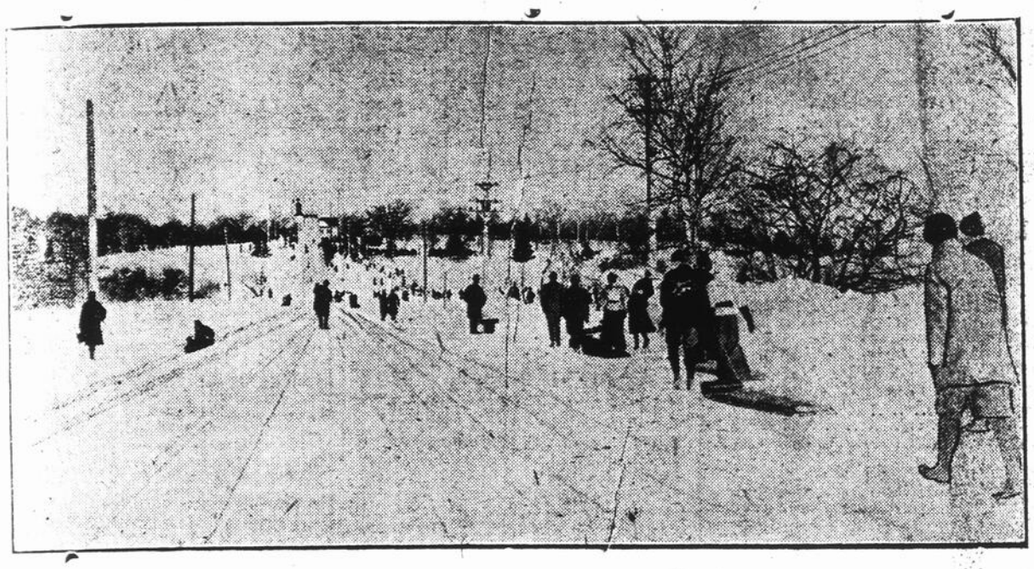
Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLIX., NO. 39. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908. PRICE, ONE CENT

WINTER SPORTS ON MOUNT ROYAL.



THE PARK SLIDE, ON WHICH TOBOGGANS TRAVEL AT A MILE A MINUTE.

MOUNT ROYAL, which was formerly the background of the city, and is now rapidly becoming the centre of it, exercises a very potent influence upon the physical well-being of the inhabitants of Montreal. Every year it becomes increasingly apparent that the city fathers never did a wiser thing than when they purchased this [illegible] domain, and turned the whole [illegible] into a park and playground for the [illegible]. All the year round the moun[illegible] is calling to the city dwellers to [illegible] out and enjoy God's open air. And [illegible] not call in vain.

[illegible] it is in winter that the mountain's [illegible]ence is most to be observed. The [illegible] the snow, the more intense the [illegible] the more attractive does the moun[illegible] become. Many an otherwise tire[illegible] winter afternoon is turned into a [illegible] gladness by a visit to the moun[illegible] and on every bright moonlight or [illegible] evening throughout the winter [illegible] mountain lures hundreds of the city [illegible]ers away from the warm luxury of [illegible] to the blood-stirring cold of the

[illegible]ould be difficult to say which is [illegible] enjoyable form of winter sport [illegible] mountain—sleighing, riding, to[illegible]ng, skiing, or snowshoeing. Each [illegible] the best till the other is tried. [illegible] are those who hold that nothing [illegible] world can quite compare with [illegible]ght and exhilaration of sleigh[illegible] For the visitor to Montreal a drive [illegible] mountain in a sleigh is a unique experience. It is something to be thought over and talked about when everything else connected with the city is forgotten. Moreover, it is a sport which makes no demands whatever upon the physical strength. Anywhere in the city you can step into one of the handsome winter cabs of the Montreal hackmen and set out for the mountain trip.

All you have to do is to say, 'Round the Mountain,' and settle yourself down for an hour or two hours' solid, substantial, soothing enjoyment. All the rest is done for you. The cabman will see that you are comfortably wrapped in the long-haired musk-ox robes through which no cold can pierce. The horse, soon recognizing, by the route, that he is off on his favorite trip, will give added gaiety and joyousness to his stride, and even on the steepest part of the ascent will fling himself willingly into the collar.

Soon you are among the stately residences of the 'up-town' people. The residences look singularly attractive and homelike in their gardens of gleaming snow; their enthusiastic occupiers would tell you, if you were to talk with them, that these parterres of snow are more beautiful in their way than any flowers.

Then you enter the winding mountain drive, and in a couple of quick turns the city is shut out of sight, and you find yourself alone with 'cabby' in a world of rocks and trees and snow, and in a silence disturbed only by the muffled hoof-beats of the horse and the musical jingle of the sleigh-bells. It is a transition that is wonderful in its swiftness and completeness. Even the people who have known the mountain for a lifetime can never fail to feel the surprise and delight of it. It is like being suddenly transported from a noisy, bustling, American city, into a wild and picturesque bit of the Canadian backwoods. The very air is different. As the sleigh glides up the mountain road, the air becomes colder and clearer, and imparts buoyancy to the spirits, while all the time the eye is being gladdened by an ever-changing panorama of mountain and valley scenery, till the climax is reached on the Lookout, giving such a magnificent view of the city and river. If a drive in a cab can give so much pleasure, imagine what it must be to drive your own sleigh and pair—the horses so spirited that they dance up the mountain to the music of sleigh-bells magically rich in tone; the sleigh a harmony of poetic curves and luxurious furs.

SKI-ING DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

But just start out with a snowshoe party for a tramp over the mountain on a clear cold night. You don't get far before you find yourself declaring that there is no other sport which is quite so exhilarating as a snowshoe tramp. Perhaps on the way—some people will pass you in sleighs. You don't envy them. If you trouble to think about it at all, you find yourself mildly pitying them. It seems such a tame, invalid's kind of enjoyment, does sleighing—that is, it does when you're snowshoeing.

Quite a social event, too, this snowshoeing party is. The lads and the lasses meet by invitation at the house of a friend, and under ideal conditions there is a Jack for every Jill. It might be thought that the sorting of these into two by two would be a matter of considerable difficulty to arrange satisfactorily. Nothing of the kind. The hostess has an excellent rule for making up the couples. Here's a lad and here's a lass. Very well; that makes a couple, doesn't it? Off you go! You might think the lads and lassies would like to make their own choice. Oh, nonsense! This is a party, not a collection of courting couples. And, besides, if you're not lucky at the start, there's plenty of opportunity to rectify matters a little later on. For isn't there the man with the bell?

The man with the bell is a very responsible individual. It is his duty, when the party gets away on the mountain trails, to give the signal at stated intervals for the changing of partners. He must not ring the bell too often, or he will interrupt social intercourse. Yet he must ring it often enough, or he will come under the suspicion of being engaged in a flirtation with his partner for the time being. As a rule, the ringing of the bell is loyally obeyed. The leading man goes back to the rear to take charge of the last lady in the line. All the rest of the men go forward one, each thus obtaining a new partner. The old rule of Indian file, invariably followed by male parties, has given way to a rule of the road entirely unknown to the red man, who marched bravely ahead with his weapons, while his faithful dame followed, pulling her toboggan with a tump-line round her forehead.

Thus, like a big, happy family party, the snowshoers tramp through the woods in the light of the moon. They get their snowshoes hitched and tumble in the snow. They sit on their snowshoes and slide down every declivity on the rising and falling trails; they laugh, they chat, they run. And finally they get to the summit of the mountain, and look out through the trees upon the city far beneath. It is a scene that is bewitchingly beautiful. Instinctively, the conversation is hushed.

Standing there upon the mountain, so silent, so remote, you become aware of an unwonted stillness—a stillness so intense that there is a tingling in your ears. Stretching away on the plain before you to the shore of the frozen St. Lawrence, and as far to the left and the right as the eye can reach, is a city beautiful. A city whose long lines of streets are mapped out in gleaming lights—lights blue and green and golden, flashing like jewels in the clear, brilliant night; outvieing even the scintillating stars in the deep, velvety blue of the sky.

And then there is ski-ing. Just persevere with skis until you have learned to banish fear and preserve your balance. Then take a turn with the other lads in coasting down the mountain side till you are proficient enough to take the long flying leap on the big course at the cross-roads near the park ranger's house. What's the matter with snowshoeing now? Why, it's the tamest sport there is, you do declare. In skiing there is a thrill and excitement which nothing else can give short of actual flying. At the very top of the mountain when you start, your skis seem to leap away with you with the speed of a train. You gather momentum with every foot of your descent. You forget that you are still on the earth; you are conscious only of whizzing through space at incredible speed. In a second you are at the big jump. Almost without effort you rise in the air like a bird. It is a glorious flight, but all too soon you strike the track again—to continue your career triumphantly to the bottom, if you are very skilful and somewhat lucky. If not—well, it needs few words to indicate what a mix-up a tumble on skis can be.

A SNOWSHOEING PARTY ON THE TRAIL.

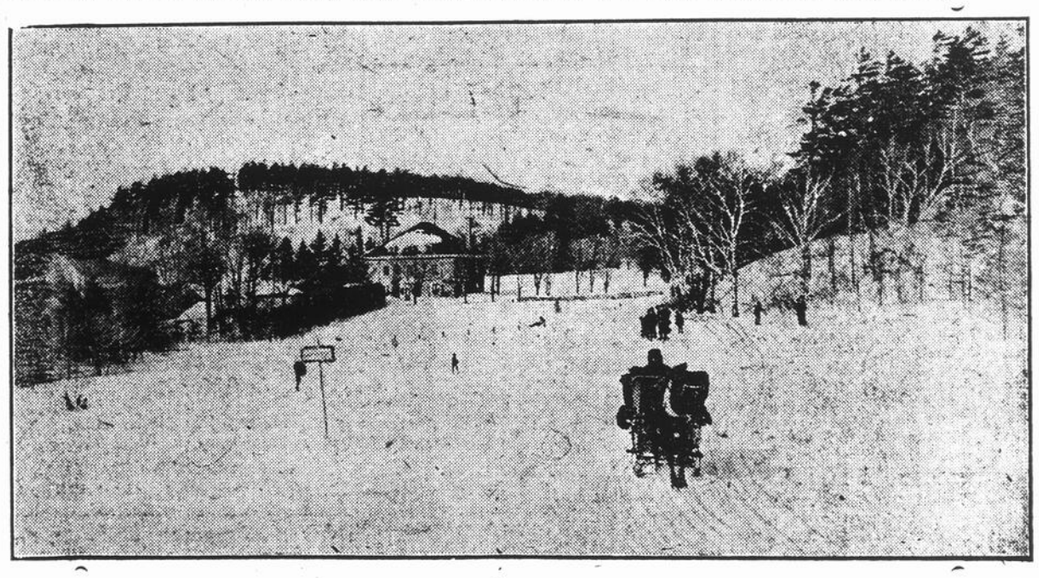
Ski-ing, however, is by no means confined to the one long course that the crack competitors use. It is the closest rival that snowshoeing has, for all that is possible with snowshoes is possible with skis—and more. Skis will support anyone upon the surface of the snow quite as well as snowshoes, and it is possible to pole along on the level faster than an ordinary walking pace. Wherever there is the least incline, progress becomes proportionately easier, particularly when there is a good hard surface. At such times young men—for it is mainly young men who indulge in this form of sport—may be seen gliding through the woods with the speed of birds, although the incline is so slight as hardly to be noticeable. Now and again boys are to be seen having great sport with an ingenious adaption of the ski. This is a single ski, with a short pole fixed in the middle to support a seat. Balanced upon such a contrivance, a boy can, with a little skill, coast along at amazing speed.

But, after all, can ski-ing compare with tobogganing? Devotees of the latter say it can't come near it as a sport. Tobogganing is splendid fun even on the Fletcher's Field side of the mountain, where the young people go in crowds. It reaches its most exciting pitch, however, on the Park Slide, with its ice tracks, and its precipitous incline almost as steep as the roof of a house. There the toboggans attain the incredible speed of a mile a minute, and the sport is so fascinating that it is often very difficult, even after the girls have had a dozen slides, to persuade them that it's half-past ten and time to go home, or mamma will be angry and put her foot down.

These, then, are the sports to be enjoyed in winter on the mountain. And yet there are certain young men to be observed coming down from the mountain nearly every morning, on horseback, who will tell you that there is not one of them equal to a gallop along the snow-roads of the mountain before breakfast in zero weather. The horses, they say, are never so spirited as then, and you yourself never so boisterously happy to be alive. In fact, to be on a horse galloping madly along a snow-road in the fresh, clear air of dawn—that, they say, is to feel like a king.

And so it goes. Everybody is enthusiastic about one kind of winter sport on the mountain till they have tried another; and all can find a sport to suit them, be they young or old.

[illegible]OEING CLUB GIVING ONE OF THE MEMBERS A "BOUNCE."



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THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE QUEBEC CITY W. C. T. U.

Monday afternoon the members of the Union held their annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Geggie; first vice-president, Miss Reid; second vice-president, Miss Perkins; third vice-president, Miss E. Darlington; fourth vice-president, Miss Kelly; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Wiggs; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel N. Campbell, 213 Valier street; recording secretary, Miss A. Darlington; treasurer, Miss A. Stobo, 1 Aberdeen street.

The following superintendents were also appointed:—

Evangelistic—Miss Sutherland.
Sailors' Work—Mrs. Hyde.
Sunday-schools—Mrs. Musson.
Legislation and Petitions—Mrs. Geggie.
Lumber Camps—Miss A. Darlington.
Literature—Miss MacNaughton.
Music—Miss E. Darlington.
Lookout Committee—Misses Reid and Darlington.
Flower Mission—Miss Isabel N. Campbell.

Mesdames Wiggs, Vincent and Pfeiffer and Misses McNaughton and Stobo as committee.

The public meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. The Rev. Wylie Clark in the chair.

Notwithstanding the other attractions the attendance was remarkably good. Berwick Lodge, I. O. G. T., turned up in full regalia and a rich treat was enjoyed by all who attended. Refreshments were served at the close and a most enjoyable social time was spent by all present.

Mr. Love announced an address under the W. C. T. U. auspices by Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, on 'Children's Courts.' This is a new departture of the legislation department of the Union.

The report of the corresponding secretary sketched the work of the different departments throughout the year, as follows:—

The sailors had been visited every week at the Jeffery Hale Hospital and comfort bags given in greater numbers than ever this year.

Large packages of literature were sent to lighthouse keepers through the kindness of Commodore Gregory and also a large box of comfort bags and literature were sent to a lumber camp in Skinner, Maine. Twenty copies of the 'Monthly Leaflet' are taken by the Union for distribution amongst its own memebers.

Visits were paid by the Flower Mission Committee to sick and suffering ones and large quantities of food and clothing, as well as flowers, distributed.

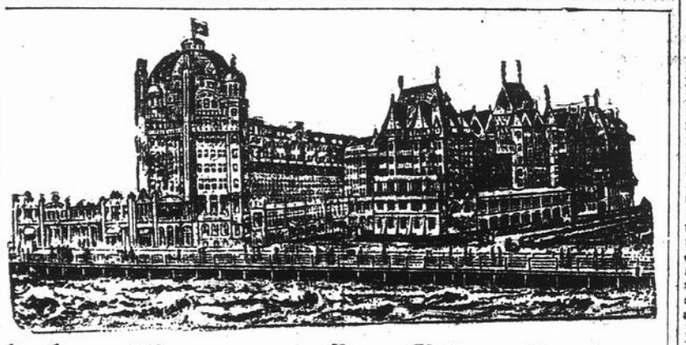
The treasurer's report shows a balance on the right side.

CONCERT AT VERDUN.

The Verdun Choral Society will hold a concert to-night at 8 o'clock in the Verdun Model Schools, Lower Lachine Road, when a varied and excellent programme will be presented. Part songs, quartettes, choruses, solos, recitations and comic songs will be contributed, and amongst the entertainers will be Mrs. E. A. Hartley, Mrs. Bimson, Miss B. Chester, Messrs. E. V. Lister, J. H. Farrar, G. E. Bingham, Starkey, Fulham, Brinson Stubbs, M. G. Shaw, Broadbury, Rush, Fulham, Cole and the Verdun Choral Society. Mr. E. V. Lister will conduct and Mrs. E. A. Hartley will play the accompaniments.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Arthur Moreau, 246 Craig street east, was fined six dollars and costs, or one month in jail, for working his horse when unfit for duty. Inspector Sheehan, of the Society for the Prevention or Cruelty to Animals, made the arrest.



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ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting for the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 p.m., and it is earnestly requested that a large attendance of its members should be present.

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TURCOMAN . . . . . Feb. 23

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Notice is hereby given that by and in virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court, sitting at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, rendered on the 4th of February, 1908, in a cause in which Dame Blanche Brunet, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property by marriage contract, of Narcisse Emilien Brais, merchant, of the same place; Dame Berthe Brunet, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Joseph L. Perron, Advocate, and King's Counsel, both of the same place, and the said Narcisse Emilien Brais and Joseph L. Perron, parties hereunto to authorize their wives, are Plaintiffs, and Dame Yvonne Brunet, of the Town of Saint Louis, District of Montreal, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Joseph Perrault, Architect, of the same place, and the said Joseph Perrault, a party hereunto to authorize his wife; Miss Aurore Brunet, Spinster, in the enjoyment of her rights, of the same place; Dame Mary Anne Brazier, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Alphonse Racine, in his lifetime of the same place; Dame Suzanne Brazier, of High River, Province of Alberta, wife separated as to property of Joseph Limoges, of the same place, and the said Joseph Limoges, a party hereunto to authorize his said wife; John Brazier, of High River, Province of Alberta, and Emile Hebert, of the City and District of Montreal, are Defendants, ordering the licitation of certain immovables, described as follows, to wit:

1. An immovable, being part of the official lot, No. 249, of Saint James Ward, measuring about 48 feet in front on Saint Andrew's street, in the City of Montreal, by 85 feet in depth.

2. An immovable, bearing the official Nos. 248 and 255, of Saint James Ward, in the City of Montreal.

The immovables above described will be put up to auction and adjudged to the last and highest bidder, on the FOURTEENTH day of MARCH next, 1908, sitting the Court, in Room No. 31, of the Court House, of Montreal; subject to the charges, clauses and conditions contained in the list of charges, deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court; and that any opposition to annul, to secure charges or to withdraw, to be made to the said licitation, must be filed on the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, at least twelve days before the day fixed as aforesaid for the sale and adjudication; and that any opposition for payment must be filed within six days after the adjudication; and failing the parties to file such oppositions within the delays hereby mentioned, they will be foreclosed from so doing.

CHS. ARCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Montreal, 5th February, 1908.
(First published, 8th February, 1908.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harris Vineberg, Frank C. Wheeler, David S. Friedman, Joseph Levinson, Sol Kellert, Samuel Hart, Edward P. Wright, and B. Gardner, all of the City of Montreal, merchants, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session for the passing of an Act incorporating them into an Association known as the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing accurate and reliable information relating to the business of manufacturing clothing, procuring uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of such business, promoting a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between the members of the Association and for other purposes.

Montreal, Feb. 6, 1908.

JACOBS & GARNEAU,
Attorneys for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 220. } **SUPERIOR COURT**

Mrs. HERMINA LAMOUREUX, wife common as to property of the Defendant, Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER BERNARD, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, February 7th, 1908.

J. O. LACROIX, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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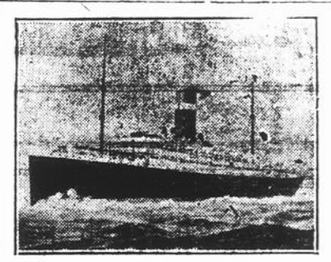

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Apl. 3—EMPRESS OF IRELAND. Mar. 20
Apl. 11—LAKE MANITOBA . . . . . Mar. 25
Apl. 17—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.. Apl. 3
Apl. 26—LAKE CHAMPLAIN.... Apl. 8

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Bonaventure Union Depot.

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7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

12.00 NOON for Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Through sleeping and dining cars.

Except Saturday

3.50 P.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard Junction and intermediate stations.

SATURDAYS ONLY

12.00 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations.

The MARITIME EXPRESS, leaving Fridays, makes through connection for Sydney and Newfoundland.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
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H. A. PRICE, GEO. STRUBBE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. City Pass. & Ticket Agt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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IN EFFECT FROM FEB. 29th TO APRIL 29th, 1908, INCLUSIVE.

Second class Colonist fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND,	$52.70
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$52.70
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$54.00
MEXICO CITY, Mex.	59.50

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James street. 'Phones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHEAP RATES.

Second class from Montreal, February 29th, until April 29th.

$52.70—Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

$54.00—San Francisco, Los Angeles via Chicago only.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

Commencing Monday, February 24th, train No. 29 will leave Windsor Station at 8.35 a.m., instead of 8.45 a.m. as at present, for Ottawa and intermediate stations.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James St., next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Trestle, Sydney," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, FEB. 25th, 1908, for the construction of a Hard Wood Trestle Bridge, etc., at Sydney, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Sydney, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
Feb. 1st, 1908.

JACKSON & CO.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS.

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

829B to 835 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4458.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the testamentary executors of the universal legatees of the late Anselme Lebreque, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, burgess, will petition the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for permission to effect a loan, to be guaranteed by mortgage on the immovables of the said estate, for an amount sufficient to allow the reconstruction of the buildings now on two of the immovable properties belonging to the said estate.

Quebec, January the 23rd, 1908.

I. LAVERY, Attorney for petitioners.

Clearing and Colder

DAILY WITNESS

Clearing and Colder

VOL. XLIX,, No. 39 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908 PRICE ONE CENT

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Government to Introduce Legislation Governing Moving Picture Exhibits.

FIFTEEN CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS ABSENT THEMSELVES FROM STATE DINNER BECAUSE MR. R. R. GAMEY WAS NOT INVITED.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The session of the Legislature was very brief yesterday afternoon. A few bills were advanced and a few questions answered. In the absence of Mr. Richard Harcourt, Mr. Hay asked: 'Does the Government intend, during this Session, to introduce further legislation in the matter of providing life in case of accidents through the imperfect construction relating to ingress, egress, or otherwise, in public buildings?'

To which the Hon. A. J. Matheson replied: 'The Government has under consideration, legislation governing moving picture exhibits and other matters.' 'Is that any answer?' asked Mr. Mac-

'I think so,' answered Mr. Matheson. A brief discussion took place on Mr. Hay's bill providing that no commission of inquiry into public matters could issue during a session without the consent of the Legislature.

'Legislature,' submitted the Opposition leader, 'means the King, the Lords and the Commons,' and if we sacrifice the right of the assembly to conduct its own inquiries, we are giving up a valuable right. I think the word should be Legislative Assembly.'

Mr. Whitney did not think there was much difference but the change was pardonably made.

Considerable discussion has been caused in the lobbies over an incident in connection with the state dinner at Government House on Thursday night. Fifteen Conservative members absented themselves because His Honor Sir Mortimer Clark has persistently refused to extend an invitation to Mr. R. R. Gamey, M. P. P. for Manitoulin. In accordance with the time-honored custom, His Honor gives three or four state dinners each session, and each member is invited to one. No invitation has ever been extended to Mr. Gamey apparently because of his position in the scandal with which he came into public life. His friends, however, take the position that he is a member in good standing endorsed by his constituency, and that since the dinners are official and not personal, His Honor has no right to make distinctions. No concerted action was taken, but about fifteen of the rural members stayed away. Officially they did not give any reason, but in private conversation they make no secret of their feelings. Premier Whitney is said to disapprove of their course in the matter.

ALMOST A PANIC

MOVING PICTURE THEATRE IN MEDICINE HAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Feb. 14.—Last night fire broke out in the Edison Theatre, causing a panic. The building was entirely gutted, and damage was done to the extent of $2,000. Charles Ness, the owner of the theatre, who was operating the moving picture machine, was badly burned.

EMMA GOLDMAN PREACHES ANARCHY.

Her Tirade Against Government Warmly Applauded at a Crowded Meeting of Her Disciples.

'I, as a woman-anarchist, tell you,' Miss Emma Goldman screamed in Yiddish last night, to the most closely-packed audience at the St. Joseph's Hall, 'that not a single existing human institution is calculated to help or advance humanity, and the sooner we do away with them the better!'

The audience clapped their hands vigorously, and it was wonderful how they managed, for they were jammed in so tightly together that it seemed impossible for any of them to stir a finger.

'The centralization of industries, as well as the centraligation of government,' she said again, 'has deadened men's minds, has robbed them of their power of initiative, has crippled them mortally physically. Anarchism seeks to reach the source and heal the evils. Away with all belief; away with hte [illegible] of private ownership!'

Well back of her head where she was preaching unbelief there was a picture of St. Joseph and the Infant. Another picture, much larger, was facing from the opposite wall.

It was eight o'clock when she came on the platform, and there was scarcely any attention of her at the moment, for the majority of her audience had never seen her before, and there is nothing particularly inspiring about her except a certain degree of lack of care in dress, amounting to slovenliness.

But perhaps that is one of the principles of anarchism—to do nothing with a view to please other people. Miss Goldman is an undersized, weak-looking woman of some forty years, and it is only when she put on her 'pince-nez' that it becomes possible to associate her with a measure of intellectuality. She talks her Yiddish with copious gesticulations, but scarcely with any of the German twang. A fluent speaker is, but her voice is dry and hacked, extremely unmusical and entirely devoid of all rhythm. She impresses one as a woman of deep, but scarcely wide, reading, but of no

[illegible] for one round hour, here and there pausing to drink water out of a jug, and when that was borne on to her from one or other from amongst her semi-half-baked audience, she managed to bring it back in good time. The atmosphere, during the last half hour had become insupportable. Great beads of perspiration were standing out on every face, the lecturer included.

The hall seemed to contain one solid compressed mass of humanity, men and women filling up the aisles between the seats.

The object of the night's lecture was to explain what anarchism wanted; and the wonder was how Emma Goldman managed to finish in the hour, seeing the great number of things that anarchism wanted.

'I, as a woman anarchist tell you,' Emma Goldman delivered herself at another portion in her speech, 'to go before the City Hall, or any other seat of power, and demand what is yours, and if they don't give it to you, take bloodshed to no purpose, but if you go into a forest, and a tiger, a bear, or a serpent attacks you, what do you do then? You snatch anything next to hand and kill—kill promptly and surely. You do not pause for moral reasonings, but you kill, and you are perfectly justified. Anarchism has been adjudged guilty of violence, but I tell you, all the violence ever committed by anarchism is only as a drop in the ocean to the violence done by governments.'

'Revolutions are not made in drawing rooms, with ice-cream,' Miss Goldman once more reminded her following.

She had some scathing words to say against certain renegades, who on second thoughts had preferred ice-cream to bullets. She was particularly hard upon poor Mrs. John Burns, wife of the British cabinet minister, who in the lecturer's opinion never knew what a glove was, and now she had to wear long white—andshe was actually spiteful enough to add—'big' gloves, going to dinners with her husband.

'Good evening, Mis Goldman,' a representative of the 'Witness' said to her, when she had sat down, after the lecture. 'But do I address you right? I presume you are a married woman.'

'No,' she snapped fiercely, 'I do not believe in marriage.'

She was asked for her views on Canada, but her answers were rather vague. She thought, however, that religion had too strong a hold on Canada.'

WESTMOUNT ASSOCIATION

COMPLETED ITS ORGANIZATION LAST NIGHT.

[illegible]ative assembly of the residents of Westmount met in the Town Hall last night for the purpose of completing the organization of a municipal association for the town. The following were elected to form the executive committee of the association:

Hon. R. S. Maclennan, K.C.
[illegible] John Hyde.
[illegible] Millen.
[illegible] L. McBride.
Committee—Ward 1: Dr. J. [illegible] G. M. Shepherd, Horace [illegible] Richard Hemsley.
[illegible] Harling, P. W. Mc[illegible]Hodgson, C. E. Williams, [illegible] C. Telfer, George S. Plow, R. B. Ross, jr., and D. A. Chadbourne.

Ward 4: R. S. White, D. H. McLennan, James Baillie and E. Alex. Wright.

The association will be known as the Westmount Municipal Association, and will have as its objects the study of municipal government, and particularly that of the town of Westmount. The by-laws adopted last evening provide that the annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday in November, and that all persons resident in the town or ratepayers therein may become members on the payment of the membership fee of $1.

After the election of the committee some discussion arose as to the meeting that had been convened for this evening in Victoria Hall, when the question of annexation will be dealt with. It was decided that Mr. F. S. Maclennan and Mr. R. S. White be instructed to attend the meeting, and state that the association strongly condemned the proposed annexation.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA ASSASSINATED.

Report Comes From London and Vienna—A Panic in Teheran—All Messages Strictly Censored.

MOHAMMED ALI-MIRZA, SHAH OF PERSIA, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED.

London, Feb. 14.—The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali-Mirza, was assassinated to-day in Teheran, according to rumors telegraphed to this city.

All particulars are lacking, and the rumor is not officially confirmed.

According to the stories, there is a panic in Teheran, and all messages sent out from there are rigorously censored.

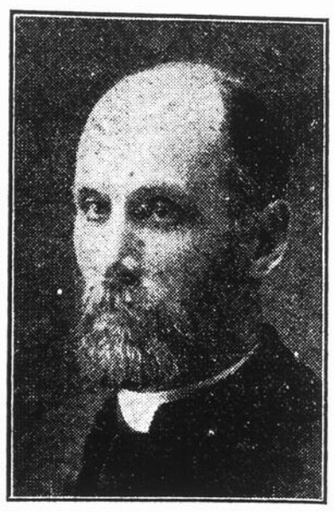
Vienna, Feb. 14.—A report is in circulation here that the Shah of Persia is assassinated. No confirmation of the report is obtainable in any quarter.

Mohammed Ali-Mirza, Shah of Shahs, according to the ancient Persian formula of royalty, and sixth sovereign of the House of the Kadjars, was born in Tabriz, June 21, 1872. He was the eldest son of, and generally recognized legitimate successor to Mouzaffer-Ed-Din, the former Shah, who died at Teheran on January 8, 1907, Mohammed Ali Mirza was not born of a Kadjar princess, however, and because of the established custom of keeping the succession in the line of this family on both sides, his right to the throne was contested by a young brother, Alioul Fath-Mirza, who was the first born of a princess of the line.

SURPRISED THE RECTOR

RURAL DEAN SANDERS PRESENTED WITH A PEDESTAL BY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

At the annual gathering of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, of St. Edward's Church, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets, which took place in the Parish Hall of the Church last night, the rector Rural Dean Sanders was presented with a beautiful brass reading pedestal.



RURAL DEAN SANDERS.

The rector after giving a brief description of the work that is being done by the Sunday School, called upon the superintendent, Mr. Mallory, to give an 'account of him-self.' Instead, Mr. Mallory read the following address to the rector:—

Dear Mr. Sanders,—The superintendent, teachers and scholars of St. Edward's Sunday School, having observed the many years of untising and devoted service you have rendered to the moral and spiritual needs of its members, your warm and eager interest in aught that concerned their progress and welfare, have felt that they would like to show you some small token of their gratitude and esteem. They would like to have you feel that your cheering and encouraging words and devoted efforts, have gone home to them, one and all, in a way that will help and strengthen them to fight the good fight, and face the future with hope and courage. This being the annual Sunday School gathering we take this opportunity of asking your acceptance of the accompanying reading pedestal.

Dean Sanders said this was a surprise to him, and that he appreciated the gift very much. He would use it in all the church services and would always think of the donors in his prayers. He was glad to see that he had so many friends to stand by him and help him in his work.

A short musical programme was then given by the scholars of the Sunday School after which the prizes were distributed to many of the scholars.

OUTREMONT COUNCIL

FIRST MEETING HELD AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On Thursday night, at the first meeting of the Outremont Council after the elections, the following committees were appointed for the year:

Finance—Desjardins (chairman), Gorman and Nadeau.

Roads—Beaubien (chairman), Ainsley and Robinson.

Building—Arthur (chairman), Beaubien and Desjardins.

Fire, Police, Light, Health and Parks Committee— Robinson (chairman, Ainsley, Gauthier and Nadeau.

The Health Committee reported recommending that a by-law be prepared prohibiting the keeping of pigs within the town limits; also, that a piece of land be purchased for a dumping ground. The report was adopted.

The Building Committee submitted their annual report, showing that forty-six building permits were issued during the year and that the value of buildings constructed was $244,000.

It was decided that a by-law should be prepared authorizing the council to borrow $150,000 for local improvements. Local improvement include the construction of drains, sidewalks, macadamizing, and the laying of water pipes, the cost of which improvements are refunded by a special tax on the properties benefited thereby, except for sidewalks, in which case proprietors are only called upon to refund one-half of the cost.

The members present at the meeting were Mayor Dunlop, and Councillors Nadeau, Beaubien, Desjardins, Robinson, Arthur, Gorman, Ainsley. Councillor Gauthier was unavoidably absent.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt by the inhabitants—some 68,000 in number—of Dijon, owing to the boldness of hungry wolves which have attacked the small villages around that town. Wolf hunts have been conducted for about a fortnight, and the villagers have been warned not to go out after dark without lights. Two or three days ago a little girl was attacked by a wolf about a hundred yards from her home. Her father heard her cry for help, and dashed a lantern which he carried full into the beast's face, making him run off.

FLOOD AT BUFFALO.

Waters of Creeks Overflow—Street Car Traffic Abandoned in Certain Sections.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 15.—The waters of Buffalo and Scafaquada creeks in the southern and northern sections of this city respectively, overflowed their banks early to-day and at ten o'clock there is from two to three feet of water in the streets. Street car traffic in those sections has been practically abandoned. Many cellars are flooded, fires in furnaces extinguished and thousands of dollars damage has been done to property.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—Rain continues to fall in this city and surrounding territory and the rivers are rising rapidly. Before noon the danger point of 22 feet will have been reached. The Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers are beyond their banks at many places and notwithstanding the flood warnings issued yesterday considerable damage will result.

COMPLIMENT TO MONTREAL ENGINNER

MR. ROBINSON TO UNDERTAKE IMPORTANT WORK FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 15.—Sir Percy Girouard has obtained the services of Mr. A. W. Robinson, the Canadian expert in river dredging, for the deepening of the River Niger, in order to improve navigation. Sir Percy goes to Nigeria in April.

Mr. Robinson, whose offices are on Phillips square, Montreal, and whose home is at 35 Churchill avenue, Westmount, is recognized as one of the foremost dredging experts of the day. He has been called into consultation in important undertakings all over the world, and dredges built from his designs to suit special conditions are in use in many of the larger dredging schemes now being carried out by various governments. It was only quite recently that, at theinstance of the British Government ,he made a trip up the Nile far into the interior of the African Continent in order to report upon the best methods of dredging the Nile so as to prevent the enormous waste of water that now goes on through the Nile, spreading over such a vast area in the swamp lands of the interior. Mr. Robinson will sail from New York for England on the 26th of this month, and will probably accompany Sir Percy Girouard when the latter leaves for Nigeria in April.

FRIEDBERG AN ABSCONDER

A POLICE COMMISSARY'S CURIOUS APPEAL.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Several arrests have been made in connection with the absconding of the banker, Siegmond Friedberg, who lately disappeared, leaving unsettled liabilities of $750,000. Among the prisoners are his mistress and solicitor. Friedberg is accused of squandering money in disstpation.

Commissary Mueller, of the criminal police, has issued a remarkable personal appeal for the absconder to return and help clear up matters. The appeal concludes by saying, pathetically:

'Think of the strain my nervous system is undergoing. You will know best what it means to me to be obliged to spend a whole week, night and day, in discovering traces of your organizing talent.'

Friedberg is believed to be in London.

MINERS ENTOMBED

OVER THREE SCORE BURIED IN NATAL AND HAVE LIKELY PERISHED.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Feb. 14.—An explosion in a coal mine at Glencoe today buried five Europeans and forty natives. A rescue party of five Europeans and twenty-five natives, headed by government inspectors, descended into the mine, when another explosion buried them. Eight natives have been rescued. All the others are believed to have been lost.

FLOOD THREATENED

ROAD DEPARTMENT MEN WORKING TO MEET THREATENED DANGER.

With a persistent thaw and accompanying rain following so closely on last week's very heavy downfall of snow, all the efforts of the civic Road Department are centred on the work of preventing flooding, and Mr. Barlow, the city surveyor, has put gangs of men to open the street gullies, and these will absorb the melting snow if the rain does not come down in heavy showers.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The following donations have been thankfully received:—

Mrs. R. S. Bagg....	$ 2.00
Dr. W. S. Morrow....	1.00
Dr. G. A. Brown	5.00
Alex. McLaurin	10.00
Mrs. H. Ransom..	10.00
Mrs. M. S. Baxter	10.00

Mrs. Cheney, one rubber mattrass. Friend, Westmount, lot feather pillows.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Shah of Persia, according to reports in London and Vienna, has been murdered, but no confirmation can be had, as all despatches out of the country have been stopped.

The Sultan of Hyderabad, the son of the reigning Nizam, with his suite, arrived at San Francisco to-day after a tour of Japan, on his way to England.

The Natal Act passed in British Columbia, a few days ago, refusing admittance to all Orientals who could not pass the education test, has been disallowed by the Federal Government, and Vancouver is very angry.

Forty natives and five Europeans have been entombed in a Natal mine, and all are believed to have perished.

A London doctor in court yesterday testified to having by mistake drunk a cupful of water containing a large 'culture' of typhoid bacilli, and after three weeks of fear had passed found himself with no more typhoid than he had before he swallowed the 'bugs.'

A tornado swept through the south yesterday, and in its wake left three towns in ruins, one in Texas and three in Mississippi. Many persons are reported killed and scores injured. The death list in Tyler may reach a dozen, and the injured will probably aggregate twoscore. The noon north-bound passenger train from Hattiesburg, Miss., got a few miles north of Laurel, and could not proceed because of the wreckage, and returned to Laurel. The passengers said they saw half a dozen dead negroes, but could not estimate the probable number killed. At Service, Miss., near Laurel, the home of Ike Holloway, white, was blown away, and two of his children killed.

The cotton depression in the New England States has not, it is said, been materially relieved by the curtailing of 25 percent of the working time, decided upon about three months ago, and a general reduction in wages of the operatives is regarded as inevitable. It is claimed that there has been a falling off in orders of the mills, and that the prices received for cotton cloth have been declining. There are about 185,000 persons employed in the cotton mills of New England when all the machinery is in motion.

Ten seamen perished off the coast of Oregon yesterday in the wreck of a United States coal steamer on her way from New South Wales.

By the explosion of the boiler in the public school of Adrian, Mo., yesterday, a teacher and sixty pupils were thrown into the basement, and many of them frightfully injured.

The Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), of Winnipeg, is to leave next month to assist the Rev. Dr. Chapman in an evangelistic campaign in Philadelphia.

Moncton has three cases of smallpox.

WEATHER AFFECTS SPORTS

Owing to the soft weather the match for the finals between the St. Lawrence and Lachine rinks in the ladies' bonspeil will not take place to-day. All events have been postponed to next week.

For the same reason the snowshoe steeplechase arranged by the 'Presse' for to-day has been postponed for a week.

MR. HAYS LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, left yesterday on his annual winter-end visit to England, to discuss matters affecting the system with the directors in preparation for the annual meeting, which will be held in April. Mr. Hays will sail from New York by the American liner 'St. Paul.' He will probably return to Montreal in five or six weeks.

CLEARING AND COLD

The year is young, but its lineage runs
To the dawn of the far first day,
When the sun burst forth and the earth was flung
On its splendid starlit way.
And so with the love we feel but now—
It began in the earlier time,
Ere the souls of men were garmented
In the flesh of an earthly clime.

With the sweet and fleet bewilderment
Of a first beatitude
We touched and passed in the whirling throng
Of the spirit multitude,
Then sped our ways in the wilderness
Of a human destiny,
With only the feel of a faint caress
And a mystic memory.

But ever we heard a mating call,
And ever we sang the note
Till the good God brought us eye to eye
And we spoke from throat to throat.
Now nothing matters of time or place
In a mere mortality,
For the twain that loved in the Soul's estate
Are one for eternity.
—Clarence Ousley.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Strong winds and gales: easterly, gradually shifting to northwesterly; sleet or snow to-day, clearing and colder on Sunday.

10-12 Notre Dame street west, Montreal, Feb. 15, 1908.—Readings by Hearn & Harrieer's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 30.03; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.15.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	36	32
Yesterday	39	28

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

DAVIS — At Oakville, on Feb. 12, 1908, the wife of William Sinclair Davis, of a son.

HUTCHISON — At 106 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, on Feb. 13, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. George N. Hutchison, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CAMERON — BARNHART — At Owen Sound, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. Rural Dean Ardell, Margaret Goodson, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Barnhart, of Owen Sound, to Colin Stewart Cameron, barrister-at-law, Owen Sound.

GUNN — BAKER — At River View Place, Summerstown, the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., John J. Gunn, of Wilkie, Sask., to Mary Edwina, daughter of Captain Baker.

HOBEN — STREET — At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Sloan, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy, Lucie I. H. Street, daughter of C. F. Street, Esq., M.A., to St. Elmo Hoben, accountant, of the Bank of Ottawa, at Mattawa, Ontario.

MOSES — SCHARF — At the Bell Street Methodist Parsonage, Ottawa, on Feb. 12, 1908, at 4 p.m., by the Rev. G. R. Campbell, B.D., Violetta E. (Lettie), daughter of Nicholas Scharf, Carp, Ont., to Chester B. Moses, of Osgoode, Ont.

WHITE—COMER—At St. James' Church, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on Feb. 12, 1908, by the Ven. Archdeacon Macmorine, and the Rev. C. F. Lancaster, Thomas John White to Elizabeth Cassa Letitia Comer, daughter of George W. H. Comer, Kingston.

WEBSTER — HANNA — At the Methodist Parsonage, Ashton, on Feb. 5, 1908, by the Rev. A. Fairbairn, Ernest Webster, of Kenora, Ont., to Lena Hanna, of Carleton Place, formerly of Munster, Ont.

DIED.

BEAUDRY — On Feb. 13, 1908, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, Madame Catherine Vallee, wife of the late Mr. Théodose Beaudry.
Funeral on Monday, 17th instant, from 352 St. Denis street, at 8.45 a.m., to the Gesu Church.

BRYDIE — At Rochester, N.Y., on Jan. 23, 1908, Rebecca Robert Stenhouse, widow of Rev. Andrew Brydie, and sister of Major-General Stenhouse, London, England, and of James Stenhouse, South Indian, Ontario.

COOPER — In this city, on Feb. 14, 1908, at his late residence, 188 Ontario street, West, Alfred Cooper, in his 63rd year, after a short illness.
Funeral private.

DONALDSON — On Feb. 13, 1908, at Vancouver, B.C., Agnes Wilson, aged 21 years and one month, beloved wife of John Donaldson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. Turfus, Montreal.
Kirkwall, Scotland, papers please copy.

GODWIN — At Ottawa, on Feb. 13, 1908, Sarah Hellaway, relict of the late J. H. Godwin, in her 97th year.

HALLETT — On Feb. 12, 1908, at her daughter's (Mrs. J. E. Milloy) residence, 47 Concord avenue, Toronto, Katharine Alice Doyle, widow of the late William Hallett, of Oshawa.

LAWSON — On Feb. 12, 1908, at 21 Surrey Place, Toronto, Emily Kirkwood Clarke, beloved wife of David Lawson, in her 67th year.

MAGUIRE — At 85 Augusta avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 12, 1908, Elizabeth, relict of the late Alex. Maguire, County Dublin, Ireland.

MCKENZIE — Suddenly, of heart failure, at Weir, Que., on Feb. 1, 1908, Wallace McKenzie.

RICHARDSON — In this city, on Feb. 13, 1908, William Richardson, of London, England.
Funeral from his son-in-law's (E. K. Wills) residence, 185 Amherst street, on Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

ROBB — On Jan. 5, 1908, at his home near Bryanston, Ont., James Robb, dearly beloved husband of Mary Hepburn Robb, aged 57 years and one month.

ROBINSON — At 4134 Dorchester street, Westmount, on Feb. 15, 1908, John Robinson, in his 63rd year.
Funeral private.

SECOR — At the residence of his son, Maitland Secor, Woburn, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1908, Alexander M. Secor, in his 88th year.

SHEPHERD—On Feb. 11, 1908, at Grapham Grange, Bramley, Surrey, England, Catherine E. McAndrew, beloved wife of Sheringham A. Shepherd.

SKIMIN — In London, Ont., on Feb. 9, 1908, at her late residence, 523 Richmond street, Mrs. Anna Skimin, aged 93 years.

SMITH — On Feb. 11, 1908, at the residence of her brother-in-law, T. M. Edmondson, Streetsville, Ont., Agnes Blain Smith, aged ninety, wife of the late Jos. Smith, of Iowa.

WATSON — At Geneva, Que., on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1908, Mr. Robert Watson, aged 62 years and 4 months.
Funeral on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUNCAN — In loving memory of Hazel Margaret Duncan, who departed this life on Feb. 15, 1906.

Those sending 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.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 2.

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

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1908.

Meet Me at the Food Fair

Monday heralds the third week of our 12th Annual Food Fair, the most successful in the history of The Big Store.

THOUSANDS MEET HERE EVERY DAY.

THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES GIVEN AWAY EVERY DAY.

DEMONSTRATIONS at every booth by experts in charge.

Free Cooking Lessons, 10.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. Monday's subject, 'DOUGHNUTS.' Each lady attending lecture will be presented with a cook book.

Free Gramophone Recitals, morning and afternoon, by the Columbia Phonograph Company.

FINAL CLEARANCE OF $10 to $18 LADIES' COATS, $6.99

Balance of Manufacturer's Stock of Very Smart Winter Coats, made of Heavy All Wool Tweed, in Light, Medium and Dark Grey, all this year's best styles, 48 inches long, double breasted, lined throughout, perfect fit, odd sizes. Regular, $10.00 to $18.00. MONDAY **$6.99**

New Spring Dress Goods

A magnificent exhibit of New Spring Dress Goods will be ready Monday morning. It has no stronger recommendation to your favor than that it is worthy of The Big Store, and worthy of you who come to visit it.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

New Chevrons, for .. .. 68c yd.
New Chiffon Lustre .. .. 68c yd.
New Striped Flannels.... .. .. 98c yd.
New English Suitings, 84c, 94c, $1.05.

NEW WASH FABRICS

Scotch Ginghams, in the new tape stripes of Pink and White, mauve and White, Navy and White, Sky and White, Grey and White. Per yard **19c**

Muslins, in Silk stripe effects of Pink, Nile, Sky, Navy, Brown, per yard. **26c**

Voiles, in floral, stripes and Oriental effects, a large variety of color combinations, for 19c to 57c per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Black Voiles, from 40c to $1.25.
Black Fancy Voiles, from 68c to $1.20
Black Lustres, from 30c to $1.25.
Black Fancy Lustres, from 68c to $1.20.
Black Striped Mohairs, from 68c to $1.20.
Black Venetian, from 90c to $1.45.
Black Tricots, from 72c to $1.10.
Black Stripe Tricots, 71c to $1.
Black Roxana, 56c to $1.50.
Black Stripe Roxana, 71c to $1.00.
Black Crepoline, 68c to 95c.
Black Venetian, 90c to $1.45.

$6.50 TRIMMED HATS, 95c

Trimmed Hats, some in Velvet, French Felt and braid, trimmed with wings, cock feathers, ribbon, silk and ornaments. Regular, $3.50 to $6.50, for .. . **95c**

$2.00 WHITE LAWN WAISTS, $1.05

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR MONDAY.

STYLE 1—
Waist of fine quality White Lawn, has all over embroidered front, with clusters fine tuckings, and three wide tucks extending from shoulder, in Gibson effect, attached collar of fine tucks, edged frill of lace, large 3-4 Sleeves, with short cuff, finished with small tucks, edged frill of lace, buttoned at back. SPECIAL **$1.05**

STYLE 2—
Waist made of good quality White Lawn, with one wide open work embroidery insertion extend down the front, with five rows of small hemstitched tucks either side, and two rows 1-4 inch tucks extending from shoulder, large full length sleeves, with deep cuffs, trimmed with four rows small hemstitched tucks, edged lace frill, also collar, made in open front. SPECIAL **$1.05**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A woman named Emma Elsor, 75 years of age, was found dead at her home in Kirkham Buildings, Bath. She had lived alone, and had apparently died of starvation, although a bank book showed £105 to her credit.

An expelled schoolboy journeyed to the railway station at Buxton on a hearse, wearing a hat trimmed with crape. Three mourning coaches which followed were filled with his schoolfellows, who all wore crape hatbands and chanted a mournful dirge.

