of us probably, do not notice them in our country rambles. But when we learn to see them we shall wonder why we never noticed before how beautiful they are. They have no flowers, it is true, but they themselves are often as lovely as flowers. Many of them are so beautifully colored that they have been much used in the manufacture of dyes. Some of them grow into tiny and delicately-branched trees. Others float from the branches of real trees in feathery plumes. Some form little scarlet cups that the fairies might drink out of. The writing lichen traces designs upon trees and stones that look like ancient inscriptions. The map lichen looks all the world like a map, with the countries outlined in black, dots for the towns.

We can look for lichens just as well in winter as in summer. Winter and summer are much alike to them. They do not have to put on a slumber robe like the trees, or hide themselves underground like the tulip and the daffodil. Neither winter's cold nor summer's drought can hurt them. They just dry up, and then, though they appear to be quite dead they are perfectly well and comfortable and will be ready for business again as soon as they get a little water.

The lichens are the most independent plants that grow. Climate makes no difference to them. They can grow in the tropics or within the Arctic circle,. But cold seems to agree with them better than heat, and they grow further north and further south and higher up on the mountains than any other plant.

As for soil, they don't need any at all. They can grow on the face of a bare rock or even on naked glass. The Laplanders, who would scarcely be able to live without the reindeer lichen, say 'a bounteous Providence sends us bread out of the very stones.'

The lichen makes its own soil. Tiny as it is—sometimes we have to take a microscope to see it—it can eat rocks. It does this by first dissolving the flinty substance with acids which it manufactures. It also gets food [illegible] like other plants and [illegible] and dew or any other [illegible] get. It has a great power [illegible] water it it is anywhere [illegible] hood, and in this water [illegible] always dissolved. In [illegible] lichen seems to live entirely [illegible] water, without taking [illegible] the surface on which it [illegible] thing it seems to be particular [illegible] the kind of air it breathes [illegible] like large cities or manufacturing [illegible] and where we find it flourishing [illegible] be sure the air is pure.

Even time does not seem [illegible] lichens. Other plants live [illegible] months or years. Lichens [illegible] centuries. There are lichens [illegible] probably older than the [illegible] so far as we can see there [illegible] barring accidents—why they [illegible] live forever.

But the strangest thing [illegible] lichen has yet to be told. It [illegible] plant, but two, a partnership [illegible] fungus and a plant called [illegible] lative of the plant that [illegible] slime on damp stone and wood [illegible] is even possible to separate [illegible] plants and grow the alga by [illegible] haps this explains why the [illegible] independent. Co-operation [illegible] good thing, and together these [illegible] can do what neither of them [illegible] alone. The fungus alone [illegible] helpless of plants. It cannot [illegible] facture its own food, but [illegible] a parasite upon other plants [illegible] or upon decaying matter. [illegible] ship with the alga it gets [illegible] as we have seen. It supplies [illegible] with water and protects [illegible] much light, and the alga supplies [illegible] food.

This plant partnership is [illegible] useful to the partners, but [illegible] valuable to nature. The [illegible] ture's pioneer. It grows where [illegible] plant can grow. It not only [illegible] the hardest rock, but it works [illegible] into it and splits off spinters [illegible] thus gradually soil is formed in which higher plants can grow.—N. Y.

BIRDS THROUGH AN OPERA GLASS.

Florence A. Merriam, in 'Birds Through an Opera Glass,' says: 'When you begin to study the birds in the fields and woods, to guard against scaring the wary, you should make yourself as much as possible a part of the landscape. . . . The observance of a few simple rules will help you to be unobtrusive.

'First—Avoid light or bright-colored clothing. . . .

'Second—Walk slowly and noiselessly. Among the crisp, rattling leaves of the woods, a bit of moss or an old log will often deaden your step at the critical moment.

'Third—Avoid all quick, jerky motions. How many birds I have scared away by raising my glass too suddenly!

'Fourth—Avoid all talking or speak only in an undertone. . . .

'Fifth—If the bird was singing, but stops on your approach, stand still a moment and encourage him by answering his call. If he gets interested he will often let you creep up within opera-glass distance. Some of the most charming snatches of friendly talk will come at such times.

'Sixth—Make a practice of stopping often and standing perfectly still. In that way you hear voices that would be lost if you were walking, and the birds come to the spot without noticing you, when they would fly away in advance if they were to see or hear you coming toward them.

'Seventh—Conceal yourself by leaning against a tree, or pulling a branch down in front of you. The best way of all is to select a good place and sit there quietly for several hours, to see what will come. Then you get at the home life of the birds, not merely seeing them when they are on their guard. A low stump in a raspberry patch, and a log in an alder swamp prove most profitable seats.

'In going to look for birds it is important to consider the time of day, and the weather. Birds usually follow the sun. . . . During heavy winds and storms you are most likely to find birds well under cover of the woods, no matter at what time of day; and then, often on the side opposite that from which the wind comes. . . . In clear weather be sure to get between the sun and your bird. In the wrong light a scarlet tanager or a bluebird will look as black as a crow. Let your eyes rest on the trees before you, and if a leaf stirs or a twig sways, you will soon discover your bird. At a little distance it is well to gaze through your glass.'

CATCHING FISH BY POISON.

Although so destructive to the fish and dangerous to the consumer that nearly all countries have stringent laws against the practice, catching fish by means of poison has in many countries been a favorite method among those who fish for a living. In the Hawaiian Islands quantities of fish are taken by means of stupefying drugs and plants placed in the water. The ahuhu, a poisonous weed which grows on the mountain side, is the one generally employed. It is gathered and pounded up with sand, the latter being used to make the concoction heavy enough to sink in water. All over the reefs, running a short distance from and generally parallel to the shore, are numerous caves, holes, etc., which form the habitat of many species of fishes. The fishermen take along a small seine and a quantity of the poisonous mixture in one of their canoes. When they arrive at a suitable spot the seine is put into the water and run around the mouth of a cave, or, in the case of an isolated rock, completely around it. This is to prevent the fish from escaping. The fishermen then place some of the mixture in a small bag, and, diving [illegible] to the bottom, flirt some of it [illegible] holes. In about ten or fifteen [illegible] the fish seem to become stupefied [illegible] rise to the surface, whence they are lifted into the canoe by means of [illegible] scoop nets. They soon recover [illegible] effects of the drug if allowed to remain in water.

In the fresh water lakes and streams of Connecticut a concoction of [illegible] ized mullein seed and India [illegible] mixed with flour in pill shape has been used with considerable effect. The pills are thrown into the water where they are greedily devoured by the fish. The poison seems to make the fish drunk, judging from their [illegible] They soon recover from its effects however.

On the Sea of Galilee, in the Holy Land, a poison made from the [illegible] some of the shrubs which line the shore is mixed with bread crumbs and thrown to the fishes. Almost immediately after eating the morsels they turn belly upward, quite dead, and are easily picked up by the fishermen.—New York 'Tribune.'

A HOODOO BLACK CHICKEN.

Mrs. Cal Remy, a thrifty housewife of this place, says a Columbus correspondent of the Indianapolis 'News,' recently had an experience with some poultry, which was unusual, to say the least. One of her hens hatched a brood of chickens, all of which were white but one.

The hen attempted to kill one black chicken and was prevented from doing so only by Mrs. Remy transferring the black chick to another hen. This hen, however, also had a brood of white chicks, and she too objected to the black chick to the extent that she tried to kill it.

Finally Mrs. Remy took the despised black chicken, more dead than alive, and placed it in a cage with a canary bird.

Here the chick was not molested, but was permitted to peep to its heart's content. The peeping, however, finally got on the nerves of the canary, and now he has ceased to sing and makes no noise save that of peeping, in imitation of his cage mate.

PICTORIAL BOYS' BUDGET

JUST A FEW BRIEF PEEPS INTO OUR BOYS' MAIL BAG.

'Received stock of 'Pictorials' and sold them in half an hour. I am sending money and please credit to me the price of another dozen. Send on another dozen quick. They go like wild fire.' N. W. WORTH TAYLOR, Man.

The stamp and the pad have arrived in good shape. The stamp is fine, and that any owner should prize it. [illegible] the other side of this card for the [illegible] it does.' JOHN BURKITT, Ont.

'Received flag all right and think it dandy. Many thanks for same.' BURN H. BOOTH, E——, O.

'I am very much pleased with the [illegible] I got as a premium.' G. MORRIS, Que.

'My watch, which I got from you, just as good as when new. It [illegible] did timekeeper. MACKLIM, Ont.