Four convicts at Princetown who took part in the recent attack on warders have received two dozen lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails. Six others will forfeit all remission of sentence, all marks, and all privileges given to prisoners of good behavior.

Major Christopher Deake Erickman, of Grosvenor Place, Bath, whose will has been proved for £32,445, has, with the exception of some three thousand pounds left for charities, bequeathed practically the whole of his estate to his servants.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners announce the increase to four hundred thousand pounds of the annual appropriation for augmentations to poor benefices, and the making of fresh annual grants of fifty thousand pounds per annum for pressing cases not possessing local claims.

Corporal J. F. Greenwood, who has been promoted to a second lieutenancy in the King's Own Lancaster Regiment, is the third 'ranker' specially transferred to the King's Own in a year. He was in the ranks of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

While workmen were sawing through a block of Bath stone at Exeter they cut into a cavity in which was found a cluster of two or three dozen live bees. The incident occurred at the works of a firm of monumental sculptors. There was not much sign of life in the bees at first, but when air was admitted they gradually revived and after a few hours several of them were able to fly.

At the wedding of the Hon. Charles Gideon Murray, Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs, South Africa, second son of Lord Elibank, and Mrs. Aspinwall, widow of Colonel Aspinwall, and granddaughter of the famous Field Marshal, Lord Napier of Magdala, the bride wore on her head a beautiful crown of solid wrought gold, and from beneath it fell a veil of grey tulle bordered with gold embroidery.

Dr. John Campbell Ferguson, of the Hydropathic Establishment, Malvern, has obtained £7,500 against the Malvern Urban District Council for damages for having, as he alleged, polluted his drinking water with sewage, by which an outbreak of typhoid occurred among his visitors, causing the plaintiff to pay some seven thousand pounds damages. The defendants contended that it was the insanitary condition of the plaintiff's own drains that caused the outbreak.

At an inquest on Mrs. Honor Coleman, a widow, aged 107, who has died at Bristol, as the result of an accident, a doctor proffered the opinion that without such a mishap the old lady would probably have lived years longer. Strangely enough, Mrs. Honor Coleman's mother was drowned at the age of 101 whilst walking over a plank across a stream. None of the family, it is their proud boast, died before eighty-seven years of age.

Living in the slums of Cardiff is an accomplished young woman of good birth who is heiress to £17,000, but prefers to live with associates of the lowest social order rather than touch a penny of the money. She can have the £17,000 on certain conditions, but she absolutely refuses to fall in with the wishes of her guardian or friends. She seems to be actuated by a desire to take revenge for wrongs which she alleges were done to her years ago.

As a man and woman stood at the chancel at Fairwarp (Sussex) Church to be married a woman rose at the back of the church, and in an indignant voice protested against the wedding. The clergyman, on recovering from his surprise, invited the woman to the vestry and heard her story, which he did not consider justified him in refusing to solemnize the marriage. The objector waited for the newly-wedded couple outside the church, and pelted the bridegroom with dirt as he passed to his carriage.

The Association of Municipal Corporations are supporting a movement to secure that if the Ministerial status of the Board of Trade is raised the same principle ought to be applied to the Local Government Board. A statement issued sets forth a variety of facts to show that the science and practice of local self-government have now attained to an importance which justifies the claim that the central authority should be of the highest order.

Two youths named Price and Sergeant have been rescued from drowning at Broadstairs by a magnificent act of courage. They were caught by a high tide when fishing between Broadstairs and Stone Bay. Their rescue was effected by one of the lifeboat crew, named Bishop, who was lowered over the cliff sixty feet high. Bishop stood in the sea, which was up to his shoulders, and secured the lads with a rope. All three were then hauled up to safety.

Dr. Bernard Hollander lecturing before the British Phrenological Society, gave it as his opinion that insanity can be cured by a surgical operation. He cited the case of a boy of sixteen who was liar, thief, and bully, and grew more dangerous as his age increased. Dr. Hollander proposed the removal of a strip of bone from the centre line of the head down to the ears. The operation disclosed signs of an old haemorrhage on the membranes of the brain. This was surgically treated, and the boy is now normal in every way.

At Bangor, Bruce Haine, a Reigate farmer, claimed damages from the registrar of marriages for Bethesda. Plaintiff arranged to be married in a Bethesda chapel, but after the marriage party had assembled in chapel it was discovered by the deputy registrar that the bride had no certificate, and he refused to proceed with the ceremony, which, however, was duly solemnized two days afterwards. Plaintiff incurred expenses to the extent of £6 by the postponement, and this sum he claimed from the registrar. The judge said that the registrar was not asked to make out the certificate, and was free from blame. Judgment for defendant.

The outstanding fact brought out by a Board of Trade inquiry into the rents, wages and prices which hold good in various parts of the United Kingdom, is that living in London is more expensive than in any other part of the country. But if the higher wages are taken into account, the balance of advantage, generally speaking, lies with the London workman. It is the very high house rent, especially of the small houses, that weighs most heavily upon the London citizen. Curiously, the most expensive town in Scotland, if rents and prices are combined, is Dundee. Edinburgh, of course, comes next, and is closely followerd by Glasgow, Galashiels, Greenock and Perth, with Aberdeen considerably in the rear.

On the subject of the declining birth-rate General Booth suggests the taxation of bachelors by way of cure. He writes: 'The root of the difficulty lies undoubtedly in the selfishness of the age, for which there is only one remedy—namely, the love and service of God and the recognition of his claims. Among the contributory causes I would name the abominable housing conditions in many of the large cities, and, indeed, many of the villages, and the insensate attempt to employ women, especially married women, to do men's work. All bachelors should, in my judgment, be taxed, if not, absolutely compelled to marry. Men who are unable to select wives for themselves should apply to the Salvation Army.'

The announcement that the famous 'Ship,' at Greenwich, has closed its doors possesses a peculiarly fascinating but melancholy interest, as its association with fish, and especially whitebait, dinners has long been historical. Of the fish dinners for which Greenwich was famed for several centuries, those at the 'Ship' gradually attained a pre-eminence of their own. The inn, or tavern, as it was originally known, was one of a trinity of noted houses, the other two being the 'Crown and Sceptre' and the 'Trafalgar.' All were built with weather-board fronts and old-fashioned bay windows, from which the guests might sit and watch the shipping passing to and fro in this lower reach of the River Thames. The original 'Ship' stood in the immediate vicinity of the Royal Naval Hospital, but in about the year 1846 it was pulled down, and the more ambitious building erected on the present site.

SCOTLAND.

A party of Glasgow gentlemen, medical and other, interested in the work of the British Association, are arranging for a joint trip to Winnipeg to attend the annual meetings of the British Association.

A novel device for smuggling has been discovered by two customs officers at Leith. A fender hanging over the side of a steamer was found to have had the cork taken out of it and tobacco substituted to the amount of over eleven pounds.

Lady Steel, at Edinburgh, denounced as shameful the fact that the man who would pay a boy of ten or twelve three or four shillings for simply carrying his clubs round a golf course should offer a girl of nineteen or twenty three shillings for a week's work.

During a storm a crane in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Beardmore & Co., Dalmuir, was blown down, doing great damage, and, with two men, fell into the river. Both men were drowned. The crane was being used in connection with the construction of the battleship 'Agamemnon.'

Messrs. Beardmore, of Glasgow, have booked orders for guns for the Admiralty, which will be the largest and heaviest in the British navy. Their construction will be proceeded with at once. Messrs. Beardmore have also secured the order for the armored plates for the British battleship to be built by Vickers & Sons, Barrow.

Speaking at the meeting held for the furtherance of the principle of a better registration of charities in Glasgow, Bailie Wallace said that there were on an average twenty thousand eviction papers signed every year by the magistrates of Glasgow. He argued from this that the factors could be made of great assistance in finding the really deserving.

IRELAND.

Mrs. Mary Nelson, who has died at Carrick-on-Shannon, at the age 104, was one of Miss Nightingale's nursing staff in the Crimea, and witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade. She danced a jig at her last birthday.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Belfast Corporation the city accountant stated that defalcations in the rates amounted to £6,800. Soon after the defalcations were known a warrant was issued for the arrest of the defaulting collector, who was traced to Boulogne.

John Ruddy, of Lisburn, who was the driver of the last mail stage coach between Belfast and Dublin, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. As driver, he wore scarlet uniform, covered with gold lace, and was armed with a blunderbuss and two pistols. He saw service in the Crimea as one of Lord Raglan's military guard.

The experts appointed by the five unions in County Leitrim to inquire into the extent of the distress and poverty in each district have reported that hundreds of families of the laboring and small farming classes are on the verge of starvation, owing to the total failure of the potato and oat crops. The laboring men are mostly out of employment, and in many cases families are existing on cabbage and Indian meal.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at the annual meeting of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society, referred to the falling off, as compared with former years of the Irish egg trade. He commended the work of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which, he said, had established 919 co-operative societies, and had 90,000 members. There were still 400,000 unorganized farmers to whom co-operation was necessary if they were to survive the keen competition of other countries.

An association for the encouragement and development of Irish industries has been formed at a public meeting in Belfast, at which there was a very influential attendance. Sir Horace Plunkett wrote saying what he wished to bring home to them was the importance of linking up the different parts of Ireland for the purpose of fostering Irish trade as a whole, and safeguarding Irish commercial and industrial interests in the British markets.

Elizabeth Macguinness, aged 18, was found dead at her employer's house in Belfast as the result of coal-gas poisoning. The evidence at the inquest showed that the girl, who was a native of County Louth, had only entered service previous day. Mrs. Gilmore, her mistress, knowing she had had no previous experience with gas, showed her how to turn it out. Waking in the morning, the mistress noticed a strong smell of gas, and going to the girl's room found the gas out, but turned full on. Her belief was that the girl had blown the gas out.

A Nationalist M. P., Mr. W. Delany, has been defendant in an application made at Mountmellick Petty Sessions by his mother, who said she wished him to be bound over to keep the peace. It was stated in evidence that Mrs. Delany some time ago assigned her property to her son, and it was agreed that she and her daughter should remain as residents in the home with him. On various occasions Mr. Delany was said to have behaved violently, it being alleged that he once smashed open the dining-room door, and that he struck his sister, causing her nose to bleed. Mr. Delany, for his part, declared that his sister was the cause of all the trouble. He undertook that he would avoid any further collision, and on this understanding the case was adjourned till August.

For the malicious burning of hay on his farm, Terence Smyth, of Rossmore, Mohill, sought to recover £100 compensation at Carrick-on-Shannon. He said there was a wedding at his farm, and at night parties of disguised men with blackened faces entered the house and made merry with the assembled guests, joining in the dancing and singing. Mr. Smyth gave them drink and they became intoxicated. They refused to leave the house. They were armed with hedge knives and iron bars. After some persuasion they agreed to leave, but when they got outside they knocked over the garden walls, let the cattle loose, and generally disturbed the farm. Later Mr. Smyth was called out to see his 300-ton rick of hay ablaze. His Honor held that the burning was not malicious and dismissed the claim.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPES.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

The 'irony of life' was strikingly illustrated in the newspaper the other day when one read, in the same column, of a rustic who slipped from a six-barred gate and broke his neck, and of an Italian aeronaut who fell 1,000 feet with his collapsed balloon, with no worse result than a sprained ankle.

It is not long since a French lady, Mme. Morel, and her daughter, while climbing in the Alps, near Zermatt, fell a distance of 1,200 feet (not much less than a quarter of a mile), and although the mother was killed on the spot, her daughter escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Whymper, the famous mountaineer, had a similarly miraculous deliverance from what seemed to be certain death when scaling the Matterhorn a fey years ago. Losing his footing, he fell from rock to rock to the bottom of a precipitous gully, 100 yards in depth, only to recover his feet with no worse damage than a badly cut head. And M. Parville, a French writer, tells the story of an East Indian, living in the Island of Oghin, who fell over a precipice 1,000 feet deep, with no more serious consequence than a good shaking, his fall being broken by the dense vegetation which grew at the foot [illegible]

More remarkable, and incredible, was the experience of Woolcot when he was [illegible] chute descent in Venezuela [illegible] height of three thousand [illegible] himself of his [illegible] when, to the horror of the onlookers, the parachute [illegible] The man dropped [illegible] terrible speed until [illegible] hundred feet from the earth [illegible] flew open and at once [illegible] was dashed to the ground [illegible] thigh and hip were broken, [illegible] ankles and knees were [illegible] the spinal column was [illegible] yet, after a few seconds [illegible] Woolcot was restored [illegible] limb after surely the most [illegible] venture of which any man [illegible] tell the story.

But it is in balloon [illegible] one encounters the most [illegible] cases of sensational escape. [illegible] clouds. When Mr. Wise, [illegible] naut of seven years ago, was making an ascent, his balloon [illegible] an altitude of 13,000 feet, [illegible] drop swiftly to the earth [illegible] couple of miles below. The [illegible] first was rapid. Mr. Wise [illegible] accompanied by a tearing [illegible] through the network and the [illegible] caping from above. In another [illegible] I felt a slight shock, and [illegible] see what caused it. I discovered the balloon was canting over [illegible] ly doubled in, the lower half [illegible] upper.'

The balloon had, in fact, formed into a parachute, and, oscillating, continued its descent until it struck earth violently, throwing the [illegible] ten yards out of his cage. The [illegible] turned bottom upwards and [illegible] stood,' said Mr. Wise, congratulating himself, the perspiration rolling [illegible] forehead in profusion. Most [illegible] ter such an experience, would [illegible] ballooning, but Mr. Wise was [illegible] ened out by his adventure.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

(From the London 'Lancet.')

The patient was a healthy [illegible] aged 20 years, who had no [illegible] terical tendency, but was in the [illegible] of putting pins in her mouth, [illegible] times had been known to [illegible] without removing them. She [illegible] mitted to the hospital, having [illegible] five pins accidentally while [illegible] and by the help of emetics [illegible] lieved of them. Returning [illegible] began regularly to vomit pins, [illegible] rid of twenty-three in the course [illegible] month. She then began to [illegible] dies, and in a fortnight thirteen [illegible] out from the following situations: [illegible] left nostril, the origin of the [illegible] told behind the left ear, and a [illegible] the front of the right forearm. [illegible] same time she continued vomiting [illegible] until seventy-five had appeared. [illegible] needles were blackened and [illegible] eroded, and two of them were [illegible] with about three inches of thread.

WRITING TO HIMSELF.

(From the Columbus 'Dispatch.')

'Some men on the road write to themselves before they get to the next hotel, so they will appear important,' when they register and get their mail,' said a hotel clerk. 'But that isn't always the reason. We catch on to them, because we see the handwriting on the register and on the mail; and I noticed it once in a while whom I finally got to know very well.

'He wasn't the kind of a fellow who cared anything about appearing important.' I found out, so I asked him why he did it. The explanation was very simple. He had a miserable memory, and when he was in another town and would think of something he had to do in Columbus he would write it down on a slip of paper and mail it to himself. He didn't put the memorandum in his pocket, for fear he would forget about putting it there.'

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Can not receive too careful attention.

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MUSICAL MATTERS

H. C. Perrin, organist of Canterbury Cathedral, is coming to Canada—Montreal—to McGill. This announcement, made some weeks ago caused favorable comment on this side of the water, and, evidently, no little interest in musical circles on the other

The 'Musical Herald,' of London, in its issue, contains a sketch of the noted musician, in which the introductory paragraph asks a timely question and gives a dubious answer. It

is possible that the holder of one of the most historic musical posts in England can improve his position by moving to a young country? That such is presumably the case is strong testimony to the growth of music in the Dominion.

To pass to Montreal is a great step, continues the 'Herald.' 'Though crowned Mount Royal by the first

DR. H. C. PERRIN.

French adventurer so long ago as 1536, modern in spirit, it is the commercial metropolis of Canada, boasts its quarter million and more inhabitants, and affords scope for great achievement in music and for Dr. Perrin.

Dr. Perrin will be the first to hold the position of Professor of Music in the McGill University, Montreal, the Senate having the course be enlarged, and musical degrees conferred. After a three years' probationary trial the subject of music is now added to the faculty of the University. The examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music will be issued in Canada in conjunction with McGill University, and should students desire to proceed to a university degree, the means to do so will be at hand, the requirements being somewhat similar to those of our English universities.

Dr. Perrin will pay a preliminary visit to Montreal early in May, leaving Canterbury finally in July to take up his new duties in Canada in September. Besides the university professorship, Dr. Perrin will be the new director of the Conservatorium of Music which last year had between three and four hundred students; he will thus have great opportunities for usefulness in developing the musical art in Canada.

Dr. Perrin comes from Northamptonshire, and was educated at the Grammar School of his native place, Wellingborough, during the headmastership of Dr. H. E. Platt. A lady cousin gave him his first music lessons when he was a small boy. He was able to study music under the organist of the parish church to some extent during his time at school. Then came his first appointment. He used to spend Saturday to Monday at Castle Ashby, the Marquis of Northampton's seat, playing the organ in the church, and also one erected in the great hall of the castle. After holding one or two minor appointments at schools, he went to Dublin and became in 1886 organist and music master of St. Columba's College.

Mr. Perrin entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and later on returned there to take his Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees in music. Naturally, he came under the influence of Sir Robert Stewart, the university professor of music and organist of the two Dublin cathedrals, who directed his studies in both practical and theoretical music. He was there nearly three years. About 1888, he went to Lowestoft, where, on the recommendation of Sir Frederick Bridge, he became organist of St. John's. During a stay of four and a half years, he saw the organ enlarged and rebuilt. The Choral Society, which had been suspended for some time, sprang to life again, and under his baton gave successful concerts with the help of an orchestra largely drawn from Norwich; he was also associated with Dr. Burnett in the management of the Pier Pavilion concerts. Although the teaching of music at various schools took up a considerable amount of time, some was devoted to personal study. Dr. Bates, of Norwich Cathedral, himself a Dublin graduate, giving valuable assistance, with the result that Mr. Perrin was able to take his Mus. Bac. degree and F.R.C.O. diploma at this period.

The organ at St. Michael's, Coventry, falling vacant in 1892, Mr. Perrin applied and, out of five candidates, was selected to fill the position. For five and a half years he was at St. Michael's. As conductor of the Church Choral Association for the Archdeaconry of Coventry, Mr. Perrin had, at the various festival services which took place in Coventry, Warwick, Nuneaton, etc., from three to four hundred voices to direct. Besides having a large connection of pupils, he was also a lecturer at the Technical Institute. He acted as honorary secretary of the Midland Section, of the incorporated society of musicians, which had its headquarters at Birmingham. While at Coventry, Mr. Perrin was married at St. Michael's to the daughter of Mr. George Pridmore, J.P.

'At Canterbury, in 1898, Mr. Perrin being then about eighty years of age, retired from active work as the organist of the Cathedral, and was allowed to retain his full salary and residence as a pension. Sir George Martin and Sir Frederick Bridge were consulted, and Mr. Perrin was selected to fill the place of the veteran organist. Before he got too far immersed in professional work, he prepared for and got his doctor's degree at Dublin.

'Dr. Perrin's recreations are, or used to be, cycling, a little photography, and golf, but musical interests have somewhat thrust these things aside. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Organists. He has found time for some composition, and has set Mrs. Hemans's lines, 'A Cathedral Hymn,' as a cantata under the title of 'The Abode of Worship'; also Mrs. Browning's poem, 'A Musical Instrument' as a ballad for chorus and orchestra, entitled 'Pan's Pipes.' Another ballad for chorus and orchestra is Ellen Thornycroft Fowler's 'Song of War,' also several anthems. Some songs and a little organ music are also published, while an overture and an orchestral suite, still in manuscript, have been performed in Bournemouth, Canterbury, Dover, and elsewhere. Dr. Perrin has been much in request for opening organs, and his recitals in the cathedral are a feature of 'Cricket week.'

'Another of Dr. Perrin's musical interests is the Kent competitive musical festival, of which he is chairman, and he also acts as conductor of the concerts at the yearly festivals. His interest is now centred upon his future which is a bright and hopeful one, but his back is not to be turned upon old England, as, with a vacation of three months in the year, he hopes to come over frequently to keep in touch with musical events here, and to return to his work with artistic purpose. Best wishes will go with him.'

CARRENO HERE IN MARCH.

Carreno, the pianist, who was feeling rather nervous at the prospect of a coming concert, placed herself at the evening table d'hote at the hotel where she was staying, in a somewhat depressed mood, and hardly lifted her eyes from her plate. Thus gazing she perceived close beside her a strong masculine hand, which once seen was never to be forgotten—the hand of Rubenstein. Timidly she glanced upwards, and encountered the friendly glance of the immortal composer and pianist. It was but a short time until they were playing together. Rubenstein would play on Car-

TERESA CARRENO.

reno's piano for hours at a time, and she would steal away to listen in the adjoining room, fearful lest her mere presence would disturb the mighty genius at his moment of self-revelation. After that, Carreno would play for him and he would give advice, he would not call his instructions lessons for he gave no lessons, but to the young woman beginning her artistic career, they were priceless offerings of friendship from the hand of a master. Carreno will be heard in Montreal on March 23, and the subscription lists are now available.

EDMUND BURKE'S SUCCESS.

Montrealers will hear with pleasure intelligence of Mr. Edmund Burke, the Canadian bass, who is achieving remarkable success on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Burke, it will be remembered, embarked on an operatic career after receiving his degree in law from McGill University, in 1902. After a year's tuition in London, at the Royal College of Music, and tuition in Paris for two years, under Duvernoy, the celebrated teacher and impresario, he made his debut at Montpellier, in the south of France. As leading bass, he drew marked attention to himself, and at the end of his first season, was engaged again as leading bass at Algiers. At once, Mr. Burke sprang into prominence, and made himself tremendously popular with the European population and with the press, as shown by the newspaper criticisms received here from time to time. At the close of his Algiers' engagement, Mr. Burke signed a contract for the next two years' seasons at the Royal Opera House at The Hague, Holland, and already, in a remarkably short time, since the date of his first appearance there, has won his way into the hearts of that music-loving people. Besides appearing at The Hague, Mr. Burke has sung both in Amsterdam and Rotterdam; the cities mentioned being under the control of one management, thus giving a larger field of operation.

Canadians visiting Europe through the winter season have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Burke both on an off the stage, and opinion is universal in predicting further successes for this brilliant young Canadian. Mr. Burke has visited his home only once since his first departure from Montreal, and it is confidently expected that he will be here in the coming summer, at which time his friends will endeavor to have him sing in concert and church.

The criticisms of the leading Dutch newspapers are highly eulogistic and give Mr. Burke a reputation for a fine voice and brilliant histrionic gifts. Mr. Burke impersonates 'Cardinal Brogni' in 'La Juive'; 'Marcil' in 'Les Huguenots'; 'King Henri' in 'Lohengrin.' His repertoire also includes Faust, Romeo and Juliet, Rigoletto, Messaline, L'Africaine, Hamlet, Sigurd, Louise, La Favorita, Herodiade, Thais, Les Heretiques and La Tosca. In concert, too, his voice is highly esteemed abroad, especially his rendering of Wagner's, 'The Two Grenadiers.'

MR. MATOFF'S RECITAL.

In the Lyric Hall on Wednesday, March 18, Mr. Michael Matoff, the well-known Russian violinist, will give a recital. He will have the assistance of Miss Irene Levi, soprano, while Miss Sophie Myers will accompany him at the piano. The concert will take place under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Grey, Sir George and Lady Drummond, Mrs. R. Reford and Mr. De Struve, Imperial Consul-General for Russia.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Professor Goulet has completed arrangements for a series of symphony concerts to be given during March and April, commencing on Friday afternoon, March 6, and continuing each Friday afternoon from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. The concerts will be given in the new 'Lyric' Hall, and a subscription list is now open. Those who subscribe for the full series will have the privilege of keeping the same seats for each concert. Every second concert will be given by the full orchestra, and the intervening concerts by the string orchestra only. This will lend more variety to the series than formerly. Also at each concert there will be a soloist of reputation. The new 'Lyric' Hall will be an admirable place for the orchestral concerts, and Prof. Goulet is delighted with the idea of being able to give his concerts in a hall rather than a theatre.

MR. LEMARE'S ORGAN PLAYING.

Mr. Lemare's playing of the organ always reminds one of Paderewski's playing of the piano,' says a well known English journal. Whether this is so or not will be the privilege of Montrealers to decide for themselves, when, on Tuesday evening, March 10, in St. James Methodist Church, that famous British organist who is touring America during the next three months, will be heard in recital, assisted, probably, by a vocal soloist.

EMIL SAUER COMING.

New York, Feb. 13.—That Emil Sauer, of Dresden, the pianist, is planning another tour of the United States next fall under the direction of Bernand Ulrich, was the announcement made here to-day. During his ten-weeks' stay in America, Mr. Sauer will be heard at the concerts of most of the great symphony societies, and his tour of the country will take him as far west as Omaha. Mr. Sauer's last visit to America was in 1899.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

At the conclusion of the evening service, to-morrow, the following organ solos will be played by Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.:—

1. March in D. (D. Buck.)
2. Ave Maria. (Cherubini.)
3. Tannhauser March. (Wagner.)

LANGLOIS PIANO RECITAL.

On Monday evening, March 26, a piano recital will be given at the 'Lyric Hall,' by Ernest Langlois, the well-known virtuoso. Wherever this artist appears, he arouses the greatest enthusiasm. His formidable technique, attractive personality and beauty of tone production enables him to hold his audiences spellbound.

MME. SEMBRICH AT THE LYRIC.

When a struggling girl in Poland Mme. Sembrich, the great prima donna, whose appearance here is scheduled for the new Lyric Hall, aroused the interest of a benevolent old gentleman named Lanowitch, who chanced to hear her at some festival, and saw how gifted she was. Through his assistance she was sent to a Polish conservatory, where she became a pupil of Wilhelm Stengel, whom she afterwards married. Under his tuition she soon developed into an admirable pianist. But laughter did

MADAME SEMBRICH.

not come into her life till, with the assistance of her professor, she went to Vienna, where her voice one day attracted the attention of Julius Epstein, a celebrated musician. On his advice she abandoned the studies which she had been engaged in and took singing. She made her debut at Athens in 'I Puritani.' Mme. Sembrich is now in her prime and the opening of the new Lyric Hall will certainly be a great musical event with such a great artist. The sale of seats to subscribers opens on Monday.

HARRIS THE ENTERTAINER.

Mr. Leslie Harris, one of England's great pianists, will entertain the people of Montreal on Monday evening, March 2, at the new Lyric Hall. The most surprising thing about Mr. Harris is his versatility. He will play a Liszt Rhapsodie with the technique of a Pederewski and with the feeling of a DePachmann and in the next second mimic Geraldine Farrar, Caruso and Plancon in the prison scene in 'Faust', sandwich in a couple of inimitable dialect stories and conclude with a pathetic recitation to music which will bring tears to the eyes of everyone present, all within the boundary of a quarter of an hour's time. Mr. Harris will give his first recital in Canada in Montreal coming direct from New York for the opening week of the new Lyric Hall.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The Montreal Oratorio Society, of which Mr. F. H. Blair is leader, are putting forth great efforts to give the Montreal concert public a great treat on March 11 and 12. The members of the chorus, which numbers about two hundred, are now in a position to give their parts of Coleridge Taylor's 'Hiawatha,' and will be assisted in the solo parts by Madame LeGrand Reed, Soprano; Mr. Kelly Cole, tenor, and Mr. Clifford Wiley, baritone, all of New York, and the patrons of the Society may feel assured that this trio of soloists will give their parts both with credit to themselves and pleasure to their hearers. At the practice on Thursday, Mr. Blair said some strong things about what would happen to those members who are absent next Thursday.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

ECLIPSE BREAD MAKERS, knead by compression; easy to work; mix dough thoroughly, and gives perfectly wholesome bread in three minutes; from one to eight loaves; no hands in dough; old way takes half an hour to mix. Price, $2.00.

Owners of Hardwood Floors (waxed or varnished) should use our BRIGHTENER; it cleans, polishes and preserves without injuring the finish or discolcring the woods. Price, per pint, 50c; quart size, $1.00.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING

We beg to call the attention of the general public to the fact that we are in a position to produce (in fact, are producing), the garments of the highest standard in this department. We have no hesitation in stating that our new season's goods cannot be excelled for quality or range, and have been imported from British firms of the highest standing in the woollen trade. We also claim that the style, fit, and workmanship are the best obtainable, and no stone is left unturned to enable this department to produce clothes second to none.

PRICE LIST

SACK SUITS	FROM $25.00	to	$38.00
MORNING SUITS	$27.00	to	$40.00
FROCK SUITS	$40.00	to	$60.00
DRESS SUITS	$40.00	to	$55.00
TUXEDO SUITS	$25.00	to	$35.00
OVERCOATS	$30.00	to	$50.00
RIDING BREECHES	$10.00	to	$15.00

NEW GOODS

LADIES' COLLARS

All the Latest Novelties in COLORED LINEN COLLARS, with Bows to match.

FANCY BELTING

NEW FANCY RIBBONS. WASH RIBBONS. PLAIN AND FANCY SPOT RIBBONS.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Eyes tested free of charge by Experienced Refractionist.
14K. GOLD-FILLED SPECTACLES OR EYE GLASSES, at $3.00 and $3.50.
NICKEL SPECTACLES OR EYE GLASSES, at $2.00.
COMPOUND LENSES, Extra. ARTIFICIAL EYES A SPECIALTY.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Ltd., Montreal

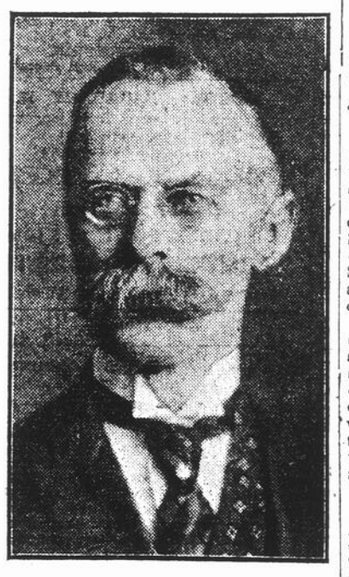
IRISH CHARACTERISTICS.

Humor and Eloquence of the Irish Were the Subject of Lecture to Nomad's Club.

MR. J. HAMILTON FERNS GAVE INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.

Wit and oratorical ability are acknowledged prominent characteristic of the Irish, so that in selecting, as the subject of his lecture to the Nomad's Club on Wednesday evening, 'Irish eloquence and humor,' Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, chairman of the city assessors, had a wide field to roam over.

First referring to the condition of Ireland, after the raising of the siege



MR. J. HAMILTON FERNS.

of Limerick in 1691, at which time he declared, it was the worst governed country in Europe, he said that neither persecution, politics, nor religious fanaticism could kill the Irish intellect. The year 1782 saw the beginning of a change which was to ameliorate the Irish peasantry, and introduce to the notice of the English speaking people some of the most eloquent men the world has known. The Irish university, the Irish bar, and the Irish parliament were centred in Dublin, and the students of the educational institutions flocked to the legislative halls at night, when they were privileged to listen. From the impassioned speeches they acquired a love of eloquence and liberty, and, catching the flame that surrounded them, soon added to the brilliant light which illumined the nation.

Among the great speakers of the eighteenth century was Henry Grattan, who was born in 1750, and entered the Irish Parliament in 1775. Almost at once he became the acknowledged leader of the Opposition. The charm of Grattan's eloquence was its originality, and the power of inspiring patriotism, energy, and perservance in others. His delivery was fiery, impetuous and brilliant and his reasoning was luminous with facts. His special gift was persuasion, and of him Lord Brougham said: 'No orator of his age is his equal in the easy and copious flow of the most profound, sagacious and liberal principles, enunciated in terse and striking, but most appropriate language.'

The names of Flood, Curran, Ponsonby, Burgh Yelverton and Plunkett were famous in the records of oratory, and Curran's fearless denunciation of vindictive persecution was written deep on the pages of history. Richard Brinsley Sheridan's eloquence was such that the British Parliament agreed to adjourn 'till the House was in a calmer mood, after a three hours' speech by him on the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

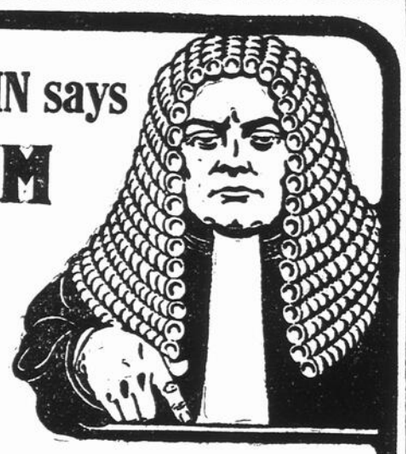
Of Richard Lalor Sheil and Daniel O'Connel Mr. Ferns also spoke in admiring terms, but he had only, as he said, touched the fringes of Irish eloquence when he had to turn to the second part of his subject, 'Irish humor.' Sheridan, Curran, Goldsmith, Lever, Carleton and Father O'Leary—with Swift, who was really an Englishman—are names which readily occur in that connection.

Irish humor, said Mr. Ferns, had preserved an individuality, a racial flavor, a spontaneity, which entitled it to be considered a national characteristic. It often arose from the fact that there were different ways of looking at things, as was instanced in the peasant's reply to the priest: 'Ah, Mick, Mick,' said his reverence, 'coming from the public house again.' 'Of course father,' said Mick, 'sure I can't always stay there!'

Mr. Ferns's lecture was full of illustrations of the versatility both of Irish humor and Irish eloquence, and he concluded by hoping that the day was not distant when the granting of a legislature in Dublin would strengthen Ireland's ties with the Empire, so that then

'United and happy at liberty's shrine,
The rose and the thistle shall flourish and twine,
'Round the sprig of shillelagh and shamrock so green.'

GREAT BRITAIN says NO ALUM IN FOOD



and strictly prohibits the sale of alum baking powder—

So does France
So does Germany

The U. S. Congress has made the sale of alum foods illegal in Washington (District of Columbia), and alum baking powders are everywhere recognized as injurious.

To protect yourself against alum, when ordering baking powder,

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

and be very sure you get Royal.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. It adds to the digestibility and wholesomeness of the food.

Weekly Calendar

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH,

Rev. EDMUND E. SCOTT, Pastor.

Feb. 16th—EDUCATIONAL SUNDAY.

MORNING SERVICE, 11 A.M., Sermon by the REV. W. I. SHAW, D.D., LL.D.
EVENING SERVICE, 7.30 P.M., Sermon by the REV. C. E. BLAND, B.A., B.D.

Special Music at both services. All are invited. Please note the hour of the Evening Service is half-past SEVEN.

The Great Mdme SEMBRICH
Assisted by
ELLISON VAN HOOSE, Tenor.
M. DE ZADORA, Pianist,
MONDAY, 24th.
Grand Concert at the New LYRIC HALL, St. Catherine street, cor. Stanley street.
PRICES: $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50. Seats on sale to subscribers on Monday and open to the public on Tuesday.

ARENA TO-NIGHT
At 8.30 p.m.
OTTAWA vs. VICTORIA
Band will play 8.00 to 8.30 and at half time.
PRICES—Admission 25c and 50c.
INTERMEDIATE C. A. H. L. CHAMPIONSHIP
2.30—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—4.00.
MONTREAL vs. WANDERER. | VICTORIA vs. SHAMROCK.
Admission 25c, Children 10c.

TOWN OF
WESTMOUNT
Public Meeting.
A PUBLIC MEETING of Citizens will be held in VICTORIA HALL, on
SATURDAY Evening Next, 15th Feb.,
AT 8 P. M.
to discuss and hear the views of those interested re the Annexation of part of Notre Dame De Grace to Westmount.
A LARGE ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.
WM. GALBRAITH, Mayor.

TAYLOR CHURCH
Opening Services in connection with
NEW ORGAN.
PREACHERS.
REV. W. J. CLARK, St. Andrew's, Westmount, 11 A.M.
REV. PROF. WELCH, D.D., Presbyterian College, 7 P.M.
All cordially invited to these services.

GRAND RECITAL OF ORGAN & VOCAL MUSIC
IN TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 18TH FEB. 1908, AT 8.30 P.M.
ORGANIST, MR. JAMES SMALL (of St. James Methodist Church).
SOLOIST, MRS. JAS. SMALL.
CONDUCTOR, MR. DAVID B. SMAILL (Organist of Taylor Church).
ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

The famous English organist at St. James Methodist Church, March 10
LEMARE, ORGANIST
Special seat order to Mr. Veitch, Main 4734, till sale opens on March 4: 50c, 75c, $1.00.
LATER, SCHUMANN-HEINK.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.
ART GALLERY.
JAPANESE COLOR-PRINTS EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION 25c.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16.
A MESSAGE FROM JAPAN.
Mr. GEORGE GLEASON
Association Secretary, at Osaka, Japan,
Will Speak at
MEN'S MEETING, in Association Hall, on SUNDAY, Feb. 16th, 4 p.m.
MISS BERTHA SYMONDS will sing, and MISS GRACE MURRAY give Violin solo.
Men cordially invited.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MEETING FOR MEN, 8 o'clock. MR. CHAS. B. BILGE will speak. All invited. Prayer Meeting at 9.15. All interested in Association work should stay to this.
MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock. Leader, MR. GEO. E. WILLIAMS. Open to all.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN.
In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET
SUNDAY, Feb. 16th, 3 p.m.
Speaker—REV. H. GOMERY.
Topic: 'THE WORLD WITHOUT CHRIST.'
Soloist—MR B. LIDSTONE.
ALL MEN HEARTILY WELCOME.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

TO FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
All Fraternal, Benevolent and Mutual Benefit Societies of Montreal, without distinction as to nationality, creed or sex, are invited to co-operate with the
ANTI-ALCOHOLIC LEAGUE OF MONTREAL,
and to that end their general officers, as also the officers of all their branches, are requested to meet at Monument National, No. 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
VICTOR MORIN,
General Secretary.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.
Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY.
DEMONSTRATION
MONDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 p.m.
WINTER DESSERTS
Admission, 10 cts. Recipes, 5 cts.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Accident Assurance Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 87 Notre Dame street, West, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

T. H. HUDSON, Secretary and Manager.

ANNUAL WINTER SPORTS

The annual winter sports of the Mount St. Louis College will be held next Friday afternoon at the Stadium, and will be presided over by His Worship Mayor Payette. The sports will start at 2 o'clock, and will consist of skating races, etc. The Mayor will not arrive at the rink until 3 o'clock, when he will face the puck off for a match between the Polytechnic School and Mount St. Louis teams.

CANADIAN CLUB OF MONTREAL.
TICKETS FOR DINNER TO
Rt. Hon. JAMES BRYCE,
AT WINDSOR HOTEL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th,
Now on sale to members and friends at Secretary's Office, Board of Trade, Chapman's Book Store and Hyman's, 173 St. James street.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
ANNUAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Offices, in this city, on TUESDAY, March 3rd, 1908, at 2.30 p.m.
By order, T. B. MACAULAY,
Sun Life Building, Secretary.
January 29th, 1908.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc. CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Feb.			
14	9.30	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
a 14	10.30	a.m.	Tunisian, Allan.
* 14	6.00	p.m.	St. Paul, American.
17	9.30	a.m.	K. Princess Cecilie. N. G. Lloyd.
* 17	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
18	9.30	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.
* 18	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
21	9.30	a.m.	Mauretania, Cunard.
a 21	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Ireland. C.P.R.
* 21	6.00	p.m.	New York, American.
25	9.30	a.m.	Adriatic, White Star.
* 25	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
28	9.30	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.
* 28	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
a 28	10.30	a.m.	Corsican, Allan.

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

Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Office being 9.30 a.m. on Fridays.

Registered before 10 a.m. Fridays.

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

CONSERVATORIES OPEN.

The following conservatories will be open to the members and friends of the Montreal Horticultural Society to-day: Alfred Joyce, Rockland avenue, Outremont; Sir W. C. Van Horne, 517 Sherbrooke street west; R. B. Angus, 240 Drummond street; T. A. Dawes, 507 St. Joseph street, Lachine; Mount Royal Park; Mount Royal Cemetery Company; city conservatories, Lafontaine Park.

LECTURED ON CANADA.

Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., gave a lecture to the students of Mount St. Louis College yesterday evening at the college hall on 'Canada.' In his address Mr. Ames dealt largely with western Canada, and illustrated his optimistic views with regard to the future of that country with a series of stereopticon views, both of which were appreciated by the students. The director of the college presided, and the lecture was attended by the whole faculty. A number of French-Canadian patriotic songs were given during the evening by the boys, accompanied by the Mount St. Louis Cadets.

CEMETERY COMPANY OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the trustees, held in the office of the secretary-treasurer yesterday, Mr. Sergeant P. Stearns was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. S. O. Shorey, vice-president; while the following gentlemen were elected on the committees:

Finance Committee—John Beattie (chairman), C. J. Fleet, K.C., C. S. J. Phillips, J. P. Cleghorn, J. H. McKeown, John Macfarlane, R. Wilson-Smith.

Grounds Committee—W. M. Ramsay (chairman), Hy. Bulmer, J. Hodgson, David Morrice, Richard White, James Tasker, Abner Kingman.

DEADLY COUGH SYRUP.

Marie Spector, the sixteen-months-old daughter of Mr. M. Spector, 140a St. Elizabeth street, died in the General Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of cough syrup containing morphine administered to it at its home. The little one was unconscious when taken to the hospital, and remained in the same condition until she died, at 11.20 o'clock last night.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, report the following list of patents recently obtained through their office:—

Canada—G. P. Jones and W. A. Rindress, spike pullers; W. H. Perrin, shocking attachments for binders; M. Daley and P. Daley, automatically operated station indicators; A. E. Luttrell, rotary pumps; A. Harris, wrenches; James Shirriff, grain picking apparatus, F. W. Bassett, moulding machine.

Italy—J. T. Clark, automatic nut lock; H. E. Vipond, cork extractor.

Spain—H. E. Vipond, cork extractor.

BIG GAME AT ARENA IS TALK OF CITY.

Ottawa and Victoria Will Battle for Victory To-night.

The hockey match to be played at the Arena to-night between the Ottawa and Victoria Clubs is causing any amount of speculation among the hockey fans. According to reports received from the Capital this morning the 'Senators' are confident of administering a defeat to the maroon and white seven, as the latter are in a weakened condition after their hard struggle with the Shamrock seven on Wednesday night last.

However, Captain Russell Bowie assured the 'Witness' to day that the Victoria players are in no way discouraged, notwithstanding the fact that Frank Patrick, the clever defence player, is out of the game, and 'Cavie' Howard, owing to heart trouble, is unable to play.

The Vics have had a hard season's hockey, and there is not one of the players who do not display some sign of ill-treatment while on the ice. Otherwise, the maroons are in fair shape, and they will exert every effort to give the burly hockeyists from Ottawa a fast and exciting game.

The Senators are playing good hockey just now, as they have evidently struck their 'gait.' They are certainly not going to let the locals pull out a win without giving them a strenuous hour's play, and on condition the visitors are picked to win.

Every seat in the Arena has been taken, and it is expected that one of the largest crowds of the season will pack the auditorium to-night.

The teams will likely line up as follows:

Ottawa.	Position.	Victoria.
Lesueur	Goal	Robinson
Pulford	Point	Borland
Taylor	Cover	Kennedy
Westwick	Forward	Russell
Walsh	Forward	Hale
Smith	Forward	Bowie
Phillips	Forward	Gilmour

MEETING OF HOCKEY LEAGUE WAS LIVELY

Two Hours Controversary Before Officials for Match Were Chosen.

'You know what a Montreal crowd of six or seven thousand people is. They start off with "Dirty Ottawa," and they finish with "Dirty Ottawa," and we don't blame them; in fact, we expect it, but it rattles the players, and it rattles the officials. We want officials with backbone in them—officials who are totally oblivious to the crowd. If they're going to lose control of the game, we don't know where we are going to end.'

This was the statement made by Mr. D'Arcy McGee at last night's hockey league meeting, called to consider the objections raised by Ottawa to the appointment of two Montreal officials for to-night's Victoria-Ottawa match.

It may be imagined from the above quotation that the discussion was a pretty lively one. It went on for two hours before a compromise was reached by appointing one Ottawa man and one Montreal one—Chauncey Kirby, an old Ottawa Club man, as judge of play; and Chaucer Elliott as referee.

The fact that the Quebec rink officials had failed to comply with the league's orders to provide a wire cage for timekeepers and players ruled off, was brought up and settled with the following motion:

'That Quebec must carry out the league's decision before the Quebec-Wanderer match of Feb. 15.' This was moved by Mr. Dickson.

Representatives at the meeting were:—Messrs. A. L. Lockerby, Dr. Stuart, J. P. Dickson, D'Arcy McGee, Tim Slattery, Emmett Quinn, William Jennings and George Gales.

McGILL BEATEN BY QUEENS

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 14.—On slow ice to-night Queen's defeated McGill by a score of 11 to 3 in a fairly fast game. McGill has improved greatly since their last game with Queen's, and their play to-night surprised the spectators, who had been led to greatly underestimate the prowess of the visitors by their advance notices. Queen's had to work all the time to keep the lead. McGill forwards shot very poorly, and ineffectively, and to this their defeat is mainly attributed. The game was free from all intentional roughness, but four penalties being dealt out by Referee Vanhorne, who was entirely satisfactory throughout. The teams lined up:—

McGill.		Queen's.
Mather	Goal	Bennett
Wallace	Point	Macdonnell
Cassils	Cover	Pennock
Baillie	Rover	Campbell
Ramsay	Centre	Meikle
Ruttan	Wings	George
McMurty	Wings	Dobson

SMAILL WITH THE WANDERERS

The Wanderers left for Quebec this morning with the team strengthened by Walter Smaill as point. This was stated by Mr. William Jennings last night.

All the time that Mr. Smaill has been playing with Grand'Mere he still remained signed as player on the Wanderer team, but the club officials allowed him the privilege of playing with Grand'Mere as long as that team had a chance for the intermediate championship.

Grand'Mere's defeat by Sherbrooke in the semi-final match played in the Victoria rink last night leaves Smaill free, and Mr. George Gales was on hand at the end of the match to at once secure him for the Quebec match to-night.

Bruce Stuart is also being taken to Quebec, and it may be decided to put him on the forward line. In this respect, all that the Wanderer officials would admit was that they were taking eight players down with them, and that these were Hearn, Ross, Smaill, Russell, Glass, Johnson, Blachford and Bruce Stuart.

Mr. Emmett Quinn, who returned from Quebec yesterday with the Shamrocks, stated last night that Quebec would have to be careful if they wanted to avoid defeat to-night. Shamrocks had rained far more shots on the Quebec goal than Quebec had a chance of doing at the other end.

LADIES' BONSPIEL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Victories of Lachine Over Montreal and St. Lawrence Over Rideau.

In the semi-finals of the single rink irons championship of the ladies' bonspiel yesterday on Montreal ice, Lachine was victorious by 13 to 8, and as was stated in yesterday's Witness,' St. Lawrence defeated Rideau by 24 to 5.

The Lachine-Montreal score was as under:

Lachine.	Montreal.
Mrs. W. Magor	Mis L. Tyre
Miss O. Strathy	Miss Dunlop
Miss Strathy	Miss J. Tyre
Miss Henry	Mrs. Dunlop
Skip—13	Skip—6

Lachine's victory was well earned. It was a battle of leads and seconds, for the first two ctones nearly always counted in therings, nd in this respect the winners were superior to the losers. Miss Tyre and Miss Dunlop not playing in the usual form for Montreal until the end of the match, when they more than held their own against Mrs. Magor and Miss Strathy, of Lachine. The skips and thirds were more evenly matched, but did not show to advantage owing to the ice.

BONSPIEL HERE NEXT YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Curling Association, held subsequently to the match between St. Lawrence and Rideau, the following officers were elected:—

President, Mrs. A. G. Morphy; vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Dunlop, Montreal; secretary, Mrs. C. Reid, Lachine; assistant-secretary, Mrs. G. Corneil, Heather; treasurer, Mrs. Cairns, St. Lawrence.

Representatives—Mrs. Kearns, St. Lawrence; Mrs. Cornell and Miss M. Mitchell, Heather; Miss Macrae, Rideau; Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Stocking, Quebec; Miss Hooper and Miss Dalton, Kingston; Miss Cleland and Miss Mulvaney, Ormstown; Miss E. Rawlings, Montreal.

Ottawa and Kingston made application to hold the next bonspiel in their cities, but the meeting decided that it be held again in Montreal, as offering better facilities than at the other two cities mentioned." It was also decided that entries for the next bonspiel shall close two days earlier.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. J. H. Dunlop for her services as secretary to the bonspiel.