'Received the watch some time ago. I am very much pleased with it. It is a good time and goes fine. The [illegible] sold like hot cakes. You can send more, and I will try for a [illegible] EWART HOLLINGHEAD, Man.

If YOU WANT a share in all the [illegible] times, drop right in now. Full [illegible] on application.

Be sure to read the advertisement of Summer Competition,' on another page, go in and win. All premium offers run on as usual. These new [illegible] extras.

Address, John Dougall & Son, Ad. [illegible] the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' [illegible] Montreal.

GARDEN TALKS

...t is conducted by Mrs. ...ks, Chateauguay Basin, ...n all questions should be ...questions answered through ...

...d the crowd, lad, ... won't tell; ... for a' that ... it well, ... hill, lad, ... millions stop; ... at the case, lad, ... on at the top.'

... I wrote to a boy who ... fury and aspirations, ... ned to an out-door ... from restraint, and ... a position where he ... a place in the ... of his life pre- ... what is called the ... he had been hindered ... great. ... said, not for the ... that 'duty' is so ... for our failures, ... k o' determination. ... women who are known ... in poverty, and the ... their way against all ...

... the poet Milton, who ... in blindness, and pov- ... in the streets to buy ... a child. ... in a quarry when he ... studies, and Stephen- ... of the locomotive, was a ... and worked below the ... encouraging examples ... you write that you have ... education it is most likely ... had a few years at ... studies; but in its ... means more than a ... arithmetic, Latin or al- ... work, the unfold- ... nature and developing its ...

... our views, high in our ... difficulties, and bend our ... in whatever line we ... really educative. ... such a case is of little ... women must mark out ... selves, and follow it ... or laying the blame ... a lack of opportunity. ... door life, with its varied ... seem trivial, there is a ... we live our best selves, ... God has placed us, not ... who seem to have more ad- ... king with thankful hearts ... blessings, determined to ... make the best use of it, ... noble aims.

QUESTION OF CEDARS.

The cedar of which you ask ... into lead pencils is Juni- ... and Juniperus Bermu- ... many varieties of cedar, ... to your question regarding ... which is the proper name ... Lebanon, the 'Ères of the ... discourage the planting from ... seed, as two little saplings ... very carefully cherished, ... killed last season as to be ... d to death from the ground, ... past recovery. ... plant a good evergreen, ... Pine or Fir (Pinus Sylves- ... do well in Quebec, and is ... tree. ... not always for this we ... mental trees, and if you ... handsome lone tree get a ... spruce, and give it plenty ...

... of Lebanon will not prove ... afraid, any more than ... dara, which is the sacred ...

... wanting to try the Japan ... known as Cryptomeria Ja- ... think it more likely to suc- ... beautiful forms, for the ... have proved hardy and a ... to our list of ornamentals.

THE GLOXINIA.

This flower is not difficult to ... are understood, but it ... a moist, warm atmo- ... should never be exposed to di- ... either when growing or when ... great care is necessary in wa- ... not too much is used, and that ... kept free of moisture, for ... more fatal to this plant than ... and each one must be at- ... tely. The soil must be ... and drainage perfect in or- ... flowers, and the rich color- ... its wide range and varied ... very attractive.

COMMON STRAWBERRIES.

Asks if we have ever tried ... strawberries that are of- ... in the catalogues. Not of ... by experience has been ... that they do not turn out ... painted them, and though ... fruit often of fair size, there ... ing, and the crop cannot be ... for conditions are not the ... earlier part of the season. ... and St. Joseph have ... ded, but I could not advise ... plants unless as a novelty ...

... saw them used as a border ... and the idea was good, ... for berries added to the ... flowers.

A COLD FRAME.

... what is meant by a cold ... a term used for the low ... ed for protecting plants ... enough to withstand the ...

... mply two boards running ... other, and nailed to posts ... one at the back ... ing ten to twelve inches ... for the front or south ... or eight inches, which ... to carry off the rain, ... rays. ... en these lines of boards ... to take the length of a ... is the convenient size. ... tions of country light ... ed in addition to the ...

... bbage, cauliflower, let- ... vegetables, and pan- ... and primroses among ... usually chosen for ...

... the plant lover, and ... erset, as well as the ... varieties.

PLANT FOR NAME.

... mething of a conun- ... wer from a pencil ... tion is admirable. ... your plant, that y u ... a 'calla' is Sauro- ... sometimes called by a ... ly found in some ... will bloom, but ... hardly desire it ... does not appeal to ... flowers do.

TROUBLES.

... for mildew is given in another part of these columns—it is very prevalent this year.

For the rose insects if you had mixed a little kerosene with milk, and put it in the soap-suds, spraying before the leaves a preventive. There may be some weakness in the root growth of your roses if newly planted that causes them to wither.

PRUNING.

W.K.—The perplexity of proper pruning arises from being unacquainted with the mode of bearing of the different sorts of trees.

Apple, plum and cherry trees bear upon spurs arising in the wood of three to ten or more years old, so that having grown a proper set of branches no farther supply of shoots is needed.

The centre of the tree may be thinned in order to let light into the branches that are overshadowed. Sometimes the tree is a very upright grower, in which case the branches should be shortened, but much depends on habit of growth.

Currants and gooseberries require but little pruning except to cut back the new shoots one half and remove weak ones. As the fruit is borne upon the old canes five or six fruiting stalks should be left till they are four or five years old, when they should be removed and new canes take their place. As they grow older it is as well to thin out surplus shoots. The gooseberry must have free circulation of air and the young shoots require to be headed back; otherwise, little pruning is required.

Leave the raspberries until September then divide so that each piece has a root and plant in your row. The suckers that spring up may be used for propagating, but the plants from cuttings will have better roots.

FOR NAME.

J.W.A.—Both the leaves enclosed in your letter are Abutilons, sometimes called the Chinese bell-flower. The mottled leaf belongs to one very suitable for a hanging basket, having long slender branches. They grow rapidly when planted in sandy loam, and are readily propagated by cuttings, but are natives of warm latitudes. The white leaved variety is used sometimes for variegated beds, having fine markings.

REMEDY FOR MILDEW.

Mrs. M. G.—It has been often noticed that mildew attacks plants that are in an enfeebled condition, that have been exposed to a sudden change of temperature or exposed to excessive drought, so as to enfeeble the leaf action. For it is a recognized fact that like all other parasites hurtful to plants, mildew is apt to attack such as from some cause or other are in an abnormal state.

In the garden just now one tea rose will be found quite free, and its neighbor to have curling leaves, of a whitish appearance; something may cause a stoppage of the air current from circulating freely around the infected plant while the other is more in the open and more vigorous.

A very useful mixture against mildew, and usually found to be a remedy, is to take six pounds each of flowers of sulphur, and lump lime, put together and slake the lime, adding ten gallons of water. Boil all together until it is reduced to four gallons; allow the liquid to settle until it gets clear, then bottle for use. One gill only of this is to be mixed with five gallons of water, and syringed freely over the plants, care being taken not to let it drop on the blossoms, as the odor is disagreeable. The germs of mildew are nearly always present, floating in the atmosphere, and when they find a relaxed condition in a plant, this parasite starts into a low organic life.

THRIPS.

Miss Y.—The description you give, and the leaf enclosed, prove that your enemy is the 'Thrip' (Tettigonia), and I do not wonder that you could not catch any of them to send me, for they are much more active than the green fly, or any other of these enemies, and more difficult to destroy. Tobacco smoke that will destroy the Aphis has but little effect on thrips, but it has been found that tobacco stems boiled until the liquid is like strong coffee, is certain death to them. If the plants are syringed freely every day for a week, there will not be a 'thrip' left, and a renewal of vigor will at once be noticed.

APPLE TREE PESTS.

Miss M. G. W.—In order to have the highest authority on the subject your specimens of the pest were sent to the entomologist at Macdonald College, so that the latest up-to-date remedy might be given you. I hope by this time some word has reached you that will be helpful. It is evident from the condition of the leaves that you do not spray your trees. This is certainly a necessity in your case, for prevention is better than cure. The maggots belong to a class of insects that feed on the aphides.

ONION SETS.

L. B.—Sow the seed thickly the first year, then when quite ripe, store them in a dry place for planting out the following season. Onions do not ripen their bulbs later than August, so if they are wanted to ripen so as to keep all winter they must be put into the ground in early spring.

The Bermuda onion is grown from seed, and there is no difficulty in starting this vegetable either from seed or sets, but the land must be rich, and free from dumps. They can be grown year after year in the same ground without any injury or cause for failure.

LEAVES FOR NAME.