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—Winnipeg's big bonspiel is on in earnest, the delay of a day only serves to increase the zest of curlers in the roarin' game, so that all draws yesterday went off with a swing that delighted the officials and the spectators, who thronged the gaily decorated rink, were treated to some excellent exhibitions of the slippery pastime. As usual, the noted skips, such as Flavelle, Braden and Rochon, held the centre of the stage, but, as it frequently happens, it was in some of the games played by rinks of less repute that the keenest and best curling was witnessed. Mr. Flavelle's famous rink, from Lindsay, Ont., is now in the Dingwall and Tetley Tea competitions, but was defeated in the Empire trophy competition. Mr. Flavelle won a victory in the Tetley Tea trophy from Mr. Patterson, of the Winnipeg Granites, yesterday afternoon.

WOOD'S WORLD RECORD

Morris Wood, former amateur ice skating champion, who recently turned professional, gave two remarkable exhibitions in Chicago, setting a new world's mark for the 220 yards at 0.20. This mark is for a nine-lap track the former mark being 20 2-5. Wood also skated a quarter mile in the fast time of 0.39. In both events he went against time.

One of the features of the meet was the exhibition of barrel jumping by Wood. He leaped over seven barrels at a distance of 25 feet.

WATER SPLASHING CONTEST

With most of the rink under several inches of water 'Varsity and Laval had a drenching time in their match at the Stadium last night. The players got so enamored of splashing each other with water that Referee Raphael had to stop play in order to inform them that no more aquatics would be tolerated, and they must play hockey. 'Varsity proved the winners by 9 to 0. Half-time score, 8 to 0. Teams lined up as follows:

'Varsity.		Laval.
Keith	Goal	Coutu
Hal. Clarke	Point	R. Herbert
Martin	Cover	R. de Serres
Evans	R. wing	Robert
Herb. Clarke	L. wing	R. Joran
Toms	Centre	J. Dostaler
Davidson	Rover	Milloire

Referee—G. Raphael, of McGill.

INTERSCHOOL HOCKEY

In a friendly match on Thursday afternoon, at the Arena, the Senior High School team proved themselves victorious over Crichton School by the decisive score of 8 to 1. Mr. Shaughnessy refereed to the satisfaction of all. The following players lined up:

Crichton.		High.
D. Haines	Goal	W. Wray
R. Robertson	Point	H. Bignell
H. Downey	Cover	R. Werry
F. Moseley (capt.)	Rover	N. Gammell
C. Day	Centre	W. Brown
Day	L. wing	H. Gillmour
Rollin	R. wing	C. Fraser

Referee—T. A. Shaughnessy.

The goals were scored as follows: Gammell, 4; Fraser, 3; Brown, 1. Although Gillmour did not score and Brown only scored one they proved their worth in following back and by sturdy checking. Wray played a fine game for High, stopping several that looked like impossible shots. High's defence was not as good as usual, but their checking told and Bignell made several timely rushes. For the losers Haines played a good game in goal and Moseley at rover did some clever work but was not effective in his shots. Crichton's only goal was scored by Day, their left wing. High was a well-balanced team and they are likely to play off with St. John's for the senior intercollegiate championship.

THE C.P.R. LEAGUE

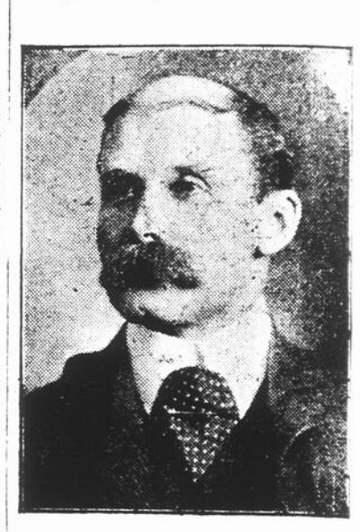
At the Victoria rink on Thursday night the Second Floor lost to the Fourth, the score being 7 to 0. Gaffney and Anderson were the stars for the Second Floor, while Burgess, Speck and Doyle did the scoring for the Fourth.

MONTREAL JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

Profits for First Year Were Satisfactory—Sir Montagne Allan, President.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club, held yesterday, it was stated that the club had made an actual profit on the first year's racing.

This is unusual with such clubs, particularly in cities where racing on a large scale is a comparatively new thing. The general experience is that



SIR MONTAGU ALLAN.

from two to four years to interest the public sufficiently to get down to a profit making basis. The fact that Montreal responded to the introduction of the sport so heartily is taken as a promise that the future for both the club and the sport will be bright.

The auditors' report showed that not only had there been a profit for the year, but that the very first meet, last spring, had been a money-maker, while the fall meet was even better. And this despite the fact that no less than $76,000 had been distributed in stakes and purses at the two meets.

The president, Sir H. Montagu Allan, occupied the chair, and congratulated the directors and shareholders upon the success of the first year's operations. General of the shareholders also commented upon the excellent showing, and the auditor's report was unanimously adopted.

Sir Montagu was re-elected, together with all the old officials and members of the board. The only change made was the addition of Mr. Bartlett McLennan to the executive committee. The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the officers and directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee the dates for the spring meet were ratified, the racing to commence on Saturday, June 6, and continue up to and including Saturday, June 20, making fifteen racing days.

The executive then adjourned until Friday next, when other arrangements for the opening of the racing season will be completed. Owing to the excellent show made last year, it is intended to arrange, if possible, better programmes for the coming season.

MILES WILL ENDEAVOR TO REGAIN TENNIS HONORS

A cable from London states that Mr. Eustace Miles will leave there for the United States on March 10 to make an attempt to win the American amateur court tennis championship honors, as well as to regain the British championship which he lost last summer to Jay Gould. Mr. Miles has been practicing steadily for three months, and he shows good form.

TAKEN OVER BY MOLSONS

The management of Molsons Bank has taken over the branches of the Sovereign Bank at Zurich and Hensall, Ontario.

ARENA APPOINTMENTS

The following are the Arena appointments commencing week Feb. 17, 1908.

MONDAY.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Ottawa.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Wanderer.
10 to 11 p.m.—Junior Wanderer.

TUESDAY.
10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Hotel.
12 to 1 p.m.—Shortell's Academy.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount vs High Jrs.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Jr. Wanderer vs. Jr. Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Jr. Victoria vs. Jr. Shamrock.

WEDNESDAY.
10 to 12 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
1 to 2 p.m.—Ladies' Hockey Club.
3 to 4 p.m.—Crichton School.
4 to 5 p.m.—St. John's vs. Crichton.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Montreal vs. Wanderers.

THURSDAY.
10 to 11 a.m.—St. Patrick's.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial.
4 to 5 p.m.—High.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Victoria.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 11 p.m.—Jr. and Int. Wanderer.

FRIDAY.
10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Hotel.
1 to 2 p.m.—Ladies' Hockey Club.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House vs. St. John's Junior.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—Molsons vs. Eastern Township.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Skating, V.R.C. Band.

SATURDAY.
8 to 9 a.m.—Westmount.
9 to 10 a.m.—King's vs. Commercial Jrs.
10 to 11 a.m.—Crichton.
11 to 12 a.m.—St. John's.
8.30 p.m.—Quebec vs. Montreal.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

EARLY CLOSING.

...sterday afternoon's closing session of the Diocesan Synod, Archdeacon ... submitted a resolution to the effect ... was desirable that all places ...holic liquors were retailed for ...tion on the premises should ...ery week-day evening at six ...and that a copy of the resolu... sent to the provincial premier ... mayor of Montreal.

Rev. Arthur French, of the ... of St. John the Evangelist, op... the motion, and emphasized the ...de and difficulties of the ques... rised to enter his protest against ...position.

R. Wilson-Smith also opposed the ...and in the end it was referred ... the Synod Committee on tem...

SUNDAY LABOR.

...question of the observance of the ... Day also came up for discussion. Rev. H. E. Horsey remarked that ...workmen's unions favored Sunday ...ance, but the remedy for the pre... conditions lay largely with the em... and the big corporations since, ...working man declined to work on ... he would lose his place. He ...ested that all members of the Synod ...uld do their utmost to suppress Sun... labor.

Archdeacon Ker said the management ... the Grand Trunk would be glad if ... labor could be abolished. It ... the same, he thought, with the ... P. R. Some time ago a deputation ...waited upon the officials of the rail... and found that the authorities were in favor of reducing Sunday work to an absolute minimum. It was hopeful to know that such was the attitude of these, the two largest employers of labor in the country.

Much of the blame for Sunday labor said Archdeacon Ker, must be ascribed to church people themselves. Young people ought so to be trained that their sense of duty of Sabbath observance might prevent them ever making demands for unnecessary labor. The corporations did Sunday work because a demand for it existed.

Dr. Davidson, the vice-chancellor said that the greed of corporations and individuals was responsible for Sunday labor. If the clergy would tell their congregation straight out that it was wrong by taking a Sunday excursion, or otherwise, to create a demand for Sunday labor, the matter might be righted, and the old-fashioned English Sabbath return.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

It was reported that the total sum raised for parochial purposes in the diocese during the past year was $160,130, as compared with $137,992 for the previous year, while for diocesan objects $172.54 was raised, compared with $15,968, and for extra diocesan, $14,018, compared with $12,442.

The grand total raised for the year was $225,463, compared with $187,672.

The report further stated that the number of churches in the diocese was 159, that there were 10,407 church-going families, 33,191 souls, and 14,384 communicants.

Church values, the report stated, amounted to $994,168, as compared with $953,850 for the previous year, while land values were $852,205, as compared with $799,870; parsonage values were $164,320, compared with $159,500.

Diocesan missions had received $13,087, compared with $12,837; the M. S. C. C. got $12,094, compared with $10,767; the total sum raised at the Sunday schools was $5,805, compared with $5,460.

The report of the St. Andrew's Home was presented by the immigration chaplain, the Rev. Canon Renaud, who stated that during the year 3,847 persons had pased through the home, an increase of 1,282 over last year. The report was carried.

With regard to the report of the committee on the superannuation fund, Dean Evans expressed regret that so large a number of the clergy had no share in it, as many as 47 of the active clergy being disqualified through the not fulfilling the conditions of the fund, which required a payment by the clergy of $5 and an offering annually. By these payments every clergyman in the diocese may rank.

The Rev. H. P.. Plumptre spoke on Sunday school work, and was of opinion that much good must result from the formation of Sunday school associations. Mr. Plumptre said he thought that much more use might be made of the large library of Sunday-school literature. The need of a general secretary was felt, and they were looking forward to such an appointment. Mr. Plumptre paid tribute to the good work done by the Ven. Archdeacon Ker in connection with Sunday schools.

The report on Jewish missions was read by the missioner, the Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, who stated that 302 services and meetings were held during the year, with a total attendance of 5,047. Among the Jews, he said, the preaching of the Gospel was making an impression. There was a change coming over many of the Jews in regard to their attitude towards Christ. They had the spirit of inquiry. Some had grown weary of the rationalistic teaching of reformed Judaism, and both here and in orthodox Judaism there were not lacking those who desired to know the light that Christianity offered.

The Rev. Mr. Gagnon presnted the report on church work in the lumber camps, and pleaded for the support of church people.

THE NEAR EAST.

Break-up of the Powers on Macedonian Issue Comes as a Shock.

London, Feb. 14.—What is practically the break-up of the European concert on the Macedonian question has come as a shock to the chancelleries of the Continent and England, particularly as a quiet diplomatic season had been anticipated. The conferences of the ambassadors at Constantinople appeared to be going on smoothly when a bomb was thrown into the camp by the announcement made by Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the German ambassador, that Germany would no longer act with the other powers in insisting that Turkey consent to their demands. As to the cloud between Russia and Austria-Hungary over the projects for railroad extension in Macedonia of the latter state the right of Austria-Hungary to secure a concession for the Novipazar Railroad line, and the justice of Germany supporting her ally, are recognized in England, but it is contended that the present time is inopportune for the raising of this point.

It is now said that the official breaking up of all these international understandings will aggravate the Macedonian question, re-open the whole Near Eastern problem, and doubtless start a contest for railroad concessions which might lead to serious results, and which certainly will enable Turkey to postpone the reforms for which the ambassadors have been working.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—A new grouping of the powers in the Near Eastern question is freely predicted by independent politicians here, unless Baron Von Aehrental, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, succeeds speedily in dispelling the irritation of Russia over the Balkan railroad question. The situation is considered in Vienna to be complicated by the alleged intention of the Russian Government to ask the Sultan of Turkey to grant a concession for the construction of a railroad line from Raduievatz, in Servia, on the Danube, to Antivari or Duloigno, both seaports of Montenegro, on the Adriatic, a project that would connect the Danube with the Adriatic, and would be acceptable to Italy for commercial reasons. This Russian counter move is represented here. Austria desires direct railroad communication between Vienna, Saloniki and Athens. Part of the line is already built, and the Russian road would have to cross the connecting branch Austria wants to build in Novipazar, and practically make the Austrian project impossible.

Austria's right to seek a concession from Turkey for the connecting line through the province of Novipazar is based, it is semi-officially declared here, upon the treaty of Berlin. On the other hand, it is asserted that Russia not only has no such right, but she is not even able to plead immediate neighborship to Turkey, as is the case with Austria.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—If Russia and Great Britain enter upon an agreement for joint action in Macedonia, the reason for it undoubtedly will be the latest developments at Constantinople—the fact that Germany intends to abandon the allies and adopt the counter proposals of the Sultan, which, according to the other powers, are tantamout to no reform at all. Only by such a four-power league in the eyes of the Russian press can the necessary reforms in Macedonia be carried through. Despatches received here from London indicate that a similar view is gaining ground there.

Austria-Hungary's desertion of the concert in return for individual advantages from Turkey is generally accepted as a fact, in spite of the assurance from Vienna that the agreement with Russia remains the basis of Austria-Hungary's Balkan policy.

THE KRUPPS' GREAT SCHEME.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The visit of the Roumanian Minister of War to Essen, the seat of the great Krupp gun plant, has naturally aroused much speculation in the press as well as in diplomatic circles. These comments have been elucidated by advices from Bucharest, which state that the firm of Krupp is in negotiation with the Roumanian Government for the erection in Bucharest of two great arm factories to supersede the State arsenal. The effect of such scheme will, of course, have an important bearing on the future history of the Balkan States. The Krupps purpose to manufacture all the guns and munitions of war required by Roumania and to supply the neighboring states as well.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

WANTED HOUSES TO SELL

We have a large demand for houses to sell that we are unable to fill. Probably your house is just the one we want.

If Other Brokers have Failed to Sell Your Properties, Why Not List it With Us?

We are located in the heart of the business centre, and have many inquirers daily. Drop us a line with full particulars, and get results. It costs you nothing to have us try.

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

ENCORE HABIT.

...ver thought of the encore ... The following story told by ... Mills, the great English basso, ...illustrates the evil of 'working ...r horse' to death. Sims Reeves, ...his day was accepted as the most ...ful tenor on the concert stage, ...much of a favorite that whenever ...he was usually greeted with a ...more, accompanied with en... cheers.

...e very good-natured about ...but he made it a rule never ... than one selection when he ...his voice was not in first class ...He happened to notice that an ...man, who turned out to be a ...ade along the Strand, London, ...nearly every concert within ...distance, if Sims Reeves hap...ed on the bill, and generally ...ore brigade. This hatter was ...person, and often applauded ...forced Reeves to respond ...and triple encores.

...d to teach the little hatter ... afternoon just as dark was ... Reeves entered his ad... and said: 'One hat, please,' ...particular shape which he ... little hatter didn't re... great tenor and handed out ...

... Reeves. 'How much is ...' said the store proprie...

...aid Reeves.

...hat was forthcoming, and ...ately obtained three 'encore ...' the little hatter demanded ...sterling for the purchases ...nded to be furious.

'... four hats to this address,' ...tenor, in terrible tone, 'but ...for one hat; do you under... three other hats are "on... If you make me sing songs ...you must send me hats for ...

...hatter was speechless.—Port... man.'

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building.

DUROCHER STREET

A Solid Brick House, 28 feet wide, upper and lower tenements, modern heating, plumbing and electric fixtures. Will pay 10 percent on investment. Owner leaving town.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

ROSLYN AVENUE
A REAL SNAP

Semi-detached house in perfect order. Very cosy and includes handsome electric fixtures. Possession any time. Price moderate.

CLANDEBOYE AVENUE

Handsome comfortable house, finished in hardwood, contains drawing and dining-room, extension kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, laundry, etc.

Investment Property

For sale or exchange. An opportunity is offered to investors or contractors to purchase an apartment house bringing in $6,000 a year, and also a large block of land adjoining. Well situated. First-class investment.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up. 2368. 40 Renouf Building

COTTAGE AT OUTREMONT

For Sale, Cottage of 9 rooms Bathroom, Furnace, Electric Light, etc. Lot 32½ x 102. $1,000 cash down, balance easy terms.

COTTAGE FOR $3,250

Woodend Cottage, Cote des Neiges, 8 rooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light, water; lot 50 x 110; possession 1st May.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

63-65 Beaver Hall Hill, large store with back entrance; dwelling of 8 rooms above; may be let separately; possession May 1st.

WESTMOUNT CORNER LOTS

Sherbrooke street and Lansdowne Avenue, northwest corner.

Sherbrooke street and Grosvenor Avenue, southwest corner.

METCALFE AVENUE

For Sale, 3 story Brick House, 10 rooms. Easy terms.

THE Ross Realty Co.,
30 St. John St.

FOR SALE
At St. Lambert.

Self-contained House, hot water heating, electric lighted, 6 bedrooms. Lot 90 x 90. Garden, with fruit and flowers. Will be sold cheap. Small cash payment, and easy terms for balance.

HOUSES TO LET

	A Month
710 Manoe Street, 8 rooms	$35
166 Elgin Street, 10 rooms	30

FLATS TO LET, No. 9 Bleury St.
For Light Manufacturing Purposes.
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Flats.
A. W. D. HOWELL,
212 St. James street.

OVERDALE AVE.

Nice self-contained House, 12 rooms, furnace, and all improvements, $3,500.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
Room 42, 107 St. James St.

MAGIC MIRRORS.

Some years ago a cargo of old metal was discharged at a Liverpool dock from a ship that had voyaged from the Eastern seas. A part of the lading consisted of a number of bronze hand mirrors that had been cast out of the Japanese temples when a revolution had caused a change in the form of worship. A speculative dealer bought the mirrors at so much a ton, but as soon as the votive mirrors came to be recognized as works of art each mirror advanced in value according to the decoration on the back. In addition to bronze these mirrors often contained proportions of the precious metals. They are also said to possess a magic charm, for when held in a strong light they reflect from the polished convex surface the form of the high relief design on the back. Many experts have failed to explain the phenomena. Professor Sylvanus Thompson, however, by means of the electric arc, has proved that in the polishing of the reflecting surface the thinner part of the disc has yielded to the rubbing so slightly as to produce a relief that is not seen by the eye, but at once becomes visible on a flat surface when reflecting a strong beam of light.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

PUTNAM & McORORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

HOUSES FOR SALE

LUSIGNAN ST.	$4,000
ST. URBAIN ST.	5,500
WINDSOR AVE.	5,900
BOULEVARD ST. JOSEPH	6,750
SHUTER ST.	7,000
STE. FAMILLE ST.	8,000
HUTCHISON ST.	8,750
UNIVERSITY ST.	8,750
MANSFIELD ST.	10,500
WINDSOR AVE.	11,000
WESTMOUNT	15,000
WESTMOUNT	25,000

TO RENT

228 SHERBROOKE West (SELF-CONTAINED.)	$900
61 SHUTER ST. (SELF-CONTAINED.)	540
320 PRINCE ARTHUR (SELF-CONTAINED.)	550
1519 ST. URBAIN (UPPER FLAT.)	300
29 PARK AVENUE (UPPER FLAT.)	450
31a PARK AVENUE (LOWER FLAT.)	400
2 SEYMOUR AVENUE (SELF-CONTAINED.)	600
1651 ST. JAMES ST. (SELF-CONTAINED.)	360
694b CITY HALL AVE (MIDDLE FLAT.)	276

FOR SALE

Two fine cut stone houses on **Metcalfe Street,** not far from Sherbrooke. Possession May.

Really good and roomy house on **Mackay St.,** to be all newly decorated. Possession May.

Two large stone houses on **McGill College Ave.** above St. Catherine.

Two houses in **Westmount,** $5,000 each to quick buyer. Easy terms.

Beautiful house in **Melbourne Avenue,** near the Westmount Park.

In addition to these I have many other properties for sale, but cannot nearly supply the demand for houses to rent. If you have any better let me know.

ALFRED BENN,
26 Alliance Building, 107 St. James St.

Power Building

OFFICES TO LET

'Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Power and Construction Companies and other firms, whose interests are closel allied to the power or heating business, are specially invited to inspect our premises before renewing lease for ensuing year.

'Apply Room 304, Power Building, cor. Craig and St. Urbain streets.'

TO LET

In **New Fireproof Building,** corner of McGill College avenue and Burnside street. Store 60 feet x 22 feet, with deep cellarage and 1232 feet of plate glass windows on two streets.

Apply ESTATE THEODORE HART,
33 St. Nicholas st.

OFFICE SPACE TO LET, in New Fireproof Building, corner of McGill College avenue and Burnside street. Elevator in building. Can be subdivided to suit tenants.

Apply ESTATE THEODORE HART,
33 St. Nicholas street.

TO LET, in Kent apartments, corner Sherbrooke and University streets. Suite of Apartments, 5 rooms, bath room, &c. Rent $80 per month.

Apply ESTATE THEODORE HART,
33 St. Nicholas st.

TO Landlords and Tenants.

LANDLORDS.

If you have houses and flats for sale or to let, list them with me. I have many enquiries daily for residences (particularly for self-contained houses in the better localities), many of which I am unable to satisfy.

TENANTS.

If you are desirous of making a change, or if you are desirous of purchasing houses and flats, you will do well to call on me personally or by phone (Main 5415). I have a good list of fine residences, and no doubt can satisfy your requirements.

O. LEGER, 34 Alliance Bldg., St. James St.
Phone Main 5415.

HOW PAPUAN WIDOWS MOURN.

The Papuans who inhabit New Guinea, to the north of Australia, have many outlandish customs, one of the strangest of which is that widows are compelled to mourn for their husbands by wearing an enormous head dress. This is their idea of widow's weeds, the head dress being made of the beaten bark of mulberry trees, a material commonly known as 'tappa cloth.' The head dress, which completely hides the widow's mop of black frizzy hair, of which she is very proud, must be worn continuously during the entire period of mourning, and no Papuan woman recently bereaved would dare to be seen in public without it.—From 'The Quiver.'

EXTRA PAY FOR MUSICAL SAILORS.

(London 'Gazette.')

In future an allowance of two shillings a week will be paid in ships in which a chaplain is allowed, and in certain other vessels to any properly qualified member of the ship's company who plays the harmonium or any other suitable instrument, and conducts the choir during divine service.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The estate Mrs. Thomas M. Taylor has sold to Mrs. Joseph Heroux six cottages, Nos. 222, 224, 226, 228, 230 and 232 Stanley street, near Sherbrooke street. Price $31,000.

Mrs. Emile Fontaine has sold to L. N. A. Dorais a house on Laval avenue, in St. Louis ward. Price $3,500.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address.

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted). Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra, except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.80 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra; 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' 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.

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.'

N.M. 2 F.Q. 9 **FEBRUARY** F.M. 17 L.Q. 24

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

The present thaw, whose mission it would seem to be to rob the beautiful of its beauty and change our glorious crystal mountain ranges into heaps of ugliness, has at least brought luck to the wasted City Treasury. Every day of this is worth thousands upon thousands to the City Surveyor. If more snow does not come he will, when he does get to work, only have, on the principal streets at least, to shovel the snow back upon the roadways which our modern notions of dealing with it have laid bare. Meantime ordinary traction—what we have got into the way of calling vehicular traffic—costs two or three times as much on horse-power as it would have done if we had not dug and salted the snow off the streets. There is this to be said for the Street Railway Company that they seem to be trying to reduce the salt and sand nuisance. They have not, however, yet discovered how to confine the mixture to the rails where alone it is wanted.

Those good people in St. John, who thanked an anti-imperialist orator for his aspirations towards Canadian independence, might ponder the remark of Dr. Parkin, speaking at Toronto. He said: 'When British subjects were the 'victims of riots in China the subject 'was discussed by the Chinese and the 'British under the guns of a British 'warship. If Canada had been dependent on herself the Vancouver riots 'would have been settled for under the 'guns of a Japanese man of war.' This possibility might also be pondered by those bumptious people in British Columbia who are in rebellion against Canada and the Empire because it will not join them in insulting Japan. They might say, and the St. John people might say: 'No fear of the Japanese or 'of any other power so long as we could 'cuddle under the wing of the United 'States which would suffer no dictation from abroad.' We should for our part prefer citizenship in the Empire to such humiliating dependence, if that was all it meant. But what if the row was, as it would very soon be, with the United States itself? It would take no time at all to develop filibusters enough to get one up. Then, like the Sandwich Islands and Columbia, we should have to settle matters under terror of the big stick. We can conceive of people who are not annexationists being foolish enough to talk independence; but they should receive less attention than would be given to any one who should be bold enough to advocate annexation straight, as citizenship in a powerful nation would be far preferable to subservience to a powerful neighbor, which under present circumstances would be our lot if independent.

We publish to-day the offer of Mr. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, British Columbia, of three hundred and fifty dollars in prizes for essays on the peopling of Canada and his indication of the lines such essays should follow. His intention is to scatter the prize essays in influential quarters for the good of Canada. All we know of the writer is that he is the president of the British American Trust Company, whose head office is at Victoria. It is to be hoped that this patriotic proposal will result in much good. There is one thing that we can be sure of, namely, that it will be of the greatest possible benefit to the competitors in setting them reading and doing some precise thinking on the interests of our country.

There are new menaces in the United States. It is feared that the great historic parties of Jefferson and of Lincoln are doomed. Indeed, we read that two new and perilous parties stand ready to engulf them. Labor on the one hand, asserts the New York 'World,' threatens to organize a national party, elect Samuel Gompers to the presidency, and renovate the constitution, so as 'to 'eliminate the anarchistic power of a ''fossilized'' Supreme Court.' All that is serious enough, although it is not without a humorous complexion, but worse remains to tell. We read that 'reckless plutogogues have been playing 'on the ignorance and discontent of our 'millionnaires and have kindled such a 'flame' of class hatred in their breasts 'that they threaten to form a "property 'party" and elect John Pierpont Morgan to the presidency.' Here's a state of things, as they sing in the 'Mikado,' here's a how d' you do, here's a pretty mess! The 'World' concludes that with these two turbulent classes organizing into parties of envy and discontent, the one clamoring for the snowy scalps of the Supreme Court justices, and the other thirsting for the iron-tinctured blood of Theodore Roosevelt, dark indeed is the prospect that lies before the peaceable and law abiding masses. And it must be said that there is as much truth as sarcasm in the tale as it is told of these treasonable menaces.

Senator Aldrich's bill, which would permit the issue of five hundred million dollars of emergency money or notes on approved stock exchange collateral, is hardly receiving a good word outside of Wall Street. In introducing the bill, Senator Aldrich claimed:—'The plan for 'additional notes which the committee 'recommends for your adoption is substantially the plan of the Imperial Bank 'of Germany, with a change of class of 'securities required and a change in the 'rate of taxation.' Nothing, however, could be more misleading, as the German law permits the issue of additional notes only on the security of 'good bills of exchange,' and a specie reserve of one-third of the amount. The German Imperial Bank, that is to say, can 'only 'issue additional notes for the accommodation of merchants and manufacturers and only on commercial paper.' The Aldrich bill would exactly reverse this and would substitute stock exchange collateral, a collateral which is expressly forbidden for the additional note issues by the German law. Senator Aldrich's bill would indeed directly encourage stock gambling and manipulation.

THE TRUST PUBLIC HOUSE.

We have never shared the sentiments of those who denounce well meaning temperance reformers because they think to accomplish good by some other means than by total prohibition. If we had reason to think such people to be seeking their own advantage, at the cost of injuring the community, we should by all means place them in the same category as the liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers, who are callous to the wrong they do. If, on the other hand, we count them to have reform at heart, our best attitude towards them is one of sympathy. The sooner they try their experiment the sooner it will be shown whether it is for good. It may be quite clear to us that all liquor selling is wrong; but there is a very large proportion of good people, particularly in the more exalted and conservative regions of society, who believe that temperance does not involve total abstinence, and that it is their duty to find some way of promoting one without insisting on the other. As for Lord Grey, he is an earnestly good man, who has made himself much loved by the Canadian people, and it is certain that his only purpose in all that he has done has been to do good and prevent worse things happening. His one idea has been to better the condition of the people. That he forced liquor on localities that would not otherwise have been provided with it we do not believe. Had he not made these experimental efforts, but acted the part of the average indifferent landlord, he would not have thrown himself open to temperance criticism.

Why should we, says the prohibitionist, tolerate such a condition of things as would supervene upon respectable and benevolent liquor selling? The implication of this question usually is that the right thing is to the total abolishment of the traffic, and that as compared with that the tolerance of it in any form is not to be thought of. If the other alternative, total prohibition, were imminent, there would be great force in this. But while the total national prohibition of the traffic is being long postponed, while we are reaching that goal only by the most gradual approaches, it looks like the path of wisdom to take any amelioration of the existing horrible conditions—in Montreal they are horrible—that we can get. The question of the trust public house system is not then as to whether trust houses are better or worse than total prohibition—which to our thinking would need no argument—but whether they are an improvement or otherwise on existing conditions. It is to this question that our correspondent, Mrs. Tracy, has addressed herself, and her conclusion from the facts she invokes evidently is that the trust public house carried on in the name of temperance and benevolence makes things actually worse than under the ordinary license system. The alleged facts, assuming the statement of fact to be a fair one, would seem to go far to prove that position, although the statement that the Public House Trust specially referred to has actually lost money, instead of making anticipated profit, would go to show that its sales could not have been very large.

We have printed these allegations, collected by persons strongly predisposed against any system but prohibition, under reserve and subject to re-statement, if there is another side to them. Even if they are as bad as they are painted, however, we cannot imagine that any effort made with pure purpose for the good of mankind can fail of doing good. The good may be to remove from the path of the reform that enormous and potent mass of public opinion that thinks the public house can and ought to be reformed. We have seen how Georgia has learned its lesson by experimenting on government control. That experiment would seem to have worked more potentially than a generation of preaching to precipitate total and radical prohibition, with such a conviction of public sentiment behind it as never was found behind a prohibitory law hitherto. But while it is for us to learn what we can from the experience of other countries, each country would seem to have to learn its own lessons. We are very doubtful if the permissive use of the trust method would retard the progress of prohibition sentiment—and after all it is to be remembered that it is not the law we want so much as the sentiment, without which law is vain. On the contrary, it might do more to further prohibition than any other step that could be taken. It would, of course, be only applicable where local sentiment tolerated it. Those who want total abolition would everywhere be as able to say nay to the pious grog shop as to the publicans and sinners. Meantime, such information as Mrs. Tracy has received, and the fullest and freest discussion of the whole subject, cannot but awaken interest and forward the good cause, which is continually gaining new allies from the ranks of those who see the exceeding great need of deliverance, but have been anxious to obtain it on more moderate terms than the abandonment of the whole traffic.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

The foreign trade of Canada for the calendar year 1907, amounting to $635,840,681, an increase of $45,895,877, constitutes in all respects the best showing in the history of Canadian commerce. The imports for consumption totalled $362,515,267, an increase of $42,048,067, and the exports $273,325,414, an increase of $3,847,810. The most gratifying feature of these records is the evidence it brings of a more determined effort on the part of British exporters to avail themselves of the trade which it is open to them to do in this country. The imports of British goods into Canada during 1907, amounting to $95,094,488, represent a gain of $17,448,914 in a single year, and this means that the British trade with Canada is now growing at a relatively faster rate than the import trade from the United States or any country in Europe; this notwithstanding the proximity of the United States market and the many advantages incident thereto. True, the imports of $215,245,100 from the United States last year means an increase of $19,121,983 over the record of 1906, but a very large proportion of this is made up of coal and other raw materials which Canada does not produce in sufficient quantity for herself and which she cannot obtain elsewhere to as good advantage as in the United States. In reality, the comparison between the British and United States trade in the Dominion is far from being as unfavorable, from the British point of view, to the former, as, without investigation into details, it would appear. The increased sales of British goods and products in Canada in the past decade (from $29,412,188 to $95,094,488) is due in part to the greater attention which British exporters have devoted to this field, but still more to the substantial tariff preference which British imports now enjoy in Canada. This increased attention on the part of British exporters is something that can be developed to advantage along many new lines, and indeed forms the only secure guarantee for the retention of the commerce which British enterprise has already gained; for the British preference, in its entirety, is an advantage which British exporters may not always continue to enjoy. It has indeed been semi-officially announced that as soon as the present session of the Canadian Parliament has been brought to a close the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Finance Minister, will be sent to Europe to negotiate terms for more reasonable tariff relations between Canada and Germany. Mr. Fielding is to conclude, also, if his time permits, a treaty of commerce with Italy, and it is debatable whether the attainment of both these, in themselves, desirable ends will not involve the granting to both Germany and Italy 'intermediate' tariff rates on a selected list of articles, and possibly even lower rates in some instances, as was done for France in the Franco-Canadian treaty negotiated by Mr. Fielding and his colleague, the Minister of Marine, in Paris last summer.

The granting of 'intermediate' tariff rates to France, Italy, and it may be to other European countries, will, of course, reduce at once the practical value which British trade has to day over its competitors. As matters stand to-day, owing to the tariff war between Germany and Canada, German imports into this country have been subjected to a surtax which has put any progress of German trade in the Dominion out of the question. But at last it has been discovered that neither Canada nor the German empire has anything to gain by this state of affairs, and it would surprise no one in Ottawa if the treaty drafted next summer turns out to be of a most comprehensive character. The effect of this agreement on British trade will, of course, depend on the nature of the concessions which the Canadian ministers are compelled to make. In any case, however, the effect is bound to be to reduce the value of the British preference, and it behooves British traders therefore to avail themselves to the full of the suggestions which the special commissioner of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Richard Grigg, has made. 'Now 'is the time,' as this wide-awake observer puts it, 'for Great Britain to plant 'her commercial feet down hard on Canadian soil. Now is the time for her 'to make a strenuous effort to capture, 'as far as possible, the import trade 'from the United States.' The commissioner of the British Board of Trade is of opinion that much could be done to advance British trade with the Dominion by: The promotion of rapid and cheap transit and communication between the United Kingdom and Canada; more careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders; improvements in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada; greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers; the adoption of Canadian standards, weights and measures and currency for specifications and price quotations; better advertising and catalogues and cheaper postage rates; more elasticity in terms of credit (rendered possible by fuller knowledge of local circumstances); the appointment of British commercial correspondents in Canada and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports, both official and other.

The lesson which was pressed home upon Mr. Grigg during his eight months' residence in Canada was that Americans are more aggressive in trade methods, spend more money in selling their goods, and more careful to supply exactly the article required, are quicker to made any suggested change in pattern, smarter in business methods and in design of goods, quicker in delivery (even when due allowance is made for difference in distance), and advertise more fully and with greater judgment. There is not one of these shortcomings but can be overcome. If they are not the Motherland will not retain in Canada even the trade which she now possesses. Canadian imports from the United States in 1907 amounted to $215,245,100, an increase, as we have said, of $19,121,983. Canadian exports to the United States of $117,536,998 represented an increase during the year of $10,149,547. Imports from France amounted to $9,501,052 as compared with $8,219,444 in the preceding year. Exports of Canadian goods to France were $1,872,424 in 1907, as compared with $1,916,344 in the preceding year. Imports from Germany, despite the continuance of the surtax, increased from $7,064,998 in 1906 to $8,049,884 in 1907. Exports of Canadian goods to Germany were $1,497,103 in 1906 and $1,872,659 last year.

TO MANAGE CITIES.

The Mayor of Boston, addressing visiting reformers, proclaimed that 'the problem of this office to-day is not 'one of discovering an irregularity 'here and there, but rather or re-'organizing from start to finish 'this city's business methods, so that 'irregularities that are invited to-day 'cannot occur next year.' That is eminently and urgently required in Montreal and is what a board of control could help to accomplish. Mr. William H. Allen, the secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, shows, in a descriptive article, that is is easier for the same methods to succeed in business than in government, because the parties in interest are relatively few in most business enterprises. Where interested parties are numerous, business enterprise has shown the same defects as government enterprise; inside information has brought inside influence and inside profits. Witness specific insurance and transportation evils familiar to the public mind. The protection of interested parties at a distance from the acting representative has developed in business the compulsory outside audit, and the taxpayer requires equal protection from aldermen and municipal officers. It was for the purpose of giving efficient outside supervision and developing special knowledge that the New York Bureau of Municipal Research was organized in 1906, and incorporated last May, as an independent, scientific body. This organization has already published unsensational, unprejudiced facts showing the results of the following studies:—

(1) The city of New York, the street railway companies and $1,600,000 of unpaid bills; (2) some phases of the work of the department of street cleaning that make inefficiency and dirty streets inevitable; (3) improved property leased by the city of New York contrary to public health and morals; (4) how Manhattan is governed; (5) making a municipal budget; (6) a department of municipal audit and examination; (7) follow-up studies in all fields after first examination and report; (8) for the report of the Charter Revision Commission to Governor Hughes, the bureau charted the functions of the present government of New York city, showing what each department is expected to do and through what machinery and employees it now attempts to do it, the organization of twenty departments being shown in diagrams; (9) incidental to the study of Manhattan Borough and the Commissioners of Accounts' office, the Borough President of Manhattan was removed by Governor Hughes on charges of gross incompetence, and the senior Commissioner of Accounts resigned before the hearing of charges that he had employed men on the city pay roll on private work during business hours. In an attempt to save his own prestige, the Borough President of Manhattan removed the Commissioner of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, and the chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways, and appointed efficient men in their stead, and permitted them to substitute in many departments efficient for inefficient methods and economy for waste. That surely was good work accomplished, and as further results of this citizen co-operation on the basis of facts, the government of New York City, Mr. Allen shows, is committed by resolution: (1) To uniform accounts that will tell for what acts money is spent—installed in five major departments Jan. 1, 1908; (2) to service records that will tell what acts are actually committed by employees and the results of those acts, the departments of health and street cleaning furnishing examples; (3) to annual budgets that will tell for what acts departments request funds, estimates being based upon actual cost of these same acts the preceding year—eight departments having adopted the standard for 1908; (4) to a reorganization of its inspection and audit service, so that the veracity of statements from departments about acts, costs, and results can be proved—notable results having already been achieved by the commissioners of accounts' office, now in process of reorganization; (5) to quarterly or annual reports to the public that will make intelligence easy and ignorance impossible except to those who refuse to read—the best illustration being found in the department of health; (6) finally, which is perhaps most important of all, to the reorganization of the department of finance, which shall, to quote Comptroller Metz, 'simplify the 'present cumbersome methods of transacting the business of this department; 'provide a system of revenue accounting 'for every branch of the city government where collections are made, so 'that all revenues accrued may be collected; work out a plan [illegible] 'office may exercise [illegible] 'over the accounts [illegible] 'ments as required by [illegible] 'work it has at present [illegible] 'whatsoever; insure the [illegible] 'unnecessary disbursements [illegible] 'installing a modern and [illegible] 'of audit of all claims.

Comptroller Metz asserts [illegible] of this programme is not [illegible] ties, not to make up [illegible] sheets that laymen cannot [illegible] but to ensure such current [illegible] not only the Comptroller can [illegible] formation without week [illegible] tion, but that citizens asking [illegible] questions may be readily answ[illegible] result of the reorganization as [illegible] terestingly by Mr. Allen in [illegible]

The city of New York issues [illegible] licenses, rents markets, buys [illegible] property, sells water and collects [illegible] taxes. Receipts from these [illegible] sources aggregate over $[illegible] ally. John Smith may pay $[illegible] sense. This fact is usually [illegible] receipt. If by accident or design [illegible] stub reads $5 for that license [illegible] pancy can now be discovered [illegible] ing a man stand over the [illegible] receipt. Thousands and thousands [illegible] lars are spent in making sure that the $5 marked on the receipt stub [illegible] as $5 in the cash book, [illegible] ledger.

The reorganization [illegible] provide that a stub cannot differ from receipt without detection. For [illegible] and licenses, the accuracy of [illegible] the fidelity of employees will be [illegible] charging a clerk or bureau [illegible] ber of receipt blanks at [illegible] value; where the amount due [illegible] determined in advance, [illegible] will be used as in post-office [illegible] rates, taxes, etc., duplicate [illegible] sent to the auditor of receipts; [illegible] water department; for leases, [illegible] sent out by the auditor of [illegible] other words, to check up the [illegible] received by various city departments [illegible] auditor of receipts will have documentary evidence of amounts due [illegible] office, in the form of graduated [illegible] serially numbered stubs having [illegible] value, duplicate tax list, water [illegible] list, or record of lease values, etc.

By setting side by side the amount of taxes assessed and the amount [illegible] reported by the deputy exercising [illegible] functions, with the amount reported [illegible] received by the auditor of receipts, [illegible] finance deputy, comptroller, and [illegible] public can learn where money due [illegible] been paid, and what amounts of [illegible] being withheld from the city [illegible] be in hand to prevent the need [illegible] rowing money at high interest rates.

Mr. Allen asserts that if [illegible] zens desiring to promote self-government for the benefit of the governed will [illegible] gin municipal reform by working [illegible] ganization and methods that [illegible] inefficiency and efficiency alike [illegible] be surprised to find how readily [illegible] cials are to co-operate. He also [illegible] that if private philanthropy [illegible] spend upon municipal research a [illegible] fraction of the amounts now given [illegible] given to alleviate the physical and [illegible] evils of misgovernment, 'America's [illegible] spicuous failure—municipal government [illegible] —will become America's conspicuous success. Perhaps so, but it is surely [illegible] in which the people had better [illegible] their own salvation. Meantime [illegible] good results already accomplished [illegible] Bureau of Municipal Research [illegible] York should inspire our [illegible] citizens to accomplish something [illegible] similar lines. It is encouraging [illegible] so many citizens nowadays in [illegible] and widely-separated cities who [illegible] mize their duties and strive to [illegible]

THE PASSING SHIP

There goes past a ship in the night
And circle in circle the star
With light, and the shadow of night
Spangle her masts and her spars.

The winds and the waves are at rest
And the peace of the night is drawn
As a vesture across the deep,
And I watch the ship glide on

Till the vision goes home with me—
The path unrevealed of the light,
Where the ship in the furthest sea
Glides past the shores of the night

When the light of the latest star
And the sense of night are withdrawn
And the ship at the utmost bar
Hails into the haven of dawn.

J. C. M. DUNCAN

TWO SPEEDS IN SAME WHEEL

The top of a carriage wheel in [illegible] along the road moves more quickly through the atmosphere than the hub. This sounds almost foolish, but it is absolutely sound. It is due to the [illegible] able axis, or axle. The top of the wheel has forward motion plus [illegible] revolution. The bottom of the wheel has the same forward motion minus backward revolution.—London 'Saturday Review.'

BECAUSE THEY WOULDN'T CUT THEIR HAIR.

(Corea 'Daily News.')

Owing to the vice-magistrates of Byen, Chung Pyeng and Kap San [illegible] having yet cut their hair, the governor of the province has risen in his wrath and has strongly requested the Home Department to dismiss them from their positions

The John Murphy Company Limited Saturday, February 15th, 1908

New Prints and Ginghams

The new prints are here from England, also the plain chambrays and check ginghams, and to-morrow we will be showing fully 5000 yards at.....**.15**

The prints are navy, white, cardinal and black in pin spots, polka dots and coin spots, large, medium and small stripes and checks, combination patterns of spots and stripes, neat ring effects and some handsome floral designs.

The chambrays are pink, blue, gray, oxblood, heliotrope and fawn; the ginghams are smart effects in checks, and all prints, ginghams and chambrays alike are warranted absolutely fast in color.

It is well to remember these are English goods, measuring up to the world's highest standard of wash fabrics and yet marked at not more than mediocre qualities, at per yard **.15**

The John Murphy Company Limited

A POINT WORTHY OF NOTICE when speaking of laundries, is the manner in which the parcel is sent home. There is more to it than being merely prompt, at least that is the way it appears to the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how."

You'll notice our bundles are neat, delicate goods are sent in boxes, none are left round, exposed to rain or snow. Our drivers are careful, as they should be.

425 RICHMOND STREET. Phone Up 3480.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS.

We have just put into stock our new importations of Spring materials. No two patterns alike, thus making a most exclusive selection. We invite an early inspection, in order to secure the best pattern to suit you.

LADIES' SUITS, from.....$35.00 up
SKIRTS, from..... 10.00 up
COATS, from..... 18.00 up
MEN'S SUITS, from..... 20.00 up

High-Class Ladies' and Gents' Tailors

(Late with the John Murphy Co.)

A. HERL & CO.,

631 ST. CATHERINE WEST. Near Mountain Street.

Pictures! Pictures!! Pictures!!!

Choice Engravings, plain and colored. A large selection. Also, Framings to suit every taste and purse.

JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine St. West (between Mountain and Crescent sts.) Tel. up 2696

DORCHESTER METHODISTS.

An at-home and re-union of the past and present members of the Dorchester Street Methodist Church was held on ... night. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable presided. The speakers were the ... Bland, the Rev. E. D. Mitchell, Messrs. J. Taylor and F. A. ... representing the trustees and ... Boards. The soloist was Miss ... who rendered 'Come unto me ... Labor' in a most acceptable ... Mr. W. T. Smart also recited. ... were provided by the ladies ... church. An appeal for funds ... debts of the church resulted ... over $80 being received in ... promises. An enjoyable evening ... brought to a close by a vote of ... moved by Mr. Mines, seconded ... Bishop, and heartily carried.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

... collection of missionary gifts ... made at St. George's Church ... it is expected that a large ... children will attend with ... at both morning and evening ... It has, therefore, been ar... that at 11 a.m. the sermon shall ... delivered after morning prayer, ... and others may leave ... Communion Office and after ... benediction. The rector will preach ...

ASSIGNMENT.

... Larcher, Delorimier, has ... assigned at the demand of ... Mrs.

AN INSOLVENT COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Hormisdas Riendeau, of Chambly Basin, has taken out a writ of mandamus to force the Council of that municipality to reinstate him in the position of councillor. Having become insolvent, Mr. Riendeau was ousted from the Council by resolution, on the ground that he no longer possessed the required qualification. He claims to be still qualified.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

A petition has been filed in the Circuit Court by Mr. Z. Hebert, who contests the election of Councillor P. Lagacé, of Tétreauville, on the ground of alleged corruption.

MOUNT ROYAL METHODISTS.

Sunday School anniversary services will be held in Mount Royal Methodist Church to-morrow. The pastor, the Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., will preach at 11 a.m., the Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., will deliver an address at 3 p.m. and several addresses will be given at a platform meeting at 7 p.m. Special music appropriate to the occasion has been prepared.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Corporation and Board of Governors of the General Hospital will be held on Tuesday next, Feb. 18, at 3.30 o'clock p.m., in the Governors' Hall of the Institution, to choose a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, a committee of management, and medical officers for the ensuing year.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

Rich Grandfathers's Indifference to the Distress of His Son's Family.

CIVIC FINANCE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZES LEGAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST HIM.

A very distressing case of family suffering and a grandfather's indifference was brought to the notice of the Civic Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of the new chairman, Ald. L. A. Lapointe.

Mr. Bienvenue, superintendent of revenue, applied for authorization to take legal proceedings against twenty-five persons, to recover from them the cost of maintaining their relatives in insane asylums, and for the support of children maintained in industrial schools.

In one case, the proceedings were requested against a man whose son is in an asylum, and whose three grandchildren are in an industrial school.

'But why proceed against the grandfather?' the committee asked.

'Because,' replied Mr. Bienvenue, 'the man is rich and well able to pay, but he refuses to do so.'

'Does he live in Montreal?' asked Ald. Lavallée.

'Yes, sir,' replied Mr. Bienvenue, 'living on income derived from his properties.'

The committee authorized proceedings to be taken against this man and the others mentioned in the report, the total amount involved being about twelve hundred dollars.

The circumstances of the case against the grandfather are stated by Mr. Bienvenue to be as follows: The father was taken to the insane asylum some twelve months ago, and shortly afterwards the mother and six children were turned into the street in a condition of distress. The city took charge of four of the children and put them into an industrial school. The Charity Organization Society befriended the mother and the two other children and helped the woman to get work. Subsequently, she was able to take one of the four children out of the school.