Nellie B.—The leaves enclosed in letter belong to a plant called Desmodium penduliflorum, a hardy plant nitroduced from Japan and having the peculiar rosy magenta coloring of many plants that come to us from that country.

It comes into bloom late in the summer and is one of the best herbaceous plants we have for that season giving variety of coloring. There is no difficulty in propagating from seeds or cuttings, and if well cared for it will grow to a height of from four to five feet on ordinary soil.

WHEN YOU PAY IN ADVANCE IN SYDNEY.

(Omaha 'Bee.')

'While there is a good deal of the American spirit prevailing in Sydney and Melbourne, they do things there in a peculiar way. It is hard to get used to them,' said Frank T. Wallace, a travelling man who has returned from a year's trip in Australia:

'They have excellent restaurants there but they run on a peculiar plan. A man goes in and sits down at a table and a waiter, generally a woman, hands him the bill of fare. He makes out his order on a slip and before he is waited on the waiter goes to the cashier and has a little private talk with him. The cashier looks over at the customer and if he appears to be good for the bill he is served. Otherwise, he is asked to pay in advanse. The meals are good and cheap. The same careful scrutiny is made when a fellow registers at a hotel. Good looks will go farther than any amount of baggage.'

ST. PAUL 1909.

Notes on the Christian Endevor Convention.

(By one who was there.)

The greatest of the great! it was called, and it was well named, not because of its large atendance, but because of its spirit. 'Thy kingdom come,' was the key-note. After Mr. Stelizle, superintendent of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian Church, had spoken on 'Labor, capital and the Church,' the policeman at the door said, 'I kicked when I was assigned to this work, but if I'd known talk like that was going, I'd have kept quiet. I would not have missed it for anything; from this out I'm a friend of Christian Endeavor.' A Baptist minister said: 'I have been a critic of Christian Endeavor, but this convention has converted me into its sincere advocate.' To have breathed in this spirit of earnest determination to do something worth while in building the Kingdom of God on earth would have converted most critics and forever silenced those who say that Christian Endeavor is merely an impractical, emotional organization.

Many thousands were there; nearly every state and most of the provinces were represented. Its international character was emphasized, the Union Jack had its place with the Stars and Stripes in decoration. At the final meeting when four representatives from each state marched in line carrying banners and streamers, Canada was graciously given first place. A minister from British Columbia, with our national flag, led this great procession, a minister from Manitoba voiced Canada's purpose for the next two years, and delegates from Ontario and Quebec supported them. Immediately after our message was spoken the Canadians present rose in a body and sang, 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' and enthusiastic applause which followed expressed the hearty welcome which the Canadians had felt from the beginning of the convention.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

The tide has turned, the movement is no longer from the Christian Endeavor Society to denominational organizations, but the other way—the Baptist Young People are becoming the Baptist Young People's Union of Christian Endeavor; the Evangelicals are now the Key-stone League of Christian Endeavor. This does not mean that denominational organizations are being dropped, but that they are being included in a larger fellowship. 'For Christ and the Church' is the Christian Endeavor motto. Each can be organized for its distinctive work, but united for what is common to all. The Christian Endeavor circle is not an equal one with the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Union, or the Westminster Guild, but one that without breaking either, can include them all in a mighty united fellowship of endeavor for Christ. President Clark considers this one of the most encouraging features in the present outlook. Canada is behind in this movement, but there is hope.

The meetings were held in the Auditorium, the Armory, the Metropolitan Opera House, and in half a dozen churches. The Auditorium is a wonder, seating ten thousand people, so that all can hear, or nearly all. The choir complained, but when one speaker addressing the audience said that as the members of the choir claimed they could not hear a word, he was going to invite them to come down to some vacant seats near the front, they at once began to move, and the speaker turned round and asked, 'How did you hear that?' which caused a general laugh. This Auditorium can, by a mechanical device, be converted in a few minutes into a hall seating only half the number possible at full size.

The reception and entertainment committees were all that could be desired. Delegates were met at the station, where an office had been installed in the waiting room, and escorted to their state or national headquarters, where they registered, were given information and started in charge of a page to their lodgings.

The most spectacular meeting was the patriotic service. A procession a mile long, carrying flags, banners, streamers, singing hymns, marched to the State Capitol, a magnificent new building, and gathered on the steps to hear a speech by Mr. William Jennings Bryan. From the outskirts of the crowd he could not be heard, although every word spoken by Dr. Clark and Mr. Shaw was heard distinctly. A bootblack standing at the edge of the crowd, remarked: 'I know why that man ain't President, 'cause he can't talk as loud as them other fellers.' Mr. Bryan has the reputation of having done some loud talking in his day, but after all the leaders of a great religious movement are right in beating a politician.

Mr. Bryan also spoke at one of the great noon meetings in the Opera House, at least one listener thought he had missed his calling, that he should have been primarily a religious instead of a political leader. 'Isn't Mr. Bryan splendid; yet I'm so glad he's not President,' was one of many such remarks overheard.

A JOKE ON MRS. CLARK.

At the patriotic service there was a good joke on Mrs. Clark. She is one of the sweetest of women. The beauty of her character is stamped on her face. She is never conspicuous. She had to be persuaded a long time before she would consent to have her photograph taken with her well-known husband; but she is always by his side when her thoughtful care can help him. As usual the St. Paul committee presented Dr. Clark with a gavel—a beautiful one, made of Indian pipestone, and in the uncommon shape of a tomahawk. Mrs. Clark feared that Dr. Clark might mislay it, so she undertook to carry this hatchet-like gavel to the Capitol. On the way a woman stepped up to her and asked, 'What is your organization?' 'Christian Endeavor,' answered Mrs. Clark. 'Oh,' said the woman in a tone of disappointment, 'I thought perhaps you were Carrie Nation.'

The city was for the time being handed over to the Christian Endeavorers. The electric lights on the principal streets all had C. E. painted in red on opaque globes. The ice-cream parlors served 'Christian Endeavor Sundaes,' and every store in some way or other invited the delegates to invest in its wares.

The singing was great. Professor E. O. Excell and Mr. Percy S. Foster were the musical directors. One Endeavorer who had been accustomed to Excell's anthems all her life, and to whom he had been only a name, said, 'I didn't know he was still living. I would have as soon expected Moses to step up on to the platform as E. O. Excell.' Every delegate was thankful that both he and Foster still live.

The quiet hour was a very profitable one each morning under the able leadership of the Rev. Dr. T. W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. 'The best of all,' it was commonly called.

The twenty denominational rallies emphasized the wide fellowship of Christian Endeavor.

The Junior and Intermediate session was, in the opinion of many, the most interesting of all.

PEN PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS.

The Ryan was the headquarters hotel. The officers, trustees and speakers had a dining-room to themselves. It was a privilege to meet with the intimacy of the meal table so many of the religious leaders of the continent. Dr. Clark, the beloved founder and president, looks younger than he did five years ago. He fletcherizes now and advises others to masticate the food in the same way, if they would live long and well. Mr. Shaw, the general secretary: Why, of course. "He's all right,' bouncing about like a rubber ball, full of enthusiasm, ideas and—jokes.

Mr. Lathrop, the general treasurer, a Boston manufacturer of refrigerators, who somehow finds time to freely give to the financial interests of the United Society. Big, genial, the friend of everybody who is in need of information. Yes, 'he's all right,' too.

Prof. Wells, of the 'Christian Endeavor World,' no wonder he stoops, for he has the reputation of issuing a new book every fortnight. This as a hobby. His editorial work is his business. The Rev. R. P. Anderson, his associate, a newcomer into the American ranks, is a lovable man and a clever one. Dr. Clark knew what he was doing when he asked this Scotsman to come from Norway to take his present position. Mr. Graff, the publication manager, and Mr. Coleman. They were all there, and a splendid group they are. God bless them!

The land for the international headquarters at Boston has been purchased, and the hope is strong that the building will soon be possible. If every Endeavorer on the continent would give twenty-five cents it could be built at once. This building is to be a memorial to Dr. Clark, and supply much needed offices for the staff. Dr. Clark has no salary as president, has never asked for financial help, but while he has given his life and travelled in nearly every land in the interest of world-wide Endeavor, he has supported himself by literary work. It is fitting that Endeavorers should show appreciation by providing a permanent home for the staff. But as Mrs. Clark remarked privately, 'They'll have to hurry up if they want it to do Dr. Clark much good.'

ATLANTIC CITY.

'Atlantic City, 1911,' is to be the next. Indianapolis, Kansas City and Dallas, Texas, wanted it badly. Dallas sent its mayor to plead for it before the trustees. He presented a letter from the Governor of the state, and a resolution of the State Legislature. His plea was strong, but he did not get it. 'Atlantic City, 1911.' Don't forget. Yes, it was a great convention.