Meanwhile the city and provincial authorities ascertained that the father of the patient in the asylum was well able to pay for his son's maintenance and contribute towards the maintenance of his grandchildren, but when application was made to him for money he declined to pay, and sent his lawyer down to Mr. Bienvenue to dispute the claim.

The cost of the son's asylum maintenance is being equally shared by the city and provincial government, and the latter has instituted proceedings to recover the costs from the grandfather, who will now have to also reply to an action by the city for the support of his grandchildren.

ALDERMEN ARE VERY CAUTIOUS.

Recent quo warranto proceedings taken against certain aldermen have introduced evidence of marked caution among members of the Finance Committee. An account coming from the Fire Department was presented yesterday afternoon for payment for necessary extra work which had been done at the St. Gabriel street fire station on the order of two aldermen, without, however, recognized regulations having been complied with.

The question was raised whether, if the account was approved, the members would not render themselves liable to attack in the civil courts.

Ald. Robinson said it was quite time the different committees should be given to understand that 'extras' would not be paid for on contract work unless everything had been done in a legal manner.

The matter was adjourned for future consideration.

The old question of the difficulties of making full use of the accommodation due to the city's patients in the Alexandra and St. Paul infectious disease hospitals came up again on the presentation of an account for payment of $4,625 to the Alexandra Hospital for extra beds used.

Under contract the city pays $25,000 a year to each hospital for the use of 25 beds per day at both institutions, extras being charged for every patient over and above the specified number. It sometimes happens that extra beds are occupied in the Alexandra Hospital while there are vacant beds at St. Paul. Ald. Lavallée expressed the opinion that no extra beds should be taken at one hospital if the full complement was not occupied at the other place, both institutions to accept patients irrespective of nationality or creed.

It was decided to pay the account, and at the same time a recommendation was agreed to that in the future not more than 25 patients should be sent to one hospital while there are spare beds in the other.

The chairman, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, had at the commencement of the meeting expressed his pleasure at meeting the committee, and specially welcomed the new members. He added that he hoped harmony would always prevail during their deliberations, and that everything done would be in the interests of the city.

THE FOOD VALUE OF **Baker's Cocoa** is attested by 128 Years of Constantly Increasing Sales

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We have always maintained the highest standard in the quality of our cocoa and chocolate preparations and we sell them at the lowest price for which unadulterated articles can be put upon the market.

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KILLED BY FALLING LOGS

MR. CURTICE BISHOP, OF MARBLETON, LOSES HIS LIFE AT LAKE BEAUPORT.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—Curtice Bishop, from Marbleton, near Sherbrooke, was accidentally killed at Lake Beauport the day before yesterday. He was engaged in piling logs, when the pile broke loose and toppled down on top of him, fracturing his skull, death being instantaneous. The body was brought to town and placed in the morgue, where Dr. Jolicoeur, city and district coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of accidentally killed was rendered.

PORT HOOD DISASTER.

Port Hood, Feb. 14.—The evidence in the mine accident inquest is now all in. Manager Beaton, of the Inverness colliery, and Manager Johnston, of the Mabou colliery, both of whom went down into the pit on the afternoon of the day on which the accident took place, and made a superficial examination of the scene of the explosion, swore they believed that in their opinion the explosion was caused by the ignition of gas. Two things, namely, that the explosion was one of gas and that improper ventilation, caused by the absence of a brattice, were responsible for the accumulation of the gas.

THE INCIDENT CLOSED.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 14.—Last evening at the Board of Education meeting, Prof. Iva Martin, thechairman, ruled out of order a motion to take up the address of Principal Ellis, in which he criticized past members of the local educational board and city council. This closes the incident.

LABOR UNIONS INDICTED.

New Orleans, Feb. 14.—The United States grand jury to-day indicted representatives of practically every labor union in New Orleans, charging them with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

NATURAL GAS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Natural gas has been struck by Government engineers in the Riding Mountains.

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Notre Dame Hospital will be held in the Board room of that institution on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A FRENCH LECTURE.

Next Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock, Mr. Louis Madelin will give a lecture at the Royal Victoria College, under the auspices of the Cercle Francais of McGill University, and the Alliance Francaise. The subject will be, 'Napoleon as a teacher of energy.'

PREACHERS' OPINIONS.

Rev. P. K. McRae, Forks Baddeck, C. B.: 'I always count it a pleasure to recommend the Dr. Slocum Remedies to my parishioners. I believe there is nothing better for throat and lung troubles or weakness or run-down system. For speaker's sore throat I have found Psychine very beneficial.'

Rev. W. H. Stevens, Paisley, Ont.: 'Psychine seemed just the stimulant my system needed. I shall add my testimony as to its efficacy at every opportunity.'

Rev. R. M. Browne, Amherst Head, N.S.: 'I have often recommended Psychine since taking it myself, for it is a cure for the troubles you specify.'

Rev. Chas. Stirling, Bath, N.B.: 'I have used Psychine in my family; the results were marvellous. I have visited people who state that they never used its equal. I strongly recommend it.

Rev. J. S. I. Wilson, Markdale, Ont.: 'I have taken two bottles of Psychine and am pleased to say that I am greatly improved in health. I was troubled with my throat, but now I find it about restored to its normal condition. I find my work very much less taxing. I believe Psychine is all claimed for it.'

These are earnest preachers of the gospel of Psychine. They know whereof they speak. Psychine cures all throat, lung and stomach troubles. It is a great voice strengthener, acting directly on the vocal, respiratory and digestive organs, thus specially adapted to public speakers. At all druggists, 50c and $1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., Toronto.

MODERN BLUEBEARD.

Hynes or Witzhoff Tells of Having Married Thirty-Two Women for Their Money.

OBTAINED $4,000 FROM A MONTREAL GIRL.

London, Feb. 14.—The 'Evening News' published to-day the first instalment of an autobiography of Arthur Hynes, or Hyne, the bigamist, who was sentenced yesterday at Bristol to seven years' penal servitude. In the autobiography, which was written in 1906, Hynes says: 'I give the real facts of all my wrongdoings.' The document shows that Hynes' real name is F. A. Schotz. Among the aliases he has borne are Weston and Witzhoff. The headlines to the autobiography were written by Hynes himself and read: 'Witzhoff tells his life story.' 'The man with thirty names and thirty-two (married) wives.' 'Bigamy as a means of livelihood.' In a short preface, the writer says there is no truth in the reports that he possessed 100 wives; he married only 32 women. In his remarkable narrative, Hynes says he was born in Neufchatel, Switzerland, in 1864, and emigrated to the United States in 1881. He was apprenticed to dentistry in Philadelphia. Afterwards he practised with an associate. Both were arrested for malpractice and placed under bonds of $5,000 each. It was the friend who provided Schotz's bond who suggested marriage as a means of repaying the writer. Schotz then gives a list of the many women he married, securing all the money he could and then abandoning them, the victims, sometimes on the day after marriage. When he returned to Europe he continued to seek fresh wives. The father of one of his Italian wives discovered his son-in-law's guilt and the two fought with daggers. The bigamist was stabbed twice. Afterward he returned to New York and started practice on Lexington avenue. Thence he went to St. Louis, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and elsewhere, defrauding women whenever he found an opportunity. The most money he obtained from any of his wives was from his first wife, named Russell, and whom he married in Montreal, in 1896. He got $4,000 from her.

MR. PUGSLEY AT ST. JOHN

MINISTER SPEAKS OF THE PORT AND THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.—At the first rally of the local government party in St. John city to-night, in the Opera House, the Hon. William Pugsley was the principal speaker. He took up the Central Railway history, saying he believed the Central would prove one of the most valuable branch lines in Canada. While not jealous of Halifax here, and hoping to see vast increase in business there after the completion of the Transcontinental, if the people here were true to themselves and stood for the policy of giving St. John the shortest possibly connection with the G. T. P., which the Central Railway would give, and if they provided proper terminal facilities for the G. T. P. here, St. John must share to a larger extent than any Maritime Province port in the advantages which would accrue from the freight traffic in the winter season of the G. T. P. He always believed, he said, that it would become part of the G. T. P. system. General Manager Morse, of the G. T. P, had lately inspected it, and the minister read a letter from Mr. Charles M. Hays, the vice-president, following that inspection. In the letter, Mr. Hays wrote that while the line is in good shape for its present purposes, it needs strengthening for great through traffic, and should be extended by the shortest feasible route into St. John. He suggested the examination of the character of Courtenay Bay flats at St. John, with a view of development there. 'With this completed and the line strengthened and extended into St. John,' the letter continued, 'The G. T. P. would be in a position to give the port that service and development its importance demands.'

WHEEL GUARDS ON STREET CARS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—As a result of the accident which occurred last Wednesday, when little Rebecca Wald was run over by a street car and had his leg severed, the Board of Control decided this morning to take immediate action in regard to the question of having wheel guards placed on every street car. Accordingly, a resolution was passed by the board, instructing the city engineer immediately to notify the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company to place wheel guards on all its cars.

DETECTIVE HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 14.—The trial of C. Hanson, detective for the provincial license department, on the charge of perjury, preferred by Christie, a hotelkeeper, convicted of illegal liquor selling, was concluded this evening. Christie swore that on the day Hanson claimed to have bought liquor from him he was out of town. Witnesses for the defence, however, swore that they saw Hanson served by Christie with the liquor. The judge discredited Christie's story and the testimony of witnesses for the Crown, and discharged Hanson without a smirch on his character.

FOR CHARITY.

London, Feb. 14.—The will of Mrs. Rylands, widow of John Rylands, of the famous Manchester cotton firm, bequeaths $2,365,000 to various charities, including $1,000,000 to the John Rylands Library at Manchester, on which, during her life time, she spent $7,500,000 in building and equipping, and in purchasing for it the famous Lord Crawford and other collections.

Closing Month of Our Reduced and **Discount Sales** on our stock of ORIENTAL and DONEGAL and Axminster Rugs.

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MONTREAL

How About Your Eyes?

'Many people with the mistaken idea that if one starts to wear glasses, one will always have to,' IS WRONG, and is responsible for so many delaying having their eyes attended to in time. At the first indication of eye-strain, you should act promptly, and do as many others are doing, consult

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112 St. James Street.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—A general order today announces the following changes in the militia force of Canada:

3rd Regiment 'Victoria Rifles of Canada'—Lieutenant W. H. R. Denman is permitted to resign his commission, Jan. 9, 1908.

11th Regiment 'Argenteuil Rangers'—Provisional Lieutenants G. W. Walker and H. G. Cooke are permitted to retire, Jan. 2, 1908.

MOTHER AND SON ASPHYXIATED.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Martin and her son, living at 336 Hughson street north, were found dead in their beds this afternoon, having been asphyxiated by coal gas. They had been dead for some hours. Two other children were in the house and are in a serious condition. They are a family of immigrants.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Change in Ottawa Train.—On and after Monday, February 24th, the Canadian Pacific train for Ottawa will leave Windsor Street Station at 8.35 a.m., instead of 8.45 a.m. as at present. The other trains for Ottawa will continue to leave as at present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

THE CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION WERE HELD YESTERDAY.

The closing sessions of the seventy-first annual convention of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec were held yesterday in the lecture hall of the American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester street. Mr. Thomas Moodie, president of the union, occupied the chair.

The morning's session included the presentation of a report regarding the White Ribbon Army in Quebec province and a brief address thereon by Mr. J. H. Carson. Mr. Carson referred to the work of special departments in the Sunday school, and claimed that the White Ribbon Army quite properly attracted as much attention as any. He gave a general review of the organization and the services it rendered to the church and the public by training the youth to lead a temperate life. An impression, he declared, should be created in the minds of the younger children that would effectively protect them from the harmful physical effects of intoxicating liquor and, later on, they should be taught the evils arising from the use of intoxicants from a moral standpoint. He was pleased to say that the White Ribbon Army had taken up the question of smoking among juveniles, and were doing their best to minimize this evil. The speaker mentioned the proposed establishment of a juvenile court, and stated that while this was to be commended, they always contended that prevention was better than cure. Mr. Carson concluded his remarks by referring to the attention being given to temperance in this province at present, and stated that it was a source of gratification to know that the English and French Canadians were united in their sympathy with the movement for the promotion of temperance throughout the Dominion.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston gave another Bible reading, and the Rev. B. W. Merrill gave an address on 'Missions in the Sunday school.' The latter stated that if one out of every hundred attending Sunday school became a missionary there would soon be a force of 250,000 missionaries.

Mrs. Mary F. Bryner also spoke, her subject being 'Next Sunday's lesson taught.'

At the afternoon session the committee of management was elected as follows:—President, the Rev. A. C. Ascah, Ormstown; committee: Messrs. Seth P. Leet, S. W. Cuthbert, A. J. Heath, Ald. S. J. Carter the Rev. G. O. Gates, J. H. Carson J. H. Cayford, D. Bentley, D. S. Hislop, Professor H. S. Armstrong, the Rev. H. E. Horsey, Thos. Moodie, R. H. Buchanan, all of Montreal; the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Farnham; the Rev. J. D. Anderson, Beauharnois; the Rev. J.S. Alexander, Granby; the Rev. H. A. Carmichael, Richmond; the Rev. I. Norman, Aylmer; Mr. Lorne Webster, Quebec, and Mr. Samuel Boy, of Scotstown.

At the closing session last evening it was announced that the financial position of the Union was satisfactory, and that a balance stood to its credit. The Rev. Edgar T. Capel presented his report, which showed that a greater interest was being evinced everywhere in Sunday-school work. He was presented with an honorarium of one hundred dollars as a mark of appreciation for the valuable services he has rendered to the Union and the Sunday-school generally.

The Rev. Edward M. Fuller addressed the assembly on the 'Sunday-school world at Rome,' stating that thirty-five years ago it would have been impossible to have held a convention in the Vatican city. The convention held in Rome last year showed that 53 denominations were represented, comprising 57 missionary bodies and 37 countries demonstrating the unity of Christianity throughout the world. The speaker remarked that when some services were held in the Coliseum nearly twenty centuries, Christians were thrown to the lions.

'Recent progress in the world's Sunday-school work' was the subject of an address by Mrs. Bryner, who spoke of the improvements that had taken place in the Sabbath-schools. She also referred to the advancement of Christianity in Japan, which was being organized into districts for evangelical purposes under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Hamil.

DEAN MOYSE ON TENNYSON.

The Emmanuel Church Literary Society decorated the Stevenson Hall in honor of Saint Valentine yesterday, and in the evening the members listened to a paper by Dean Moyse of McGill, on Lord Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' The Dean referred to certain passages in the poem to show the characteristics of Tennyson, the poet and Tennyson, the man. In outlining the main features of Tennyson's poems the Dean made comparisons with the works of Milton, Browning, Shelley and Matthew Arnold, and the lecture proved a most interesting one indeed, appealing especially to those of a poetic temperament. Messrs. Temple Macaulay and Jamieson rendered musical selections during the evening, while Mr. J. B. Learmont presided.

An Unusual Opportunity

is now in store for those wanting a slightly used or second-hand Piano of such makes as the Steinway, Nordheimer, Weber, Knabe, Mason & Hamlin, Steck, Chickering, Lansdowne, Decker Bros., Hardman, Behr Bros., and many others in Upright and Square cases, all of which are in fine condition, ranging in prices from $75 to $300 and upwards. If you are interested and it is not convenient to call, write us, naming the price you wish to invest, and we will send you full description of instruments at the price you name. Nordheimer's, Ltd., 589 St. Catherine street west.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marcil have returned from a trip to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Prentice have returned from New York.

Miss Cramp, MacTavish street, has been confined to the house by illness for some days.

Mrs. Hamilton Gault, 'Rokeby,' was the hostess at a most enjoyable musicale on Wednesday.

Mrs. Colin McCuaig, Peel street, entertained informally at tea on Thursday afternoon, in honor of her guest, Miss Labatt, of London.

Among the hostesses entertaining at cards this week were Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. T. Hart, Mrs. G. F. Cooke, and Mrs. Deacon.

The Earl of Ranfurly, of Northland House, Dungannon, Ireland, has arrived in Canada by the 'Empress of Britain.' Lord Ranfurly was Governor of New Zealand a few years ago.

Over three hundred guests attended Mrs. Baumgarten's masked ball last night. Dancing was carried on in the ball room, while supper was served on little tables in the gallery, where all the decorations were carried out in Valentine emblems, taking the form chiefly of crimson hearts, ribbons and flowers of the same shade.

Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, formerly parish priest of St. Patrick's parish, returned home yesterday, accompanied by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan. Dr. Luke will at once enter upon his duties as chaplain to St. Bridget's Orphanage, Outremont, and Father Martin will return to his order of St .Sulpice.

The Misses Davidson, Stanley street, gave a bright 'Valentine' tea yesterday for Miss Dora Suckling, of Toronto. Mrs. J. Wolferstan Thomas poured tea and Mrs. Howard Wilson poured coffee, assisted by Miss Effie Darling, Miss Sise, of Greenock Scotland; Miss Marion Stewart, and Miss Miriam Birks. The decoration, ices, cakes, etc., were all in the form of hearts.

Mrs. Paul Hamill was the hostess at a valentine bridge and tea yesterday. The prizes were in the form of hearts, while crimson tulips were arranged on the tea-table, with quantities of smilax caught at intervals with red hearts. All the refreshments and bonbons were also in the shape of hearts. Mrs. I. V. Smart and Mrs. George Hackett presided at the tea-table, assisted by Miss Mercier, of Baltimore; Miss Olive Caven, Toronto, and Miss Marion Blaiklock.

Mrs. A. S. Burgess entertained very pleasantly at the tea hour yesterday for Miss Heisenbotle and Miss Ernst, of New York. Mrs. Wilson Fairman, Mrs. Archie Glassco and Mrs. Herbert Yuile presided over the tea table which was decorated with a large heart of smilax, centred with red tulips. Daffodils and smilax were arranged in the reception room. Miss Edith Rawlings, Miss Lucy Stevenson and Miss Marjorie Root assisted in the tea room.

Everything connected with the tea given by Miss de Lorimier, Western avenue, for Miss Brosseau, of Chicago, yesterday afternoon, was in the form of hearts, in honor of St. Valentine. Pink carnations with pink roses and smilax were arranged in the tea and reception rooms, the tea-tables being presided over by Mrs. Jeremie Decarie and Mrs. Geo. Villeneuve, who were assisted by Miss Edna Brossard, the Misses Josephine and Gabrielle Le Blanc, and Miss Madeline Raymond.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., during the week ending Feb. 4:—Stephen Johnstone, Toronto; William and Mrs. McBride, Winnipeg; Francis and Mrs. F. Williams, Bracebridge, Ont.; T. H. Mayhood, Calgary; S. Morley, Winnipeg; J. P. Northey, Toronto; H. S. and Mrs. Hulme Goodier, Port Arthur; C. F. May, Toronto; A. G. King, Toronto; H. Dorrell, Moose Jaw; Miss Louise Virtue, Toronto; E. R. Spinney, Yarmouth, N.S.; Major and Mrs. Price Lewis; Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, St. John; the Rev. Walter Cotton; H., Mrs. H., and Miss Gummer, Guelph; Effie M. and T. H. Robinson, Kingston; Miss Marion Thompson Westoe; William G. and Mrs. Bell, Winnipeg; Mrs. W. T. Giles, Toronto; Miss M. D. Webster, Quebec; G. S. and Mrs. Oliver, Quebec; Walter J. and Mrs. Southam, Wycliffe College, Toronto; Colin W. Postlewaite, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. James, Mrs., Miss, and Miss Alice Mason, Toronto; Miss M. A. Tweedie, Toronto.

In aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Westmount Sunshine Society gave a Valentine dance last night at Victoria Hall, which was attractively decorated in red and white. The guests were received by the president, Mrs. W. A. ohnston, Mrs. D. McCormick, Mrs. J. Whyte, and Mrs. J. J. Westgate. The list of guests included:—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whyte, Dr. Duncan, Mrs. Russel, Mr. C. Massey, Dr. Wilkinson, Miss Fenwick, Miss A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spear Simpson, Mr. Hans. Lehman, Miss Stewart, Mr. De Tonnancourt, Mr. Ryder, Miss S. Simpson, Miss J. Wharton (Butte, Mont.), Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Westgate, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Orkin, Mr. McIntosh, Miss L. J. Sampson, Miss McBride, Mrs. J. H. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Dr. and Mrs. James Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Browne, Miss Browne, Mrs. A. Milton Smith, Miss E. O. Malley, Mr. C. Allan, Mr. Coote Shanley, Mr. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parkes, Miss St. Julien, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. W. Poupore, Miss M. Poupore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelsch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnston, Mr. L. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brymer, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCormick, Dr. Elliott, Mr. George McKay, Mr. Stitt, Mr. Jos. Gravel, Mr. M. C. Mullarkey, Miss Joan Quinn, Miss Parkins, Dr. and Mrs. W. Rowell, Miss B. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Piper, Colonel and Mrs. Smart, Mr. Pilgrim, Miss Essenden, Mr. McLennan, Mrs. Corrigan, Mr. Mullen, Miss Elliott, Miss Callaghan, Dr. A. G. Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sharpe, Miss Sharpe, Mr. W. R. Hobbs, Mrs. J. H. Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. L. Shea, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jones, Mr. Soy, Mr. Medde, Mr. G. W. Shewan, Miss G. Smaill.

AT THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Under the auspices of the art and literature department, Miss Barry (Francoise) will speak at the Women's Club on Monday afternoon, on 'Les oeuvres de M. Gaspé.' Mrs. H. W. Weller will preside.

ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Announcement that Natal Act Will be Disallowed Brings Affairs to a Crisis.

Vancouver, Feb. 15.—Announcement by the Federal Government that it would not allow the 'Natal Act,' passed by the British Columbia Legislature, providing an educational test for all immigrants, has brought the question of Japanese exclusion to a crisis. Federal Government lawyers in Vancouver have been instructed to secure the admittance of all Japanese held up under the provincial enactment to the extent of applying for habeas corpus proceedings in the courts.

If the provincial authorities fail to keep out the Japanese by reason of Federal interference, workingmen may make demonstrations against the Orientals.

SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED

MAN SAID HE WAS DRUGGED, ROBBED, ASSAULTED AND BOUND, BUT POLICE SAY HE SIMPLY FELL WHILE DRUNK.

Chief Carpenter indignantly denies the truth of a sensational story which appeared in two Montreal evening papers yesterday.

The reports stated that a man named Arthur Maisonneuve had been drugged in a saloon, taken in a dazed condition on a street car along Back River road by two me, one of whom afterwards struck him on the face with a knuckle-duster, and, after robbing him of $9.90, tied his hands, while the other threatened him with a revolver if he cried out. The man was declared to have been found in the Jewish cemetery, wher he had been thrown in the snow and left to die by the robbers.

The real facts of the case, says Chief Carpenter, are that Maisonneuve got drunk, fell in the snow, was found lying there, and was taken to Mile End police station, from which he was afterwards removed to his home, 508 Marie Anne street, in a patrol waggon.

The case was so insignificant that the Mile End police did not even think it worth their while to report it, and it was only when they read the sensational account last night in the two papers referred to that they telephoned to Chief Carpenter, giving an emphatic contradiction.

MAN IDENTIFIED

ROUMANIAN KILLED AT TURCOT WAS JEAN YANASCHUTZ.

The man who was struck by a train and killed at Turcot on Thursday night has been identified as Jean Yanaschutz, a Roumanian, 36 years of age, who lived at 36 Dagenais street. The body was identified at the morgue yesterday afternoon by a fellow countryman. The deceased was a married man, but had no children. He was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a snow shoveller.

EUROPE—TEN COUNTRIES.

Most comprehensive tour ever organized in Canada. Visits twenty-seven chief cities from London to Vienna, from Naples to Norway; traverses Italian lakes, Swiss Alps, Norwegian fjords; 300 miles coaching through grandest scenery in Europe. For programme of tour write F. Withrow, B.A., Toronto.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. SHOWS LARGE EARNINGS FOR LAST YEAR

The financial statement of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company for the year ending Dec. 31 last, issued this morning, shows the gross earnings for the year to be $1,305,004.14, and the net profit, after providing for fixed charges and interest, are placed at $261,423.47.

The operating expenses were 78.70 percent of the gross earnings, as against 79.70 percent in 1906.

The insurance fund has been credited with $36,000 out of the year's earnings, and $72,000 now stands to the credit of this account.

The company's steamers, hotels, shops and wharfs have been thoroughly maintained and improved during the past year.

The 1895 bond issue of the company, originally amounting to $571,833.33, now stands at $293,946.71. During the year, the company has redeemed $29,200 of this issue.

On the authority of the shareholders the directors authorized the issue of £400,000 of five percent 30 year debentures, and they have made arrangements for the disposal of £200,000 thereof. Out of the proceeds of this sale the total remaining outstanding debentures of the 1895 issue have been or will be redeemed and there will remain in your treasury a sum of cash sufficient for the present requirements of the company.

The annual meeting of the company will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 19 next.

The detailed statement for the year is as follows:—

Dividends—1¼ percent paid March 1	$39,150.00	
Dividends—1¼ percent paid June 1	39,150.00	
Dividends—1¼ percent paid Sept. 2	39,150.00	
Dividends—1¼ percent paid Dec. 2	39,150.00	
		$156,600.00
Carried to Insurance Fund		36,000.00
Written off Steamers, etc.		53,930.23
Net Surplus		341,396.77
		$587,927.00
Surplus Dec. 31, 1906		$326,503.63
Net Profit for 1907		261,423.47
		$587,927.00

ASSETS.

Steamers, Real Estate and Buildings, Dock, Wharves, etc.	$4,114,661.13
Coal, Stores, Provisions, etc.	94,806.29
Accounts Receivable	72,551.03
	$4,282,018.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,132,000.00
Bonds 5 p.c. Sterling	$571,833.33	
Less Cancelled	277,886.62	
		293,946.71
Accounts Payable		145,256.09
Unclaimed Dividends		216.00
Bank Loans		292,303.78
Accrued Fixed Charges		4,899.10
Insurance Fund		72,000.00
Surplus		341,396.77
		$4,282,018.45

THE Y.W.C.A.

Interesting Reports of the Work of the Work of the Past Three Months.

THE NEW YORK AT POINT ST. CHARLES GROWING.

A most interesting general meeting of the Young women's Christian Association was held on Thursday afternoon, in the parlors of the main building. Mrs. Jas. Macfarlane, the president, occupied the chair.

The Home Department reported 30,000 meals and 88 admissions during the past three months and as usual the turning away, through lack of accommodation, of many young women, requiring room and board at reasonable rates.

The School of Cookery still continues its useful and beneficent work. Demonstrations have this year been held outside the building in localities where needed.

The Library showed an increasing circulation of books, the Reading Circle is popular, the Missionary has been busy with her kindly ministrations and the Travellers' Aid worker has assisted hundreds during the past months.

The Educational Department opened in October and during the fall term the enrollment was 300, the aggregate attendance 1,890, and the number of class sessions 161.

The McGill College Avenue branch reported a house filled with boarders and other interesting items in reference to the work, and the Helping Hand Sewing School, held at the Inspector St. Chapel showed increasing numbers and good work in progress.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a report of the Aleandra Club given by one of the Junior members, Dorothy Palmer. A social hour followed and tea and cake were served.

THE WORK AT THE POINT.

During the past two months much interest has been centered on the opening of the Point St. Charles Branch of the Y. W. C. A. A store at 695 Wellington St. was taken at the beginning of the year. Classes in dressmaking, shorthand, and gymnastics as well as a glee club have been organized and the first demonstration in cooking, entitled 'A Valentine Supper,' was held on Thursday evening.

COMING EVENTS.

For the coming week special attention is called to the Bible class and tea, on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock; the Monday evening Bible class at 8 o'clock; the Thursday morning half-hour prayer meeting at 10.30, and the demonstration in the School of Cookery on Monday evening at 8 o'clock; subject—Winter Desserts.

A CASE OF LIABILITY.

In the Practice Court yesterday Mr. Justice Lafontaine granted a petition of Messrs. Granger Bros., booksellers and stationers, corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame street, asking the appointment of experts to examine their premises, the interior of which caved in two years ago. This is in connection with an action for $53,948 damages taken by the petitioners against their landlord, the Ebenezer Muir estate. The Messrs. Granger contend that the accident was the result of defective construction in that the cross beams supporting the floors did not project into the walls of the adjacent building as they should, but merely in a brick casement varying from four to eight inches in thickness run up alongside. As the case calls for technical knowledge of building construction, as well as of the strength of materials, Judge Lafontaine empowered whatever experts will be chosen not only to inspect the building, but also to examine witnesses and submit their report for the information of the court.

THE 'DOMINION' REPORTED.

The R.M.S. 'Dominion,' of the Dominion line, was reported by Marconigram, 110 miles south east of Sable Island, at 4.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is due at Halifax at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM

THE SUPREME OFFICERS OF THE FRATERNITY WERE GREETED BY MONTREAL MEMBERS LAST NIGHT.

St. Valentine's Day was celebrated in the Windsor Hotel last night by the local members of the Royal Arcanum, who assembled to greet the supreme regent, Robert Van Sands, of Chicago, and the members of the executive committee of the Supreme Council, who are holding their bi-monthly meeting in the city. Only one member of the committee, J. M. Johnson, chairman of supreme trustees, Chicago, was absent, through sickness.

Those present were:—Clovis H. Bowen, S.V.R., of Pawtucket, R.I.; the Rev. F. T. McFaden, D.D., S.O., Richmond, Va.; Howard C. Wiggins, S.P.S.R., Rome, N.Y., A. T. Turner, S. S., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Skinner, S.T., Westfield, N.Y.; Wm. F. McConnell, S.A., New York city; A. S. Robinson, J. P. S. R., St. Louis, Mo.; and John Haskell Butler, examiner of claims, Boston.

The visitors were introduced to the members by Bro. J. B. Tresidder and welcomed by Bro. L. G. A. Cresse, grand regent, who presided at the meeting.

One of the attractive features of the evening was the initiation into the mysteries of 'V. M. C.' of a class of fifty-one candidates from the subordinate councils of this city, amongst whom were two of the city fathers, Alderman Couture and Alderman Seguin. Diety IX. was represented by the Inter-Council Degree team, composed of J. R. Marshall, R.; Dr. George E. Beauchamp, V.R.; W. J. Lendrum, O.; Victor Monin, S. P. R.; J. R. Nutter, C.; D. A. Ross, G.; E. H. Elsdon, W.; W. C. Tompkins, K.B., and W. G. Wyndham-Jones, organist.

When the initiation ceremonies had been concluded the supreme regent addressed the meeting, and thanked the members for the splendid addition of young men brought to the order, and congratulating the degree staff for their good work. He spoke of the advantages of fraternity as exemplified in the Royal Arcanum, one of the greatest of the fraternities, which ranks fifth in volume of members and claims paid among all orders of life companies.

Others speakers included Messrs. Wiggins Bowen, Robinson, Turner and Butler. This evening the local members will tender the visitors a banquet in the Place Viger Hotel. In the afternoon the ladies will hold an 'at home' in the Inglis Building, to which members and their wives are cordially invited.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 15.—The secretary has informed the council of the London Chamber of Commerce that he has received a cable from Ottawa relative to the admission of French goods into Canada by direct steamer from Great Britain, stating that upon proof of origin such goods will be entitled to the benefit of the Franco-Canadian treaty.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. W. N. Shaw, of Emanuel College, has been appointed to represent Cambridge University at the meeting of Imperial and colonial meteorologists at Ottawa in May.

London, Feb. 15.—The influx of Jews to Great Britain, especially from Russia, has practically ceased, one reason therefor being the Canadian Government's monetary regulations for emigrants.

SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

The annual silver medal contest under the auspices of the Mizpah W. C. T. U., was held in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P., presiding. There was a large assembly present. Interspersed with the elocutionary numbers were several vocal and instrumental numbers; also a unique exhibition of electrical club swinging was given by Mr. C. Richardson, which was received with great applause. The elocutionary portion of the programme was one of considerable merit, and the judges had a position that was no sinecure. After a considerable time the silver medal was awarded to Miss Vera Smart, and was justly popular judging from the applause with which the announcement was received. The winner's rendering of 'A Drunkard's Blow' was exceptionally fine, the dramatic spirit being portrayed in a manner not far removed from the professional stage.

FOR ILE PERROT SUFFERERS.

A committee of citizens connected with the county of Vaudreuil, has been organized to take up collections for the widows and orphans of the victims of the recent explosion at Ile Perrot. The committee is composed as follows: Senator R. Thibaudeau, the Hon. Arthur Boyer, Messrs. G. Boyer, M.P.; H. Pylon, M.P.P.; ex-Mayor H. Laporte, H. S. Harwood, Postmaster of Montreal; Ald. G. W. Sadler, F. M. S. Bastien, K.C.; Dr. E. Lalonde, registrar for Montreal east. Subscriptions can be addressed to Dr. Lalonde, registry office, 9 St. James street.

INTERESTING COMPETITION

Two pianos within the past few years have been purchased for use in St. James Methodist Lecture Hall, but both those instruments proved thoroughly unsatisfactory. The church officials, therefore, decided to get only the best that money could obtain and after consulting Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., decided to try a Behr Bros. Piano. This instrument was severely tested and examined by competent judges, but its sweetness and volume of tone so completely captivated all who heard it, that it was unanimously resolved to purchase the same. This sale is a great triumph for Behr. Bros. of New York, and also for Layton Bros., their Montreal representatives, as most of the Piano firms in the city were competing and had sent pianos to the hall on approbation.

'ROYALS WILL BE STRONG' SAYS MANAGER CASEY

President Powers Held a Lengthy Conference With Local Backers of the Club.

Mr. Patrick Powers, president of the Eastern Canada League, and Mr. Casey, of the Montreal club, met today to confer with those interested in the organization.

Mr. Powers said in speaking of the progress made in the organization, Wm. Strachan and others identified with the club in getting the franchise and application for a charter were successful.

Mr. Casey confirmed the report that he had secured first baseman Lavigne, but the report about Lajoie was premature. He was at one time on the point of signing with the Cleveland club, but the latter first backed out and then refused to get him.

The Royals will be a fast team, a first class players, and all of them will have a big chance to show what they can do. It is said he refused what he was offered with, but would probably be required to give Montreal a winning team.

Mr. Powers left last night for Detroit and Manager Casey started for Detroit to settle up affairs and then starts on the hunt for players.

If the Royals manager succeeding Lowe and gets the players he wants after the team will have a strong field, including Casey.

WANDERERS AT QUEBEC.

A despatch from Quebec says Quebec hockey admirers will probably be entertained on Thursday night when Shamrocks and Wanderers play. However, the game will be played in Quebec. Hogan is showing splendid form, and Power may be played. Stuart McDougall is said to be in mild weather shape, so that there will be a strong team, especially as he is conceded to be one of the best defence players.

Billy Nicholson and Jack Marshall will be the officials for the match.

INSURANCE HOCKEY.

In the league game between the Phoenix team and the Montreal Star & Globe at the Stadium last night the former team won by a score of 5 to 3.

OTTAWA WINS, BEATS [illegible]

In the Federal League game last night the Ottawa Victorias defeated the Ottawa's team by a score of 6 to 3. They did not get to the game early, as there was a crowd of 3,000 waiting for them. The game was fast throughout, and was a hard fought contest from start to finish. Brown, of Montreal, was the star player, he kept the game going.

VERY EVEN TEAMS.

In the semi-final intermediate O.H.A. ship match between Victoria Rink and Grand Nord, Quebec, and Victoria Rink last night, the game ended in a tie, each team scoring 4 to 4, an additional play being necessary for Sherbrooke, and the championship for the club.

ROGERS DEFEATED BY FRENCH CHAMPION

It took less than half an hour for the wrestling for Cazeaux and Rogers to put Rogers' shoulders to the mat twice, and thus win the wrestling match at Sohmer Park. Cazeaux, who, by the way, is a Frenchman, and a simple, made a fine showing. Cazeaux, who has won many laurels for himself in Europe, has defeated the best of the American wrestling Hackenschmidt in the National Tournament held here some time ago.

Rogers, who is well known here, made the big Frenchman work hard for the victory. The wrestling match, was for the best two falls out of three. Rogers showed to the best advantage in his opponent's favorite grip, and on the defence, and in the first twenty-five minutes before time was called, the second hour he only lasted a few minutes before he was thrown and pinned to the mat by his opponent. Both men were burly Yankees who made the crowd howl with delight. The conduct of the match was excellent, and at the close of the match had been an exhibition bout, as Rogers explained afterwards, his supporters on the stage, and he had been play to get away from it.

A match has been fixed between Cazeaux and Maupas, the favorite French-Canadian expert, whose matches with Pierre Cazeaux resembles to some extent, was very popular last year.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	At	From
Baltic	New York	[illegible]
Celtic	Queenstown	[illegible]
Arabic	Madeira	[illegible]
Sicilian Prince	Naples	[illegible]

DIED.

KNOTT — Rachel, beloved wife of Knott, Winnipeg, died suddenly at Peachland, B.C., on Feb. 6, 1908, of pneumonia, aged 59 years, 9 months 9 days.

NEVILLE — At Fresno, Cal., on Feb. 12th, Ida Neville, dearly loved wife of Mrs. E. H. Neville, Winnipeg.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Masson street and Papineau avenue. Minister, Rev. [illegible]. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. C. W. Shelley will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30. Young People's Guild on Monday evening at 8. Junior Christian Endeavor on Wednesday at 4.15. Cordial welcome to all.

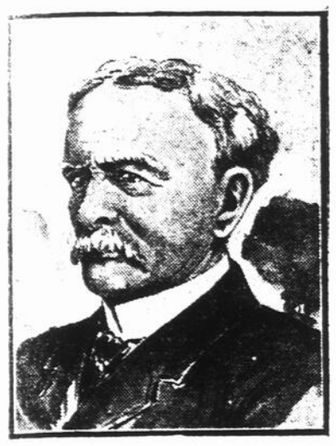
FAIRMOUNT YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Town of St. Louis. The regular afternoon men's meeting will be held as usual at 4.15 p.m. in hall, 76 St. Denis street. Speaker: Rev. J. L. Flanagan, Ascension Episcopal Church. Subject: 'Age and Origin of Man.' All men welcomed. Bowling [illegible] on Saturday evening as usual at 8 p.m.

MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER CO.'S POSITION IN REGARD TO DIVIDEND DISBURSEMENTS.

...ast the directors of the Mexi... & Power Company made the ...atement:

"... of the estimates of earnings ...ese your directors are of the ...n they will be justified in rec... the payment in quarterly in... of a dividend of 4 percent per ...he ordinary shares for the year

... of the foregoing comments Mr. ... of the well-known broking firm, ... very generally thought that this ...ribution would be made. The ..., however, which was made by



SIR GEO. DRUMMOND.

...ry of the company does not tend ... confirm such a belief, namely, that no ... will be taken until the returns for ... quarter are received about April ... these returns are satisfactory a ... of 4 percent quarterly will then ...

... this second announcement in... that the payment of the dividend ... assured. What then of the earn... for the first quarter of 1908? If the ... of the year 1906 as a whole are to ... as an indication of what to ex... during the period in question; con... that the surplus for the year ... to only 3.21 percent on the com... and that furthermore dividends ... to be paid on $2,400,000 of pre... stock, which on account of being ... in the year, practically did not ... into account in the annual state... might well be said that there ... no prospect of the payment of the ...

... for the year however is not ... guide to the present earning power ... company, since there was a steady ... of business during the twelve ... a fact that is well illustrated by the increase of the gross monthly earning from $198,668 in January to $242,894 in December.

"Let us then see what will happen if the earnings for the first quarter maintain the December rate, bearing in mind that the new preferred stock is payable in five monthly instalments,, so that 7 percent is only to be computed on instalments as they are paid up.

Gross earnings	$728,682	
Net		430,164
Fixed charges $232,500		
Preferred dividend 33,600		266,100
Surplus	$164,064	

This is equal to 4.8 percent on the ordinary stock, a percentage that does not leave a large margin over the required dividend.

"Moreover the first quarter of the year is in the dry season when the volume of water in the river is so much lessened as to seriously reduce the capacity of the hydraulic plant. The company is constructing a series of immense reservoirs to insure a constant flow of water, but owing to the fact that last year was an exceptionally dry one and that the dam at Laguna was not carried to a sufficient height until late in the season, the amount of water stored up was inconsiderable, so that during the months in question the company will have to depend on the flow of the rivers and in consequence will in all probability have to draw heavily on its steam plants. Another point that is worthy of consideration is that it is not improbable that the industries in the neighborhood of Mexico may be affected by the present depression. If such is the case there is likely to be no increase of business from that quarter.

"Altogether the prospects with regard to the earnings for the first quarter are not altogether bright. On the other hand during the rains, the volume of water in the rivers will be enormously increased and it will become possible to store up sufficient water in the reservoirs to carry the company through the next dry season so that by July it should be in a position to get the full results from its hydraulic plant and make less use of its steam plants, with a very great consequent economy in operating expenses, so that the net earnings for the last half of the year should make a very good showing. Even if the common stock is not put on a dividend basis in April, such action is almost sure to be taken in June or July, as in view of their partial promise they can not postpone indefinitely the declaration of a dividend.

"In any case the future of the Mexican Power Company is now assured. It can double its present capacity with a relatively small increase in fixed charges and unsignificant increase in operating expenses. The field for its power is wide and the demand is bound to increase. Mexican stock may and probably will decline if no dividend is paid in April but in two years time, it should be selling at not far from double its present price."

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and ... Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday after... session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included ... the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the ... of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and low... prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations

	Div.	Payb.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 High.	1908 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
R. R....	3½	H Apr.	19½	140	160	143¾	149	143¾	141	$144.00	6.8
...	1½	Q May	96½	79	88	85	87	86½	86	86.00	6.9
R....	2½	Q May	239	157	191	174½	179	174½	176½	176.50	5.6
....	1¼	Q May	108¾	169	87¾	78¾	81	78¾	80¼	80.25	6.2
...dy ...	1½	Q. Apl.	115½	82⅞	99¼	94	97	96	97	97.00	6.2
... ...			84½	28½	40	35	36	36	36	36.00	...
...ueu...	1¼	Q. Mar.	82⅞	48½	66	62	65	62	65	65.00	7.7
S. Steel.	1¼	Q Apl.	79	45	61	51½	58½	57	57	57.00	10.5
... Coal...	1	Q Apl.	70¼	37	43½	37⅞	38½	38	38	38.00	10.5
... Bonds	2½	H. July	80	64½	76	70½	76	75¼	75¼	75.25	6.6
... Com.	...	...	80	13⅛	17⅛	14	15½	15	15½	15.50	...
...kway Com.	1	Q Apl.	75	42	60¼	51¾	53½	51¾	53	53.00	7.5

	Div.	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re-turn
...ness	1¼	Q. Mar.	257	243	235	239¾	4.2
...	2	Q. Mar.	170	158	143½	158	5.1
...	2	Q. Mar.	159¼	137	134	137	5.8
...	2	Q. Apl.	162	152	150	151	5.3
...	2½	Q. Apl.	215½	199¾	188	198	5.0
...	2½	Q. Mar.	234	206	205	205½	4.8
...A....	4	H. Apl.	153½	....	....	152¾	5.2
...	3½	Q. Apl.	242½	224¼	218¼	224	4.4
...ion	2	Q. Apl.	263¾	....	....	234	5.1
...ipal	2¾	Q. May	270	218¼	218¼	217	5.0
...ard	3	Q. Mar.	246½	....	....	215¼	5.5
...awa		H. Mar.	224	....	....	224	4.4
...ded	1¾	Q. Mar.	145	121	120	121	5.8
...	2½	H. Mar.	152	125	124	124½	5.6
...	2	Q. Apl.	293	279¾	267¾	279¼	4.3
...	2	Q. Mar.	179½	164	160	160	5.0
Bonds							
...	5½	H. May	100	92	92	92	5.4
...	3	H July	110¾	105¼	103	104½	5.7
...fic...	2½	H. Mar.	104	100	95¾	95¼	4.7
...	3	H. Apl.	93	....	....	92¼	6.4
... Wds.	3	H. June	107	102½	102½	102⅛	5.8
Preferred Stocks							
...	1	Q Apl.	120	110	110	110	7.3
...			66⅞	54½	44	54¼	..
...	2½	H. Aug.	112	93	85	90	7.2
...	1¾	Q. Apl.	128	115	114	115	6.1
...	1¾	Q. Mar.	105	93	93	93	7.5

	Div.	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Re-turn
PREF CONT.							
Mackay...	1	Q. Apl.	71¾	65	59¾	61¼	6.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Mar.	112	106½	100	104	6.7
Illinois...	1¾	Q. Apl.	94¼	84	77	83	7.2
Tri. City	1½	Q. Apl.	90½	73	70	70	8.5
Lau.Paper	1¾	Q. Apl.	110	106½	100¼	106	6.6
Magd....	1¾	Q.	71½	....	....	71¾	9.7
Havana...	1¾	Q. Apl.	83	75	74	75	8.0
Textile...	1¾	Q. Apl.	98⅛	81	78¼	80	8.7
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	9.7
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	145	131	123	125	6.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	162	148	137	145	5.5
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	109	105	109	6.4
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Ap.	104½	100	95	97	6.2
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Apl.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo...			29⅝	13¾	9	10	
Switch...	7	Y. Dec.	98⅝	93	78	78	8.8
Soo.....	4	H. Apl.	136½	95	80¼	92¾	4.3
Lau.Paper	3	H. Aug.	93	104	93	98	6.1
Magd....		....	31½	....	...	31	..
Havana...		....	45¼	....	....	21	..
Textile...	1¾	Q. Apl.	45	44	42	42	11.9
Lke.of W's	3	H. Feb.	107	80	77	76	7.9
Mexican		....	57½	53½	47¼	47⅞	....
Sao Paulo	4	Q. Apl.	138¾	119⅛	113	114⅞	6.9
Rio.....		....	48	37	29½	34	....
Ohio.....		....	30⅝	21	20¼	20½	....

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS INDICATE THAT STORMS DEMORALIZED BUSINESS.

...ness here, according to ... has recovered somewhat from ... of the severe storms of a week ... time retail trade was much ... the blizzards here, and in the ... country. Railway traffic, too, ... with, and business suffered ... since communications have ... business has been going ... as before, that is to say ... considerable caution ... of placing orders. Travel... as the case in all parts of ... Retailers here are busy ... The outlook for spring trade, ... fairly good. It is ex... of the winter will find ... well cleared out, and that ... a good position to take on ... that time. Money con... easier. The proportion of ... is generally fairly satis... some districts collections ... from others they are gener... most lines of manufacture ... good amount of activity. ... factories have fairly ... the demand for leather ... good. Hides are dull, with ... the offerings inclined to be ... for leather is light. ... produce are light, and ... firm.

...ays:—The general tone ... very little changed from ... before the recent storms ... the country tied up traffic and communications. The railroads are now pretty well cleared, and goods are again going forward. The number of orders coming in for general lines is good, but their volume is limited, showing that retailers in all directions are not disposed to lay in stocks of great size pending the development of spring retail trade. Cold weather has held on well, and there are hopes that by the end of the season retailers' stocks will be well cleared up. Should this be the case an excellent sorting trade may be looked for early in the spring. Like other branches of trade that in dry goods is moderately active. It is reported retailers are showing a disposition to hold off on cottons and woollen goods in anticipation of lower prices, but the outlook does not favor this view. Deliveries of cotton are in some cases a little slow. Hardware lines are moving well for this season of the year. The steady tone of values seems to be inducing some purchases. Staple groceries are in good demand, and are generally firm in tone. The outlook favors higher prices for dried fruits, and canned goods are firm on an active demand. Country trade has suffered recently on account of the impassable condition of the roads, and receipts of produce here are light, with values steady to firm. Collections are fair to good, and the money situation continues to show a gradual easening.

Winnipeg reports say:—General trade here continues to show improvement. There is now a much better movement of winter goods, and trade in the country is receiving the benefit of good sleighing. The past week has seen a large number of retailers in town attending the curling bonspiel, and the annual meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association, and the wholesalers have had many callers. Stocktaking is now pretty well over, and results show that in nearly all departments of trade the volume of business for the past year was greater than that of a year ago. Collections are still showing gradual improvement, and the outlook for spring trade is generally hopeful.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say:—A fair wholesale trade is moving all along the Coast. Retailers are placing fair orders for spring, and report a moderately good demand for seasonable lines. The lumbermen of the province are making a cut in the price of lumber. Rough declines $3, clear $2, and shingles 75c. It is expected this cut will be effective in reducing stocks at all points. Collections are generally fair to good.