NON-INFLAMMABLE STRAW.

(London 'Daily News.')

There are at the Africa and the East exhibition one or two novelties that are not on the programme. When I was being shown the African village a day or two ago the missionary who conducted me borrowed a match, lit it and astonished the onlookers by applying it to the edge of the straw roof of one of the huts.

Instead of starting the blaze that seemed inevitable the flame had no effect beyond blackening the ends of the straws, and when the match was thrown carelessly on the thatch it merely burned itself out.

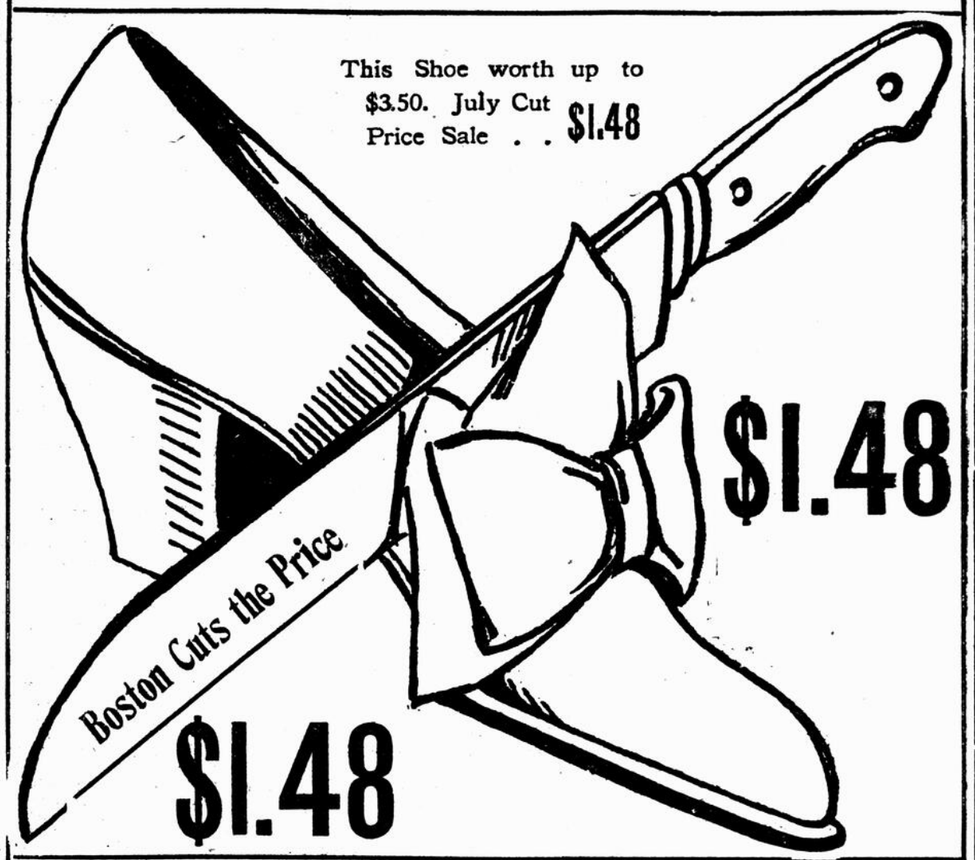
The incident proves the success of the attempt to render the materials used in the construction of the huts non-inflammable. Wood is of course often treated in this way, but I am told that this is the first successful experiment in the case of straw.

THE COLOR OF THE EYE.

It is not generally known that the eyes of infants are always blue, and that they do not begin to assume their permanent color until the sixth or eighth week. There is, therefore, truth as well as poetry in the statement that babies look about them in 'blue-eyed wonder.' The wonder may be left to poets and philosophers, but the blue is always a practical fact. It is not uncommon to see different colors in the eyes of the same person, and even in the same eye half of the iris is sometimes brown and the other half blue. There is a popular notion that dark eyes are stronger than light ones. There is no truth in this except so far as they are better protected against excessive light. —Bristol 'Times.'

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Ladies' Blucher Oxfords and Garden Ties in patent colt, patent kid, vici kid, gun-metal, ox-blood, tan, Russia calf, Cuban and military heels, latest American toe. Shoes made to sell in the ordinary way up to $3.50. Boston cuts the price to - - - - **$1.48**

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against all loss by burglars and against any damage the burglars may do. Why not be on the safe side? Our premiums are small, but if a burglar comes to you our policy saves you all loss.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

SOCIAL UPLIFTING.

Since the opening of the twentieth century questions of political and social science, such as labor problems and philanthropic organizations have occupied a large space in our newspapers and magazines, in university curricula and in legislation throughout Christendom. The question of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' is coming to be looked upon as bearing his brand. The 'brotherhood of man' is in the air. In great cities and small towns are to be found playgrounds, clubs, libraries, free training schools. The churches are everywhere taking up institutional work. The feeling is growing that 'the best help is giving a man a chance to help himself.' Social and industrial injustice are studied and remedial measures sought for. This attitude is strikingly illustrated in the latest number of the Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia entitled 'Labor and Wages.' ($1.00.) This is a considerable volume consisting of some twenty short papers on phases of the labor problem. Employment bureaus, workingmen's insurance, profit-sharing, distribution of immigration, conditions of the working classes and, chief of all, the problem of unemployment are treated in an eminently practical way by men and women specially qualified to give opinions and make suggestions. Some are professors of social science, some are captains of industry, as Andrew Carnegie on stock sharing in the great steel industries, some are directly interested in charity organization or other public work. One of the studies of special interest to citizens of Montreal is 'Seasonal occupation in the building trades.' One of the most painful aspects of our winter poverty is the unemployment or under-employment of skilled workmen in these trades. We attribute it to climatic conditions and this is undoubtedly a serious factor in the case. But the writer of this article, a member of the staff of the Chicago 'Record-Herald,' places this fourth and last in the list of causes found in his experience to govern the periodicity of work. The three other factors in the case are all capable of elimination, especially the third, and are therefore worthy of consideration. They are (1) the custom of a 'renting season, (2) commercialism seeking to get immediate return for investment, so that houses are begun barely in time to be finished for the 'renting season,' and (3) the habit of putting off necessary repairs and alterations till the last possible moment, generally the time when workmen are busy overtime.

Busy seasons in the building trades are artificially created. . . . . In the days when the steam-heated apartment was unknown there might have been good reasons for having interior decorating done only in the summer months. Those reasons do not apply to-day. There appears no good reason why part of the work of the paper-hanger done in May, might not have been done as well in January, except the custom referred to. . . . . This applies to the other building trades. The whole industry revolves around the renting seasons, always with the same results, namely, the concentrating into a few weeks, work that should be spread over months. We arbitrarily, in many cities at least, make May 1 'moving day.' . . . . The custom imposes hardships on everyone concerned. The desire for quick returns, taken in conjunction with the renting seasons, has a material effect on the building trades workman. Builders make their calculations on the time required for construction with the utmost precision. The tenant frequently moves in before the building is completed. The result is the usual rush and overtime work, with the consequent inferior workmanship. . . . . The habit mentioned as the third cause may be illustrated by the steam-fitter. At the close of winter the owner of a residence determines to have his furnace replaced by a hot-water plant. He seldom, however, has the work done in the summer months, when the steam-fitter needs work. Instead, he puts it off until the arrival of the first cold weather, and then he wants the work completed in a day. There are thousands of others in just the same position. . . . . Climatic conditions may be said to be beyond human control, but only in a slight degree are they responsible for the seasonal nature of work in the building industry. . . . . Only a few trades are affected directly by weather conditions. . . . . The fact that with nearly all the building trades there is a dull season in the midsummer months, proves that the causes for enforced idleness are artificial and are, therefore, capable of being changed.

This is clearly a case of evil being wrought by want of thought. If the proprietors and tenants of Montreal realize that a large number of capable and willing workmen are in actual want during the most trying months of the year, and that, accompanying this physical distress, there are the further results noted in this article—loss of interest in their work, a breaking up of thrifty habits and an increased dependence on trades unions, this realization will be the first step towards bettering the circumstances of the workmen, the quality of their work and the relations between employer and employee.