Quebec.—Country roads are improving after the snow blockade, and while the sleighing in some places is heavy, travellers have been able to move about fairly well, and orders show an increase over the preceding week. Receipts of country produce are almost at a standstill, which is usual at the season. Retail trade is not active. The failures in the district are few, and small ones.

Hamilton trade reports say beyond recovery from the storm-bound condition of last week there is little change in trade here. There is a fairly good volume of trade in most lines, although wholesalers report the retailers are not placing large orders for spring goods. In the majority of cases industrial concerns are moderately busy, in some cases they are are quite so. Others report business dull. Collections are fair to good.

London reports say there is now a fairly good business moving in all lines. Spring business is good, on the whole, but buyers are evidently conservative in their ideas. Local manufacturers report a rather better tone to their business. Little complaint is heard on the matter of collections.

Ottawa reports say general business holds a steady tone there, and prospects are that when spring business once opens out trade will show a good, brisk tone. Retail business is fair, and wholesalers report there is improvement in the volume of orders. Collections also show some improvement. Country produce is now coming forward more freely, and prices are about steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; slow; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.

Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; active and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; slow; 10 to 15 cents lower; heavy and mixed, $4.50 to $4.56; yorkers, $4.50 to $4.55, a few $4.60; pigs, $4 to $4.40; roughs, $3.75 to $4; stags, $3 to 3.25; dairies, 4.40 to 4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; sheep, active; lambs slow, unchanged.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAKING MONEY

In non-speculative investments never before available.
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ERNEST PITT,
Prov. Manager.
222 St. James Street,
Phone Main 1886.
AGENTS WANTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER-CENT upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 14th February.

By order of the Board.
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 17th January, 1908.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
DIVIDEND No. 106.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of TEN percent per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 2nd day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth day of February next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
D. COULSON, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
January 22, 1908.

Stock Brokers
NICHOLS & MARLER
21 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Established 1875
INVESTMENT BROKERS.
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The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

BASEMENT TO LET.
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CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
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UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
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MILK FOR SALE.
WASHING AND IRONING DONE HERE

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
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Situations Vacant.

WANTED, CARETAKER FOR FAIRmount School. Particulars to be had from the Principal, J. W. Alexander, at the school building, corner of Esplanade and Fairmount avenues, from 4 to 6 p.m. daily. Applications in writing to GEO. L. LeBEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, 628 Park avenue, Ville St. Louis, Que.

WANTED, A YOUTH OF ABOUT 15, FOR junior position in an insurance office. Apply in own handwriting, to No. 169, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRLS, Experienced, or to learn Marking and Sorting. Good positions. CROWN LAUNDRY CO., 4218 St. Catherine street.

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

SCHOOL BOY WANTED
$1.50 a Week.
for a couple of hours in the afternoon to deliver a round of the 'Witness.'
Apply 'Witness' Office.

Bargains

FOR SALE, MEDIUM SIZE UPRIGHT Piano, 7 octaves, ivory and ebony keys; powerful tone; fully guaranteed, $210. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

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

Rooms and Board.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, with good board. 945 Wellington street.

RESTHER ST., 95—A WARM, COMfortable room, with board, also table board for gentlemen only.

Rooms to Let

624 ST. CATHERINE W. — LARGE, bright front rooms to Let. Suitable for studio. Gentlemen only. Light breakfast served.

COLONIAL AVENUE, 433 — FURNISHED Room, 2 in family, no children, monthly, $5.00.

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206 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, COMfortable furnished room; gas, hot water; private; nurse or lady employed during day.

McGILL COLLEGE AVE., No. 6—NICELY furnished, single and double, bright, clean and comfortable, all modern conveniences. Telephone.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW IN MEND-ALL — AN easily applied cement, mending tin, agate, enamelled ware, without acids or soldering iron, and standing 500 degrees higher temperature than the melting point of solder. Agents get busy; 100 percent profit. Goods sent prepaid. Send 10c for 25c package, and terms. H.J. NAGLE & COMPANY, Laprairie, Que., Canada.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I.O.F. All persons wishing to become members of the Independent Order of Foresters during this competition time, will find special advantages in applying directly to Idor LaRiviere, Organizer of the Order.

398 Delorimier avenue. Tel. Bell East 1812.

Personal

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN possessing some natural talent, to join an Amateur Theatrical Club. Membership fee will include thorough instruction in all stage work. For further particulars address, by letter only, R. McGLAUGHLIN, 23 Burton ave.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ADVANCED Elocution and Public Speaking; also, Amateur Theatrical Clubs coached. For terms address R. McGLAUGHLIN, 23 Burton avenue. Tel. W. 1560.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, THURSDAY, BOSTON TERRIER Dog, brindle and white. Finder please return to 72 Mance street, and be rewarded.

FOUND, PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUNG Man and two children, found on the street the other day. Owner may have same on application at the 'Witness' Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE
OUT OF SONNE'S BANKRUPT STOCK, 327 ST. JAMES STREET.
1 Underwood Typewriter.
2 Show Cases.
12 Singer Sewing Machines.
7 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines
1 Electric Motor.
1 Glass Case.
1 Sleigh.
Also, a lot of TENTS and COVERS.
Apply at once.
MERCHANTS AWNING CO., Ltd., 327 ST. JAMES STREET.

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FRENCH LESSONS — A YOUNG French gentleman, of fine education, from Paris, would give private lessons in the French language. Price moderate. Box No. 230, 'Witness' Office.

Teachers Wanted.

A TEACHER WANTED, TO OPEN School at once, and keep till end of scholastic year. Salary, $18.00 a month. Give age and experience. Write to S. M. LOGAN, Thorne Centre, Que.

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WANTED TO BUY OVERCOAT — WARM Overcoat, either fur lined or with fur collar, for a man working outside. State price. Must be cheap. Address M.B., 'Witness' Office.

OFFICE ROOM WANTED FOR TWO evenings in the week only; St. Catherine street or vicinity. Address, giving lowest terms, R.M., 'Witness' Office.

To Let.

TO LET, AT AHUNTSIC, A COMFORTable suburban house, with beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees; conservatory attached to house, heated with furnace and with all modern improvements; new water and drainage system; coach-house and barn on grounds; about two minutes' walk from electric cars; an ideal country home near the city. Telephone East 554.

TO LET, MODERN HEATED APARTments; gas stove, electric bells, janitor services. No. 1 Essex avenue, corner of Dorchester street. Apply, Janitor.

TO LET.
168a MANSFIELD STREET, near Sherbrooke heated; water and janitor service. Rent $35.00.
Apply 309 St. James street.

FIRST FLOOR,
on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig. For Offices or Warehouse; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

Cottage to Let.

COTTAGE TO LET, ON THE RIVER Bank, St. Lambert, opposite guard wall; splendid situation. Apply J. R. BEATTY, St. Lamber, or 220 Craig street West, Montreal.

LITTLE METIS.
Merlinwood Cottage to let; commodious, in fine grounds, unsurpassed view, beach, locality, and water; recently furnished; arrangements for bringing spring water from the hill down into the house, if required. For full particulars apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Flats to Let.

FLAT TO LET — TO LET, Self-Contained Flat of 7 rooms, No. 43 Bruce avenue, Westmount. Apply to THOMAS GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

TO RENT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED flat, heated, side windows, hot and cold water, open plumbing, etc., from January 1st to May 1st, or longer. Apply Box 666, 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Property.

WESTMOUNT — FOR SALE, IN PERfect order, semi-detached house, on Rosemount avenue; house on Ollivier avenue, and cottage on Victoria avenue. Apply H. A. HUTCHINS, 151 St. James street. Telephone Main 2118, and Westmount 308.

HOUSES FOR SALE — BELMONT Place, $4,000; Metcalfe avenue, $6,500; Victoria street, $7,000; Columbia avenue, $10,000 house for $7,500; Metcalfe avenue, $8,000; Western avenue, $5,000. W. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James street.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 57 VICTORIA ST., 10 rooms, hot water heated. Easy terms. Buyer can have rent free by renting rooms. W. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James street.

WANT ADS
ON THE 'WITNESS'
may be left with
A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 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.
1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Personals. Agents Wanted.
25 Words for 50c

NOTICE PARTICULARLY
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.
The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Marine Items to Extent of $136,000 Passed—Nava Militia—Mr. Lemieux Explains New Postal Convention With the United States.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The attendance in the House yesterday was exceptionally small. Four hours were spent in committee of supply on the votes of the Marine Department, but in all only ten items were allowed to pass, amounting altogether to $136,000.

NAVAL MILITIA.

In the discussion of a vote of $10,000 for the organization of a naval militia and the expenses of using the government cruiser 'Canada' as a training ship, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur said he hoped that the force on the 'Canada' would form the nucleus of a Canadian naval militia. A boat similar to the 'Canada,' and capable of carrying a large number of young men, would be built at an early date for service on the Pacific coast, and would form the nucleus of a naval militia in British Columbia.

HANSARD REPORTS.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron complained of a deplorable lack of uniformity in the French translation of the House of Commons Hansard. Sometimes the translator gallicized half the title of a company; at other times he got tired and stopped with a question, but when the job was done as it really should be it was only through a rare oversight.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier observed that each translator had his own pet way of doing things, and was usually most particular about it. There was, he thought, need for reform, but the government had no responsibility in the matter. The translation of all parliamentary papers was under the control of a special committee of the House itself.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve), introduced a bill providing for the enforcement of an eight-hour day on all public works throughout Canada, and promised an explanation of the measure when it came up for second reading.

ONE CENT DROP LETTER RATE.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to Dr. Sproule, announced that legislation would be introduced very shortly for the establishment of a one cent drop letter rate in the large centres of this country.

Mr. Henderson thought that when this was being done the minister ought to give the country a half-cent drop letter rate in the rural districts.

PURCHASE OF SEED WHEAT.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Martin (P.E.I.), the Minister of the Interior stated that his department was now in communication with grain dealers in Prince Edward Island for the purchase of supplies of seed grain for the Canadian West.

In reply to another question, the Minister of the Interior stated that it was estimated that from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels of oats, and 250,000 bushels of barley would have to be purchased to make good the shortage in the seed supply of the Prairie Provinces.

MR. LEECH, OF THIN RED LINE FAME.

Dr. Roche (Marquette, asked what duties had been assigned to Mr. Leech in connection with the distribution of seed grain in the Western Provinces. This is the gentleman of thin-red-line fame, whose appointment was announced to the House yesterday.

The Minister of the Interior replied that Mr. Leech is at present the inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies in the West. The records of these agencies will necessarily have to be searched so as to find whether applicants for seed grain are homesteaders or not, and it was thought that Mr. Leech was the best man to place in charge of this division of the work of the seed distribution.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH UNITED STATES.

The Postmaster-General made his promised explanation to the House of the recent change from four cents to one cent a pound in the postal rate on Canadian newspapers for carriage to the United States, and on American newspapers entering Canada. This, he said, was to apply to daily newspapers only. There was a time when Canada was made a dumping ground for large numbers of the most objectionable class of United States publications. The increase of the rate, however, on second-class matter between the two countries which was made in May of last year, had already purged the Canadian mails of this class of matter.

The trouble was that the United States admitted to second class rates a large number of publications which could not get this privilege in Canada at all. The increase in May, 1907, in the rate on second class matter passing between the two countries was made for the protection of our own press as well as for the purpose of shutting out undesirable papers. Both these objects have been served and it was felt that the time had arrived when the severity of these measures could be somewhat relaxed. There never had been any serious complaint against the American dailies, and an agreement had been made, accordingly, by which dailies would pass from one country to the other at one cent a pound instead of four cents. A rebate would also be granted to the Canadian dailies on whatever they have paid in excess of this cent a pound rate on papers sent to their American subscribers, since May, 1907, to January, 1908.

Mr. Armstrong (Lambton) wanted to know why the reduced rate was not made to apply to semi-weeklies as well as to dailies. The effect of the policy which this government had followed was to bar out publications like the 'Scientific American,' but to make it easy for such papers as the New York 'Journal' and 'American' to find their way into this country.

The Postmaster-General, in reply, did not think that any deserving publications in the United States were suffering from the course which had been actually followed. When the rate on second-class matter between the United States and Canada was being fixed at four cents a pound in May of last year, an arrangement was also made with the Mother Country under which the postal rate on papers and periodicals between Britain and Canada was reduced from eight to two cents, and if we were now to admit all American publications to a rate of one cent a pound we would not be keeping faith with the Imperial Government. As a result of the arrangement which was made with the Motherland in this matter last year the Canadian subscriptions to British periodicals had been increased by 100 to 125 per cent.

The Postmaster-General, in conclusion, explained that many American publications, magazines and others, as things now stand, are sent into Canada by express and then admitted to what is known as a remailing privilege, through the Canadian Post-office, at the rate of one cent a pound. The only American publications, however, admitted to this privilege in Canada were those which came under the definition of second-class matter in the Canadian postal law, and this, of course, would exclude all matter of an objectionable character.

The Leader of the Opposition expressed the opinion that Mr. Lemieux should have devoted a little more time and attention to this whole motion in the first place and it would not have been necessary to have made all these changes and rebates.

Dr. Alfred Thompson (Yukon), gave notice of his intention to move when the House was moved into Committee of Supply next Friday, a resolution regarding the status of Canada in the making of treaties, and to propose that Canada should not only be consulted in these matters, but should be allowed representations of her own in the negotiations.

THE C. A. P. SUBSIDY.

A number of newspaper publishers, including Messrs. John Ross Robertson, Toronto Telegram; J. F. Mackay, Toronto 'Globe'; J. E. Atkinson, Toronto 'Star'; P. D. Ross, Ottawa 'Journal,' and W. M. Southam, Ottawa 'Citizen,' saw Mr. Fielding this afternoon and urged a renewal of the federal subsidy for the purpose of continuing the Canadian Associated Press service from England. The vote expires next month, and no appropriation appears in the estimates for the next fiscal year. Consideration was promised.

IN THE SENATE

MAIN PIER OF QUEBEC BRIDGE IN DANGER FROM ICE SHOVES.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In the Senate yesterday the Hon. Mr. Landry called attention to a report from Quebec that the main pier of the Quebec bridge was liable to be damaged by ice, owing to the fact that the wreck of the superstructure was still adhering to it.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said that he had noticed the report, and would bring the matter to the attention of his colleagues. If the company did not take steps to protect the pier, which cost a good deal of money, the government should do something.

Third reading was given to the government bill for an act respecting the Survey of Public Lands.

FOR THE NATIONAL PARK.

Names of the Two Hundred Children Already at Work.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL CAN SHARE IN THIS PATRIOTIC WORK.

Almost two hundred children have already enrolled themselves as helpers in the great patriotic movement, which is to secure to Canada for all time a memorial of the great deeds of heroes who came from the Old World to make the New, and through whose heroism had its beginning the Canada of which we are all proud to be citizens. Three hundred years ago Champlain landed at Quebec, and with strong faith in the possibilities of the country, a faith that endured through hardships and discouragements, founded the infant colony of Canada.

And it was there, on the Plains of Abraham, and on the field of Ste. Foye, that the final struggle between the two great races in the New World took place, a struggle that issued in a lasting peace; so that there grew up a great nation, whose children of both races, live side by side under the honored flag, loving the one country as their own.

And here is a grand opportunity for the children of Montreal and of Canada to show their love of their country, and their admiration for the heroes and the brave deeds of old. Next summer is to be celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of Canada's birth year, and the Governor-General is asking Canadians if they will mark the occasion by setting aside those great battlefields, to be kept forever as a national park, in memory of the brave deeds and men who made our country's early history. The park will be named for King Edward, and His Majesty has been pleased to contribute one hundred guineas to help the movement.

Children, will you do what you can to help in this great memorial? Every boy and girl amongst you can help. You can help by telling of this great national memorial and all that it means; you can help by giving a 'silver bit' out of your own pocket money, or you can write for a litttle collection book and get fifty people to give ten cents each, making for every boy and girl collector five dollars to bring in. All who enter their names in these little books will become members of the Quebec Battlefields' Association, and you will be written in your country's archives, in those chronicles that are kept in the Capital, as those who helped to give it lustre and to make it great.

ALREADY AT WORK.

The following boys and girls are already helping in the great patriotic movement started by the Governor-General;

Eric Reford	Jeanne Caron
Frederick Stevenson	M. J. Raoul Cyr
Donald Beattie	St.-A. Maison
James Beattie	Eugene Banville
Jessie Beattie	L. Greffard
David Wanklyn	Cecile T. Thereault
Marcel Poissant	Ed. Deehan
Alice Lighthall	Louise MacDonald
Cybil Lighthall	A. Carrier
Wm. Lighthall	John Carlyle Gamble
Roderick Harwood	
Cecil Harwood	Harry A. Robinson
Charlotte Harwood	Beatrice Huot
Joseph Gratz	Rhoda M. Daires
Eva Levinson	William McMaster
Austin Barnard	Miss R. Kent
Jack Armour	Oswald Manning
Stuart Armour	Margaret F. Manning
Geoff Benson	Howard Clark
Billy Benson	Marguerite de Boucherville
Raymond Hebden	Emma Cousineau
Quentin Bovey	Joseph Coulambe
Francis Fyshe	Bertha A. Stringer
Cynthia Holt	Eugene K. Derick
William Sutherland	Miss Willo Andrews
W. Ross	W. C. Jarvis
Eric Lane	Willow McCracken
Aldworth Lane	Gertie Doonan
M. Ironstone	Ernest Walford
J. Phyllis Oles	Katherine Buchan
Peter Merson	Hedwidge Jousnis
L. St.-Jean	Annie M. Smith
J. C. Thivierge	W. W. Beattie
Gaston Nolet	Morris Schlatzberg
Charles E. McClary	Adrienne Brossard
Archie N. Jenks	W. H. Hodgin
R. M. Smith	Aleck & Jack Ross
B. T. Smith	Mabel Abbott
Denise Bissonette	Geo. D. McCammon
Irene Pelletier	Annie J. Wight
Honoré Pelletier	Lucile Rivard
J. O. Manderville	Wilfred Fortier
Edna J. Pringle	Godfrey Coffin
Douglas Stewart Baker	Norman C. Bebee
Wilfred Buckingham	Regina Lucas
Alex. Strachan	F. Claman
Elsie Coleman	Herbert G. Lapierre
Pearl Harvey	Sidney R. Cribb
Annie MacDonald	Beulah M. Pines
Juanita Pinhey	L. P. Schaffner
Godfroy Girard	Mary I. Parr
Rosie Higgins	Hazel B. Standist
P. W. Drummond	Mavis Bain,
Angeline Gosselin	Vivian L. Burrill
Eleanor Phelan	Fred J. Priest
Lillie Deegan	Howard McCart
Rachel Smith	Stuart Hays
Harry Lambly	Agnes M. Hays
Patrick Ap. Doyle	E. Desmarchais
Gladys Heddick	Madeline Grant
H. A. Madley	Alice Hook
Lydia E. Maxwell	Rita Ranger
Maggie Rice	Florence Thompson
Ivan M. Ross	Basil Thompson
Victor E. Friedman	Wm. Bernfeld,
Leonard Rowntree,	Elsie Morse,
W. L. B. Lockhart,	Mose Leavitt,
Clarence Murison,	Blanche Couture,
Robt. G. Woodley,	Pierre Mathieu,
Lindsay Foulis,	Frank R. Rowe,
Charlotte Major,	Eugene Chabot,
Herbert McIntyre,	Gladys Roche,
M. T. Bancoft,	A. A. F. Stronach,
E. G. Bancroft,	May Faush,
Douglas Potter,	Irma A. Gleason,
M. Evelyn Mills,	R. H. Longhurst,
Reina Hurtubise,	Montague C. Sewell,
H. Omer Harbee,	Winnifred Primeau,
Philippe Landriault,	Miss B. Frankum,
Flore Brossard,	Frank Faure,
Josephine Tenihan,	Pearl Quigley,
Gordon Anderson,	Waldorf Howard,
Calvin M. Harvey,	E. Lague,
Irene Bird,	Percival Fox,
Geo. Glidden.	A. H. Fineberg,
Loughlin Kenneally,	Birtie Grimstead,
Kathleen Fisher,	Gwendoline Greene,
Douglas Stewart,	Isabel Smith,
Earle Stoddard,	A. W. W. Forbes,
F. Edna Arthur,	G. C. Moison.

Bravo, children! May all boys and girls in Montreal who love Canada soon be on the list of collectors.

Collecting books are to be had on application to Mrs. R. W. Reford, P. O. Box 95, station 'B,' Montreal.

The 'Witness' has made arrangements to photograph each boy or girl in Montreal or suburbs filling a book in response to this appeal. The photographs will be published in the 'Illustrated Witness,' and will add to the interest of a great opportunity to make this offering worthy of the children and worthy of Canada.

DRANK TYPHOID BACILLI

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

London, Feb. 14.—A story of a medical man, Dr. Thresh, who drank millions of typhoid bacilli by mistake, was told at the hearing of the action brought by Dr. Ferguson, the proprietor of a Malvern hydro, against the local council, in connection with the contamination of a private water supply and an outbreak of typhoid.

Dr. Thresh, who is an authority on typhoid, said that the typhoid bacillus was so minute that the number of bacilli in a drop of water might equal the population of the whole world. He declared smilingly that he had swallowed 'millions of them.' Asked how he liked them, he replied:

'Well, for three weeks I enjoyed the pleasure of imagination, and when those three weeks had passed and nothing happened, I felt happy. The thing occurred accidentally. I was testing water which was said to contain typhoid bacilli. The weather was very warm, and one day I swallowed a glass of water. Then I discovered I had drunk the water in which I had put the typhoid germs.'

MANY PUPILS INJURED

BOILER IN BASEMENT OF SCHOOL EXPLODED.

Adrian, Mo., Feb. 14.—An explosion of a boiler in the basement of the public school to-day tore away the floor of the primary department and precipitated a teacher and sixty pupils into the basement, burning and scalding many of them frightfully. The teacher and half of the pupils sustained severe injuries. Many of the children were taken out in an unconscious condition, and some of the larger boys, engaged in the work of rescue, were overcome by smoke.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. The building is a two-story brick one, containing ten rooms. The property damage was $2,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN

A UNION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the local union was held on Thursday evening in the Inspector Street Mission, and was very well attended by the society representatives and a few visitors.

After the regular business of the meeting was disposed of, several special matters were discussed, including the usual resolutions with reference to the rally held on Endeavor Day, and also a circular letter from the United Society with reference to prison endeavor. A committee was appointed to look into the matter of arranging for evangelistic work along Endeavor lines in the prisons and penitentiaries.

The meeting closed with a social half-hour kindly provided by the Inspector Street Society.

SNOWSHOE TRAMP.

The social committee of the Union has arranged for a union snowshoe tramp to take place on Thursday evening next week. All the societies are invited to participate in this social event, which promises to be very successful. Already over one hundred Endeavorers have signified their intention of taking part in the outing, and many more are expected to come. The trampers will meet at Calvary Congregational Church, on Guy street, at eight o'clock sharp on Thursday evening, and will return together to the meeting place, where refreshments will be served by the social committee.

SOCIETY VISITS.

The social committee have arranged a schedule providing a series of society visits this winter, which it is hoped that all societies concerned will enter into in good spirit. It provides for each society in the union meeting two of the other societies, and as far as possible societies of another denomination than the one they represent. The Mountain Street Methodist Society started the movement by visiting the West End Methodist young people, and are to receive a visit shortly from the Westminster Presbyterian Society.

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT LINCOLN DECLARES FOR HIM.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 14.—Following the indicated preference at yesterday's primary vote, the Republican County Convention to-night adopted a resolution declaring for Mr. Roosevelt for president, and instructing its delegates to the State Convention to work to that end. The two men endorsed for delegates at large and district delegate to the national conventions were instructed to support Mr. Roosevelt, and in turn pledged themselves if chosen to vote for him first, last and all the time.

ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

PRINCIPAL HADLEY SAYS IT IS BETTER PROTECTED IN AMERICA THAN IN EUROPE.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, who has been Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin, this winter, delivered his final lecture to-day before a large audience, composed of students and professors. His subject was the 'Difference in the conception of private property in the United States and Europe.' He said that private property was better protected in America than in either Germany, England or France.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley left Berlin to-night for America.

BANKERS ARRESTED.

Two Poles and an Italian Charged With Defrauding Their Fellow Countrymen.

COMPLAINTS WERE MADE THAT MONEY ENTRUSTED TO THEM DID NOT REACH ITS DESTINATION.

Polish bankers who are alleged to have kept money entrusted to them by fellow-countrymen to forward to their relatives in Poland, were arrested yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. They are Jan Nowicki and Stephan Werner, who have been conducting a banking, law and employment business with offices at 58 St. James street and 507a St. James street. The warrants for their arrest were issued by Judge Choquet on the complaint of Joseph Larose, who alleges that $52 he gave to the firm to send to his family in Poland never reached its destination. Judge Choquet also issued a search warrant, as a result of which the books and papers of the firm were taken to police headquarters.

Chief Detective Carpenter has already had the pair before him once or twice regarding complaints about the method of doing business, but the trouble has been smoothed over by a settlement with the complainant. Inquiries made by Chief Carpenter in New York and in Russia have thrown suspicion on the firm's methods.

The pair were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives McLaughlin, Gorman and Riopel, as they came out of the office of the lawyer whom they have engaged to defend them.

Under similar circumstances Luigi Zarossi, proprietor of the St. James street Italian banking establishment, was charged yesterday before Mr. Lafontaine with having forged a cablegram with intend to defraud Giuseppe Latasse, who says that some months ago he entrusted Zarossi with a remittance to send to his wife in Italy. When weeks elapsed, and he received no acknowledgment he asked Zarossi to cable to his wife asking her if the money had come to hand. The cablegram in reply read, 'Oggi finalmento moneto ho ricevuta' (I finally received the money today.)

The complainant believed he said indications of words on the cablegram having been altered, and, on referring to the original in the cable office, he found that the message should have been to the effect that the money had not been received. Zarossi pleaded not guilty, and was remanded till February 20 for enquete.

CARBOLIC ACID

PLACED ON THE LIST OF RESTRICTED POISONS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.— In the Legislature to-day a change was made in the Pharmaceutical Act, placing carbolic acid among the list of restricted poisons and absolutely forbidding the sale of cocaine without a doctor's prescription.

BOY KILLED IN A FIGHT

BATTLE BETWEEN YOUTHS IN A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

New York, Feb. 14.—One boy is dead from stab wounds and three others seriously hurt as a result of a fight at the House of Correction on Randall's Island, in which twenty boys participated. The dead boy was Meyer O'Shansky, fifteen years old. Raffello Stonza, the same age, is under guard at the institution charged with having inflicted the wound which caused his death. All the boys involved in the trouble were inmates of the institution.

The fight occurred last Saturday evening, when 240 boys were at recreation in the playroom of the building, but it did not become known outside the institution until after O'Shansky's death. There were several officers in the playroom when the fight broke out. Only about twenty boys were actually engaged, but the others crowded around them so closely that the officers had great difficulty in reaching the combatants. When they finally succeeded in breaking through the line the four wounded boys, including O'Shansky, were lying on the floor unconscious. Two knives were found nearby. The others injured were Samuel Clementhal, 15; Julius Axelrod, 16, and Samuel Kramer, 15. All were suffering from stab wounds, and all apparently were in a serious condition. Their condition seemed to improve steadily until to-day, when O'Shansky became suddenly worse and died. Young Stonza was placed under guard as a result of information given by Blumenthal, Axelrod and Kramer. He and O'Shansky were fighting together against the others, the boys said, and Stonza stabbed his friend by accident. The knives with which the boys were armed had been stolen from the teachers' desk in the school room.

OBITUARY

AN OLD MINISTER.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 14.—The Rev. Daniel C. Tyler, 99 years old, died at Oneida to-day. He was one of the oldest graduates of Yale. He was a Presbyterian clergyman for more than half a century.

JOHN MENGER.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—The death occurred at his home last night at Halifax of John Menger, a well-known barrister, and former commander of the 67th Princess local Fusiliers.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE

APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RE[illegible]

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14. General Jackson [illegible] in New York for the appointment of receiver for the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company of New York, ground that the company is insolvent. The company was investigated recently by examiners for the Insurance Department, [illegible] the Attorney-General's report of these examiners.

Attorney-General [illegible] decision to ask for a receiver on the report of the superintendent of insurance, Otto [illegible] tended that the company That report gave the company's ties as $5,418,717. Mr. Kelsey that the company had [illegible] 602, leaving a deficit of $[illegible] this alleged deficit [illegible] estate owned by the company [illegible] 000 was in liens against the the insured. These were the officers of the company [illegible] set, but Mr. Kelsey would [illegible] The company has 37,000 [illegible] some of whom have formed [illegible] to secure the dissolution of the pany and distribution of its

The Mutual Reserve [illegible] time did considerable business in Canada. The latest reports [illegible] er the year 1907, during which new policies were reported [illegible] written in Canada, for $133,[illegible] number of policies in force on the 1907, was 2,044 for $3,831,[illegible] additions thereon of $88,[illegible] this, there were outstanding assessment system, issued prior to Jan. 11, 1899, 303 policies for $571,[illegible] assets held in Canada amounted to $[illegible] 767.

The total of the company's [illegible] the end of 1907 was $49,418,[illegible] 000. The total admitted assets were [illegible] en as $4,982,331, and there was [illegible] apparent surplus over actuarial liabilities of $104,345.

CAPTAIN THOMSON ENDS HIS LIFE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14.—Captain J. H. Thomson, chief inspector of explosives, who was special commissioner on service to Canada, in 1891, ended his life to-day. He suffered from nervous trouble.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

NO. 679—A PRACTICAL WORK APRON.

The making of this dress-protective garment is a very simple matter, as will be seen at a glance, and can be easily and quickly accomplished. Generous pockets are attached to the skirt and the full length sleeves are wide enough to accommodate the dress sleeves worn underneath. Linen, gingham, Holland or percale are all appropriate for reproduction. The medium size will require four and a half yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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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.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1908

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

With all His Treasury He Can Hardly Pay Current Debts.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND PAVILIONS AT TEHERAN PEOPLED WITH AN ARMY OF MEN AND WOMEN.

(London 'Express.')

There is no court that combines splendor and bankruptcy in the same degree as that of Persia. The palace which Mohammed Ali inhabits is stored with treasures of incalculable value. Yet the Shah finds himself nowadays almost without the means of paying his current expenses. Under his predecessors the whole revenue the country produced. Nowadays there is a parliament, and the appropriation made for the Shah and his household for the current year is £500,000.

Though money goes a good way in Persia, this sum is not one-fifth enough to maintain the establishment on its present scale. All the office-holders created and the harem of Nasr-ed-Din, grandfather of the present Shah, went in mourning to the Palace of Baharistan to demonstrate. But the Parliament stayed put, and when the Shah contemplated dissolving it and withdrawing the new constitution he found he would have much trouble on his hands.

Just how he will deal with the existing account remains to be seen, he certainly has done nothing to reduce it. The team of servants and attendants, high and low, still numbers more than 1,000 men, and there are more than 1,000 women in the anderoun, or harem, their number rather increasing than diminishing.

The Shah's palace is situated in the north quarter of Teheran, called the Arg. It consists of a number of houses and pavilions built at various times and placed haphazard among beautiful gardens.

The buildings used by the Shah himself are called the biroun. There the high court dignitaries are on duty daily. They number altogether from 500 to 600 men.

Across the gulistan or gardens, in the more remote part of the enclosure, the Kizlar Aghi or chief of the eunuchs holds sway with his regiment of dusky subjects of the anderoun. The gardens are divided into the men's enclosure and the women's, into which no man but the Shah may ever enter.

The walls are lined with encaustic tiles, sparkling brooks intersect green lawns and gorgeous flower beds. Shade trees over deep pools that cool the air, song-birds in vast aviaries contribute shrubbery animate the scene with their carolling, and hidden musicians play in the summer houses all day long and late into the night, a fashion borrowed, it is said, from India.

The women of the anderoun have a veritable hierarchy. There are in the first place the official authorities. There is also the purely social hierarchy, at the head of which are the princesses of the royal line, the Shah's own family, who are borne sons of rank to succeed to the throne. All women of the Kadjar family have undisputed precedence.

Next come the favorites of noble families and after them beauties of lower degree. Beneath these are the hundreds of attendants and companions, down to the kitchen maids. The system is much more aristocratic than the Sultan's seraglio, for any woman may secure a personal audience by winning the notice of the Shah.

Some of the great princesses have palaces all to themselves, with suites of attendants and servants. The other favorites live in groups with their household in common. The dress of the women consists of a jacket or bolero, called a yelek, which is sleeveless and fastened across the breast with frogs of gold.

Beneath it is the diaphanous underdress called pirahen. A skirt not much longer than a ballet dancer's, and very much puffed out in the same way by stiffened underskirts, is called zir-i-pa. It only reaches to the knee.

There are slippers for the feet, and a head-dress called tchargat is worn on the head and knotted under the chin. Under it the hair falls in luxurious tresses to the shoulders.

The women of the anderoun wear no costume, though of course there are vast differences in material. Slaves wear coarse linens and cottons; the princesses and favorites not only on the marts of Persia but those of Europe nowadays for the finest fabrics.

Costly ornaments of gold and precious stones are worn by the favorites and favorites. The rig is enchanting, the women, but the few Occidentals and a doctor or two who have peep into the anderoun speak rapturously of the appearance of the middle-aged women—especially when the Persian woman when she is married always grows fat.

The Shah spends only his nights in the anderoun. He leaves it every morning at the same time. He spends his days sleeping and eating, with occasional interviews with his ministers and with foreign representatives.

The rooms of the biroun, the equivalent of the Turkish selamlik, are all furnished with glass. The floors are of marble tiles are hidden under rich carpets. The walls are panelled with mirrors or with moulded and painted designs. Festoons of crystals hang from the ceilings.

The present Shah is indolent and Oriental habits. Sometimes he will spend a day smoking and dozing. Sometimes he will start off for one of the hunting lodges near the capital, and shoot any sort of game from a lion to a quail. He takes his pleasure when he happens to be when the fancy seizes him. His kitchens are always on the alert; there are 800 cooks and scullions in them.

The dishes are passed from these to a grade of attendants who may be said to correspond with our footmen. These pass them along to the chamberlains, who may serve them if no higher dignitary is on hand, but the highest official of the court who happens to be present has the right to present them to the Shah.

All the courses are served together. The staple dishes are rice and saffron, chicken fricassée, venison and roast mutton cut in chunks, served en brochette and called kebab. Besides these a vast number of sweet creams, luscious pastries and delicious fruit are served. The Shah gorges himself with sweetmeats as all Persians do, men and women alike.

If the Shah cares to fall back on the treasures of his palace he can keep the wolf from the door for many a year. Nobody knows the wealth stored up in it. In the building called the museum there are said to be bins full of emeralds, topazes, rubies, diamonds and pearls which have been accumulating for generations.

There are besides priceless articles of pottery and metal work, Japanese and Chinese, Indian, Sèvres, Dresden china, gold, silver and steel work from all parts of the Orient. The collection of ancient arms and armor is worth perhaps a million dollars.

Then there are the gorgeous articles of barbaric splendor which make up the regalia. When the Shah appears in state he wears a tiara of brilliants, surmounted with an aigrette of precious stones.

On his forehead shimmers the famous diamond known as the Mountain of Light. His epaulets are studded with emeralds, sapphires and topazes. His belt glitters with diamonds and his sword handle and scabbard are incrusted with rubies.

The terrestrial globe made by his grandfather's orders shows all the continents and seas in precious stones, Persia being in diamonds. The celebrated peacock throne consists of a great square pedestal over which branches of foliage creep, all made of emeralds, with flowers in rubies and pearls.

The chair is of gold and seems to be splashed with blood, but it is only patches of rubies. Above the back shines a sun of diamonds, so set on wires that they tremble with the motion of the occupant of the chair, sending flashes of light in all directions like the sun itself. His throne has been appraised as high as $40,000,000.

Besides his palace and his hunting lodges the Shah has several country houses with beautiful gardens, whither he goes to escape the heat, taking sections of the anderoun and regiments of servants with him. The present Shah has added automobiling to his pleasures.'

A GOURMET'S GUIDE

SOME DELICACIES FOR EPICURES.

Lieut.-Colonel Newnham-Davis, assistant editor of the 'Sporting Times,' who is preparing a new edition of 'The Gourmet's Guide to Europe,' is a recognized authority on dishes. In his searchings for fresh entertainment for his epicurean palate he has exhausted the resources of the European chef. He has not confined himself to the menus of Europe. He has a varied taste which will permit him to enjoy, or at least sample, whatever dish comes his way. During his travels around the world strange foods have found their way into his mouth, and in many cases they have proved more succulent delicacies than their names would lead one to believe.

Chinese puppy dogs, he says, are not so repugnant to the educated palate as is generally supposed. In the first place, they are not ordinary dogs, but poodles specially bred for human consumption and fed on cream and rice. Cooked by an expert they taste like very delicate rabbit.

Porcupine, despite its fretful quills, is another animal which has yielded up a meal to Lieut.-Colonel Newnham-Davis. Here again one must know how to cook it to appreciate it.

It is not plucked like a goose, but rolled in clay and baked over a good fire. Then, when the clay is broken the porcupine is easily unquilled and ready for eating. 'It tasted like a delicious jelly,' says the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Even the elephant, with its tough and uncompromising exterior, is quite edible in parts. Elephant's foot, surely not the tenderest part, is very good eating, we are told.

The very idea of the caudal appendage of the kangaroo, with its exceptional muscular development is sufficient to cause discomfort to the dyspeptic, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Kangaroo tail can be so treated that but for its difference in hue it might easily be mistaken for ox tail soup.

Other dishes which Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis has sampled include iguana (a lizard), snails, sea slugs, shark's fins and cuttle-fish. The only dish he has ever refused was monkey. To him a monkey is too human, and to have eaten one would, in his opinion, have placed him only one step above a cannibal.

PROVED HE WAS WRONG.

(Chicago 'News.')

Eighty-two years ago last December, Relieff, the Russian Nihilist litterateur, was condemned to death by hanging. The hangman's rope failed and Relieff was thrown to the ground. In these circumstances a man's life is often spared, even in Russia, and the Emperor was inclined to mercy. But he asked a question. 'Did the condemned say anything on regaining consciousness?' 'Sire,' was the reply, 'he said that in Russia nothing could be done properly, not even the twisting of a rope.' 'Prove him to the contrary,' answered the Muscovite ruler. And it was done.

RID COTTON FIELD OF PESTS

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY AN OKLAHOMA FARMER'S TURKEY DROVE.

(Indianola Correspondence Fort Worth 'Record.')

N. C. McElhaney, a farmer who lives near this place, has apparently solved the problem of ridding his cotton fields of the dreaded boll worms, which are the forerunner of the boll weevil, and that too, by the simplest and at the same time most profitable process. Mr. McElhaney's plan is to keep a drove of turkeys in his cotton field. The bigger the cotton field the bigger the drove of turkeys and the bigger the profits.

'In 1905 I raised eighteen turkeys that spent their time on a four acre tract of land near the house which had been planted to cotton,' said Mr. McElhaney. 'This piece of ground that year made 400 pounds of cotton to the acre more than it had ever made before. Believing that the turkeys had something to do with it, I decided to try them again. In 1906 I raised seventy-five turkeys and they ran in twelve acres of a field of twenty acres that I had planted to cotton. This was a bad year for boll worms.

'The twelve acres where the turkeys stayed made a bale to the acre, or a third more than the remainder of the same field, where the turkeys were not allowed to run, showing that the boll worms and other insects had cut down the crop one-third on the land where the turkeys had not run. In the twelve acres where they spent the season I did not see a single sign of boll worms during the season. This was proof enough for me.

'Any man can regulate the drove of turkeys according to the size of his cotton field, but the bigger drove of turkeys he has the more profit there will be. The black turkey is the best for the farm. They are hardier and better rustlers, while the toms when fully grown weigh twenty-five pounds, and it shipped at the right time bring from $2 to $3 on the market.'

Mr. McElhaney states that not only are the boll worms eaten by the turkeys but the fields are kept clean from all other insects, and any practical farmer realizes the tremendous value of such a condition.

LONDON FOR A QUIET LIFE

COWS, NIGHTINGALES, AND FOWL MAKE COUNTRY TOO NOISY.

There is only one spot on earth where the jaded spirit, weary of the rush and noise and hustle of modern life, can find true peace and perfect quiet. It is known as London Town. What with cows, dogs, poultry, motor-cars, and nightingales, the country nowadays is such an uproarious pandemonium that only a deaf man or an artillerist can live there in comfort.

Such were the arguments which Dr. Robinson, Town Clerk of Shoreditch, advanced when Mr. G. S. D. Murray concluded his inquiry on behalf of the Charity Commissioners into the application of the Ironmongers' Company to remove their almshouses from Kingsland Road, Shoreditch.

It has been suggested, Dr. Robinson said that the old ladies in the almshouses were disturbed by the noise in the district, but probably the site was always noisy. The coaches going to York in the old days made quite as much noise as any London County Council tram car did to-day. If the old ladies thought they were going to escape noise by removing to the country they would be bitterly disappointed.

He lived in the country himself, and he was often awakened at one o'clock in the morning by the passing of an old wheezing, croaking motor-car belonging to His Majesty's post-office. If people wanted to know what dust and noise and stink meant, let them go into the country, where there was no police commissioner to stop motor omnibuses from carrying on their infernal traffic.

To take only one night of his life, there was a corncrake rasping outside his door till ten o'clock. Then he was awakened by a nightingale—a bird which made music for a quarter of an hour, but became troublesome when it sang for two hours. When that ceased a cow began bellowing, and then a dog heard the local policeman walking down the street and barked for an hour. At dawn the birds began again. London was the one place where people could get rest from such noises.—London 'Daily News.'

A BRAZILIAN CONVICT COLONY.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

The penal colony of the State of Pernambuco, Brazil, is on an island three hundred miles off the coast. There are 600 convicts at present. They arise at 6 a.m., and work till 2 p.m., for the State, cultivating cotton of a superfine quality. After two o'clock they work for themselves. The island is one of the most orderly and productive bits of soil in Brazil. It is a model convict colony and the cheapest run of any in the world. The group of islands to which the penal one belongs is where the equatorial and south equatorial currents divide, and it is surrounded by a triangular sheet of quiet sea full of all kinds of fish valuable commercially.

Steps are being taken in Peru to prevent the valuable vicuna from being exterminated. This mountain animal is hunted for its wool, and for the hides, a rug made from one being worth $15 to $50. In consequence of being so persistently hunted the animals migrate to the higher altitudes, where so many of them perish because vegetation is so scarce.

KILLED THE FAMOUS SNAKE

STUDENTS PUT TO TEST SUPERSTITION OF AN ANCIENT CHINESE TEMPLE.

(Linchow correspondence 'South China Post.')

Across the river there is a temple, famous for its idols and charms. Among its charms were three snakes that the temple keeper jealously guarded and watched. They were renowned far and wide and visits were paid to them regularly by officials, scholars and all classes of people. They were said to possess cures for all diseases, salvation for all troubles and degrees for all students. All that was necessary was to worship them. A few months ago the subject of their efficiency together with the idols, etc., was discussed by the students here, which resulted in a visit to the temple and the killing of one of the famous snakes. The news got around later that the student that had killed the snake had died as a result of his folly, because had not the snakes power to bless and to injure? This rumor was kept up for a long time, and so the 'face' of the temple was restored.

It is said that these snakes are over a hundred years old.

A few Sundays ago a number of students went over again to the temple to have a look at the idols, and no doubt the sight brought back old scores, because they proceeded to pull the idols down from their places and to smash them up, and not content with this, they proceeded to the place where the remaining two famous snakes were kept and with stones killed them. The temple keeper ran out into the market crying that foreign devil students had killed the snakes, and calling together the people, they chased the students out of the market. Alas now for the famous temple, its snakes are killed, its idols desecrated and those who did it are still living, and the subject is regarded as a huge joke by the students here.

MACHINES TO BRING SLEEP

REVOLVING MIRRORS, POLISHED METAL BALLS AND ELECTRIC BATTERIES USED.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'I call it a sleep mill,' said the manufacturer, as he led the way to his huge plant. He opened a door into a long room where two rows of girls were boxing instruments like electric fans, the wings of the fans being studded with small round mirrors.

'Many insomniacs,' he said, 'can sleep at the window of an express train. The sight of the landscape rushing by them invariably brings on a refreshing nap. Well, this machine, with its whirl and glitter of revolving mirrors, acts on the eye and brain in the same soothing manner, and the insomniac whom a train ride helps is invariably helped by this.

'Here,' he said, entering a smaller room, 'we turn out slumber balls.'

A number of young men were rounding and polishing balls of bright metal, and he took one in his hand.

'Fixed high above the head,' he said, 'so that it strains the eye to stare at it, this ball frequently brings sleep to insomniacs of a melancholic type.

'In the next room we make a small machine for clamping the arteries leading to the brain. It is easy to adjust and it very considerably diminishes the flow of blood to the brain centres. To certain nervous, feverish insomniacs—authors, actors, and so on—the clamp often brings sleep in a few minutes.

'And here we make a very simple battery that while the patient lies in bed sends a mild current up and down his spine. The battery treatment usually succeeds best with female insomniacs.

'We employ,' he concluded, 'five hundred hands here. It is a tribute, isn't it, to the hectic activity of our twentieth century civilization, a great mill like this, devoted to production of sleep for those who are too tired and nerve-worn to rest naturally?'

LAKE ON ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

(Baltimore 'American.')

On the eastern side of the rock of Gibraltar there is a curious looking white patch which recently led an American tourist to ask whether the rock was being armor-plated. It is really a catchment for rain water to increase the reserve water on the rock. The catchment covers ten acres. It is made of galvanized corrugated iron fixed to piles and driven deep into the shady slopes above the village of Catalan. The water collected at the foot of the catchment runs through the rock into a tunnel two thousand feet long and is delivered into the reservoirs on the western side. The yield to each inch of rainfall is 240,000 gallons.

NEW BRIDGE AT CAIRO.

(From 'Zion's Herald.')

The island of Rodah in the Nile, where tradition says Moses was found in the bulrushes, has just been connected with Cairo by the largest bridge ever built over the Nile in that section. The Rodah bridge, which took three years to build, is 1,740 feet long and 65 feet broad. There are fourteen spans, besides a turning span of 209 feet, which is swung by an electric motor, and which when opened gives a clear 70 feet on either side for the passage of vessels. At a recent official test every square yard of the bridge was subjected to a weight of 400 pounds. In order to give this weight the footpaths were filled with sand, while twenty tram cars loaded with cement, twenty-four water carts filled with sand and eight traction engines were kept on the bridge a whole day. The deflection of each span was noted, and after that the whole of the huge traffic was driven at full speed across the bridge.

FRENCH MANNERS ABROAD

FRENCH NOVELIST HAS INTERESTING EXPERIENCES IN BIARRITZ.

It is the English who give the world to-day its rules of life, says M. Marcel Prévost, the French novelist, in an article in the Paris 'Figaro,' entitled 'The Conquerors.'

M. Prévost has been spending a holiday at Biarritz, apparently staying at a hotel where every one is English but himself. The guests all talk English, live in English fashion, read English newspapers, play English games, and enjoy English food. The Englishman, he says, does not go abroad to study foreign customs, but to live his own life, his traditional English life, composed of copious meals, and violent exercise; his life of club frequenting and bridge playing. As they have annexed territories for their commerce, so they have annexed certain towns, on the Continent for the purpose of leisure and comfort. They Anglicise a town, its accommodations and methods of living, its pastimes, and even, to some extent, its attire.

'All this contributes,' he says, 'to impart to the English colony at Homburg, at Boulogne, or at Biarritz, the appearance of an army of occupation, having its uniform, its rites, and its chiefs. And it is indeed an army of occupation, and its members are assuredly conquerors, since the native ends by remodelling his town to suit their taste, and by modifying his customs in order to adapt them to theirs.'

M. Prévost draws an interesting lesson from this 'colonization.' I should not belong to a Latin race if, in view of all this, I did not venture to compare ourselves with these conquerors. I find them less intelligent, less really cultivated than ourselves; less cultivated and less laborious than the Germans. Nevertheless it is not the Germans, and it is certainly not ourselves, who, nowadays give the world its rules of life. It is the English who do so. In a different order of things, but in an equal measure, they exercise upon the manners of the world the measure of authority which the French exercised in the eighteenth century.

'The English are now almost the sole people who have really national manners. No matter whether Germany builds its brasseries in feudal or in Gothic style, it still is, and I believe it will always remain, an agglomeration of different people, possessed of a marvelously changeable character, and able to adapt itself according to events. In the second generation the Germans who have emigrated become either English or French.

'As for us, a people less easily able to assimilate itself, we take a pride to-day in having no national manners.

'One may have a varying degree of liking for certain aspects of this conquering people, but how can one help admiring its strong national discipline?'

'SO-CALLED INFERIOR RACE.'

Mr. Stefanssen, so he tells me, is about to return to the land of the Eskimos. Hearing this, I said, 'Are they prepared to admire you?' Whereupon he answered without hesitation. 'Not at all,' adding, 'You may take it for truth that no race admires another race till forced to.' As for the Eskimo view of the white folks, it puts them down as a chilly people, with small gift for blubber-eating, and not much prowess in the chase.

Within fifteen minutes after Mr. Stefanssen's departure, there arrived an interesting African, from whom I sought further light upon ourselves as an inferior race. 'Oh, yes,' said the colored man, 'there are ways in which the negro looks down upon the white man. He knows he is the stronger of the two; he has better muscles, and more endurance. Besides, he prides himself upon certain innate talents, especially the musical sense. Out of a crowd of fifty Caucasians, scarcely half a dozen can sing, whereas a crowd of blacks can all sing—and keep to the key.' Again, he bade me remember that the color line is not without its curious anomalies, which reflect far from creditably upon the intelligence of the white people and afford anything but respectful amusement to negroes. But the main source of disdain on the black man's part is the defective and absurd civilization we have evolved. His own race is still on the threshold or doormat of its career. Infinite possibilities await it. Infinite hopes stir its ambition. It looks upon us as a swarm of unsuccessful experimenters, who have been pottering for centuries—with pretty ridiculous results!

It was a tonic, just that brief frank talk with the negro. And the best of it, as I thought, came out when I asked a question that had long perplexed me. In London or in Paris the colored man meets no barriers; Europeans think not unkindly of a dark skin. Why, then, do not our educated Africans betake themselves thither and escape oppression? You should have seen the look in the fellow's face as I asked that question. 'What! Run away? Clear out, like cowards, and leave our people to struggle on unaided? Admit that we are not equal to facing discrimination and triumphing over it? No, Sir, we're not made of cheap enough stuff for that!'

Well, well! An ancient proverb says, 'Never raise the devil till you're sure you can lay him,' and you may add to it a codicil: 'Never invite a representative of a so called inferior race to point out the inferiority of your own.' It was I, not the negro, who had sighted the advisability of flight.—Boston 'Transcript.'

The mutilation of the young Frenchman whose body has just been recovered and interred in Morocco is characteristic of African savage methods of warfare. Britons fighting in the Zulu war, if they fell, desired their comrades to kill them outright rather than incur the risk of being left to the hands of the savages; for it is an article of warfare from which he may not leviate that the Zulu shall disembowel an enemy.

FRENCH TRIBE IN THE SAHARA

THEORY THAT THE TUAREGS ARE DESCENDANTS OF STRANDED CRUSADERS.

(New York 'Sun.')

As a result of the recent Arnaud Cortier expedition into the southern Soudan the strange theory has been launched in Paris that the Tuaregs, the wild nomads of the Sahara, are of French origin. The assumption is that they are the descendants of survivors of the crusading army which King Louis IX. (Saint Louis) landed at Tunis in 1270.

The King himself died there, and only a few stragglers of the many thousands who accompanied him ever made their way home. The general statement of history has always been that the rest died of pestilence or else were slaughtered or enslaved by the Mohammedans of the coast. Now it is suggested that a strong band, well armed and mounted, may have successfully resisted attack and made their way into the interior, incidentally securing wives by attacks on the nomad Arabs.

Many facts about the Tuaregs lend a color of possibility to this proposition. They clearly are not of the same race as the peoples surrounding them. They themselves believe that they do not belong to Africa. They have a tradition of migrating thither some centuries ago, but their story is that they are descended from the Turks and reached the Sahara via Egypt. Their status as intruders is further illustrated in the fact that they are irreconcilably at odds with all their neighbors. Whether among the Berbers of the north or the blacks of the south they have no friends.

They are a remarkable white race. Those of the north, who have intermarried little with Soudanese women, are known as the 'white Tuaregs.' In face and stature they suggest rather the European than the Turk. Their very strange habit of veiling their faces — the men, for the women go unveiled though they are Mohammedans —is explained by themselves due to their dignity; it is not worthy of a true man to allow himself to be looked at. But it is generally believed that it is a survival of the need which strangers experienced to protect their tender skin from the flying sand and dust of the desert. Now it is suggested that the veil is really a survival of the visor of the Crusader's helmet.

In exploiting this theory a Paris newspaper published a portrait of a Tuareg chief who wears the very French sounding name of Amédor. This name, he said, was an inheritance. It came from the earliest days of his tribe. Here is another item of proof that the Tuaregs are of Gallic origin, writes the paper.

And sure enough it is an odd bit of evidence, for now the Comte Amédor de Mollans, head of a very ancient family in Franche Comté, comes to the front with an uninterrupted genealogy from the year 1230. The name Amédor is the translation of the old motto of the family thus: 'Ame d'or,' soul of gold.

It is a family tradition that members of the family accompanied St. Louis on both of his crusading expeditions, the earlier of which came to grief in Egypt as the later one did at Tunis. It is a family tradition also, the Comte Amédor says, that on each expedition the representative of his family failed to return. He writes as if he were quite ready to embrace in the Tuareg chief a long lost even if somewhat distant cousin.

MADE BY A CONVICT.

In the gardens attached to the Houses of Parliament, Melbourne, there is an elaborately sculptured fountain, embellished with human figures, birds, flowers, and various other ornamental work in stone. This fountain has a remarkable history. It was constructed entirely by a convict named William Stanford, within the walls of the Melbourne jail. When a young man of twenty-one, Stanford, in a weak moment, joined a band of bushranging desperadoes, was captured and sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to twenty-two years. One day Colonel Champ, the governor of Melbourne jail, was astonished to find a beautiful angelic figure which Stanford had carved out of a meat bone. He showed it to the leading sculptor of Melbourne, who declared that the young man was a natural genius. The sculptor visited the jail and gave Stanford some lessons in the art. A petition for pardon was influentially signed, and Stanford was released. He became one of the most successful sculptors in Melbourne, and completely lived down his juvenile criminal escapade.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

TOYS CHILDREN LIKE BEST.

(From the 'Schoolmaster.')

A hundred and thirty-two boys and seventy-two girls in a Parisian school were invited to describe their preferences in the way of toys. Among the former 31 voted for a railway train, 23 for tin soldiers, 10 for steam engines, nine for building bricks and eight each for toy type-writers and mechanical horses. Forty girls—a solid majority—declared without hesitation that a doll was superior to any other implement of recreation. The superchild seems happily a long way off. And as diabolo had only two boy and six girl supporters, the 'Devil's Disciple' may still be called an infrequent object of the playground.

On the Danish island of Sjalland there is an electric lighting system which is driven by a windmill. The wheel is 46 feet in diameter, and is supported by a tower 43 feet high. The area of the blades exposed to the wind is 340 square feet, and with a wind blowing at the rate of twenty-three feet a second the mill will give 8.6 horsepower. The speed is then twenty-four revolutions a minute. Current is supplied to 378 incandescent and six arc lamps, besides several small motors.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Those of your readers who cannot accept the more limited views of Dr. Burgess concerning the cause of the increase of insanity will appreciate the broader views of your editorial of Feb. 8. But, as the following quotations will show, prominent alienists hold views which are still broader, and, as the following vital statistics from the 'British Medical Journal' will show, these alienists have facts at hand to substantiate their theories.

'The chief cause of insanity is that life, so common in large cities, which is so well described by the phrase, "Burning the candle at both ends."—(Osler.)

'"Nulla mens insana mei in corpore insano" expresses the principle which is regulating our conception and our practice in respect of all the conditions comprised under the generic term "insanity."'—(John Batty Tuke.)

'Any cause which interferes with the proper nutrition of the body—and consequently of the brain—predisposes to mental breakdown, and therefore to mental disease.'—(Eskridge.)

'Insanity bears a very close relationship to physical disease.' The latter impairs and exhausts the nutrition of the brain centres. This exhaustion and impairment, together with lack of proper and sufficient nutrition, is sufficient to cause mental disease.'—(Horatio Wood.)

'Physical disease, starvation, hardships, or any other cause which tends to lower the nutrition of the higher nerve centres in the brain, may produce weakness of the will. Now, when a man's will is too weak to control his emotions he is to a similar degree insane.'—(Mickle.)

Vital statistics for England and Wales, published in 'The British Medical Journal,' show that in 1859 the number of insane was 36,700—one in 536 of population. In 1896 the number was 96,400—one in 319 of the population—an increase in 37 years of 162 percent, while the population during that time increased only 76 percent.

During those years the larger exodus from the simple rural life of England and Wales to the more complex urban life began, and has continued until now 67 percent of the population are congested in cities and towns, while 30 percent of these are engaged in the fierce struggle for bread in the slums.

In London in 1896 the number of pauper insane was 19,254. In 1897 that number had increased to 19,954, an increase in one year of 700, nearly four percent, while during that year the population increased only three-fifths of one percent. During that year the number of private insane patients (those from the ranks of the wealthy) was not increased.

In the United States, available statistics show a still greater increase of insane in proportion to the increase of population, but until recent years there has there been no systematic compilation of vital statistics, so that no fair comparison can be made.

In Canada we have figures sufficiently reliable to show that the increase of insanity is such as would under a paternal government call for parliamentary investigation.

Ruskin said: 'The highest function of government would be to legislate for the development of broad-shouldered, broad and deep-chested and clear-headed men and women.'

A large percentage of men and women have not been so strongly endowed mentally as to be fitted for any but the more primitive forms of citizenship. With a quiet, simple, natural environment, these would be able to pass life in the full possession of their normal mental powers. But, subjected as they are to the many vicissitudes of the precarious life of our complex civilization, which requires greater mental energy and more mental activity to gain a livelihood, and which exposes them to the multitudinous worries and anxieties of their daily round of carking cares, they weaken and falter in the struggle, and at length sink into the pauper ranks, which are the recruiting camps for our ever-increasing army of the insane.

We hear much about the development of manhood by struggle with adversity. All this applies only to the strong, who would survive without this developing influence of adversity. We hear little about the millions of weaker men and women whom nature has not fitted to survive in such a struggle, and who therefore and thereby sink into the obscurity of pauperism, and many of them ultimately into the deeper and denser gloom of imbecility.

Henry George said: 'Almshouses and prisons are just as surely the marks of what we call material progress as are rich warehouses and palatial residences.'

In the fuller and clearer light of advancing medical science he could now say: 'Almshouses, prisons and lunatic asylums.'

The 'British Medical Journal' says:—'Lunatics are increasing at an alarming rate. This is becoming a so grievous burden that the popular mind is now ripe to consider seriously and practically whether there must not be something wrong in a civilization which gives results so appalling.'

Some may look upon these words from 'The British Medical Journal' as pessimistic, but they manifest more of the spirit of reform than does that pseudo optimism which 'Cries "peace, peace," when there is no peace.'

HUMANITAS.

Feb. 5, 1908.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO CONDUCT A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS HONESTLY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to this question, let me quote what was once said respecting the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, who built up, and successfully conducted, the largest and most prosperous dry goods business in America, and died a very wealthy man. A friend of mine who knew him well, once told me that Mr. Stewart conducted his business on three well recognized principles to which he steadfastly adhered without any deviation. The first was, as my friend expressed it, 'always to turn the rotten side of the melon up,' 'a very rude, but best way of saying, that he always told the exact truth about his goods, and never allowed any deceptive statements to be made about them.' So that it came to be known that people who dealt at Stewart's could always depend upon being honestly treated.

The second principle was, never to allow old stock to accumulate on his shelves; and the third, to see that all his subordinates thoroughly understood the work of their own department.

It is only the first of these that has any bearing on the controversy in your columns, but Mr. Stewart's case is a striking instance how true the old maxim still is, 'that honesty is the best policy.' Mr. Stewart's business was both wholesale and retail; and his retail sales alone, in the well-known uptown building he erected for the purpose, amounted to many millions of dollars a year. Yet, in conducting this immense business, and amassing all his wealth, he invariably 'turned the rotten side of the melon up.'

May it not be said to every one engaged in mercantile business amongst ourselves, 'Go thou, and do likewise,'

GEORGE HAGUE.

Feb. 5, 1908.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For some years an almost consuming desire has possessed me to make known to the world the practically unlimited natural wealth of the province of British Columbia, to aid in its development by the upbuilding of its industries and the increase of its population. This desire was demonstrated during the last eighteen months by the offer of a series of prizes for the best papers submitted on specified subjects directly relating to this province, and all more or less bearing upon and interlaced with labor conditions. Numbers of these essays and papers appeared in the daily press, and several were published in pamphlet form. As great interest was evinced in the statistical matter contained in such publications, I thought it worth the trouble and expense of issuing 10,000 copies of a small booklet, containing the prize-winning essays. These were and are being distributed throughout the English-speaking world by post to every member of the Dominion Senate, House of Commons, and the provincial legislatures; also to some 1,200 newspapers and 2,000 banks, Australia and England—as well as the United States—receiving their quota through a very extensive, carefully prepared mailing list.

Owing to many recent deplorable disturbances my plan has become enlarged, and for the purpose of attracting thoughtful minds and eliciting the best ideas I propound questions as below, offering several prizes for the best answers on what appears to me to be the most important subject of the age, one which tremendously affects this province, is of vital and paramount importance to the Dominion, and—if indications are to be relied upon—must soon become the most momentous problem to be dealt with by the Imperial Government, namely, immigration. The insistent demands and the gravity of the situation render it imperative that party politics should be forgotten; that differences of opinion be laid aside and the best brain of all classes in our great empire turned toward the solution. We should think strongly and with deliberation, not only provincially, but nationally, indeed internationally, and in doing so, should take proper thought for the future as well as of the present. Then, with thought controlled, we should attempt fearlessly, resting in absolute confidence that our destiny is assured.

It is fair to assume no thinking Canadian between the Atlantic and the Pacific would for one moment entertain an idea, or permit any public feeling to be created, which would tend to weaken the bond of sympathy existing between Canada and the Mother Country. Then, it may be asked, what shall Canada do? What position shall we take?

In considering this question, due regard must be had to the presently existing markets to which Canada has access and the significant fact that our per capita exportation is greater than that of any nation in the world, and that we now stand third among the peoples of the earth in the total of our per capita trade; also that Great Britain is our largest customer. Attentive respect should also be given to the fact that a very large percentage of our exports are in a raw state, and as our manufactures increase wider markets must be found if our industries are to be prosperous. Where are such trade outlets to be had, and can we depend upon holding those markets which are now absorbing a great proportion of our exports?

One would be safe in the assertion that if Canada is to become a great nation, addition to her population is the first requisite, in order that the arable lands now lying idle may be successfully tilled and profitably tilled; that our virgin forests, the largest in the world, may be put to commercial uses; that our manufacturing plants may be increased; that the wealth of our mines—both metalliferous and coal—may be successfully exploited; and, further, that we may have regular and continuous development and expansion now possible, hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions, of men will be necessary. The usual ordinary demands of such added population would certainly necessitate increases in all branches of industry. These are a few only of the thoughts that come to one's mind in considering this great issue.

Incoming numbers of people from foreign shores change the national and racial ideals and—in the process of amalgamation—notions, character and habits gradually alter. It may be accepted as a fact that the natural resources of any country are the foundation of industrial development and national commerce; and it must follow as a logical sequence that the people engaged in the development of such resources are of material importance, and it may be stated as a truth that the character of any people clearly represents or reflects the greatness of any country; it is therefore fundamental that only such augmentation of our population be secured or permitted as will tend to build up this most valuable asset of the country, namely, character. Doubtless governments and political men will be made or defeated by reason of the attitude assumed in respect of immigration; efforts hitherto put forth from time to time, and more or less successful, have been criticised and perhaps publicly condemned because of the class of persons brought into this country under one or another policy.

In approaching this greatest of national questions, the first thought that presents itself is the diversity of our requirements. For example, it is obvious that the labor necessary to properly develop the province of British Columbia would be more or less unsuitable for the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Going further east, not only do agriculture and fruit-growing employ a great deal of labor and contribute largely to the national wealth, but in the centres of population in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are to be found many of our larger manufacturing industries, and artisans and labor of other classes are therefore demanded; in the Maritime Provinces still other conditions obtain, and consequently governments, statesmen and political economists throughout Canada may and should address themselves with profit to this all-important subject. Where are we to secure the expected and necessary population? Can such additions be taken—or bought—from the English-speaking peoples? If so, what proportion can these people contribute?

I will offer prizes to the value of $350 (three hundred and fifty dollars) divided as follows.

For the best essay on the questions propounded below, viz., A, B, and C, in relation to the Province of British Columbia, $50; the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, $50; the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, $50, and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, $50.

A. Enumerate the nationalities and also give number of languages spoken in the provinces written upon:

B. Outline the requirements of such provinces to insure continuous, reasonably rapid development and with harmony;

C. State the countries from which immigration should be drawn and the best method of attracting and successfully inducing such immigration to the provinces in question, having due regard to existing trade conditions.

For the most exhaustive, lucid essay on the questions as below, viz., D, E, and F respecting Canada as a whole I will offer a first prize of $100, and second, of $50.

D. Enumerate the nationalities now resident in Canada; also give number of languages spoken:

E. Outline the requirements necessary to insure continuous, reasonably rapid development and with industrial harmony;

F. State from what countries should immigration be drawn and the best method of attracting and successfully inducing such immigration to Canada, having due regard to existing trade conditions.

The prizes, at the option of each winner, may be taken in money, a piece of silver suitably engraved, or presented to any of the public charities. The competition is to close on May 1 next, and letters should be addressed to 'Immigration, P. O. Drawer 690, Victoria, B.C.,' the same not to be opened except by committee, are unlimited as to length, but must be signed or accompanied by the card of the writer, with memo. on the face of the envelope indicating the contents of the enclosure. Well-known political economists and educationists of Canada will be requested to judge and award the prizes for these essays, my intention being to publish them in pamphlet form and distribute broadcast, in the hope that such distribution will afford to the several provinces information respecting each other.

Would that I had the power to compel all interested in mining or timber, professional men and manufacturers, agriculturists and cattle men, financial and business men, labor men and capitalists, young and old, men and women, to consecrate themselves to the cause of Canada in the truest and highest sense, which, in my humble opinion, lies in creating and fostering a development by wisely using our natural resources and judiciously seeking additions to our population, thereby ensuring a further advancement toward freedom, justice, popular education, a strong, well defined British-Canadian sentiment; thus shall we become a more united, happier, contented people with a general regard for life, health, peace, individual well-being and national prosperity.

A. C. FLUMERFELT.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 5, 1908.

CANADIAN MANNERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We hear so much about the superiority of the Canadian to the Englishman that I thought I would mention one thing wherein the Englishman excels—that is in manners. Take for instance, our boarding-house, a mixture of Canadians and Englishmen. The Canadian at table is a savage—he does not bother to comb or brush his hair, so it sticks up like the plumes of an Indian on the war path, and I suppose he does not wash his hands or face. We have here men of some education (and more pretence), one who talks stock markets, politics and other learned things, who makes as much noise while eating as a horse does when eating his feed of oats. He seems to eat without closing his mouth. Another, an engine-driver, shovels his food in, first with one hand then with the other; then he shoves it down with his finger; next licks the thumb of the left hand; then the forefinger; then draws the back of his right hand under and across his nose (a la mouchoir). Another one, not satisfied with the spoon when eating pudding, must use his bent finger to help load the spoon.

Manners, Ye Gods, it is a total lack of ordinary decency! They wouldn't tolerate these men in a fourth rate boarding house in England. They grab and bolt their food like a lot of pigs, and how amusing to hear them tell how smart they are while cleaning their teeth with their fingers, the upper set of molars rattling on the lower ones like dominoes. Oh, yes, superior people with their mouth! Yours, Mr. Editor, in defence of good manners.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

'IS THIS CHRISTIANITY?'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to ask Mr. S. D. Hague, the author of 'Is this Christianity' in your issue of first instant, if he is so wilfully blind to plain facts as to really mean what he states in that letter 'that the liquor traffic is not a national foe.' That the liquor traffic is a national foe is self-evident. It needs no proof. Governments may license such traffic, but it would be as sensible to issue licenses allowing certain men the privilege of stealing.

Mr. Hague says 'God gave man liberty to make wine and use it.' He might also add 'God gave man liberty to sin,' but yet he knows that if man exercises that power he pays the penalty exacted by the broken law.

Again, he states that 'His Eternal Son Incarnate made, gave, and drank wine.' It is up to Mr. Hague to prove that the wine Christ made was intoxicating. He tries to prove by the silence of Christ regarding the manufacture and sale of wine that He favored its manufacture, use and sale. But this proves too much. On the same basis of reasoning 'Corrupt Tammany politics, thefts by stock manipulations, spreading filth by means of the press' were allowed by Christ, for He does not condemn them.

Further, Mr. Hague is untrue to the facts when he states that Paul advised Timothy to use wine habitually. Again, I challenge proof that Timothy's use of wine was to be habitual. The medicinal use of wine can be granted, but Mr. H. is evidently wishing to justify the moderate drinker. He must get his authority from some other source than God's Word. Had Mr. H. the spirit of Paul he would reason after Paul's manner. 'I will abstain from wine lest some weak one stumble,' but instead he takes the stand, 'Let fall who may, I will drink if I want to.' Is this Christianity?

He finds fault with prohibitory laws. I wonder if he approves of the Decalogue which is entirely prohibitory.

I protest against his slur on the American people. The fruits of the spirit of American liberty are not the sins listed by him. Canadian people have to contend against the same forces of evil as those of the neighboring republic. Would it be fair to state 'murdering the unborn, committing thefts by stock manipulation, running cities by Tammany politics, working and carousing on Sunday and other practices better unmentioned' are fruits of Canadian liberty? Yet these evils are found in Canada. The liberty is as sound and wholesome over the American border as the liberty of Canada.

Whatever attitude Mr. Hague may take towards the abolition of the liquor traffic, whether he will get his eyes opened in time to join us in our progress in overcoming this evil I know not, but I do know that the need of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is being felt more keenly than ever before, and 'prohibition is marching on to win the day.'

PROHIBITIONIST.

THE TRUST PUBLIC HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The effort being made throughout Ontario to call special attention to the necessity of abolishing the bar, and substituting some company or government control of the sale of liquor for beverage purposes, has become so pronounced that the executive of the International Order of Good Templars has mailed to me the following article, noping it may be of use in giving a clear-cut idea of the actual working of the company or trust system.

We are quite fully aware that the awful experience of the actual working of government control of the beverage sale of liquor in Georgia, United States of America, has resulted in that state adopting prohibition of the beverage use of alcoholic liquor, even in sealed packages. I imagine that there are no fathers and mothers in Ontario who desire their boys to go through such a period of needless stress and temptation as did the youths of Georgia.

I give the article as it appeared in the organ of the Good Templars in England:—

'Mr. F. Topham, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is the district superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance for Northumberland and Durham, has just written a remarkable exposure of Earl Grey's Northumberland Public House Trusts and similar trusts in other counties. . . It is an awful record. The introduction is written by a Northumberland magistrate, Ald. G. B. Hunter, Doctor of Science, chairman of the great shipbuilding firm of Swan, Hunter & Co., Limited, who constructed the Atlantic leviathan, 'Mauretania,' in which he has just crossed to America. In the preface, Dr. Hunter says:—"With the Dean of Hereford and many others, I believe that the patronage of licensed houses by honorable and influential people would lead to increased drinking amongst respectable people, including women and the young, who do not now frequent public houses."

'The Doctor adds that proposals for the so-called 'disinterested management' of drink-shops "appear to divide and weaken the forces working for temperance in a way which no other proposals do.'

We learn from Mr. Topham that Earl Grey originated the trust at Broomhill, a mining village on his estate, which had hitherto been free from any drink-shop. Other applications had been made to get a license to put up a drink-shop, but had been refused. On Earl Grey applying, a license was granted, and he then originated a public house trust, whose investors would be content with five percent dividend on their shares, put another five percent of profits to a reserve fund, and devote the remaining profit to the public good.

The Northumberland public house trust thus originated includes the large public house thus erected at Broomhill and named the 'Grey Arms,' and some half-dozen other houses in the county. There had existed a hotel a mile away, but its owner had been content with a six-day license. The 'Grey Arms' got a seven days' license, to allow for selling on Sundays also. The 'Grey Arms' has become a common drink-shop, though much fuss was made about it, including a temperance refreshment room, etc.

Temperance visitors on cold nights have found the temperance room fireless, unlighted, and locked up. The hand-some billiard room has its walls bored into holes by bibulous customers thus chalking their billiard cues. Within five years the house has had seven successive managers, some of whom made a shocking record, but one of its latest was a lay preacher, who has later done a roaring trade at the 'Grey Arms' on Sabbath.

A county alderman visiting it had strong impressions regarding a cluster of women drinking in the house. At a shareholders' meeting the Rev. R. E. Thomas, M.A., declared that 'from a moral point of view the house was a dismal failure,' and the Rev. Canon H. J. Bulkeley, M.A., said 'there is more drunkenness than in any ordinary public house. It makes the movement stink in the nostrils of many who would otherwise support it.'

The magisterial bench has had to inflict a fine upon the management for permitting drunkenness. In a recent case two constables proved that on a Sunday afternoon, at closing time, sixty or seventy customers left the house, and about fifty were under the influence of drink and constituted a drunken procession to the village, while two fell on their backs in the road. The police sergeant testified that he had been stationed in thickly-populated colliery districts for many years (seventeen years), but he had never known a worse conducted house than the 'Grey Arms.' The magistrates fined the license-holder two pounds and costs.

The police had to warn the manager later on, and this year (1907) the renewal of the license was opposed, but though it was renewed the presiding magistrate said: 'The Bench did not wish it to be understood that a license would always be allowed under such circumstances.'

Until this 'Grey Arms' Trust Public House was opened no liquor was sold in the village, but the opening of this public house has been followed by the opening of a large club, at which intoxicants are also dispensed.

. . . . . .

Other drink shops have been taken over by the same trust. One is the 'Fishing Boat Inn,' at Bolmer, the renewal of which was objected to by the police because it had had four successive managers within a single year. The secretary made excuses, but admitted one manager was dirty, and another became drunken but now a good one was secured. The license was renewed but within five weeks the fifth manager had to be got.

Another house under the trust was the 'Bakers and Brewers' Arms,' and in June, 1907, a fine of two pounds and costs was inflicted for each of two cases of unlawfully serving spirits to police officers on duty.

The 'Adam and Eve,' at Prudhoe, is another house, whose manager had lately given way to drink, and had been superseded by another.

Yet another house is the 'Seven Stars' at Ponteland, to which the late manager from the 'Adam and Eve' was transferred, but he got worse, and had to be discharged. There is a temperance restaurant on one side of this public shop, and a temperance hotel on the other side, but the trust has nothing to do with them.

The only other houses of the Northumberland Trust are the 'Angel' at a little agricultural village, and the 'Delaval Arms,' at Benwell, with more satisfactory, and furnishes [illegible] etc., for men at the Ordnance Factory, but the locality is degraded by it, and is characterized by bad housing, overcrowding, broken windows, and [illegible] less children.

After eight years' experience Northumberland Trust, instead of giving five percent to its shareholders, five percent to the reserve fund, and a [illegible] some annual surplus to be expended for the public good, shows that it still owes the whole dividend for 1903, it owes fifth of the dividend for 1905, and one-half of the dividend for 1906, of course has not been able to pay a penny to the intended five percent, or serve fund, which should have reached £4,800. Of course there is not a penny to spend of surplus profits, because there is no such surplus, but the trust owes £2050 for loan and overdraft.

Surely we do not need to undergo experiences of that kind in order to understand the conditions of the public house trusts; and we may well secure all the information as to how the trust has worked in England before transplanting it here.

Thanking you for space,

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

THE RACIAL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I, for one, will say Amen to the remarks made by 'Presbyterian Christian' of Ottawa, in your issue of Feb. [illegible]. I think it was when in Ottawa that Rudyard Kipling gave utterance to the thought, that the future of Canada would in a great measure depend on the manner in which she assumed her position in this matter of Oriental immigration. That remark seemed to me little short of a prophecy. If the 'Earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof,' 'God hath made of one blood all nations, to dwell on all the face of the earth,' what right have we to close the door on those people coming to us peaceably. If they were not coming peaceably, certainly then it would be our duty to prevent them. If we believe that God rules all things, and sees the end from the beginning, we must believe in His all-wise purpose that kept China closed for ages, and we must recognize that the 'open door' swings both ways. I believe the only safe policy for Canada to adopt is the Golden Rule.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTIAN.

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 8, 1908.

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Asiatic exclusion is said to be the unchangeable sentiment throughout Australia; it is hotly contested that a party in the South African [illegible] asserted with persistent earnestness that final judgment of British Columbia assented to in a measure by the Dominion and eastern provinces, the Home [illegible].

The evidence, such as it is, is all on one side. Opposite views have not been urged and judgment must go by default. Yet surely some men, ere this, have been able to 'size up' the situation and absolve in this movement, inquire into its tendencies, and if on examination proved a mere sentimental prejudice disregard or abate it as a nuisance.

The prairie provinces have practical experience on which to base conclusions relative to the Oriental problems. Half the people of British Columbia have not been born to the subject. A few employers have testified to the [illegible] other than habitual strikers on the value of brown and yellow labor, but shouting has been done most by those who live in an atmosphere of racial prejudice. The [illegible] spoken. Most [illegible] the Asiatics find them nearly as good as best white laborers and vastly more intelligent and reliable than the former. The real objection to the Chinaman or yellow man is the low standard of living good value in efficient service for wages they receive. This [illegible] long ago pointed out. The [illegible] of organized labor and [illegible] agencies of party politics [illegible] to outbid the other in seeking the labor vote.

But, supposing Oriental exclusion prudent, just, and approved by all [illegible]

We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Blood Purifier—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the choicest blood purifier. It sends a strong steady stream of life throughout the weary body. There's life and strenth in every drop of it." HILDA SMITH, 46 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." MRS. NORA HUGHEY, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

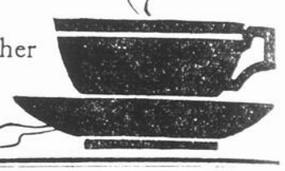
N. B. Do not take a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's.

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Some people buy Chase & Sanborn's Coffee because of its exquisite flavor—others, because of its strength—some, "just because they like it."

All of them, because no other coffee suits them so well.

91



communities, it would be found practicable. In the case of which an Australian paper such community of whites being off distance of the teeming How do the people of the earth propose to hold a continents of which they have against four or five hundreds of people seeking space in

the British and Dutch in to go about populating the of the Dark Continent beequator and the Cape with only?

our own 'Greater West' to the front. Are there any to expect that white labor employers are now afflicted all the work needed in the mines, the forests and for ever-growing industry?

however, that all labor were except what the labor unions this has been gravely and opposed: 'Suppose a cordon of ships were employed to guard Asiatic defilement and continent as a preserve Saxons yet unborn. Would millions hosts of martial men India tamely suffer perpetuother color and race from a community within jumping-

propose that 'labor leaders' societe prove able to dompolitical parties by means of and thereby chase out and who are 'guilty of a skin their own.' How long proud and sensitive and powerful nation hesitate to assert terms their indefeasible right any vacant spaces they re- their fair share of God's

Saxon communities are rich beyond any known to hismust not take upon to exclude half the human and every part of the British or American flag planted!

JAMES LANG.
Falls, B.C., Feb. 6, 1908.

We have a belated letter from McOuat, of Lachute, which the whole surface of the late Its publication would equivalent to opening up matter again. What the writclaim, however, is leave Dr. Alexander, in accusing statements which were his letter. He is acthat the 'new theologists' accomplish the death of his words were 'When were plotting to accomdeath of Christ.' His claim did not make or insinuate a against the modern theologiunderstood him to have

BAR DELEGATION.

Wednesday afternoon a delegation Montreal Bar, composed of F. L. Meredith, Batonnier, A. L. Loranger and A. Pruneau, upon Premier Gouin to ask certain improvements considered necessary better administration of justice in district. The most important suggestion made was the appointment of additional judges, and the delegation pointed out what they considered should be done for the reorganization of the judicial system. The services of telephone message boys for the Courts were also asked. The Premier promised to give the Bar's deputation consideration, and as regards the appointment of additional judges, he asked the production of statistics showing the amount of the business in the

REAL TIME MISERIES.

Indigestion Can be Cured by the Tonic Treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

There is only one way to cure indigestion, and that is to give your system the iron, red blood that the stomach has not strength enough to do its natural work in a healthy vigorous way. Some people dose the stomach with pepsin and other things alleged to aid digesting food, but these only give temporary relief—they leave indigestion—and the trouble grows worse, until the poor victim is gradually starving. In a case of indigestion a half dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth more than all the so-called pre-digested foods in the country. These pills cure because they strengthen the blood and stomach, thus enabling it to do what nature intends it should do.

Mrs. Charbonneau, St. Jerome, Que., says: 'For three months I suffered torments from indigestion. After every meal the pain was intense, so that I ate very sparingly. I tried several remedies for indigestion cures, but they did me no good. My general health became bad. I suffered from headaches and pains about the heart after the lightest meal I ate. I was afflicted with a smothering feeling and finally my mother induced me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used this medicine the trouble had left me, and in less than a month after I had completely recovered my health and can now enjoy a meal as well as any one.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood, and in this way cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, sciatica, kidney trouble, and the headaches, backaches and indescribable ills of womanhood. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WISHES MEN WERE MARRIED

MR. RECORDER WEIR THINKS WIVES MIGHT HELP THEM KEEP FROM DRINK.

'I am sorry to see that most of the men who come up before me on the charge of drunkenness are not married men, and I only wish they were, as I think their wives might have some influence over them. As it is now, these single men spend all their money for drink, and when they present themselves before me in the dock they look like a pack of savages.'

Mr. Recorder Weir made this remark when John Rice was arraigned before him on the charge of drunkenness. Rice said it was three years since he had tasted any liquor.

The Recorder said he had better pay $2 and make it a little longer between

GUNS FOR MOUNTAIN

MILITARY AUTHORITIES WILL PROVIDE A SALUTING BATTERY FOR THE CITY.

Lieut.-Colonel Dunbar has written as follows to the city clerk:—

'I have the honor, by permission of the officer commanding the province of Quebec, to inform you that it is under the consideration of the Department of Militia to allot five 40 pr. R. B. L. guns to Montreal to form saluting batteries here, and to request you to please ascertain whether the civic authorities would be prepared to provide the necessary space therefor near the Observation Point on the mountain, which would seem to be the most suitable site for the purpose. I may add that the care and preservation of the guns would be a charge on the regiment whose duty it would be to fire the salutes.'

The Civic Parks and Ferries Committee will consider the advisability of accepting the offer at its next meeting.

ALLEGED PERSONATION

CHARGE AGAINST GEORGE POTTS MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

The case of George Potts, which has been pending in the Recorder's Court for a couple of weeks, was again up yesterday before Mr. Recorder Weir. His counsel, Mr. D. McAvoy, explained to the Court that his client was unable to be present on account of illness, and he wished for a postponement of the case.

Dr. Prendergast, of St. Denis street, said he had examined the accused and had found him in a very weak state. He was suffering from heart trouble.

The Recorder said that unless his personal testimony was required he did not see why they could not proceed with the case.

Mr. McAvoy said he did not think it was fair to his client as he wanted him here to cross-examine the witnesses. The case was then fixed for next Friday. Potts is accused of personating one Isaac McRae in St. Jean Baptiste Ward at Poll No. 1 in the recent civic election.

Mr. Eugene Villeneuve, the plaintiff in the case, stated to a 'Witness' reporter that he has been approached by certain parties and asked to withdraw the case.

THE SALE OF REVOLVERS

RECORDER WEIR COMMENTS ON CONTRADICTIONS IN LAW.

Strange anomalies in the law regarding the possession of revolvers were commented upon by Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday, during the hearing of a case in which Jacques Milanno and Jean Viello, two Italians, were charged with assaulting Mrs. Fineberg, who keeps a second-hand store. He remarked that it was a strange coincidence that there were no restrictions on the sale of revolvers, but if a person started home with one on his person, he might be immediately arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

'I certainly think,' he added, 'that there should be no discrimination shown either way, but if I hand these revolvers over to the prisoners they will be arrested again. Now, what am I to do?'

The Recorder got out of the dilemma by ordering the revolvers to be given to police officers, who were instructed to take them to Mrs. Fineberg, who would return the money to the Italians. Viello was fined $2 and costs for assault, and his companion was discharged.

Judge Choquet also commented on the carrying of revolvers by Italians, when passing sentence of $10 fine and costs, or one month's imprisonment, on Delphis Campani, a youth of 17, who was found in possession of a revolver while waiting for the appearance of a fellow workman with whom he had had a quarrel. The judge made it clear that only justices of the peace and police officers have any right to carry firearms, and he ordered Campani's weapon to be confiscated.

DEATH OF MRS. T. BEAUDRY.

The friends of the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, K.C., will regret to learn the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Beaudry, née Vallée, which occurred on Wednesday at his residence, 352 St. Denis street. Mrs. Beaudry, who had reached her seventyninth year, was the sister of the late Mr. J. B. Vallée, deputy prothonotary.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

John Finnigan, living at 1173 St. James street, was taken to the Western Hospital suffering from the effects of an overdose of morphine, and died yesterday. It appears that Finnigan had been unwell, and was under a doctor's treatment. Some medicine he was taking contained morphine, and he took two doses in quick succession, which caused his death.

The Mail and Empire.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Statement, showing exact circulation, day by day, from January 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907.

DAY	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	54,010	37,678	38,591	39,652	39,147	46,280	57,812	40,303	61,490	39,709	38,595	.....
2	41,291	44,135	45,211	38,761	39,411	.....	39,809	40,302	41,172	39,439	44,476	38,713
3	37,141	.....	.....	38,847	39,310	40,710	39,949	46,745	42,348	39,302	.....	38,045
4	36,991	38,175	39,130	39,268	45,773	39,533	39,957	.....	41,435	39,175	38,830	38,452
5	43,536	37,817	38,796	39,705	.....	39,483	40,073	60,717	41,480	45,402	38,237	38,379
6	.....	37,831	38,702	45,528	40,097	39,596	46,344	40,536	47,346	.....	38,226	38,260
7	37,539	37,861	39,978	.....	39,139	39,488	.....	40,324	.....	39,910	38,168	44,530
8	37,378	37,733	38,923	39,740	39,221	45,785	40,683	40,335	41,113	39,241	37,978	.....
9	37,422	44,267	45,375	39,152	39,236	.....	40,244	40,220	40,042	39,066	44,189	38,735
10	37,484	.....	.....	38,939	39,402	40,054	40,267	46,916	39,887	39,328	.....	38,240
11	37,554	38,398	39,487	39,909	45,732	39,828	40,292	.....	39,729	39,110	38,467	38,220
12	43,778	37,819	38,653	39,025	.....	39,900	39,905	40,882	39,653	45,450	37,972	38,255
13	.....	38,178	38,788	46,246	40,042	40,018	46,517	40,198	45,834	.....	37,737	38,126
14	37,963	38,079	38,811	.....	39,393	39,885	.....	40,205	.....	39,844	37,803	44,299
15	37,258	38,058	38,713	39,763	39,458	46,098	40,692	40,398	40,324	39,197	37,686	.....
16	37,755	44,368	45,201	39,267	39,338	.....	40,128	40,362	39,601	38,830	44,109	38,828
17	37,266	.....	.....	39,192	39,415	40,413	40,407	47,243	39,788	38,867	.....	38,171
18	37,203	38,622	39,456	39,372	46,088	39,810	39,915	.....	39,821	38,857	38,325	38,321
19	43,910	38,154	38,775	39,330	.....	40,450	40,130	41,065	39,755	44,786	37,777	38,150
20	.....	38,320	38,773	45,907	40,843	40,272	46,827	40,354	45,876	.....	37,773	38,034
21	37,803	38,270	40,294	.....	39,878	39,969	.....	40,347	.....	39,144	37,707	44,517
22	37,132	38,408	38,826	40,579	39,663	46,313	40,816	40,539	40,326	38,605	37,706	.....
23	37,406	44,771	46,728	39,375	39,522	.....	40,221	40,552	39,367	38,518	44,099	38,582
24	37,447	.....	.....	40,155	59,606	40,511	40,101	47,005	39,565	38,490	.....	48,141
25	37,334	38,955	39,591	39,383	46,760	39,673	40,125	.....	39,688	38,442	38,232	59,174
26	44,126	38,336	38,715	39,203	.....	39,561	40,532	40,855	39,651	44,630	37,613	39,384
27	.....	39,432	38,702	45,722	40,619	39,486	46,703	40,585	45,982	.....	37,883	38,081
28	38,035	38,532	38,972	.....	39,754	39,506	.....	41,100	.....	39,254	37,928	43,921
29	37,470		56,394	40,116	39,550	45,960	40,786	41,095	40,493	38,477	37,994	.....
30	37,581		45,627	39,411	39,741	.....	40,135	41,583		38,469	44,099	38,703
31	37,633		.....		39,559		40,177	48,110		61,143		38,027
Total	1,057,446	942,197	1,065,192	1,050,547	1,115,697	1,028,555	1,129,547	1,149,149	1,051,766	1,100,685	1,019,705	1,047,288

Net Daily Average for 1907 - - 40,760

A Net Gain of 2,122 Over Average for 1906.

This is a sworn statement of ACTUAL CIRCULATION—not press run.

Some papers flaunt sworn statements of their PRESS RUN as 'CIRCULATION.' Such a statement includes spoiled and unsold copies—everything, indeed, that they INTEND TO PRINT, always MORE than they REALLY DO print, and MANY MORE THAN THEIR ACTUAL DISTRIBUTED CIRCULATION. This is misleading.

Above is the ACTUAL CIRCULATION OF THE 'MAIL AND EMPIRE.' It does include free copies, but it is CIRCULATION, every bit of it.

WHERE THEY GO.

Further, in order to fatten a circulation statement, some publishers push for a circulation at reduced prices, far beyond the geographical limit within which the paper may be read on day of publication. A daily paper a day or two old is a dead thing, and of little value as an advertising medium. THE MAIL AND EMPIRE has pleasure in presenting A SWORN STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION of the circulation, as follows:

TORONTO	17,875
ONTARIO (Outside Toronto)	21,866
TOTAL IN PROVINCE	39,741
OUTSIDE OF ONTARIO	1,019
GRAND TOTAL	40,760

Advertisers should insist on positive sworn assurances of both Circulation and Distribution. You have the right to know exactly how many and where.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

DOMINION OF CANADA, CITY OF TORONTO, To Wit:

I, WILLIAM JAMES DARBY, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Circulation Manager of 'THE DAILY MAIL AND EMPIRE' newspaper, do solemnly declare:—

That the average number of copies of 'THE MAIL AND EMPIRE,' circulated daily during 1907, within a radius of five miles from the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, was Seventeen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-five (17,875).

That the average number of copies circulated daily within the Province of Ontario (not including the district above mentioned) was Twenty-One Thousand, Eight Hundred nad Sixty-Six (21,866).

That the average number of copies circulated daily outside of the Province of Ontario was One Thousand and Nineteen (1,019).

That the total daily average circulation for 1907 was Forty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty (40,760).

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me, at Toronto, this 9th day of January, 1908.

SEAL.

J. B. CLARKE NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. B. Clarke

Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

W. J. Darby

Circulation Manager.

The Mail and Empire. *has the largest MORNING circulation of any paper in Canada.*

The Mail and Empire. *has the largest circulation in Ontario of any Morning Paper in Canada.*

The Mail and Empire. *has a larger circulation in Toronto City than any other morning paper.*

The Mail and Empire. *has the best circulation. No one has ever disputed the statement that The Mail and Empire's circulation is worth more per thousand than that of any other Medium in Canada.*

'A VICTOR OF SALAMIS'

BY WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,

AUTHOR OF "A FRIEND OF CÆSAR," "GOD WILLS IT," "BELSHAZZAR," ETC.

". . . On the Ægean shore a city stands, Built nobly, pure the air and light the soil Athens, the eye of Greece."

COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

At the time when Greece lay under the fear of the Persian invasion, Glaucon, the Athenian, is victor in the Isthmian games. His principal rival had been Lycon of Sparta, who is in league with Persia, and implicates Democrates, the Athenian orator, who, goaded by the prospect of near financial ruin, sells important information to the Persians, throwing suspicion on Glaucon, by means of forgery. Unable to prove his innocence the athlete seeks safety in flight, and assisted by Phormio, a fishmonger, boards an outgoing merchantman. The boat, however, is wrecked and Glaucon saves the lives of the Persian Prince Mardonius and his wife. In reward, Xerxes, leads him with all honors, and he almost drowns all thoughts of Greece. As the Persians advance against Greece, however, in the fight at Thermopylae, his patriotism outweighs all considerations, and he fights with Leonidas and his Spartans. Mardonius carries him from the field badly wounded, and on his recovery, aids him to escape from Athens to the combined Greek fleet, where he presents himself to Themistocles. The Greek admiral is persuaded of Glaucon's sincerity, and being disguised, he is allowed to take part in the great naval battle, which brings victory to Greece, and acclamation to Themistocles.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

The Athenian began to fumble in his belt for an obol, when he was rudely distracted by a twitch upon his chiton. Turning, he was little pleased to come face to face with no less a giant than Lycon.

'There was an hour, philotate,' spoke the Spartan, with ill-concealed sneer, 'when you did not have so much silver to scatter out to beggars.'

Time had not mended Lycon's aspect, nor taken from his eye that sinister twinkle which was so marked a foil to his brutishness.

'I did not invite you, dear fellow,' rejoined the Athenian, 'to remind me of the fact.'

'Yet you should have gratitude, and you have lacked that virtue of late. It was a sorry plight Mardonius's money saved you from two years since, and nobly have you remembered his good service.'

'Worthy Lacedaemonian,' said Democrates, with what patience he could command, 'if you desire to go over all that little business which concerned us then, at least I would suggest not in the open Agora.' He started to walk swiftly away. The Spartan's ponderous strides easily kept beside him. Democrates looked vainly for an associate whom he could approach and on some pretext could accompany. None in sight. Lycon kept fast hold of his cloak. For practical purposes Democrates was prisoner.

'Why in Corinth?' he threw out sullenly.

'For three reasons, philotate,' Lycon grinned over his shoulder, 'first, the women at the Grove of Aphrodite here are handsome; second, I am weary of Sparta and its black broth and iron money; third, and here is the rose for my garland, I had need to confer with your brave self.'

'Would not Hiram be your dutiful messenger again?' queried the other, vainly watching for escape.

'Hiram is worth twenty talents as a helper;'—Lycon gave a hound-like chuckle—'still he is not Apollo, and there are too many strings on this lyre for him to play them all. Besides, he failed at Salamis.'

'He did! Zeus blast his importunity and yours likewise. Where are you taking me? I warn you in advance, you are "shearing an ass,"—attempting the impossible,—if you deceive yourself as to my power. I can do nothing more to prevent the war from being pressed against Mardonius. It is only your Laconian ephors that are hindering.'

'We shall see, philotate, we shall see,' grunted the Spartan, exasperatingly cool. 'Here is Poseidon's Temple. Let us sit in the shaded portico.'

Democrates resigned himself to be led to a stone seat against the wall. The grey old 'dog-watcher' by the gate glanced up to see that no dogs were straying into the holy house, noted only two gentlemen come for a chat, and resumed his siesta. Lycon took a long time in opening his business.

'The world has used you well of late, dear fellow.'

'Passing well, by Athena's favor.'

'You should say by Hermes's favor, but I would trust you Athenians to grow fat on successful villany and then bless the righteous gods.'

'I hope you haven't left Sparta just to revile me!' cried Democrates, leaping up, to be thrust back by Lycon's giant paw.

'Ai! mix a little honey with your speech, it costs nothing. Well, the length and breadth of my errand is this, Mardonius must fight soon, and must be victorious.'

'That is for your brave ephors to say,' darted Democrates. 'According to their valiant proposals they desire this war to imitate that with Troy—to last ten years.'

'Indeed—but I always held my people surpassed in procrastination, as yours in deceiving. However, their minds will change.'

'Aristides and Themistocles will bless you for that.'

Lycon shrugged his great shoulders.

'Then I'll surpass the gods, who can seldom please all men. Still it is quite true.'

'I'm glad to hear it.'