The 'national labor exchange' is the subject of writers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Sidney Webb, of London, and Professor Devine, of Columbia University advocate very strongly the establishment of 'an efficient system of bringing together as quickly as possible those who are seeking work and those who are seeking workers.' Mr. Webb takes as his model the mercantile marine office of the United Kingdom. He works out a very elaborate plan whereby labor of all grades may be arranged for and those unfit for regular labor weeded out and sent to training institutions. Professor Devine's plan is for such an exchange for New York city, the distributing centre of most of the immigrant labor for the whole nation as well as in itself the largest employer of labor. A sequel to the paper on 'An Employment Bureau for New York City,' is the volume entitled. 'Misery and its Causes,' by Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., LL.D., (The Macmillan Co., of Canada, $1.25.) Twelve years' experience in connection with the New York Charity Organization Society, together with careful research and inquiry among other social workers has led Dr. Devine to the conclusion that much of the misery under modern social conditions is due to 'mal-adjustment,' which may be remedied if its causes are understood. He considers the conditions that exist among the needy under the 'outs' that strike him most forcibly—'Out of Health, Out of Work, Out of Friends.' A very large proportion of the poverty of to-day is due to ill-health or accident. Often this is itself due to malnutrition, which is both effect and cause, the result of hard work, low wages, and unsanitary or overcrowded homes.

'Misery, springing from disease, will continue till workingmen are able to have a reasonable amount of light and air in their homes; to restrict the household to its natural numbers (without lodgers), to withhold children from gainful occupations till they have the necessary strength and maturity; until they are able to take a reasonable amount of recreation, and to enjoy their holidays; to work without overwork; to consult a dentist or physician, and if necessary a specialist, in time; in short, to have an income sufficient to provide for the essentials of rational living.'

For the 'Out of Work' he finds the remedy in the national employment bureau, already referred to. Friendlessness, the third 'out,' he considers one of the most serious causes of misery, at the back of many of the suicides and insanities among the poor. The cure is not in the best organized and best intentioned system of 'friendly visitors,' but in making the conditions of life tolerable, so that all may have the opportunity of making acquaintance and friendship among their natural neighbors. 'The provision of neighborhood facilities for spontaneous social intercourse, the shortening of hours, the raising of wages, the improvement of health, and other similar methods, will prove more productive of the best kind of neighborliness and mutual personal service, than all the efforts consciously directed towards that specific end.' A very comprehensive study of adverse conditions in a thousand dependent families is illustrated by charts showing the various causes that combined to render them dependent. The radical wrong at the basis of all he finds to be ignorance, and in this finds encouragement, for ignorance may be overcome. The closing chapter, 'Justice and Prosperity of the Future,' contains the ten elements of his ideal state—a sound heredity, a protected childhood, a prolonged working period for men and women, freedom from preventable disease, freedom from professional crime, a general system of insurance, a rational education, a liberal relief system, a standard of living that ensures the necessaries for health and comfort, and the redeeming and purifying influence of religion.

Along a similar line of thought is the little pamphlet, 'Social Service,' by J. J. Kelso, of the Children's Aid Society of Ontario. Its motto is, 'The welfare of one is the concern of all.' The points he emphasises are the care of neglected children and youths, the provision of family homes rather than institutions, of playgrounds, day nurseries, pensions for widowed mothers, the training of police in philanthropic work,' a farm colony for defectives, a labor exchange, proper public toilet conveniences, the provision of healthful conditions in factories and workshops. A most interesting glimpse is given of the treatment of criminals and prisoners in Cleveland, as told by Frederic C. Howe, in 'The Outlook.' The Cleveland farm colony is an experiment which is successful beyond the hopes of those who made it. 'Kindness has taken the place of punishment; help has been substituted for fear. There are no guards, no stockades, no clubs, no revolvers. Out of hundreds of prisoners at work on the farm only a handful have broken parole and escaped.' Financially the farm colony is an entire success. It supplies the public institutions with farm produce. 'But that is the least important consideration. The principal thing is that we restore the prisoner's self respect. He grows strong by outdoor work. He goes back to life again able to meet the temptations which the city offers; and a very large percentage of these men never come back.' Those who have been released have themselves formed a 'Brotherhood' to care for and assist discharged prisoners. In six years a new idea in criminal and philanthropic administration has been developed. 'Cleveland now treats its unfortunate wreckage not only according to the dictates of Christianity, but according to the dictates of justice as well.'

One of the conditions of public health is discussed in 'The Battle of the Microbes,' published by the Merchants' Association of New York. This is a discussion of the various methods of sewage disposal, crude disposal, chemical precipitation, irrigation or filtration. Crude disposal or discharge directly into a body of water is only justifiable when the body of water is large enough to dilute it sufficiently to render it innoxious. Chemical treatment has been found costly and not entirely efficient, so that some method of filtration is generally in use for inland towns or cities. Settling and septic tanks, separate and combined systems of sewers are explained so that the lay mind can understand. Small sewers of the separate system, in which household sewage is carried in different mains from storm water are those advocated as most sanitary and reliable. The British Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal is quoted largely to show the results of the different systems and also the danger to rivers from the effluent of sewage plants, the law requiring the utmost efforts to purify the effluent before its entrance to non-tidal rivers.

One of the elements of the ignorance to which Professor Devine attributes present day misery is that concerning the conditions of family life, young people growing up with no knowledge of their physical being or of the safeguards of personal purity, and young couples entering the married state equally ignorant of its demands. The Vir Publishing Co. has now printed for private circulation a reprint from 'What a Young Boy Ought to Know,' by Sylvanus Stall, D.D. This is a pamphlet of pocket size, entitled 'How to Tell the Children the Origin of Life.' It takes up the development of life up the scale of existence from the plant to the human family. Another small volume supplementary to this is 'Before Marriage,' a mother's parting counsel to her son on the eve of his marriage, by Mrs. Adolphe Hoffmann, (The Vir Publishing Co.) The writer takes high ethical and religious ground in discussing the entrance to married life.

LITERARY NOTES

ORIGINS.

A critical study of early English poetry that is a notable addition to the literature of criticism is 'The Springs of Helicon, a Study in the Progress of English Poetry, from Chaucer to Milton,' by J. W. Mackail, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford (London: Longmans & Company). Professor Mackail, in the three studies which he includes in his book, goes rather deeper than his title would suggest for he follows the course of the main stream of English poetry until it had reached the mighty depth of Milton's day. The dignity of the author's style and the frequent beauty of his prose go, no less than the subject matter of the book, to make it of real importance.

Prof. Louis Ginzberg, of the New York Jewish seminary is engaged on a work of which the first volume is now published. 'The Legends of the Jews' (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America) is to be complete in four volumes, the first three reproducing without note or comment all Jewish legends that refer to Biblical characters and events, the fourth and final volume to comprise an exhaustive study of the subject, textual, literary and critical. There is abundance of material on which to draw whether from rabbinical, apochryphal, or pseudepigraphic sources, but Prof. Ginzberg has set himself bounds and does not overstep them. The first volume, translated by Henrietta Szold, deals with the many curious legends that surround the 'Bible times and characters from creation to Jacob' and their presentation without comment of any kind will make the final volume eagerly looked for.

That the current agitation of the suffragettes in England is not a pioneer movement is abundantly evident in the book published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this month, entitled 'The Status of Women under the English Law,' by A. Beatrice Wallis Chapman, D.Sc. (Econ.) and Mary Wallis Chapman, B.A. The first date in the book is 1066, the last is 1909, and from the former to the latter is traced the gradual and steady growth of the movement to place women on a political equality with men in Great Britain.

FICTION.

A variation on the familiar story of the bubble revolution in South America is provided in the anonymous 'Condor,' a child of German imagination throughout (Berlin: Hermann Paetel). But this is no more bubble revolution or petty war of one South American state with another. It is no less than the story of the triple alliance of Chili,' Argentina, and Brazil, against the United States. The loophole is provided by the States against themselves in the despatch of a punitive expedition against a troublesome element in Uruguay. Not only is Uncle Sam humiliated with crushing defeat, but before the author is satisfied the States are stripped of all their recent imperial acquisitions, and dire destruction threatens the nation. The book is cruelly written, but what is notable about it is that is written by a German in Germany and the Germans so short a while ago showed a curious interest in the somewhat similar theme of that other German novel, 'Banzai.'

Mr. Alphonse Courlander, the author of 'The Sacrifice,' 'The Taskmaster' and 'Seth of the Cross,' has a new book which is to be published in Unwin's Colonial Library, 'Henry in Search of a Wife.' A complete change from his earlier work, it is light and fantastic, the kind of book to be read in a hammock on a sunny day.

VARIOUS.

The London Hospital for Sick Children, for which Dickens gave his first reading of the 'Christmas Carol,' 'is in sore financial straits,' and 'F. Anstey and others' have written a little book of short stories and verses to be sold for its benefit. They call it 'In a Good Cause,' and the 'others' are Sir Gilbert Parker and Messrs. Henry Newbolt, Owen Seaman, Graham Robertson, Tom Gallon, Pett Ridge, and Miss Marjorie Bowen. Mr. Murray publishes the book.