'Dear Democrates, you know what's befallen in Sparta. Since Leonidas died, his rivals from my own side of the royal house have gathered a great deal more of power. My uncle Nicander is at present head of the board of ephors, and gladly takes my advice.'

'Ha!' Democrates began to divine the drift.

'It seemed best to me after the affair at Salamis to give the lie to my calumniators, who hinted that I desired to "Medize," and that it was by my intriguing that the late king took so small a force to Thermopylae.'

All Helas knows your patriotism!' cried Democrates, satirically.

'Even so. I have silenced my fiercest abusers. If I have not yet urged in our assembly that we should fight Mardonius it is merely because—it is not yet prudent.'

'Excellent scoundrel,' declared the other, writhing on his seat, 'you are no Spartan, but long-winded as a Sicilian.'

'Patience, philotate, a Spartan must either speak in apothegms or take all day. I have not advised a battle yet because I was not certain of your aid.'

'Ay, by Zeus,' broke out Democrates, 'that ointment I sniffed a long way off. I can give you quick answer. Fly back to Sparta, swift as Boreas; plot, conspire, earn Tartarus, to your heart's content—you'll get no more help from me.'

'I expected that speech.' Lycon's coolness drove his victim almost frantic.

'In the affair of Tempé I bent to you for the last time,' Democrates charged desperately. 'I have counted the cost. Perhaps you can use against me certain documents, but I am on a surer footing than once. In the last year I have done such service to Hellas I can even hope to be forgiven, should these old mistakes be proved. And if you drive me to bay, be sure of this, I will see to it that all the dealings betwixt the Barbarian and your noble self are expounded to your admiring countrymen.'

'You show truly excellent courage, dear Democrates,' cried Lycon, in pseudo-admiration. 'That speech was quite worthy of a tragic actor.'

'If we're in the theatre, let the chorus sing its last strophe and have done. You disgust me.'

'Peace, peace,' ordered Lycon, his hand still on the Athenian's shoulder. 'I will make all the haste I can, but obstinacy is disagreeable. I repeat, you are needed, sorely needed, by Mardonius to enable him to complete the conquest of Hellas. You shall not call the Persians ungrateful—the tyranny of Athens under the suzerainty of the king, is that no dish to whet your appetite?'

'I knew of the offer before.'

'A great pity you are not more eager. Hermes seldom sends such chances twice. I hoped to have you for "my royal brother" when they gave me the like lordship of Lacedaemon. However, the matter does not end with your refusal.'

'I have said, "Do your worst."'

'And my worst is—Agis.'

For an instant Lycon was dismayed. He thought he had slain his victim with one word. Democrates dropped from his clutch upon the pavement as though stricken through the heart by an arrow. He was pallid as a corpse, at first he only groaned.

'Eu! Eu! good comrade,' cried the Spartan, dragging him up half triumphant, half sympathetic. 'I did not know I was throwing Zeus's thunderbolts.'

The Athenian sat with his head on his hands. In all his dealings with the Spartan he had believed he had covered the details of the fate of Glaucon. Lycon could surmise what he liked, but the proof to make his damning charges good Democrates believed he had safe in his own keeping. Only one man could have unlocked the casket of infamy—Agis—and the mention of his name was a bolt from the blue.

'Where is he? I heard he was killed at Artemisium.' Lycon hardly understood his victim's thisk whispers.

'Wounded, indeed philotate, taken prisoner, and sent to Thebes. There friends of mine found he had a story to tell—greatly to my advantage. It is only a little time since he came to Sparta.'

'What lies has he told?'

'Several, dear fellow, although if they are lies, then Aletheia, Lady Truth, must almost own them for her children. At least they are interesting lies; as, for example, how you advised the Cyprian to escape from Athens, how you gave Agis a letter to hide in the boots of Glaucon's messenger, of your interviews with Lampaxo and Archias, of the charming art you possess of imitating handwritings and seals.'

'Base-born swine! Who will believe him?'

'Base born, Democrates, but hardly swinish. He can tell a very clear story. Likewise, Lampaxo and Archias must testify at the trial, also your slave Bias can tell many interesting things.'

'Only if I consent to produce him.'

'When did a master ever refuse to let his slave testify, if demanded, unless he wished to blast his own cause with the jury? No, makaire, you will not enjoy the day when Themistocles arrays the testimony against you.'

Democrates shivered. The late spring sun was warm. He felt no heat. A mere charge of treason he was almost prepared now to endure. If Mistress Fortune helped him, he might refute it, but to be branded before Hellas as the destroyer of his bosom friend, and that by guile, the like whereof Tantalus, Sisyphus, and Ixion conjoined had never wrought—what wonder his knees smote together? Why had he not foreseen that Agis should fall into Lycon's hands? Why had he trusted that lying tale from Artemisium. And worst of all, worse than the howls of the people who would tear his body asunder like dogs, not waiting the work of the hemlock, was the thought of Hermione. She hated him now. How she would love him, though he sat on Xerxes's throne if once her suspicion rose to certainty! He saw himself ruined in life and in love, and blazoned as infamous forever.

Lycon was wise enough to sit some moments, letting his utterance do its work. He was confident, and rightly, Democrates looked on him at last. The workings of the Athenian's face were terrible.

'I am your slave, Spartan. Had you bought me for ten minae and held the bill of sale, I were not yours more utterly. Your wish?'

Lycon chose his words and answered slowly.

'You must serve Persia. Not for a moment, but for all time. You must place that dreadful gift of yours at our disposal. And in return take what is promised—the lordship of Athens.'

'No word of that,' groaned the wretched man, 'what will you do?'

'Aristeides is soon going to Sparta to press home his demands that the Lacedaemonians march in full force against Mardonius. I can see to it that his mission succeeds. A great battle will be fought in Boeotia. We can see to it that Mardonius is so victorious that all further resistance becomes a dream.'

'And my part in this monster's work?'

The demands and propositions with which Lycon answered this despairing question will unfold themselves in due place and time. Suffice it here, that when he let the Athenian go his way Lycon was convinced that Democrates had bound himself heart and soul to forward his enterprise. The orator was no merry guest for his Corinthian hosts that night. He returned to his old manner of drinking unmixed wine. 'Thirsty as a Macedonian!' cried his companions, in vain endeavor to drive him into a laugh. They did not know that once more the chorus of the Furies was singing about his ears, and he could not still it by the deepest wine-cup. They did not know that every time he closed his eyes he was seeing the face of Glaucon. That morning he had mocked at Nemesis. That night he heard the beating of her brazen wings.

(To be continued.)

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS

ON HIS BACK AT ONE TIME.

TWO BOTTLES OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Boils are simply evidence of the bad blood within coming to the surface.

Just when you think you are cured of one, another seems ready to take its place and prolong your misery.

The only way to rid yourself of boils, pimples, and all skin blotches and blemishes, so that they will never return to bother you again, is to have the blood thoroughly cleansed of all of its impurities.

For this purpose there is no other blood medicine to equal Burdock Blood Bitters.

It has been on the market for over thirty years, and in that time we have received thousands of testimonials stating positively that it will cure the worst known cases of boils.

Mr. James Combs, Eden, Ont., writes: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly.

For sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

IN A DAKOTA BLIZZARD.

(By Uncle Jack.

(Founded on Fact.

Rosa Davis and her brother Ned lived on a farm in South Dakota. Their parents had moved from Illinois in the spring.

When, in October, they first went to the schoolhouse on the prairie, everything looked so strange. This was not a bit like the fine school they had left at Oakdale. And the boys and girls were different; they seemed so rough.

When recess came, the two new pupils stayed by themselves. Miss Maple tried to persuade them to go with the rest of the children, but she soon gave up, and left them to themselves.

It was the same at each recess-time. And at the noon-hour, when luncheon had been eaten, Rosa and Ned would wander off by themselves to the grove of cottonwoods, or over to the farm-house not far away.

One day, after they had been attending school several weeks, they were among the cottonwoods when Rosa saw a little plant. She hurried to it, and lovingly ran her fingers over its leaves.

'Oh, Ned! If we only had this at home! We could put it in a little flower-garden, all our own.'

'Well, why not have a garden here?' Ned suggested. 'There are other plants, and I'll help you.'

Full of their plan, they asked Miss Maple what she thought. 'Go ahead,' she agreed, smilingly. 'And I know just the place: right here at the back of the schoolhouse. You must soften the earth. But it's late to plant anything.'

So the garden was started. Plant after plant was carried from the grove, from the fields, and from home. Miss Maple contributed one or two little shrubs.

Ned and Rosa spent many hours at their garden. The other children made fun of them. Don't you know this is no time for a garden?' they called. But the workers were not disturbed. They built a little wall of sticks and stones. The stones were hard to find; there were none near the schoolhouse. They carried water, and carefully tended the plants. They propped them up with sticks. But, try as they would they could not make them grow.

'Guess the others were right,' Rosa sighed, as she looked at her work. 'No wonder they make fun of it.''

The garden had been started less than a month when the weather changed. The sun was bright in the morning. At noon the wind veered to the north. Then snow began to fall. In a few minutes the lamps had to be lighted. The air was full of blinding snow.

Miss Maple wished she had sent the children home early. Fortunately, there were only nine pupils that day. But their parents would be anxious. Surely some of them would be coming with wraps and horses!

The storm grew worse. Soon the house grew cold. There was no fuel, either; no one had expected a storm so soon.

Finally Miss Maple, who was spending her first Dakota winter, thought she had better try to take the children to the nearest house. When she opened the door, the wind nearly threw her to the floor. So she took the bell rope and tied herself and the children together. Then they went out into the storm.

It was so cold, and dark! And where was the path? They had gone only a few rods when they became confused. The path was already covered nearly a foot deep; in places the drifts were much deeper. But they floundered on. Then two or three of the smaller girls began to cry.

'We must get back to the schoolhouse,' Miss Maple shouted. She tried in vain to find the door. Then she knew they were lost in a blizzard!

She thought of something she had heard about people lost in such a storm, who had burrowed in a snow drift, and had remained there safely until the blizzard was over. They must dig in the snow!

Gathering the children about her, she set to work. Some of them began to help her. After digging several minutes John Gates began to cry.

'I've hurt my hand,' he said. 'I hit it on a rock.'

'On a rock?' cried Ned. 'Why, that must be one of our garden rocks! There are no others near.'

He began to dig harder than ever. In a moment he shouted:

'It is! Here is our garden! Now I know where the schoolhouse is! We must just dig out the rest of this little stone wall, and feel along it until we touch the schoolhouse. Then we can find the door.'

In less than three minutes they were once more in the schoolroom.

'Now, let us break up some of the benches and have a fire,' Miss Maple said. 'I must get you children warm.'

And that is how the little company at the school came to be safe and sound, when—next morning—anxious parents were able to break through the drifts to the door.

'And it was your garden that saved us, Rosa and Ned!' Miss Maple said.—'S. S. Times.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

PAUL'S LETTERS TO TIMOTHY.

These should be carefully and prayerfully studied by every man who would be a faithful teacher of God's people. These letters exalt Christ and prove His Deity. Read the first epistle. He came into the world to save sinful men. (i., 15.) He is the alone mediator between God and men. (ii., 5.) He gave Himself a substituted ransom in behalf of all. (ii., 6.) He was manifested in the flesh. (iii., 16.) Each of these passages prove the Deity of the Son of God. They could not be used of any mere man. There was no need to say, 'Himself man' unless the early church believed in His Deity. Then he was mediator between God and men. Though a man He is yet 'separate from sinners.' Could any mere man have such a fore knowledge of Paul as to count him faithful, then choose him for service, and fit him for it? In the second epistle God's grace is seen in the appearing of Christ, who abolishes death and imparts life and incorruption to those that believe the gospel. (i., 10.) Remember Christ risen from the dead. Preach the resurrection and Christ's judgment of the dead ones. (ii., 8. and chap iv.) If we died with Christ we shall live with Him; if we endure we shall reign with Him; if we are faithless, He abideth faithful: for He cannot deny Himself. (II. Tim. ii., 11-13.) He is the unchanging One. Paul thanked Christ for choosing him and fitting him for service. (I. Tim. i., 12, 13.)

If you want your morning coffee to be always fresh and fragrant, always pure and sustaining, always just perfect, always easily made, and yet always of uniform quality—try

'CAMP' COFFEE

the perfection in coffee. Grocers sell it. Order it to-day. *R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.*

For Coughs

Never hesitate to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a regular medicine, a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine.

It would be very interesting to know how many years your family physician has prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, and all forms of lung troubles. Ask him the next time you see him. We know physicians who have used it for over half a century. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A. O. U. W.

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A. T. PATTERSON, Grand Recorder,

Society's Own Building, Cor. Sherbrooke St. and Park Ave., Montreal

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ. — A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAILY TEXT.

February 15.

Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye men of Israel. I will help thee, saith the Lord, and thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel.—Isa. xli., 14.

I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me.—II. Cor., xii., 9.

What the eye is to the body, faith is to the soul. You don't dig your eyes out to see if you have the right kind, but you are doing that to your faith.—D. L. Moody.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

POETIC JUSTICE

The Washington 'Star' calls [illegible] a 'Boomerang Joke.' The [illegible] therein cited is certainly deserved. The story was told by Mark [illegible] as a retort administered to a fellow passenger on a steamer, who had [illegible] informed the humorist that he was sick. Said Mr. Clemens:

It never pays to tell people [illegible] not look well. A young man in a New York office put up a joke on the [illegible] keeper, who was a quiet, [illegible] chap. The joke was for every [illegible] the victim that he looked very [illegible] indeed. It was wondered what effect [illegible] would have. It was a hot August [illegible] ing when the joke began. The [illegible] started it.

'Ain't ye well, Mr. Quill?' he [illegible]

'Yes, of course. Why?' Quill asked.

'Why, ye look so pale,' said the [illegible]

'I feel all right,' returned Quill, [illegible] and he put on his office coat and [illegible] work.

But when the shipping clerk told [illegible] looked ill, Quill frowned and said [illegible] had a bad night—that was all. When [illegible] cashier asked him what made him [illegible] such a queer color, he said his head [illegible] strange. For an hour or so Quill [illegible] tormented with anxious inquiries [illegible] gloomy foreboding about his health. Finally, with an impatient, worried [illegible] he threw down his pen and hastened [illegible] office of the chief. He was gone [illegible] five minutes. When he returned he [illegible] was with him.

'Men,' said the chief, raising [illegible] to command the attention of all, 'Quill is sick. I have granted him [illegible] days' leave of absence. Please arrange divide his work equally among you [illegible] he is gone.'

Nevada Man—'I tell you, sir, Nevada done a great deal for this State.' [illegible] (from the East)—'Why, yes. All you [illegible] is to get a few people to come and [illegible] here.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'See here,' asked the cautious [illegible] 'if I decided to stay here for a week, [illegible] much is it going to cost me?' 'Search me,' answer that best yourself,' replied the [illegible] clerk of the Florida hotel. 'How much have you got?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'Ah, my lad,' said the stranger with [illegible] encouraging smile, 'I can see that you were cut out for something big.' 'I may be, mister,' replied the [illegible] farmer boy, 'but it generally happens something big is cut out for me.' 'What do you?' 'Yes, cabbages.' 'There's a pair I have on now.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

'To be quite frank with you, my dear,' marked a doctor to an elderly [illegible] England suffering from rheumatism, 'you will never be better unless you live in [illegible] or gravel.'

'Aa'll try it, sure,' was the moment's [illegible] joinder, 'but my dogs-nor beer were [illegible]

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th February, 1908.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.

Cures a Cold in 24 hours.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

...urch notices received too late for ... columns will be found classified un... heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the ... page. The special rate for such is ... per insertion of five lines.)

...SKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—...ckoke street, head of Crescent street. ...ev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor, ... McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant ... Services at 11 a.m., by the pas... 7 p.m., by assistant. Sunday-... at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting ...day at 8 p.m. Midweek service on ...sday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome ... services.

...GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, ...therine street west. The Rev. Robt. ...ell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 ... and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. ... Duclos, B.A., of Valleyfield, Presby... exchange. Sunday school at 3 p.m. ...ses at 3.15 p.m., conducted by Mr. ... Mass missionary meeting on ...day at 8 p.m., to hear the Rev. Dr. ... Mackay, on China. Strangers wel... all meetings.

...LOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, cor... Papineau street and Logan street. ... Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Regu... service at 11 a.m. The Sunday-... Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own ... Evening service at 7 p.m. ... Christian Endeavor on Friday at 4 ... Prayer meeting on Wednesday even... 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to ... services. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., ... pastor. ...g new organ. The Rev. W. J. ... of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, ...ach in the morning, and the Rev. ... Welch, D.D., of the Presbyterian Col... will speak at 7 p.m.

...ON CHURCH, corner Dorchester and ...field streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... for Chinamen at 10.15 a.m. and 8.15 ... Sabbath school and Bible classes at ... Prayer meeting on Wednesday ...ing at 8 o'clock. C. E. meeting on ...day evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers ...me to all services.

...STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...URCH (beside the Windsor Hotel). The ...v. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor; the Rev. ... S. Luttrell, pastor's assistant. Ser... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the ...sistant pastor; 7 p.m., the pastor. The ...day school and Bible classes will meet ... p.m. The Chinese school meets at ... p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. On ...dnesday at 8 p.m., Prayer meeting. ...Strangers always welcome.

...COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN ...URCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath ...school at 10 a.m. Bible class at ...St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, ...pastor.

...WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, ...ywer ave. Morning service at 11 a.m. ...day school and Bible class at 3 p.m. ...ning service at 7. Chinese classes at ...ock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday ...ning at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on ...day at 8 p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ...A., 259 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

...VILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...ont Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., ... Services at 11 a.m. Service for ...ng. At 3 p.m., Sunday school. At ...., Bible class. At 7 p.m., evening ... Address: 'The Christ that is to ... Strangers welcome to all services.

...AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...resbytery of New York), corner of Dor...chester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League ... a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and ...nference on Wednesday evening at 8 ...clock. Strangers are cordially invited ...all services. To-morrow the pastor will ...each at both services.

...VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway ...and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles ...Coombe, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ... p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes ...3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wed...day at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on ...Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

...ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN ...URCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, West...mount, opposite Kensington avenue. The ...v. W. J. Clark, pastor. Preacher, 11 ...m., the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., of ...ylor Church. 7 p.m., the pastor. Sub... Job 1.10. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

...RESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...URCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent ...ts. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. ...ng service at 11 o'clock. Evening ...e at 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, ... will preach at both services. ... Sabbath school and Bible classes ...p.m. Mid-week service in the Lecture ...on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers ...me to all services.

...ALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. ... the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. ...To-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...ied by Mr. R. T Stewart, of Rock... Church. Sabbath School and La... League and Young Men's League ...ings at 3 p.m. Christian Endea...eeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer ...g on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conduct... Mr. Thomas Drumm. Strangers and ... welcomed and shown to seats.

...PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street, ...James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pas... officiate at both services. Morn... at 11 a.m. Evening service at ... Sunday School at 3 p.m. Dr. ... Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Ladies' ... Dorcas Society on Tuesday after... 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sew... on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats ...Sunday evening service.

...ALMERS CHURCH (corner of St. Law...Boulevard and Prince Arthur street) ...service at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock, ...for the evening. 'Lessons from the ...Calamity.' Chinese Sunday-... a.m. Sabbath school and ... Bible class at 3 p.m. The ... Bible class at 3.10 p.m. The ... Fraser's Bible Study on the 'Life ...' at 3.15 p.m. in the church. ... Wednesday, 8 p.m., Devo... Friday, 7.45 p.m., annual ... Sabbath school. All welcome ... services. Rev. G. Colborne ..., pastor.

... PRESBYTERIENNE, Point ... Services le dimanche matin ... Assemblees de zrieres le ...dres p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pas...dence, 76 Coursol street.

...ION MISSION, St. Charles st.— ...ices—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet. ... Morning service at 11 a.m. ...ice at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school ...Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois street. Sabbath services: Morning, at 11 o'clock. Evening, 7 o'clock, the pastor will preach. All seats free and every one welcome to all services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class, Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week day services: Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior Christian Endeavor Society on Friday afternoon at 4.20. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37a Rozel street.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

Undenominational.

FAIRMOUNT YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Town of St. Louis. The men's meeting, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 4.15 p.m., in Association Hall, 76 St. Viateur street. These meetings are becoming more and more popular, and are a great benefit to all members and friends attending them. Come and bring your neighbors. Union is strength.

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. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Adjutant Allen and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Simmons in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Capt. Richardson and Lieutenant Thornton in charge; services as above.

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

YOUNG 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.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester st. 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.

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.

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

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, and HOMES, at Longue Pointe. Divine service will be conducted in the chapel of the Homes at Longue Pointe on Sunday first at three o'clock p.m., by the Rev. M. S Oxley, B.A.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor, will preach at both services. The Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m., and Young People's Meeting alternate Monday nights.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST 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.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 792 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Luther League at 7.30 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybod welcome.

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.)

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Preacher at both services the pastor. Song service at the close of the evening service Epworth League of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street west. Sunday, Feb. 16, 1908. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at both services. 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Social hour at the close of the evening service. Everybody welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, Feb. 16, 1908. Sunday School Anniversary. 11 a.m., Rev. A. W. Williamson. 3 p.m., Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D. 7 p.m., Platform services. Short addresses. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — corner of Wellington and 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 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 16. Educational Anniversary. The pastor will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Workman in the evening. Saturday Pleasant Evening, the Rev. Mr. Radley will speak on 'George Fox and the Quakers.'

The Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. P.S.A. for men at 3 p.m. in the church. The pastor will preach at both services.

The pastor will preach at both services. The evening discourse will be on 'The Inalienable Rights of Man.'

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

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m., Young People's service. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Edmund E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Feb. 16, 1908. 'Educational Sunday.' Morning service at 11 a.m. Sermon by the Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D., LL.D. Evening service at 7.30 p.m. Sermon by the Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D. Special music at both services. All are invited. Please note the hour of the evening service is half-past seven o'clock.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting and Epworth League combined on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent st., St. Henry. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. To-night, the Brotherhood at 8 o'clock.

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

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services, 11 a.m., preacher the pastor. 7 p.m., 'Educational Society.' Sermon, the Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., Douglas Church. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 10 a.m., Class led by Mr. Meyers. Monday, 7 p.m. Junior Endeavor; 8 p.m., Senior Endeavor. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m., Ladies' Aid tea; 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Everybody welcome.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

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.)

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

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Our Daily Bread.' Evening subject: 'The Burden Bearers; the people who work in quiet places.' Continuation of series on 'Work and Wages.' Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 169-171 Drummond street. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Lure of the Wine Cup.' A continuation of the special series of sermons on 'Tempted Montreal.' Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The minister, the Rev. William Munroe, will preach at both services. Morning theme: 'The Great Reconciliation.' Evening theme: 'Inward and Outward.' Strangers always welcome.

Church of England.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Criminals.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Short organ recital after evening service.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Septuagesima Sunday.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 and 11.40 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 547.
Venite, Turle. Psalms, Rimbault and Barnby.
Benedicite, Best in C.
Benedictus, Sir R. P. Stewart.
Hymns 98, 365. Kyrie, Dykes.
Anthem, 'Come unto Him,' Maunder.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth.
Public presentation of missionary gifts.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 240.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Heywood and Hopkins.
Magnificat, Iliffe in G.
Nunc Dimittis, Felton.
Hymns 222, 172.
Anthem, 'The day is past and over,' Marks
Preacher, Dr. Paterson Smyth.
Recessional Hymn 228.
Public presentation of the missionary gifts.

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. Professor Howard, D.D. Service at 7 p.m., preacher the rector. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening services at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Mothers' meeting on Monday at 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Confirmation class on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Two Witnesses.' Preacher the rector. 4 p.m., special service for men. Subject: 'The Photograph of a Christian.' Preacher, the Rev. A. P. Shatford. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Last Trump.' Preacher the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

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.

ADMIRALTY COURTS

GOVERNMENT TO BE MEMORIALIZED TO CONTINUE THEM.

The following resolution has been drafted by the Board of Trade for presentation to the Governor-General-in-Council, and also to all the Montreal members of parliament:

'That in 1897, and again in 1898, the council of the Montreal Board of Trade urged upon the government, by resolution, the establishment of a Maritime Court in Montreal such as was provided in Quebec, Toronto and other places, and that the government thereafter acceded to this request;

'That the council now learns with alarm and regret that the government contemplates the abolition of the Admiralty courts throughout the country;

'That the council hereby prays the government not to disturb an arrangement which has given such satisfaction to shipowners and marine underwriters, but rather to perfect it by ordering that the Montreal Admiralty judge shall be paid a fixed remuneration out of the consolidated fund of Canada, instead of the fees fixed by the general order of the Exchequer Court of Canada.'

Similar resolutions will be drafted by the others business organizations, and it is hoped by this means to induce the government to retain the admiralty courts.

DEFENDS PRESENT METHOD

BUT CITY SURVEYOR WILL GLADLY ACCEPT SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER SNOW REMOVAL.

Mr. Barlow, the city surveyor, has expressed his approval of the present system of removing the snow from the streets. 'Better results,' he said, 'might be obtained by bigger boxes, that is all. At the same time, I am willing to accept any scheme that the street railway or any other person or body can show to be practical, and if the company will undertake itself to clear the streets from curb to curb it will be a very good thing.'

The carters are paid from 15 cents to 25 cents a load according to the distance the snow is carried, and this price is not, in Mr. Barlow's opinion, unreasonable.

'Even when the load is "dumped" in the nearest side street,' the interviewer suggested.

'Now, look here,' said Mr. Barlow, 'that kind of street dumping is one of the fables of you newspaper men. We are not so green here as to be hoodwinked in that simple manner. The carter is given a ticket with every load, and that ticket has to be punched by the foreman at the dump before the carter can be paid for his work.'

'But carters have been seen dumping snow in side streets.'

'Exactly,' agreed the city surveyor, 'but they are not in the service of the city. Men engage them to clear out backyards and other places, and in those instances the carters may dump the snow in the back streets.

OPENING PIPE ORGAN.

For some time the people of Taylor Church have been looking forward to having the service of praise led by a good pipe organ. The goal of their ambitions has at last been reached. A splendid instrument has been installed during the last few weeks by Messrs. Casavant Brothers, of St. Hyacinthe, and it will be opened to-morrow. The Rev. W. J. Clarke, of St. Andrew's, Westmount, and Prof. Welch, of the Presbyterian College, will conduct the dedication services.

SAW HIS OWN FUNERAL.

One of the most remarkable stories of the tradition that graves containing bogus corpses exist is told by a late owner of Scotney Castle, Wilts, in the 'Archaeologia Cantiana' for 1887. Two hundred years ago, when that property was possessed by the Darells, a certain Arthur Darell was buried in the parish church on Dec. 12, 1720. 'It is said that when the mourners were assembled around the grave a tall figure, muffled in a black cloak, whom no one recognized, was observed among them; and as the coffin was being lowered into the grave he tapped his neighbor on the shoulder, saying, "That is me they think they are burying." The stranger disappeared, and no clue was found to the occurrence till many years later, when John Bailey, who was sexton in the parish from 1816-67, having occasion to prepare a grave in the south-east aisle of the church, which belongs to Scotney, came upon a very solid and heavy oak coffin, studded with large iron nails. Owing to the curiosity which its peculiar make excited, he raised the lid, which was partially decayed, and to his astonishment found no remains of a skeleton, but only heavy stones, apparently put in to give it weight.'—London 'Globe.'

There is a cruel system prevailing in many parts of the Telugu country, in India, in connection with the worship of the village deities.' At the end of a sacrifice a small cart, with four, five or nine pointed stakes standing upright at the corners and sides, is brought to the image. Pigs, lambs and fowls are then impaled alive upon these stakes. The cart is dragged in a procession to the boundary of the village. The animals die in agony on the way, and are taken off the stakes when the cart reaches its destination.

Since Japan recovered from Russia a part of the island Sachalien, schools and hospitals have been introduced, and about 20,000 immigrants have arrived from Japan.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect Oct. 22nd, 1907.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. except Sunday and 9.15 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.55 a.m. daily and 9.50 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday, 2.05 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 4.40 p.m. Saturday only and 9.00 p.m., Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to January 21, 1908.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (I) 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Moosejaw, 10.10 a.m., and 10.10 p.m.
For Vancouver, 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †12.00 noon and †5.45 p.m., 9.25 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday †12.00 noon, and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John N.B. 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.45 a.m. daily, and †6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 8.30 a.m.
From Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily. 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.03 a.m., †8.55 a.m.., 5.05 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., †5.05 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m. †4.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.30 p.m. Sat. only), †4.45 p.m. A6.25 p.m.
For St. Agathe †8.45 a.m., †4.45 p.m.
For St. Rose St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.20 a.m., †8.45 a.m. (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †4.45 p.m., †5.45 a.m., A6.35 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.50 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. daily, Ottawa †12.45 p.m., †11.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †11 a.m., K7.05 p.m., R9.45 p.m., St. Lin, 9.35 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.35 a.m., K7.05 p.m., R9.45 p.m., Joliette St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †9.15 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.
†Week days. (i) Saturday.
K Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
R Monday Wednesday, and Saturday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732
Telephone, Main 3744.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Jan. 14th, 1908.

9.55a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Manteau Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
11.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans Burlington White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.56 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
7.31 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York via D. & H.
*7.32 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland Quebec.
*10.20 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex Monday Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
9.20 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valley field.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.10 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
8.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns
*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service

FOR LACHINE—9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 7.32 p.m. daily, 9.00 p.m. 11.25 p.m.
FOR LACHINE WHARF—5.20, 6.30, 8.01, a.m., 12.10, 5.00 p.m., 6.21 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—9.45 a.m., daily, 12.10, 1.30, p.

Home Department.

A Woman's Prayer.

(Leila Bosworth Wilson, in New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

I thank Thee, Lord; thou givest me a gift most fair,
It is not fame, nor lands, nor shining gold.
But the clear sight to see the blessings rare
Within mine hold.

I thank Thee, Lord, for much; for health, and strength,
And for a meed of creature comforts, too;
For every hour within the long day's length,
And the dear hearts that give to life its golden hue.

For clasping fingers that hold fast my own,
For little feet that follow everywhere.
I offer Thee, O Lord, from fullest joy,
A thankful prayer.

For loving heart that maketh all my weal,
For tenderest care that worketh all my good.
A boundless gratitude, dear Lord, I feel—
I thank Thee, Lord.

My Careless Guest.

It was a genuine and cordial invitation I had sent to my old friend, Mrs. Bancroft, to make me a visit in my home some time during the winter. I had met her for a few hours at a hotel last summer, and had enjoyed so much seeing her again after ten years of separation. She was as bright and vivacious as ever as we sat on the verandah of the hotel telling over our experiences and talking about our families and the peculiarities of our children. She was a handsome woman, Mrs. Bancroft, and she carried herself with quite a distinguished and well bred air. I could see people turn and look after her as she passed, and I know by their looks that the remarks they were making were complimentary.

She seemed as pleased to meet me again as I was to meet her. We were really sorry that our visit was so short. When I asked her if she could leave her family and come and spend two weeks with me, she replied, most enthusiastically: 'Thank you, indeed I could. Nothing would delight me more. I should love to see your home and your children, while the city itself has many attractions, and I've not been there for years.'

'I'll arrange it in some way to leave the children,' she added, 'though I won't drown them to be rid of them.'

'What do you mean?' I said, laughing. 'I surely hope you will not have to dispose of them in any such summary fashion.'

'The man who cares for our furnace,' she replied, 'thought I was most fortunate to have a good cook and a good-natured one. "You're in luck," said he, in his strong brogue; "most ladies has worthless ones, or can keep any at all—and—if ye have children—well, ye may as well drown them to begin with if ye want to keep a cook."'

Well, it was agreed as we parted that I should write after a while and arrange the time of the visit, and we bade each other good-by with that pleasure to look forward to.

In time the letter was written. My family arrangements were auspicious, Mrs. Bancroft made satisfactory plans for her children, and down she came in January to my home. We gave her a warm welcome, although the thermometer was pretty near zero, and we made her happy and comfortable in our guest room and by the open fire in our living room. I made some plans for her entertainment, although I did not plan to keep her on the go all the time. I had arranged for two luncheons and two dinners, and had thought out who among my friends I would ask to meet my delightful guest, and I knew several of them would take pleasure in entertaining her. Besides, there were art exhibits, musicales and much else which would interest her. The next morning as I glanced into my guest-room at ten o'clock, when my house was in pretty good order, my heart sank within me. Mrs. Bancroft had been unpacking her trunk, and had told me a few minutes before this that she would be ready at any time to go out with me. Imagine, then, my astonishment as I glanced about the room to see the bureau literally covered with gloves, veils, boxes, powder puff and many other things; every drawer more or less open, trunk trays on the chairs, a kimona hanging on a gas fixture, and the room in general confusion. Of course, I could say nothing to my guest. With an inward groan I smoothed my face and assumed a smile as I told Mrs. Bancroft I would be ready to go to the art exhibit in a few minutes.

Another surprise awaited me as we stepped out of the house. I could but notice that several buttons were missing on my friend's boots, and also from her kid gloves, that her hair was not in good order, and when she had removed her wrap before going into the picture gallery I also noticed that the lace-trimmed waist was much soiled and the lace torn. I was cross with myself for my keen observations, and I determined then and there that I would try to ignore it all, and just enjoy Mrs. Bancroft, introduce her, entertain her as if all the buttons were on and everything about her person and in her room neat and in good condition.

'That is the only way to have a happy visit, and I'm bound to have one,' I said to myself, and so I began at once to feel better. I even steeled myself to seem unconscious of any mental criticisms. I met one friend after another, and could see that they noticed just what troubled me.

That evening as we sat in the living-room waiting for my husband to come to dinner I could not but think that he would notice all I had seen and be more tried perhaps than I, as he had a wonderful bump of order, and always wanted to see women neat in every particular. I went to our room to speak with him a moment just before dinner, when instantly he exclaimed: 'Has any bad news come to your friend? Is she packing to go home?'

'Why, no. What suggested that to you?' I asked.

'Her room. I just passed it. It looks as if a cyclone had struck it. I thought she must have been packing her trunk.'

'No, my dear,' I said. 'She unpacked it this morning, and has arranged it to suit herself. The cyclone will not pass while she is with us. She likes it.'

'Well, what is the matter with her?' he said. 'Can't you get her to sew on her shoe buttons and make herself more tidy?'

'I don't see how I can, my dear. I guess we'll have to stand it,' and we walked down to dinner.

During all the visit I disciplined myself every day anew. We had two delightful luncheons, two most enjoyable dinners. The guests were bright, congenial, entertaining. Mrs. Bancroft charmed them all by her brilliant conversations, her original ideas and her bright comments on all she saw and enjoyed. Several of my guests were most hospitable in entertaining her, and what their comments were on my guest-room or the personal appearance of Mrs. Bancroft, which was never what it should be, I never knew. They were too well-bred to speak of them to me. But I really suffered all that time, and I felt almost ill when it was over. I knew unfavorable comments were constantly made, but I was helpless to prevent them.

My husband complimented me on my remarkable self-control, but I felt many a time that the strain of entertaining so careless a guest, even with all her brilliancy and disagreeable ways, was more than I could often endure.—The 'Standard,' New York.

Home Thoughts.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

'Poor Dorothy! If she only could have some of the things she wants! It is pathetic to hear that girl talk, and see the longing in her eyes.'

'I used to think so,' said Cousin Jean, in an uncompromising tone. 'But now it only puts me out of patience to hear Dorothy say "If" all the time. "If" is all very well at sixteen; but at twenty-three "whereas" is the proper word. And Dorothy has never learned to say "whereas," and probably never will, which means discomfort and discontent for herself and her family, and everyone who comes in contact with her.'

'I don't see what you mean,' said the first speaker. '"Whereas" isn't a word that a great many people use, anyway. It belongs to sets of resolutions and the law, and all that. But for every-day talk—'

'Most people use "if,"' broke in Cousin Jean. 'That's where they make a great mistake; and Dorothy is the worst example of it I know. Don't you see that all the difference between "If I only had that!" and "Whereas I have this?" Dorothy keeps remarking to herself and those around her, "If I only could travel how much wider my life would be!". "If I only had wealth, how much good I could do!" "If I only had a great talent, how happy I would be in using it!" and so on. But suppose Dorothy had the sense to say, "Whereas I have good health, I will undertake some work for others that requires youth and strength"; "Whereas I have leisure, I will widen my life by study and thought"; "Whereas I have a pleasant home and friends, I will forget myself and try to make my family and my friends happy in every way, however small ,that I can think of.' That set of resolutions would be a declaration of independence indeed. It would make Dorothy independent of "ifs" and happy in her freedom. Happiness, if Dorothy is ever to know it at all, must come from what she has, and not from what she does not have. "It is what they do not have that makes thousands wretched," said a wise man once, and he might have said that it is with what they do have that wise people make happiness for themselves.'

'But how about a "divine discontent?" Isn't there such a thing, and doesn't it keep the world struggling forward, after all?' asked the other, thoughtfully.

'Ah, but a divine discontent is never a discontent with necessary conditions. It is usually a noble discontent with one's self which leads steadily higher. But Dorothy isn't discontented with herself—not a bit. Her complaining is all about conditions, and that of a high nature. Great natures don't fret over small surroundings; they just fill them full, and overflow them, and inevitably make larger boundaries. Dorothy's mistake is the mistake of a narrow soul—not of one too large for its place, as she thinks. That's why I have no particular sympathy for her. She isn't pathetic; she's just foolish,' and Cousin Jean's pleasant mouth set itself firmly as she finished.—Priscilla Leonard, in the 'S.S. Messenger.'

Worry does no good. It does not make the burden any lighter, the road shorter, the duty easier. The sensible thing to do is to face the fact that is discouraging or hard, and go right on. He was a wise traveller who, when his horse died, said: 'I must walk now,' and trudged on with cheerful energy. A good many people would have sat down beside the dead horse, and spent hours in worry.—'Well-spring.'

LIVING BY THE PROMISES.

I wonder whether we get the daily comfort and the daily strength to which as children of our Heavenly Father we are entitled, writes Mrs. Sangster, in the 'Christian Intelligencer. Do we live as we ought, keeping in mind the richness and fulness of the promises? 'As thy day thy strength shall be' was not spoken for one generation or one period, but for all time. 'My God shall supply all your need,' will be as direct a promise to the last disciples who shall ever walk this earth as it has been to the countless throngs who have rested on it as on a firm foundation from the earliest days till now. 'Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you,' come to us ever when we kneel in prayer, just as if Christ to-day had said them to us for the first time. 'To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden manna,' is a promise for you and me and there is no day in our lives when it may not have in us its sweet fulfillment.

Dear friends, let us live by God's promises.

'If our hearts were but more simple,
We should take Him at His word,
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.'

With the Children.

MY CHILD AND I.

My child and I, my child and I,
In gray or sunny weather,
Shall find a glory 'neath the sky
When hand in hand together.
My child and I, my child and I,
The tender day shall follow,
With care away we'll fare away
Across the hill and hollow.
My child and I in land of play,
With love around us streaming,
Ah, me, how sweet, with little feet
To tread the dales of dreaming!
—Baltimore 'Sun.'

HOW SHE CURED THE BABY.

(By Kate Upson Clark, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

'Yassir,' said Aunt Mandy, the old colored nurse, 'gib 'em wat dey wants. Nine time outer ten, it cure 'em. You see, it disaway.

'Dere wuz de Wesses, dem quality fambly, dib downder Pell's Crossin'. Mistah Wes', he de bigges' man to Pell's, an' Mis' Wes', she sholy hab de rings,—an' de chains,—an' de clo'es; an' de two little gals, dey sholy wuz fine,—an' dey allays in white,'—no mattah if de snow blow,dere dey wuz in dem white slippers. But dat Wes' baby! Hit war sholy de po'est baby! Hit eyes half shut-like,—an' deep down in he haid,—an' he laigs an' ahms, dey sholy was like dey was sticks,—an' de skin-a-hangin', lak it was moss on de tree. An' de doctah, he shake he haid, an' he say, kindah low-lak. "Mak' 'em comfablelak, as you kin,—tain't fer long, po' lamb!"

'An' den, my missus, Meers Perry, what I wuk for fo'teen year, she go to Yurrup, an' Massa Wes' he say, "Seemlak, Meers Perry, she away, so fer that Aunt Mandy can come tek cah' our po' sick lamb. Will you come? Lak' nuff, he ain't long fer dis worl',—but you nus 'im in de good ole way,—an' mebbe he git de life back."

'An' so I go fer to nuss dat po' t'll lamb. An' I considah 'im by day an' by night,—an' I say to de doctah, "What you call it dat ail my baby?" An' he say, "He got marasmus ob de stomach. An' he got meneemic—an' he got moe' ob ev'ryt'ing. I don' see how he evah gwine lib," he say. "You des mek 'im comf'able you kin," he say. "You do what mek 'im' most' comf'able-lak. He stomach, it dat po' an' weak," he say, "I 'fraid to gib 'im de strong med'cine. Des gib 'im de soothin' drops, an' do de bes'est judgmen you kin, —an' 'pon dat, he go 'way—an' he don' come no more dat week. An' I keep a-conseiderin'—an' I go out into de gyardenpatch,—an' I dig up a nice root o' blackberry-vine,—an' I tek some rosb'ry leaves, an' some strawberry leaves, an' I mek a tea, an' I steep it good an' ripe, an' I keep it in a cool place, an' I gib dat po' chile a tablespoon ob dat tea t'rec time ebery day;—an' by two, t'ree day, he open he eyes wide, an' he git a mite o' pink in he cheek,—an' I say to myse'f—I don' tell Mistah Wes', nor I don' tell Meers Wes',—fer I done feard, dat baby so po' an' sick, dat I lose 'im, no mattah how hard I consider on 'im,—but I say to myself, "Dat chile, he want sumpin'—an' what he want, dat cure 'im sure,—but what he want?"

'An' dat bery day, Mistah Wes' he come in to see 'im, an' he push back de l'll short hair fum de baby forehead—an' he say, "He ain' lak a human bein'. He sholy gwine die—my on'iest boy I got." An' den he shake an' cry—an' I don' dast fer to tell him cheer up—fer maybe dat pink in he cheeks wuz on'y de light ob de pink ap'on I wuz have on dat minute. But dat tea sholy wuz de bes'est thing for him —an' I wuz a-watchin' out fer what did de po' chile want.

'An' in two, t'ree day, I hab 'm out in he li'l car', an' dar wuz de peaches — a gret wide heap—an' he open he li'l eyes an' he stretch out he li'l ahms an' he whipper an' cry—an' I say to myse'f, "Dat chile he sholy want a peach—an' what if I gib 'm one dem peaches, an' dat fuzzy skin hit choke 'im, an' hit kill 'im. An' den I considah some mo'—an' I gib him a nice mellow peach—skin an 'all. An' he eat it down lak mad—dat li'l chile—an' I see dat what he want, and putty soon I gib him anudder, and af' a while den anudder—an' he get bettah—an' he git bettah—an' when Meers Perry she done git back in de fall—dat baby he eyes wide open an' he li'l ahms an' laigs, dey fattin' up—an' de doctah, he say "Dat peach, hit wuz sholy des what dat chile need—an' dat skin, hit coat up his stomach—dat fuzzy part—an' hit des right—an' dat po' chile he sholy lib."

'Dat wuz goin' on ten yeah ago, an' one day, I git on de boat to Richmon', an' dere wuz a gentleman, bery gran' and' tall, an' ne clo'es fit 'im lak de papah on de wall—an' he stare at me—an' I say to myse'f, "Sholy I seen dat gran' gentleman, somewhere—but he hair done turn right white—an' I hain' seen Mistah Wes' for five, six yeah. An' he come up to me, an' he say, "Ain' disyer Aunt Mandy, w'at nuss my li'l boy an' save he life?" An' I say, "Yassir," an' I say, "Did that po' chile stay cured, Mistah Wes'?" An' he say, "You come dat uddah cabin." An' I go in dat uddah cabin—an' dar, sure 'nough, wuz my li'l baby—a big, nice boy eveh you see—an' he pull off he cap perlite as you please —an' Meers Wes' dar she sit, with a great long plume on her hat—an' she smile an' she say, "Aunt Mandy, we say offen an' offen—we nevah, nevah, hab dis nice boy, ceptin' but fo' you—an' lot tea-medicine an' all your fine nusein'—an' we lose sight ob you—but we don't forgit you—an' you tek dis li'l gif,' an' you git yourself what you mos'es' want," she say—an' den w'at she do, but puts a ten-dollar gol'-piece in my han'! Yas, sir, you sholy mus' gib dem sick babies des what dey want—pervidin' you kin fin' it out—an' yo' kin, if you' considah an' watch out. But dese yer young gals dey have dese a-day, what dey know 'bout dis yer consideriu' an' watchin' out? Dey don' know what it mean—de mos'es' ob 'em.'

This is a true story—and there is something in Aunt Mandy's contention; but, all the same, her injunctions must not be too literally followed.

Health Hints.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR COLD FEET.

'I don't see why I always have cold feet. I am sure I wear flannel soles in my shoes, and have worn them for months.'

The girl who uttered this complaint put her feet nearer the radiator and continued to voice her discomfort.

'How often do you change your shoes?' she was asked.

'I wear comfortable shoes, and I wear them all day. I do take them off in the evening and put on my slippers, but even at home my feet are never warm, and at the store where I work they just feel clammy all day long.'

The same pair of shoes worn every day are frequently the cause of cold and clammy feet, even if the possessor of them has lined them with flannel, cloth or rubber, the shoes become saturated with perspiration, and the person having a tendency to cold feet will find them always colder and clammier.

Sometimes people wear rubbers with the firm belief that they make the feet warm. They do when one is exercising, but the minute one enters the house the rubbers should certainly be removed, as they help the boot to retain the heat which changes to wet.

All soles, felt, flannel or cork should be changed frequently, for they absorb the dampness of the feet and store it up in the shoe, so that when putting on the shoes again, unless they have been thoroughly dried and aired over night, they are in the same condition of dampness as when taken off.

If one does not wish to wear cork soles, a very good substitute is found in thin cardboard. These can be cut out for one's self, and should be changed daily. Heavy paper will do well, too, and will help keep the feet warm.

Stockings are usually changed more frequently in summer than winter, but people having poor circulation should pay even more attention to this in winter than in summer, and should change the stockings every morning, or turn them and dry well at night, as both cotton and woollen stockings retain the dampness.

A good habit to cultivate, is to change the stockings as one comes in at night, before putting on slippers or house shoes. It is just as important to change the stockings as the shoes where the feet are always cold, and the size of the stockings is quite as important as the size of the shoes, for a stocking too short or too long and too narrow will affect the feet, and is quite as likely to hinder the circulation as a tight shoe.

People have advised putting the feet in cold water to stimulate circulation, but it is a treatment hard to recommend at this time of the year, and for anaemic people it is often too great a shock to the system.

A hot bath for the feet of two or three minutes' duration, then a cold sponge, a quick rub with a crash towel and a massaging with a little alcohol is good for stimulating the circulation when the feet are cold, but a steam bath is even better.

If you can get a basin or pail of boiling water, place over it a few sticks or slats which will fit over the pail nicely, and make a rest for the feet. Place the feet on these slats and let them steam in this way, covering them with a blanket to keep in as much heat as possible.

Anaemic and nervous people are always addicted to the unpleasant sensation of cold feet. People whose lives are sedentary for instance—typewriters, clerks, cashiers, etc., should pay especial attention to the care of the feet in the advice given above, and where possible they should exercise their feet while at their desk, going through the movements of bending them forward at the toes and swinging them in a rotary movements from the ankle. —New York 'World.'

For the Housekeeper.

ALICIA'S TURNING.

The village, with one accord, exclaimed 'Poor child!' when gentle, charming, orphaned Alicia Trent came to live with her Great-Aunt Judith.

It was not that Miss Judith did not love poor Alicia; but what was once—perhaps—a normal sense of order had become a consuming passion for domestic immaculateness, which long ago had driven all hired helpers from the old lady's house.

'If that girl would only "turn!"' was a wish frequently expressed by different sympathizers with the amiable niece, when the latest development of Miss Judith's terrible 'system' for 'eliminating dirt' was under discussion at village gatherings.

But Alicia's sweet patience never failed. She even once rebuked gently some well-meaning meddlers.

'It's Aunt Judith's house, you see, and I should do her way. Of course, if I had a home of my own——'

And the whole village—Miss Judith alone excepted—rejoiced when, in due time, Alicia, wooed and won by an excellent man, a well to do merchant in the next town, departed to that 'home of her own.'

'Alicia,' said her husband, after they were established in their cosy home, 'you command this house, of course, but just let me remark that it would give me real pleasure occasionally to stumble upon a speck of dust.'