Late in the summer, Duffield & Company will bring out Albert Sonnichsen's 'Confessions of a Macedonian Bandit,' in which the author of 'Ten Months a Prisoner Among the Filipinos,' 'Deep Sea Vagabonds,' and other volumes of personal experience, tells of his adventures in Macedonia as a member of the Committee of Revolution. While discussing current Balkan events, the book may also serve as a guide to little known spots in Macedonia, the small countries surrounding it, and Turkey. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. Sonnichsen.

As a forthcoming instalment in their series known as The Shakespeare Library, Duffield & Company will publish early in the fall, 'The Shakespeare Allusion Book,' in two octavo volumes. The work will contain all known references, or allusions to Shakespeare and his plays before the close of the seventeenth century. For the first time these 'allusions,' originally collected by Dr. Ingleby, Miss L. Toulmin Smith, and Dr. Furnivall, will be arranged in chronological order and supplemented with explanatory notes.

THE BEST SOLDIERS.

(New York 'Sun.')

In Europe it is generally held that men from the rural parts of the country make the best soldiers and that townsmen, who are better educated, have also a clearer perception of dangers and discomforts of war, are much more ready to throw up the sponge when in their opinion there is no use in continuing the fight. The famous Boer guerilla leader, Christian de Wet, thinks differently, and in a speech made to some South African students the other day he gave very striking evidence in favor of educated soldiers. He said that he himself had no schooling because he had never had the time, but that during the three years of war he had gone through a process of education. He found that the best and most trustworthy soldiers were those who had received a good education. At the end of the war 90 percent of those who still remained under arms on the Boer side were men of learning. Nearly all the men who had back veldt had abandoned the struggle and gone home. That, said De Wet, was his experience, and therefore he rejoiced in the spread of education in the Transvaal.

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Prince Edward Farmer Solemnly Declares Nerviline Is a Specific

'After fifty years' experience in raising horses I can safely testify that no remedy gives such good results for an all-round stable liniment as Nerviline.' Thus opens the very earnest letter of J. J. Evanston, who lives near Wellington, P.E. 'I had a very valuable horse that took distemper a month ago, and was afraid I was going to lose him. His throat swelled and hard lumps developed. His nostrils ran and he had a terrible cough. I tried different remedies, but was unable to relieve my horse of his pain and suffering till I started to use Nerviline. I mixed a bottle of Nerviline and sweet oil and rubbed the mixture on the throat and chest three times a day, and you would scarcely believe the way that horse picked up. Nerviline cured him. I also have used Nerviline for colic in horses and cows, and earnestly recommend it to every man that is raising stock.'

Nerviline Cures Quickly

For strains, sprains, swellings, colic, distemper, coughs and colds, no liniment will prove so efficacious in the stable as 'Nerviline'—it's good for man or beast, for internal or external use. Wherever there is pain, Nerviline will cure it. Refuse substitutes. Large bottles 25c., five for $1.00, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co.'y, Kingston, Ont.

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To clean, scour and shine everything like a diamond—Diamond Cleanser is simply a little wonder.

It does it quicker, with half as much work, and retains the brilliancy longer than any other.

DIAMOND CLEANSER

Makes Everything Glitter.

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It is perfectly harmless, dissolves absolutely in water, and is a Hand Cleanser instead of soap. Large sifting-top package is only 10c. Try it yourself.

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Food Fads may come and go, but

SHREDDED WHEAT

goes on forever. It contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and is more easily digested. Try it for breakfast.



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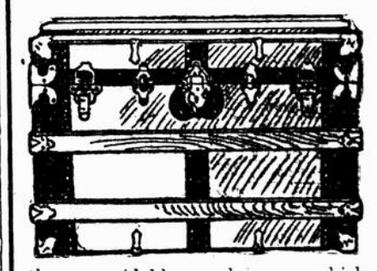
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Made in a minute, right in the cups, by simply adding boiling water. The milk and sugar are already in "Reindeer" Coffee.

Light to carry, quick to prepare, delicious to drink. Will not spoil in the opened can.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

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one day I should again
months of tears and
a prison!
months of evangelizing
the village of A——.
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m.

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troubles, acute
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It is now about four years since I went to that village; four years and more since there was that first prayer meeting of seekers gathered in a little home there. They followed my motions, as directed, and closing their eyes, repeated the words of spoken prayer to God with me. It was the first time that they had known real prayer to God, and he gave them such an assurance in their hearts that this was truly worship of God that they grasped my hand later, as my friends and helpers while life should last. It was but the other day that one of their sons wrote to our pastor of their work, saying 'The president of the committee of the Evangelical Church of their centre has, with the consent of the committee, authorized the appointment of two or three workers for the mountain people,' and told how Sunday by Sunday the committee they have formed for spreading the gospel sends out its bands of workers to teach and push the word of God, also to teach the members how to read Visayan so that for themselves they may be able to read God's word. There are speakers also appointed to address the Sunday service held in the villages where congregations are already gathered.

From this village I went on to Santender, where the persecution against us kept us fearful for our lives. There I preached more than once, while the priest and his armed companions stood near by listening, and looking as if he desired to fall upon us and rend us to pieces. But God withheld the fury of the priests until after the people had built a chapel in which to worship God. It was a time of joy, for our friends from other places gathered for the dedication of the little church, but the time of joy turned to one of unspeakable terror, when an armed band of some five hundred men, with their armed and furious priest, bore down upon us with yells of death. We were in all some five hundred in number, but the women and children outnumbered the Christian men. Of course we were unarmed, being Christians. The terror came just when we were rejoicing in the hospitable homes of our friends after the happy dedication service. It was more terrible than anything I have ever witnessed. We rushed down the steep hill side which led to the sea. It made me recall how the demonized swine rushed headlong into the deep. Parents were dragging children along. Old and young were crying and gasping to God to save them from their enemies, as clinging to the roots and shrubs they sought to escape. One, who was preparing food for us, was cut to pieces. He was my friend. I had taught him to find God and to read his word. He was killed cruelly, a horrible death, and the pigs ate of his blood as his body lay on the open ground uncared for. I would be the next to perish I thought, and I determined to go armed, as I worked in the Gospel. My fellow workers said God's servants did not fight, that his kingdom was not of this world. My faith wavered. I was not then ready in heart to be cut to pieces for the Gospel of my Saviour, and I returned in part to the service of my old friends. After that, as my wife was ill, I went to the home of my wife's father.

Just a few weeks went by and I was arrested at the false charge of a man who was said to have declared that I attempted to set the parish church on fire, and that I had used him as an accomplice, compelling him by threats to assist me in the burning of the church. We were together put in prison. You can know that I prayed to God. He in his mercy made the poor fellow, who had been used as a tool against me, confess how he had been bribed by the parish priest to spread the false charge. A lawyer, who was one of my old friends, took the confession of the poor man, and it was legally witnessed to. Soon after, the poor man died in the prison. I thought that I should then be given my liberty, but it was not to be so. I suffered in that prison for more than a year. If I had been but true to my God! My poor wife was broken hearted, my new-born babe was without the protection of her father. I had indeed been torn from a father's joy. This was our first and only little child.

Under Spanish rule such an accusation would have brought me to a speedy death. I remembered this, but at first felt that death was better than imprisonment. During the first days the Bible even failed to be a comfort to me, and the constant and long continued disappointing hope of getting my liberty through the confession made by the dead man, almost died within me. My Protestant friends thought it worse than foolish to appeal to the American judge for investigation in my case, because they had seen that he was unfriendly to us. The lawyer, whose party I had helped in the old times when I wandered from God, and who held the confession which should have freed me, refused to give even a copy of it to my friends. My bail was put at six thousand pesos ($3,000). Of course I had not a friend who could bail me out at that time. It was not long before I sought and found the pardon of God, and realized that though all others might forsake me, and leave me to the fate I deserved because of my having broken my vows of service to God, yet that God would not fail me. A year passed by still finding me in prison. How the longing for freedom ate the flesh off my bones and drank the blood in my body! Only those who lose their liberty and are shut away by bars from those who love them and are helpless and dependent on them, only they can know how the craving for liberty seems a living and constant self-asserting companion. The lawyer demanded a larger sum than I could raise to defend my case, although he doubtless knew, as we did not then know, that no defence was required, as after the confession of the false witness there was no case against me. What money could be collected was given to the lawyer, but as many of my Protestant friends said my trouble was caused through supporting the politics of the lawyer, he owed me free services in return.

The lawyer took what he could get, and lowered his demand to the sum he could extract from my friends. This he did only a short time before my bail was so reduced that my pastor was able to bail me out of prison.

Again, after imprisonment of a year and twelve days, I was set free. Had not God spoken to me as he had to Peter who sought safety by denial of him?

I am free! God keep me from again wandering from his service. Truly I can say that it must be preferable to be cut to pieces as a martyr for the God who bought me with his blood, than to suffer imprisonment for having wandered from his thrice rightful service.

That he who led me back from my vow in the prison so that my lips were continually at service for him among my fellow-prisoners, may keep me ever faithful to him!

For the Gospel's sake I now gladly go for a long evangelistic trip, leaving my wife and child in safe care. I have had the joy of again seeing their faces, although only for a few days.

. . . . . .

This fragmentary story, gathered from the lips of our Cuban friend, and from what we personally knew of the case, has such a lesson in it even for those who live where religious liberty is not only protected in name, but in reality, that we send you the account.

E. WHITE JANSEN.

Should any wish to help the work of making the Gospel known to the Cebuans, let them kindly send subscriptions for the printing of hymns in the native language of these people. Hymn-books in Cebuan are greatly needed by this mission. Address: Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Jansen, missionaries, Cebu, Philippines.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN.

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which has the direction of the work throughout the Dominion, has just issued a statement as to its policy and plans for the immediate future.

The policy was adopted and then submitted to the different denominational committees and heartily endorsed by them. The denominational secretaries each agreed that the best results come to their work through the larger inter-denominational meetings, and will, therefore all co-operate in the campaign of the fall and winter. This will include district meetings covering two days each, in every Province of the Dominion, so located that every church may be able to send one or more delegates without great outlay of time or money.

It is expected that invitations will be received from different centres, and the Council will make selections with the best interests of the entire work in mind. The first few meetings will probably be held in Ontario in September, and those in the western provinces in October and November.

An earnest call to prayer for wisdom in locating and planning these meetings has been issued to co-operating clergy and laymen throughout the Dominion.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, is making good progress in his round-the-world tour of evangelism. He reports a specially successful experience in Singapore—the Liverpool of the East, as he calls it. Primarily his mission is to Englishmen who hold the outposts of empire amid the special temptations and deprivations of the Oriental seaports and commercial stations. Mr. Meyer besides being the accredited representative of the Free Church Council is also an exponent of the Keswick ideas. In Singapore he spoke every evening for a week in one of the largest of the halls of the city, addressing himself to the audiences on the assumption that they were Christians and leading up to the highest ideals of the practical, witnessing Christian life. He also conferred with missionaries to the Asiatic peoples of the city, and addressed the natives through an interpreter, gathering large crowds also in these more difficult meetings. From the Malay peninsula he passed on to Hong Kong, Amoy and Foochow, the first points of Chinese home life to be reached. Much may come of these Christian embassies from the Occident to the Orient—to be returned, in due time, by visits from the Oriental churches to our own. We wonder whether the Northfield, or some other American summer conferences of Christian work, might not think it a matter within their scope of work to commission the right man for such a journey of study and influence as Mr. Meyer has undertaken for Keswick? He would need to be a man of deep spiritual earnestness, of broad sympathies and of power as a thinker and speaker. Such a messenger might do much for the common work of the church in the whole world.—'Congregationalist.'

THE SURE SIGN.

('Missionary Review.')

Mr. Goforth, of China, has been thrilling audiences by his narrative of the Chinese awakenings and the amazing confessions of sin, and restitution as to wrong done. The Spirit of God His uniform process. He guides no sinning soul back to God except in the paths of confession and reparation. We remember an interesting and quaint story of a Boston codfish dealer, a very earnest and sincere man, who lived prayerfully every day. One of the great joys of his life was the family-worship hour. One year two other merchants persuaded him to go into a deal with them, by which they could control all the codfish in the market, and greatly increase the price. The plan was succeeding well, when this good old man learned that many poor persons in Boston were suffering because of the great advance in the price of codfish. It troubled him so that he broke down in trying to pray at the family altar, and went straight to the men who had led him into the plot, and told them he could not go on with it. Said the old man: 'I can't afford to do anything which interferes with my family prayers. And this morning, when I got down on my knees and tried to pray, there was a mountain of codfish before me, high enough to shut out the throne of God and I could not pray. I tried my best to get around it, or get over it, but every time I started to pray that codfish loomed up between me and my God. I wouldn't have my family prayers spoiled for all the codfish in the Atlantic Ocean, and I shall have nothing more to do with it, or with any money made out of it.'

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

WAITING FOR THE GOSPEL.

('Missionary Review of the World.')

Almost as numberless as the stars in the heavens are the islands of the great Pacific Ocean. Among them are the Torres Islands, consisting of five small islets, inhabited by dark-skinned men and women. To these simple children of nature it seemed most terrible to bury their dead loved ones in the cold ground, and in the midst of their villages they built scaffolds upon which they placed the corpses until wind and weather, rain and sunshine had completed their destructive work and the flesh had been entirely destroyed. From the dry bones they made arrow-heads, believing to honor thus the dead most highly.

Such customs of keeping decomposing bodies right in their midst was not conducive to healthful conditions in the islands, and their inhabitants were sufferers from all kinds of ugly ulcers and spreading sores, especially since they were not used to frequent ablutions on account of the great scarcity of sweet water. In spite of the unhealthful conditions upon the Torres Islands, Christian natives from the neighboring groups had settled upon four of the islets. Schools had been started, and gladly the people came to hear the tidings of salvation in Christ. But little Toga, the most southerly of the Torres Islands, remained without the Gospel, and to the frequent calls for a teacher from its inhabitants the sorrowful answer of the missionaries upon the other islands had to be, 'Alas, we have no teacher for Toga yet.'

It was on Christmas, 1894, when the inhabitants of Loh, the island closest to little Toga, saw a small column of smoke ascending from that island. Slowly it moved from one side to the other and thus conveyed to the observers the news that men from Toga were starting for Loh. Soon a dark spot could be seen upon the sunlit waters. It which the inhabitants of Toga, ignorant of the art of making canoes, made the trip across the wide expanse of smooth waters in slowest progress. The sun was almost setting when ten men of Toga landed quietly upon Loh and announced their purpose to remain and visit ten days. The real purpose of their coming they did not explain, and to inquire would have been considered bad manners. Thus they remained, but lo, when the native Christians of Loh assembled in their little church for their morning and their evening devotions, the men of Toga also came and sat outside the church, whose sides were made of mats which permitted them to hear and see whatever was going on inside. Many questions were asked by the visitors, and they inquired very especially how the Christian natives lived and what heathen customs they had abandoned.

The day of the departure of these strange guests had arrived, when their leader went to the Christian teacher of Loh, and said, 'Ofttimes we have asked for a Christian teacher, but we did not obtain one. Long we have waited but now we have grown tired of the waiting and we came here to see and learn how matters are conducted in a place which is under the sway of the new doctrine. Now we return to our island, and we will try from this time on to live as the Christians, and leave undone the things which they forbid. Thus when at last the teacher comes in answer to our many requests, he need tell us only that of which we have not heard.' After that speech the men of Toga went upon their raft and slowly made their way back to their homes.

Two months later the European missionary (of the Melanesian Mission) came to Loh and heard the astonishing news of the visit of the men from Toga. Immediately he decided upon a visit to that little island. Gladly its inhabitants received him, and proudly they conducted him to his stopping-place. High upon the rocks a level place, which offered a beautiful view of the wide sea, had been cleaned of weeds and bushs, and a comfortable hut had been erected for the expected teacher. When the missionary began to inquire, he found that many heathen customs had been laid aside already by these men, and they had already introduced a weekly day of rest, on which they assembled round the hut where the teacher was to dwell. Every day, when they thought that the people of Loh assembled for morning or evening worship, they sat quietly upon the rocks and looked across the sea. Thus the men of Toga were waiting for the Gospel, and from their hearts came the silent cry, Come over and help us!

Touched beyond description the missionary returned to Loh, called the Christian natives together, told them of the waiting expectation of their heathen neighbors, and prayed most earnestly that God soon send a teacher to Toga.

Two weeks went by. The teacher sat in his room, writing busily though it was almost midnight. Steps approached his door, and two native boys of fifteen entered quickly, and sat down upon the floor, waiting, as is the custom there. Both were Christians and had been trained in the missionary school upon the Norfolk Islands, for a short time only because they had become sick. Wondering over the late visit, the missionary wrote on, until at last one of the boys asked, 'Father, has a teacher for Toga been found.' 'Not yet, my son,' was the missionary's answer. Ten minutes of silence again—then the hesitating question, 'Father, could we two go to Toga? We know that we are not real teachers and quite ignorant, but we believe in Christ and are able to read and write. We might do some good, until a real teacher is found for Toga.' The missionary moved in his heart, silently praised God for the answer to prayer, but to the boys he spoke of the dangers and temptations in heathen Toga, and asked them to pray over the matter and return to him after three days. This they did, and their final answer was, 'We will go.' At the close of the next week the mission took both boys into his boat and sailed for Toga. A heavy wind brought them near the island quickly, but landing was impossible on account of the high breakers. The missionary decided to return to Loh and come back some other day, but both boys would not go back. They jumped over the side and safely reached the shore. Thus, the first Christian teachers came to little Toga, which now has many natives who are sincere and joyful followers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Aug. 1, 1909.

Close of Paul's Missionary Journey. Acts xviii., 1-22.

Golden Text.—In the world ye shall have tribulation; be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.—John xvi., 33.

Verse 1.—What remarkable thing had immediately preceded Paul's start for Corinth?

There is no record of a vision or any special Divine instruction, for Paul going to Corinth: but is a good man as much guided by God when he is not conscious of it, as when he is, and why? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verses 2-3.—What was the attraction between Aquila and Paul?

How do you account for it that there is an affinity between men of the same trade?

Have labor men a perfect right to band themselves together, for mutual protection, against the undue demands of capital?

Has capital a moral right to protect itself against labor?

Have business men a right to protect themselves against undue competition?

Paul worked at his trade as a tent maker for a living, is there any suggestion in this that modern preachers should do a similar thing?

A large proportion of the membership of the present-day Christian Church, have the latent ability to preach; ought not this ability to be developed, thus giving to every local church several preachers, and the work being divided between them, would be better done than at present, and each preacher make his own living?

Verse 4.—Is it the duty and privilege of every adult Christian to be engaged, at least every Sunday, in some specific spiritual work?

Why did Paul, in the beginning, in Corinth, confine his work to the Sabbath day and to the Jews?

Verses 5-6.—What effect did the visit of Silas and Timothy have upon Paul?

If a good man is ever so much in earnest, may the visit of another earnest man intensify his spirit?

When a man does his very best in preaching, and fails to make converts, is he entitled to as much credit as if he had great success?

Did Paul blame himself for his failure, and that the Jews resisted and blasphemed; and ought a man of God always take a similar position in like circumstances?

Verse 7.—Has it ever been in the past, and is it to-day, sometimes necessary for a good man to leave the church and start a meeting of his own?

Verse 8.—Is belief in Jesus an intellectual effect or is it spiritual and supernatural?

Verses 9-11.—What method did God take in this instance to talk to Paul?

Why is it that so few Christians have any experience of any special message from God?

Do Christians speak as much as they ought for Christ to-day, and is there any fear of being hurt by speaking for him?

Verses 12-17.—Can any man expect, even in these days, to be unflinchingly faithful to God, and not make some people angry?

How do you estimate the character of this man Gallio, and what is there in him worthy of imitation?

Verses 18-22.—Sum up the effects of Paul's efforts as revealed in this lesson.

Lesson for Sunday, Aug. 8, 1909. Paul's Instructions to the Thessalonians. I. Thess. v., 12-24.

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GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2296.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-9.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1121.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
ILES, CHARLES, 70 St. Fran. Xav. st. M. 2210.
JACOBS & GARNEAU, 97 St. James st. M. 174.
JULIEN & BERARD 15 St. James st. M. 4200.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. ALEX. LACOSTE, C.R.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 2332.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C., New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4703.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1974.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & ASTLE, 180 St. James st. M. 2960.
Pelletier, Wilson & St. Pierre, 151 St. James. M. 2173.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 30 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 New York Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON L., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. Jas. & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. Up 3809.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUS. COLL., 198 St. Catherine West. Main 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University. Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up 4297.
STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, (W. S. Jones, Principal), 214 St. Cath. st. west. Up 4530.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

THE DOMINION AGENCY, 107 St. James. M. 2504.

ELOCUTION.

McGLAUGHLIN, R., 22 Burton ave. Tel. W. 1560.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

TODD, FREDERICK G., 10 Phillips Place. Up 2857.

Retail.

ANTIQUE FURNITURT.

JENKINS, B. M. & T., Phillips square. Up 1076.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE

WATSON, R., 155 Peel street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2713.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.

BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. G. 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
DONALDSON, R. & SONS, 30 Youville sq. M. 1712.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 91 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. w. Up 1342.
BOOSAMRA, M., 166 St. Lawrence Boulevard.
CADIEUX & DEROME (French Books), 18 and 20 Notre Dame w. M. 4289.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 227 Notre Dame W. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., Ltd., 472 St. Catherine w. Up 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.
SLATER, BEN., 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

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JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532.

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DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury street. Up 3612.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1067.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 353 St. Cath. st. W. Up. 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount, 30.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up 901.
WEINFELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester. M. 1377 Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6111.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 86 Prince street. M. 881.
MERCHANTS COAL CO., Ltd., 60 Victoria square. Yards: Wellington Basin and Mile End. J. H. Cayford, Pdes.; A.G. Munish, Mgr. M. 1366; E. 5630.
MUNRO & CO., 708 St. Catherine W. Up 1120.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS. M., 219 St. James st. M. 903.
Alexander, J. B., 4129 St. Cath. West'mt. Mt. 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd., St. Cath. w. Up 2920.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'n
OGILVY, JAS. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. and Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. w. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 598 St. Cath. st. West. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

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PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2713.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRAMOPHONES AND VICTOR RECORDS.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., 415 St. Cath. W. Up 2418

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
EICHEN'S Temperance Cash Grocery, 919 St. Cath. West, and 1 Tower avenue. Up 3152.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke & Mance. E. 4732.
MUNRO, D. D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 935.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 80 University street. Up 4638.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.

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CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

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GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G.T.R., M. 4785.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James st. M. 6134.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
THE RUSSELL HOUSE, near R'lw'y st'ns. M. 6142.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

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City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3238.

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PURE ICE CO., Ltd., 900 Charlevoix. M. 3550.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 4161--5160.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE RENALLACK LITHO. & P'T'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3306.
YALE LITHO & PRINT CO., 233 St. Paul. M. 768.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

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CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboilles Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1644-5-6.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BROWN, R. G. & CO., 209 Bleury st. Main 4230.
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

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BACON, J., 75 Hallowell ave. Phone Westmount 1588
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel st. Up 3206.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 130 Fulford st. Up 3116.
HORSEY, H. L., 410 Lindsay Buildings.
SONNE, CHRIS., Jr., 73 Aylmer st. Up 2639.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

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SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

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GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBLIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Cath. st., Westmount. H. E. Archambault, Prop.

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SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
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ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 319 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
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LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., 519 St. Catherine West. Up 3641.
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EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
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GORDON & EGAN, 55C Metcalfe st.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.

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ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

Campbell, Gilday Co., Ltd., 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

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BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Belmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 386 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, cor. Versailles. Up 147.
Dominion Waste Paper Co. 563 Craig E. East 2075.
ELLISON, A. & SON 967 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

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EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

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CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.

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SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

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HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3359.
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 351 Chatham. Up 2088.
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TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Belmoral Block.

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WALSH, CHAS. B., 30 St. John. Main 2775.

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Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 213.
Scale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2067.
WRAY, JOS. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain. Head office. Up 2728. 123 St. Dominique. Up 2117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 90 Drummond street. Up 1337.

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ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st.

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HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., street. M. 5610.

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HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st.

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HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., street. M. 5610.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, street. M. 1307.
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MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st.

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LAFLEUR, J. L. 362 Notre Dame W.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesale).

LAMARRE, W. & CO., 630 Atwater avenue.

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REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st.
TALBOT WILFRID, Off. & Yds., Wiseman

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LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3063
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M.

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BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel.
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ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 39-43 Jurors street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

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THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M.

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MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

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ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

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ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M.
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AULD R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William streets. Main 2395.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up
McCALLUM, D. D. W., 4 Brooke avenue.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
HARRISON, DENT, 217-227 Pr. Albert ave. W.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E.
STUART & HERBERT, 609 Rivard street. E.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 396 Bleury. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

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McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 777.

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LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E.

MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLATES, FANCY DOOR PANELS.

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SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN SAFE CO., Limited. Showroom St. James. Main 815.

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MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
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