Alicia laughed merrily—some one evidently had enlightened John about her years of bondage. But while her good man may occasionally have enjoyed the anticipated pleasure, yet Alicia, now released from her aunt's grim order, did not, as some had prophesied, go to the other extreme and 'just let things go—anyhow.' Her house was a model of dainty orderliness, not the militant sort, an end in itself, but a comfortable and delightful means to domestic grace. Her little maid, Maggie, singing gaily at her work, was a loyal helper to her young mistress.

When Miss Judith, paying her first visit, boasted to Alicia's husband of Alicia's training under her system, that gentleman listened good-humoredly enough, but good humor threatened to vanish when Miss Judith, after critical comment on the weekly cleaning, offered to take charge herself this week—to give Maggie the benefit of the system at first hand.

'My dear,'—John drew Alicia aside—'one humors old ladies, of course, but this is your home, and——'

'I know, John, but it would please her so, and she's going back soon!'

So again Miss Judith commanded, while Alicia and Maggie—Maggie with hot rebellion in her Irish heart—waged exhaustive and exhaustive warfare—damp-dusting,dry-dusting, oiling and rubbing ad infinitum.

At supper Alicia was pale, John was determined; Maggie waited on the table with flashing eyes; Miss Judith, the only one satisfied, descanted on her superior system.

Perhaps it was to forestall John in his impending outburst, or to prevent Maggie from upsetting something hot. At any rate, at last Alicia 'turned.'

'There's one point, Aunt Judith,' she said, thoughtfully, 'where our system is superior to yours.'

Miss Judith became quite speechless; John stopped short in his carving. Alicia went calmly on in her sweet, little way:

'If you noticed last week, all the time we were cleaning our way, Maggie sang' —'Youth's Companion.'

COOKING IN CASSEROLES.

The casserole convert is worse than the automobile enthusiast. After one has fully learned the joy which cooking in these little fireproof dishes brings there is no returning to the old and once-esteemed saucepans and skillets. Casseroles have the advantages of being cheap to buy, and of saving time and work once they are in use. If the dish is large enough one can cook almost an entire meal at one time, vegetables going in with the meat and receiving therefrom a delicious flavor quite apart from that of the usual method of cooking. The plain dishes without meats or fancy trimmings are by far the most satisfactory. They come in every size and shape, so that one can cook in them everything from a pot roast to an egg. The roast is put in the dish with just enough water to keep it from sticking when it begins to cook, the cover placed on and the whole put inside the oven. As it cooks the juice flows out and need to baste the roast frequently is thereby keeping it tender and juicy. Onions, carrots, potatoes, turnips, parsnips and turnips can be put in to cook with the meat for half an hour before taking from the oven. They can be cut in pieces or left whole as preferred.

One can use almost any kind of meat, fowl, or fish with a casserole at hand.

Some of these dishes come in a rich olive green, with cover to match. They usually have a similar handle at each side, or two handles on each side. Again they come in red-brown ware, which is fireproof, and also in light yellow, also fireproof. In this design households of our acquaintance are of a brownish tan pottery, glazed on the inside and outside, with cover to match. They serve a three-fold purpose, cooking the food, and then being carried to the table without covers. The cooking of food in casserole can be recommended for its simplicity, its economy of time and fuel, and for the delicious results obtained. It is also a great saving of labor, as much washing of cooking utensils is done away with. Each cook book published gives recipes for cooking in casseroles, and one finds them in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

BREAD THAT WON'T RISE.

When your bread fails to rise, don't throw the mess away and begin over, don't attempt to bake it, for it will be unfit to eat, especially if it is sour. Instead, take a cupful of milk, adding ten pinchfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of lard and enough water or milk to make a sticky dough; work this in with the other dough, and then cut into the shape of loaves. Bake quickly. The result will be a delicious cake, so light and tender that you will agree that they are superior to any soda or baking powder biscuits, in proportions given in recipes, even if there was no sour bread in the dough.

Household Hints.

To remove ink stains from the skin, be it by reading or writing, rub the stained surface with the inside of a lemon rind, then wash in the strong soapsuds and wipe dry.

A resourceful woman found a novel use for tea to cover the spots on the dining table with white oilcloth. Soak the tea leaves in a wide white tape. The tannic acid in the tea will remove the spots and leave the polished surface of the table.

A method of preserving parsley for winter use that is said to be superior to the usual way is noted by a writer in Good Housekeeping, who obtained the directions from a Swedish woman. The latter said that in summer she always picked a large supply of parsley, put it in a jar with plenty of salt sprinkled on each layer. This kept the parsley perfectly, and it was much finer for soups and general seasoning than when dried the usual way.

Selected Recipes.

Salt Codfish, Toko.—Rub between the hands one and one-half pounds of shred salt codfish, and plunge it into a quart of boiling water for five minutes. Drain in a sieve and press out the water. Heat one ounce of butter in a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of flour, stir well while heating for a minute, pour in a cup of a quarter of hot milk, and mix well until it comes to a boil. Add the codfish, season with a saltspoonful each of salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Mix well and let cook for five minutes longer. Pour into a baking dish, dredge two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese over, divide half a tablespoonful of butter in very small bits, and put in an oven for ten minutes, and serve.

Potatoes and Apples Mashed Together.—Ten medium potatoes and four large tart apples are peeled and the apples cored. Cut potatoes into small chunks and cut and slice the apples and lay them on top of the potatoes. Cover with water and boil till soft. Mash very smoothly and add a tablespoonful of butter just before serving. Serve very hot. Delicious with fried sausages, pork chops or frankfurters, and emphatically a cold weather dish.

Advertisements.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE

The mother who, in her baby's what Baby's Own Tablets have her child, said that 'There every dose,' coined a very true phrase. They the minor ailments of children, and make teething easy little ones. Mrs. Joseph Y Barn, Ont., says: 'I have Own Tablets for more than think they are the best medicine can be given a baby. They at teething time, and for all bowel troubles. You don't for it if you keep Baby's Own the house.' That's about praise a mother can give and every word of it. Tablets from any medicine mailed at 25 cents a box from the Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRINCIPAL WOODLEY ON THE UNREST IN INDIA.

...things doing in India?' ... the words addressed by a ...presentative yesterday to the ... Woodley, M.A., M.R.A.S., ... London Missionary So... Calcutta, who is re... ...ad in the here.

...e was very willing to talk ... affairs, and during the ... interview it was seen that ... from his keen study. Quite ..., he welcomes the unrest

THE REV. E. C. WOODLEY.

... Indians as a healthy sign. The ... awakened to their own ... backwardness at the same ... movement was bound to ... sooner or later, but it came sooner ... majority of Lord Curzon's rule. ... of Bengal was a wise enough ... event, but too hasty. He ... given the people timely ... to afford them opportu... their say in the matter, and ... the horse, when all would ... in peace. The Bengalese, ... Woodley's opinion, are a people ... spout and to fume, but that ... are not a fighting race. It ... that characteristic, Mr. ... further maintains, that the ... ment is giving them that ... of the press. He him... read things in the In... such as the most rabid radi... Great Britain would never ... Still, he thinks it wise of ... Government to give them ... liberty, for it does the Bengalese ... talk plenty, and that is all they ... are ever likely to do, unless indeed they were muzzled. It would have to come out somehow.

But from this it must not be inferred that the Indian sedition is merely the battle of tongues and pens. The thing is real; only while it is kept confined to Bengal and prevented from taking root in the north west, where the people are of a fighting mettle, there is little or no fear that the present sedition will ever assume the form of organized insurrection.

The greatest impetus, perhaps, given to the seditious rising in India, Mr. Woodley gives it as the general opinion prevailing amongst Anglo-Indian circles, were the astonishing triumphs of the Japanese in their recent war with Russia. Since then the Indian press has been goading on the people to better themselves and show the rest of the world what they as Asiatics could do. They are seeking to emulate Japan in many ways, and numbers of the Indian youth are being sent to Japan for education.

On the whole, however, Mr. Woodley is strongly convinced that if not altogether exaggerated, the Indian movement has been unduly emphasized by Englishmen at home. Englishmen resident in India feel that there is nothing serious to fear from it, and nothing in the nature of a panic is ever likely to occur, provided the sedition is kept from creeping into the army or the north-western districts. In this connection, the government had acted wisely and promptly in deporting Lala Rajput Rai, chief leader of the north-west.

Mr. Woodley sums it up epigrammatically: The Indian demands are not unreasonable, but they are untimely. India is not ripe yet for self government. Out of three hundred millions of Indians only a very minute minority are so far advanced; the vast bulk of them are still an inert, sleepy mass, not even knowing what is going on, nor having energy enough to wish to know. India may be compared to a huge loaf, whose outer crust gets partly burned while the inside is still raw. Mr. Woodley does not think it is the fault of the oven. England could not possibly act wiser nor better.

Asked what impression Lord Minto has been creating in India, Mr. Woodley said that in view of the policy of pacification which Lord Minto has been pursuing, he is looked upon merely as an average viceroy, neither too much hated on the one hand nor enthused over on the other. He is not unpopular even amongst the extremists.

With reference to his own sphere of work, as head of the Missionary College, which post he had been filling for the past five years, Mr. Woodley spoke in highly optimistic terms. His field lay almost exclusively amongst the Brahmins, who form the highest caste of the Hindoos. The Mohammedan Indians were impossible. They did not take kindly to education, and without that for foundation it was hopeless to attempt preaching the Gospel to them.

HOW LONG BIRDS LIVE.

(From 'Country Life.')

...ing facts as to the longevity of ... even the best natural histories ... it therefore becomes almost ... observers to place on record any ... authenticated cases which come under ... notice. Ladies of my ac... who live at Long Ditton have ... the following exact facts re... ...inglove: It flew into their ... Whitsunday, 1880, from a house ... which it was hatched in the ... September. It remained with ... for very tame and attached ... Its last moult was not ... as soon as usual, and its feet ... give way, so that it was seis... ...ize, but about in the room ... its mistresses. It died on ... 1907, being then twenty-eight ... three months old.

...'S LEGION OF HONOR.

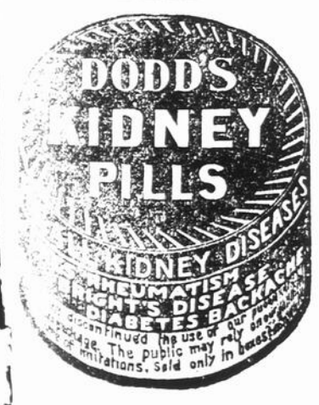
(From 'Gaulois.')

... generally known that the ... of the Legion of Honor ... at Haiti in 1849. When ... became Emperor under the ... I., he instituted an order ... that which had been es... by Napoleon in 1802. Sta... and insignia were precise... and since the Sovereign of ... distributed his honors to all and ... lavish hand, the French ... was considerably embarrass... ...ech of Soulouque ended the

...NG VESSELS IN A RACE.

(From 'San Francisco Call.')

... sailing of freighters sailed ... Gate recently, bound in ... Hawaiian Islands. All were ... almost at the same time, ... sailed off under full sail they ... clouds of fog birds. The ... ...ding for victory being to the merchant marine. Two of them are big four-masted ships, one a barque and one a barkentine. The vessels in the run were the four-masted ship 'Erskine M. Phelps,' the big four-masted ship 'Fort George,' the barkentine 'Irmgard,' and the barque 'Gerard C. Toby.' As the distance they will cover will be nearly 3,000 miles, shipping circles will watch with interest the result of the time made by the different ships.



MILK FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

(From the 'Municipal Journal.')

A very commendable feature has just been introduced into several German schools. Automats were placed in the courtyards, which for a small coin deliver hot or cold milk. First, one procures a cup which falls out of an opening and which is made of water-proof strong paper; then a pedal is pressed down and the cup is filled with pure milk at any desired temperature. Heating is done inside entirely automatically by liquid fuel. The cleaning and rinsing of the tubes and tanks through which the milk runs is also effected automatically. The success with these patented automats has been very great, and they will be installed in many more schools of the German Empire.

TRAVELLING MAN'S ROPE.

'Did you know that hundreds of travelling men carry coils of rope in their trunks?' asked Paul Snyder, proprietor of Paul's Hotel, the other day. 'No, it isn't that they're thinking of committing suicide. It's for fire protection. A man who travels all over the country knows that he may strike a hotel once in a while where the fire escapes, if there are any, may not be easily reached from his room. Then's when the coil of good stout manilla rope comes in and gives him a feeling of security. Every once in a while a guest will take this rope out of his trunk and place it in a drawer or closet and then forget it.

'Nearly every big hotel has a few coils of rope that have been left behind in that way.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

A MAINE MAN'S LUCK.

(Lewiston 'Journal.')

Hiram A. Walker, of Brunswick, was looking over articles offered at a rummage sale one day last week and saw a good-looking Derby hat on which the price was marked five cents. He picked the hat up to examine it and found his initials in the inner band. This caused him to examine the hat more closely, and he finally identified it as a hat that he had worn to a dance in Topsham two years ago. Somebody had exchanged it with him, taking the new Derby and leaving an old one in exchange. Evidently the hat did not fit, as it appears never to have been worn. Mr. Walker paid the necessary five cents and took the hat home.

THE WIND AND THE CLOUD

(By the Rev. Rocliffe Mackintosh, England.)

Text.—'He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap.—Eccles. xi., 4.

There is much that corresponds to cloud and wind in the present condition of the world and the church. There is a national temper revealing itself now and again that is not far removed from pure paganism. There is a society in our midst such as Father Vaughan denounces. There are the great masses outside the churches, and almost untouched by them, and what is worse, in the churches a strange lack of fire, passion and enthusiasm for the highest things. It is the day of the cynic and the pessimist. Men are depressed and discouraged.

This all means increasing difficulty in church work. Men are not so easily nor so permanently impressed as they used to be. There is a peculiar hardness and superficialness workers and preachers have to deal with. Success seems less certain than of old, the seed sown less fruitful. Men feel that much of their labor is in vain, and much of their strength spent for naught. Our text has a message under such conditions.

PARALYZING PESSIMISM.

I. It suggests the paralyzing effect of an undue regard for present circumstances. It is easy to say to ourselves, theology is in the melting-pot. We do not know where we are; we cannot take our bearings. The old has gone, or some of it, and the new is not yet formulated. We must hoist the flag of truce and think out our position; forgetting for the time being that devilishness will not regard such flag, will fire on any white flag. Some at least have come to such a state of mind and have slackened effort and in some cases abandoned it. Many have taken on a fatalistic turn of mind, saying, 'It really doesn't matter whether I do anything or not, it will all be the same in the end.' This cuts the nerve of enthusiasm for all great and noble causes. It is not simply fatalistic, but, surely, atheistic. It has largely come about by an undue regard for present outward circumstances, a too careful and exclusive scrutiny of our modern sky. 'He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the cloud shall not reap.' We need emancipating here. Many feel the stress who have not given up the work.

To make too much of outward things, of untoward circumstances, is to quench enthusiasm. It is to take the heart out of the workers, to let them sink into mere mechanical routine without life and power. I am not saying that the critical faculty has no place and part in our outlook and work. It has a place, but not the large place it is often given in these days. One wonders what we shall come to, and what we shall be able to eat without fear that death lurketh in the pot, if the process of analysis goes on in the realm of our daily bread. Yes, indeed, criticism has its uses; but it also has its grave dangers. We may absorb so much time and thought on dry, arid negations that no strength is left for the positive things and the aggressive work the world needs.

Then it comes to this, that to wait until ideal conditions present themselves is to lose our opportunities. We shall never meet with conditions in all points ideally suitable. If we wait for such conditions we shall never do anything. If success could be demonstrated as a mathematical certainty as the result of work we may depend upon it the work would not be worth the doing. Should the farmer wait for absolutely ideal conditions would he ever sow or reap? Could he not always plead the uncertainties of a climate like ours as an excuse for idleness? So if we stop till all things are propitious we shall never do anything worth while.

THE SECRET OF GREAT WORK.

The great work of the world has been done by men in spite of unfavorable circumstances. It was no friendly world that Jesus ministered to. He was even wounded in the house of his friends. They thought him mad. His disciples did not understand him. The Church of his day rent and tore him, and at last put him to an ignominious death. Surely, if any one might have pleaded unpropitious circumstances as a reason for inactivity Jesus might. With Paul was it any less so? His was no easy life. His struggle with the Judaisers of the early Church, who secured even Peter and Barnabas for a time, was no light matter. Then, take the revelation of corruption that those letters of his give! Surely the care of all the churches was a heavy burden! Yet no wind or cloud—and there was much of both—could persuade him to relax his efforts till he had fulfilled his great ministry.

To come nearer to our own times, we have Abraham Lincoln steering the ship of the great republic through tempestuous seas that seemed at times to threaten to overwhelm her. Yet he bravely holds the helm amidst much base intrigue amongst those who profess to be his friends, and very serious dissensions on the field amongst the generals. There was one strong party he did not go far enough for in those dark days, and another he went too far for. One demanding that he should at once declare the slaves emancipated, and the other clamoring that the war should be stopped at once. Yet amidst all this he wavered not in his purpose, and was able, at last, to bring the ship into her desired haven in spite of the storm. Had he too intently regarded the wind he would not have sown; had he been too careful to scrutinize the sky for signs of storm, he would not have reaped. His hand might have been paralyzed and his heart unnerved ere he had finished his great task. How often has it been so in the history of the world. There may be great signs of wind and cloud in modern conditions, but history tells us that each age has its own peculiar set of difficulties, and ours is no exception to the rest. Why should we faint and grow weary? Why hold our hands in dismay? The way of duty is still the way of glory! Our danger is that unpropitious circumstances may only be made an excuse for selfish indolence. The blighting languor and lassitude of an easy-going age is upon us. It is increasingly difficult in many of our churches to get men and women to take part in Christian work. How difficult to persuade people to give time and thought to the work of the Sunday-school! How those who are better equipped shirk the responsibility! Lack of time or adaptability is pleaded. An excuse can soon be found when the real cause is lack of interest and coldness with regard to the claims of Christ. Under such conditions, it is easy to prove that the wind is too strong and the clouds too black for sowing and reaping in Christ's harvest-field. Under certain inward conditions of heart and mind, it is easy to magnify difficulties and minimize talents and adaptability. Outward conditions simply confirm, they do not make a state of heart that is glad of an excuse to save from work. So we have to cope with a condition of coldness and indifference that is at the root of a great many of our modern difficulties in church life, a condition void of great and noble enthusiasm, a condition in which many clouds and much wind are made an excuse for idleness. How we need to cry against this spirit:

God, harden me against myself,
This coward with pathetic voice,
Who craves for ease and rest and joys.

THE VENTURES OF FAITH.

If we are to let wind and cloud deter from aggressive Christian work, where is the place for faith and the development of character? If there was no north-east wind, what then? We grumble at it. But should we, in these isles, be what we are, physically, if it were not for that biting, cutting, yet bracing tonic? Someone has said of the colored man of the sunny southern climes, 'He's never built a city of stone, founded an empire, or created a literature.' How much of strength, not only of physique, but also of mind and character, we owe to our unpropitious climate it would be hard to say, but we imagine not a little. What chance has faith if there is no wind and no cloud? What room for faith if success is a certain foregone conclusion? What chance for development if no risks are to be taken? Surely, in this realm, it is true 'nothing ventured, nothing gained'! It is this element of risk and faith portrayed in that characteristic incident in Peter's life—the walking to Jesus upon the water—that makes him to us the attractive character he was. It was this that made faith and development possible to him, and it will to us. To sow in spite of wind, to reap notwithstanding cloud—this is the heroic and glorious side of the Christian life, and our special call is to this side at the present hour. Let us ever remember that

Nothing worthy proving can be proved
Nor yet disproven. Wherefore be thou wise,
Cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt,
And cling to faith beyond the forms of faith.

We are called to act in spite of difficulty, uncertainty, and possible failure. This is the heroic way. What chance has God to reveal himself to us unless we do that? Is it not just under such circumstances we best learn 'what God is like'? If there's no threatening storm, what use a harbor of refuge, what use the shadow of a great rock in a weary land if all is certainty to us? How can we know the Comforter unless we need comfort? It is part of faith's work to discover a God greater than circumstances. Surely Joseph found such a God when he said to his brethren of all their unkindness to him, 'Ye meant it for evil, but God meant it for good.' Such faith in God will save from the fear of unpropitious circumstances, and from the paralyzing effect of uncertainty. Emancipation comes, when through faith we find the God who is back of the God who seems to be. That whilst there is a God who seems like the unkind friend who would not rise and give his friend bread at midnight, yet he is not really like him, but it is only faith that proves that he is not. And whilst to earnest prayer he often seems like the unjust judge who will not help the poor woman in her distress, yet he really is not like him, but it is only faith that has ventured and risked all that proves he is not.

FAITH THROUGH WORK.

Such a spirit is necessary if we are to preserve the spring and enthusiasm of youth—our first love. We always see that those who are taking most risks for Christ's sake are those who seem to think least of wind and cloud. Those in the thick of the fight are least critical, least fearful, and least pessimistic. Hard work for Christ breeds optimists and casts out fear. And this, not because of lack of clouds, but rather in spite of them, and even because of them sometimes. Take the veteran missionary, the late Dr. J. G. Paton, of the New Hebrides. His work was not without its storms, yet he was as youthful in spirit and as enthusiastic at over eighty years of age as he was at twenty. Or, there is Dr. Griffith John, who has labored in China for over half a century—now, we are glad to know, recovering health and strength in America—eager at his great age to be back to his much-loved work. He knows what storms mean, he has weathered not a few, yet his spirit glows with a great hope for the salvation of his adopted land.

If we are to attain unto such hope and faith, it must be through faithfulness in untavorable circumstances. Such faithfulness yields great character, and that means great and lasting work. Was it not Carlyle's last message, whispered to a friend, 'Give yourself royally'? Such a ringing word we need to-day, that we may mount up as on eagle's wings, that we may 'run and not grow weary, and walk and not faint.' Or, take Burne-Jones's word: 'There is only one religion, "make the most of your best," is common-sense and morals. "Make the most of your best for the sake of others," is the Catholic faith, which except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved.' Such a conception of life and faith will move us to sow beside all waters. 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.'

If You Sleep Poorly, Read This?

Nothing drains and strains the constitution so much as Insomnia. It allows too little time for the body to recuperate. The cause nine times in ten is from the stomach. It may be gas from fermentation—perhaps food only partially digested. When you awaken, get up and take twenty drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. This corrects the stomach trouble at once, quiets the heart if palpitating, gives you an immediate sense of comfort and rest. Nerviline has assisted many a chronic back to health and as a sleep inducer can't be equalled. Get some Nerviline from your druggist to-day and your next sleepless night will be a short one. This advice has been followed so often with good results that it is almost certain to be successful in your case, too.

DIDN'T WANT LAZY HUSBAND

ABANDONED WIFE TOLD JUDGE CHOQUET TO DO WHAT HE LIKED WITH HIM.

'What shall I do with him?' asked Judge Choquet yesterday, of Mrs. Oscar Roch, who declared that she had got no money from her husband for four months. 'Do what you like,' was the woman's answer, so the Judge sent him to jail for seventy days.

Mrs. Roch said her husband had abandoned her, and went to live in a boarding house, where he sat round a stove all day, afraid to go out in the cold.

GERMANY'S RUM FIGHT.

The Darmstadt Chamber of Commerce in a recent report calls attention to the discouraging condition of the liquor trade in Germany. The temperance societies have made many converts of late, but the thing that has most seriously hurt the distillers and brewers is the campaign being waged against the use of alcohol as a tonic. As a result of this, it is said that in many families where rhine and red wines have heretofore been habitually used at table now only water and non-alcoholic beverages are to be seen. Even the breweries and beer saloons are suffering from this hygienic crusade. Exposures indicating the wholesale adulteration of wine have also played a part in hurting business.—New York 'Globe.'

STORIES WERE NOT TRUE

DUTCHMAN OBTAINED $3 FROM THE HON. L. O. TAILLON BY PATHETIC YARN.

A wonderful story-teller appeared before Judge Choquet in the Police Court yesterday, in the person of Francois Van de Looverbosets, a native of Holland, who is believed to have deceived forty or fifty citizens into giving him money amounting altogether to several hundred dollars.

He was charged with begging without a license, and two witnesses, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, ex-premier of Quebec, from whom he got $3, and Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., gave evidence that he came to them and said he had been sick for a long time, but had got a position in Ottawa, to which he could go if he could get money to pay his fare. He also said his sisters had been starving for two days. The stories were quite untrue.

Mr. St. Julien, K.C., asked that the state of the accused's mind be inquired into, but Judge Choquet said he would take that into consideration later. In the meantime he advised that a charge of obtaining money by false pretences be laid against Van de Looverbosets. This was done, and he was remanded.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS' DANCE

No. 8 Company, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada held a meeting at the Armory, Bleury street, on Thursday night to consider holding a regimental dance. It was decided to recommend that the function take place and $75 was accordingly voted in support of the project. A meeting of the combined companies of the battalion fill be held to-night, when arrangements will be made for the event to take place at an early date.

KILLING THE SOMBRERO BY TAX

(London 'Globe.')

Mexico is likely to tax the sombrero out of existence. The Legislature of the State of Jalisco has declared it a nuisance and has decreed that the Mexican who wears it must have a license for which he must pay, and must wear a numbered tag upon it. Without the license and the tag the wearer is subject to arrest and fine. The object of the law is to cure the peon's taste for the picturesque headgear, which, corded with gold and silver, is so expensive that the humble Mexican often works for a whole year to earn the price of one.

HICCOUGH EASILY STOPPED.

(From the 'Family Doctor.')

This is a most distressing and obstinate complaint to those in whom it occurs. We do not refer, of course, to the hiccough attendant upon great prostration of the system but to those instances (very frequent, indeed) of a simple spasmodic condition of stomach and oesophagus, which assails the individual without any other symptom of disease, and in the treatment of which antispasmodics prove inert. Relief can be obtained by directing the patient to hold the arms straight above the head and to keep inspiring as long as is feasible, so as to retain the air in the lungs for as long a period as possible.

WOLVES ENTICE AWAY HUNTERS' DOGS.

(Fairbanks correspondence Nome 'Press')

John Berry has returned from a hunting trip to Fish Creek and reports lots of wolves and few rabbits. It is believed that the presence of so many wolves has had something to do with the scarcity of game in that section. The big grey animals were constantly tagging the hunters, trying to entice away their dogs, and the dogs had to be tied at night to keep them safe. A wolf will often approach close to camp and then streak away as though he is scared to death of the dogs. A green canine is apt to take the bait and give chase. The wolf turns and if he succeeds in overtaking the unwise dog the latter never returns.

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"The 'Canadian Pictorial,' a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada.

"(Signed) STRATHCONA."

Part of a letter received by the Editor of the 'Canadian Pictorial' from the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada in London.

The February issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' contains about 2,000 square inches of pictures, many of them of events and personalities that have been interesting the whole world of late.

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The Boys' Page.

On The Trail of the Silver Fox.

I.

(Leigh A. Stafford, in 'The New England Homestead.')

In the cold, gray sharpness of early winter dawn I stepped from the cabin door and looked about me at the frozen world- silent, icy, indistinct. Six days had passed since our moose hunt at the foot of Timber mountain, six days of snowless cold, and on this morning of the end of December a scant two inches of crust lay over the ground. Yet old John and myself had found the winter much to our liking, for even the slender Canadian snowshoe is a clumsy device when compared with the unincumbered moccasin, and the 20 mile jaunts we daily took would have made us leg-weary in deep snow days.

As I stood before the cabin, my bare hands plunged into the pockets of my fur hunting coat and my collar turned up for warmth, I saw in the dim light an indistinct gray creature glide swiftly through the trees and disappear down the slope of the lake shore. Its coloring and poise were unmistakable. Flinging open the cabin door, I leaped inside, shouting:

'John, John!'

The old hunter paused in the act of throwing a log upon the fire, and turned to face me.

'A silver-gray fox just ran by the camp!'

My friend dropped the stick and exclaimed: 'Sure?'

'Positive!' I answered excitedly. 'Get your gun and come on!'

'Steady, lad, steady. We can't track a fox over crust in the dark. We'll have a bite to eat, and then it will be light enough to start. We can afford to spend one trailing a silver grey.'

The fur of the silver fox is very rare and valuable, often selling for $200 or $300, and we felt justified in dropping our regular routine for the chance of adding this pelt to our store. Breakfast was soon over, and before sunrise we took down our rifles ready to depart. By this time, however, the light was sufficiently clear to enable us to distinguish tracks with ease, and experience had taught us that the early start is an important factor of success, for winter day is short among the Timber mountains.

To the reader who has followed the hounds, this method of the still hunt may seem impracticable, but its long popularity among the Canadian fur-seekers has proved it to be, not only sportsman'like, but also fairly certain of results. It is not adapted to the requirements of the tailor-made woodsman, for it means a wearisome tramp of several hours; then, at perhaps the most unexpected moment, the fox breaks cover from some evergreen copse, where he has curled up for the day, and a glimpse of the fleeing animal is all the reward the bullseye marksman usually gets for his trouble. But the true hunter, with ready hand and quick eye, can carry his trophy to camp. In any case, however, the pursuit is over with the first shot, for a frightened fox does not wait to hear the whistle of the second bullet.

From the point where the silver gray had passed the cabin, the trail wound along the end of the lake through one of the tamarack swamps that have given the water its name, then it emerged and swung to the uplands, though still skirting at a distance the further side of the shore. The dim morning light was beginning to brighten, and distant objects were assuming that clear cut distinctness which intense cold lends to a winter landscape. Everything was stark and moveless, the snow crunched under our feet with metallic crispness, startling groans came from the lake ice, shrinking in the cold. Against the snow, the naked tree trunks stood out almost black, and the only bright color in the scene was an occasional clump of red-osier bushes, whose crimson branches took a deeper tone in contrast with the snow-mantled background.

Then in the south east came the sun, and the dead white landscape gleamed with myriads of gems, opalescent, amethystine, cut athwart with pale ultramarine shadows, deepening to purple among the evergreens. Steel blue was the sky, with splashes of violet where the cameo-cut mountains reft the horizon. Over the desolate brilliance was the spell of the arctics, the strange magnetic attraction that calls and calls insistently until men forsake God's country for the mysteries of the winter northland.

As we swung along the trail, the bracing air, cleaned by miles of frozen wilderness, made us ache with its exhilaration, and the distance fell away behind. Once I saw old John glance anxiously at the faint violet flush along the horizon, then he said:

'Thar's a storm brewin' an' it's apt to hit us hard. We'd better git back to camp before dark. These weeks of cold have been a bad weather breeder, an' 'twon't pay to git ketched out in a blizzard.'

The trail now left the lake and circled back toward camp, finally ascending the slope of Timber mountain. Occasional copses of spruce grew in the section, and we were carrying our guns at ready, expecting every moment that the fox, alarmed by the sounds of our approach, would bound from cover and give us the fleeting shot we coveted. Half way up the mountain, the trail swung to the left, and as we turned to follow this new direction, we found ourselves within a short distance of an open space, where bare granite rock offered no turf to support vegetation.

Suddenly as we neared the end of the timber, the gray fox leaped from hiding among the dwarf spruces and sprang into the open, running for his life. A few hundred feet distant were the woods and before we could draw breath the fleeing creature had covered half the ground to safety. Three hundred dollars were slipping away, but as I raised my rifle I thought not of this but of the picture, which was that moment photographed upon my mind. Beyond the short vista that lay between us and the open was the oval slope of the sunlit clearing, banked by dark evergreens that made vivid contrast with its brilliant whiteness. Near the center of this was the silver fox, running swiftly, yet with the muscular play of its body so concealed by the thick fur that the creature seemed to float along without effort, buoyant as a windblown thistle down. The wintry sunlight brought out unexpected twinklings of gray amber in the soft fur, gleaming in warm ripples of shifting color.

During the brief instant my finger was closing on the trigger, this picture was framed in the rifle sights, then the crack of my Marlin blended with the report of old John's heavier piece. Out in the sunlit clearing, the gray fox plunged forward and lay still. The hunt was over.

While my companion was engaged in removing the valuable pelt, I stood leaning on my rifle, idly gazing down the mountain side. From the open space where I was standing, I could see across the valley to the peaks beyond, and as I looked, some indefinable change seemed to have wrought itself in the air, misting the distant summits and oddly distorting the view. Above my head the bare granite peak of Timber mountain bit like a fang in the azure, still sharp and distinct with the cameo clearness of steady cold. Then delicate, gauzy streamers wreathed over the sloping crest, fluttered lightly a moment, and sank to quiet. Curiously, I watched the phenomenon, for I knew it betokened wind, the bleak terror of the Canadas, the merciless scourge of the northland. Yet no thought of personal danger came to me. To my mind the forest was a refuge from storm. I had never wintered north of Maine.

A volatile pennant floated out from the peak, hanging in shreds like faint smoke. Over the near summit writhed a wisp of drifting twisting flakelets, idling hither and yon, gently settling in a hollow. There was something expectant in the air, a thrill and rustle, though not a breath had touched me; then the spruces undulated gently in the distance, rippling like a summer lake beneath a zephyr, slowly bending towards me till the wave crept to the edge of the clearing, and a draft, icy as interstellar space, fanned my cheek.

At this touch of chill wind, old John sprang up from his finished task, and cast at the blurred landscape a look of swift comprehension and alarm.

'The wind-storm,' he cried, 'We've got to run for camp. Lucky 'taint very fur off.'

As he spoke, he placed the fox skin in his jacket pocket and snatched up his rifle. We turned towards the woods. A shadow had crept over the sun, darkening the view. Beneath us, the forest and lake seemed grotesquely distorted, a blurred and unreal panorama, and above, the gray granite peak had gone asmoke with clouds of snow that whirled confusedly, while an increasing breath sucked over the summit, stronger each second. Dry snow began to rustle slothfully about our feet. So swiftly were these changes wrought that, before we could reach the edge of the woods, the storm was upon us, roaring down from every side, swooping out of the boiling sky, a raging blast from the voids of sunless space.

Staggering like drunken men in the fury of the gale, we reached the spruces and were in a measure sheltered from the awful storm frenzy. Yet even there the wind raved around us, cuffing and buffeting us from this side and that, penetrating our thick fur jackets with a growing chill. The noonday was twilight, thick with efflorescent granules that hurtled through the evergreens. To start a fire in the midst of this hurricane was impossible, and our only hope lay in gaining camp before the cold overcame us.

With this purpose we faced down the mountain and struggled in the direction of the cabin, which was less than two miles distant. With one arm we shielded our eyes from the wind-driven sleet, and groped our way with the other, following the slope of the land. In the semi-darkness, the circle of our vision was limited to a few yards, and the swirling gale gave no hint of direction, for it seemed to blow from every quarter at once. Blindly we stumbled along, tripping against trees and fallen logs, arm in arm to keep from losing each other in the blizzard. We made no attempt to converse, for our words were drowned in the roar of the wind, and the crashing of falling branches. Once a huge tree was torn from its roots and flung across our path. As we stepped over it, I noticed the trunk bore the dark smooth bark of the soft maple, which is a water-loving species found only in the lowlands. This, and the fact that we were walking over more level ground than at first, signified that we were crossing the valley near the head of the lake, and were keeping our sense of direction in spite of the gloom and furious gale.

I bent to shout this information in the old hunter's ear, and noted as I did so that his face was drawn and haggard with suffering. Before the wind, which cut like well-honed steel, frozen spots had leaped out white in his cheeks, and his eyelids drooped with dogged endurance. Raising my hand, I rubbed his face with my mitten, striving to arouse the circulation. Old John answered by silently touching my own cheek. To my surprise, it was stiff and senseless, 'rozen in the merciless gale.

While we were pushing through a thicket of saplings, I loosed hold of my companion's arm to more readily clear a path. After floundering forward a few steps, the woods became more open, and I turned to look for the trapper. There was no one in sight. My heart sank like lead.

I waited a moment, hoping to see him pushing through the bush, but no friendly form appeared, and a wild terror seized me. I rushed into the thicket, shouting madly. My voice was drowned in the wild rush of the wind, and no answer came but the mocking seethe of the thick flying flakes.

When I had sought hopelessly through and through the copse, I determined to make my way to the camp alone, knowing that when old John gave up looking for me, he would go to the cabin and wait for me there. Imagine my feelings when I found that I could not tell east from west! In my excitement on missing the woodsman, I had become so mixed as to direction that all ways were alike to me. In vain I tried to think calmly. It was no use. I was lost as thoroughly as the greenest camper-out that ever strayed without his guide.

In spite of the pain of the cold and the terror of being lost in a blizzard, I still had sense enough left to know that my only chance lay in keeping upon my feet and going ahead. To stop would have been fatal. With this idea in my mind, I headed by chance and trusted that fortune would cause me to stumble upon some familiar landmark that would give me my bearings again.

The wind showed no signs of abating, but instead appeared to redouble in fury. It seemed to me as I plodded along in the blinding swirl of elements, that the fierce eager whine of the storm had something personal about it. I imagined that the demon of the sleet was exulting at my plight, longing for the end which now seemed inevitable.

When a man is exposed to terrible suffering and cold, his mind quickly begets strange ideas and his sense of pain becomes less acute. Vaguely I felt my feet and hands grow numb, but my thoughts were wandering through a chaotic jumble of fantastic vagaries in which physical welfare had no part. On and on I plodded, spurred by some subconscious idea of necessity, muttering senselessly like a man in delirium.

The gloom of the blizzard was deepening. Drifts leaped up as by magic, and I was often struggling waist deep in snow. Still the stinging flakes hurtled past, wailing in the obscurity like lost souls. For some reason this idea was extremely ludicrous to me, and several times I caught myself laughing mirthlessly at the thought. On and on and on, struggling mechanically forward, though I had forgotten where or why. Everything was very unreal, like some horrible nightmare. An apathetic indifference possessed me, and in my mind was some distorted idea that my body had long since died and left a naked soul wandering stiffly over endless frozen wastes.

On and on and on. I was no longer cold, and would have lain down to rest but for that omnipresent coercion which was frozen in my brain and continually drove me forward. On and on. Somewhere music was playing and red lights flickered before my eyes. Slowly the lights failed and blackness crept over all. Still on and on and on—.

The consciousness of terrible pain awoke me. Something rough was chafing my limbs and pressing into the flesh with the hurt of a thousand needles. I struggled to rise. I must be going on and on somewhere, somehow. I had no right to stop. Oh, the pain! Why did they hurt me so?

'Lie back, lad. You'll be all right soon.'

There was something familiar about that voice, and I wondered vaguely about it. The pain was getting less now, and I tried to decide whether it was worth my time to open my eyes. Eventually I did, and a slow realization of affairs came to me. I was in the cabin, in the further corner from the blazing fire. John was standing over me, rubbing my naked body with handfuls of snow, and sensation was stealing into my limbs once more. Within a short time, I became able to swallow some hot broth, which made a new man of me.

Then the old woodsman told me how he had looked for me in vain when we became separated, and finally given up the search, making his way to the cabin. Not finding me there, he had set out again, and by the merest chance stumbled over my prostrate body half buried in the snow. I was badly frozen, but the rough pioneer method of treatment saved me from serious injury.

Shrtly after midnight, the wind went down and the sky grew clear. We opened the cabin door and looked into the night. Above a still white world, the stars glittered with frosty radiance, and the north sky glowed with auroral light.

SAINT VALENTINE

So Saint Valentine's day has come and gone again for another year. It has been pleasant to see that the meaningless and unmannerly fad of sending ugly caricatures has almost entirely passed away. Many, however, who observe the day with the dainty gifts so appropriate have little or no knowledge of the good old saint in whose memory the festival is kept. His history is shrouded in mystery, but this is what a writer in the New York 'Evening Post' dug out about his kindly old saintship.

Charles Lamb, in one of his quaint essays, expresses pleasingly in the following quotation the fact that we know but little of Saint Valentine:

'Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine, great immortal go-between! Who and what manner of person art thou? Art thou but a name typifying the restless principle which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union? Or wert thou indeed a mortal prelate with thy tippet and decent lawn sleeves?'

Though Lamb has been dead threescore and ten years, we do not know any more about Saint Valentine than he did. The saint is surrounded by as much romantic mist as he has ever thrown about any of his devotees.

There are several theories or legends concerning him. Some chronicles speak of Saint Valentine as an austere saint, and if this is true, it is hard to reconcile his character with that of the day (Feb. 14) kept in his honor. Others affirm that he was a man noted for his love and charity. Still others say that he was a priest at Rome who was martyred in the third century. He was beaten with clubs and then beheaded. His remains, or rather a part of them, are said to be preserved in the Church of Saint Praxed at Rome, where there is a gate formerly called Porto Valentini, but now termed Porto del Popolo.

But the most interesting account of Saint Valentine is the following: When the Emperor Claudius, the Cruel, ruled at Rome, there was a popular priest named Valentine. His church was ever crowded; the young and old, rich and poor, were all fond of Valentine. About this time a war arose outside of Rome, and when the Romans did not want to leave their wives, and the war seemed to be unsuccessful because of this, the Emperor decreed that there should be no more marriages.

It is easy to imagine the consternation that naturally followed such a decree. Many hearts were disconsolate and broken, but Valentine, as ever before, was now the friend and sympathizer of the people. So, secretly following the dictates of his conscience, rather than the commands of the Emperor, he began to marry first one couple and then another, and another, until matrimony was an everyday occurrence in Rome. The Emperor, when he heard of Valentine's doings and attitude in the matter, was wroth, and he commanded Valentine to be thrown into prison, where he died. His friends tried to save him from such a punishment, but their efforts were futile.

One likes to think of this account of the life and death of Saint Valentine as being true, because it is so attractive and so much better suited to the idea of the festival than if the saint were a mere bishop more or less pedantic and monkish.

Like many other holy days, or holidays, Saint Valentine's Day has a heathen ancestor. The early Romans held each February feasts called Lupercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno. In consequence Juno was often called Februata or Februalis or Februlla. It will be remembered that Juno in the old mythology was the goddess of marriage and births. The name of Saint Valentine was substituted for those of the heathen gods, and the day of the saint's death, Feb. 14, was decided upon as the day for the feast, as the Lupercalia occurred about the middle of February.

QUEER THIRST SATISFIERS OF THE DESERT.

All devices for allaying the discomfort arising from the dryness of the mucous membranes, such as carrying bullets or pebbles in the mouth, chewing grass, or a piece of rubber, are wholly futile in meeting the serious thirst problem. The relative humidity often falls to five per cent in the Southwestern deserts, and in a temperature of over a hundred degrees, the evaporation from a vessel of water standing in the open may be as much as an inch a day. The amount thrown off by the skin is correspondingly great, and if the loss is not made good, thirst ensues, and ten hours' lack of water may thicken the tongue so that speech is impossible.

The Indian and the desert traveller often seek relief in the juices of plants when water fails. The fruits of some of the prickly pears, are slightly juicy; the fronds of the same plant, or the great trunks of the saguaro are much sap, but for the most part bitter and while it would save in extremity, yet it is very unpleasant use. The barrel cactus, or bisnaga (Echinocactus), however, contains in its spiny cylinders, a fair substitute for good water. To get at this one must be armed with a stout knife or an axe with which to decapitate the plant, which is done by cutting a section from the top. Next a stake is obtained from some nearby tree that is free from bitter sap, and with this or with the axe, the pith of the interior is pounded to a pulp and a cavity that would hold two gallons is formed. Squeezing the pulp between the hands into this cavity will give from three to six pints of a palatable liquid that is far from unpleasant and is generally a few degrees cooler than the air. Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga to save carrying a heavy supply of water, and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minutes. From 'A voyage below sea-level,' by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, in the 'Outing' Magazine for February.

I can no more escape from my past than I can dismiss my shadow.
—PURCHASE.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE

The Springfield 'Republican' tells an intelligent horse in Vermont, was turned loose near his owner's house to feed, and while so engaged two of his shoes came off. He immediately proceeded alone to the old-fashioned blacksmith at whose forge he was accustomed to be shod.

Puzzle Competition

Commencing from Jan. 18, and until Saturday, Feb. 29 (inclusive) marks will be awarded to those sending in answers each week. To the one securing the highest number of marks for that period a nice book will be given as first prize. Second and third prizes of books will also be given.

Answers must be sent in before Thursday noon, to ensure publication of marks on Saturday.

CROSS PUZZLE.

Period of time..... ..	* * *
Unwell..	* * *
A vehicle..	* * *
Given up..	* * * * * * * *
A deceased statesman	* * * * * * * *
Inquiries..	* * *
A piece of wood	* * *
A number..	* * *
A verb..	* * *

The centrals give a deceased statesman.

OBLIQUE.

To find out..	* * * * * * *
Debating..	* * * * * * *
Terror..	* * * * * *
A sudden burst of light..	* * * * *
Grain..	* * * *
An animal..	* * *
Not out..	* *
A consonant..	*

My initials form a flower.

NUMERICAL CHARADE.

My 8, 5, 12, 3, 15 is a shrub.
My 6, 14, 9, 7 are members of the body.
My 7, 5, 4 is a plaything.
My 8, 11, 1, 6 is a section.
My 2, 10, 15 is a creeper.
My 7, 11, 3, 9 is a story.
My whole is a sweet spring flower of 15 letters.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Double Acrostic.—Indians. Trap. Area. Levi. Yearn—Italy and Spain.

Enigma.—Letters.

Jumbled Authors—Marie Corelli, Ballantyne, Henty, Captain Marryat, Jules Verne.

In last week's Jumbled Author's puzzles, there should have been another 1 in No. 1—Marie Corelli.

Marks for puzzles of Jan. 25 (Acrostic, etc.) have been awarded to Elinor M. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 16. Vina R. Wood, Mount Tryon, 15; No. 3 wrong in Reversals. Grace E. Nixon, Arva, 16; Frances M. Glass, Hemmingford, 15.

Marks for puzzles of Feb. 1 (Numerical Enigma, etc.) are as follows: Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, 12; Reta E. Murary, Beachburg, 12; A. Gordon Anderson, Buckingham, 12; Jack Cockburn, Gravenhurst, 12; Pearl Jose, Rossmore, 12; Helen W. Scott, Eramosa, 12; Ruth Campbell, Charlottetown, 12; Elinor M. Mitchell, Winnipeg, 12 (your answers arrived too late last week to be published; this week they have reached us in time, so your marks are published for both dates. Sorry you missed the first number, and hope you will be able to catch up); John B. Clark, Smith's Falls, 12; Den. S. M. Clark, Chatham, 12; Mary E. Arthur, Blakeney, 12; Grace E. Nixon, Arva, 12; Frank Chute, Berwick, 12; Ralph G. Parker, Bridgetown, 12; William R. Gerrie, 11 (better late than never); Tena MacLean, Elmsdale, 12 (the letter enclosed was forwarded to the Subscription Dept.); Mabel Skelton, South Zorra, 12; Frances M. Glass, Hemmingford, 12; Tena B. McLeod, Skye, 12; Annie L. Ricker, Glenwood, 12; Jennie A. Spurr, Round Hill, N.S., 12; Julia T. Spurr, Round Hill, 12.

Marks for the puzzles of last week (Feb. 8) are as follows: Fred. B. Hayden, 13; Dorothy Deane, 13; Lila S. Trenholm, 13; Gladys Moreland, 13; Arthur S. Reid, 13; Dorothy R. Coles, 13; Phyllis M. Coles, 13; Willie C. Grant, 12 (No. 5 in Jumbled Authors wrong, although a very good attempt); Hugh C. Nourse, 8; Helen W. Scott, 13.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Canary That Can Talk

From Plaster Rock, in the interior of New Brunswick, a canary bird has come to Boston, and this little canary can talk. In all other respects he is not at all extraordinary; he is grayish, without much of the yellow coloring that is usual with canary birds in general, and he sings as others of his kind have sung for centuries; in fact, he is a fine songster. But the wonderful part of it is that he talks so that he can be understood, in the English language.

In order to take this story out of the class of advance notices of some circus, it may be well to say at this point, that the unusual bird in question is the property of John E. Thayer, of Boston and Lancaster, and that the bird was discovered by the naturalist, Prof. William Lyman Underwood, of the Institute of Technology. They vouch for the authenticity of the facts which are now to be related:

One day in August of last summer, as Professor Underwood was journeying into the interior of New Brunswick on a seventy-two-mile drive with Mrs. Underwood, the driver who was with him told him a tale of a canary who could talk. This amused Professor Underwood, for he thought it another of the stories of the same nature which are found to be untrue when traced to their source. The driver, however, was not repeating rumors that he had heard, but stating facts, for the canary he referred to was the property of his aunt. To prove the truth of what he had said he offered to show the bird.

Professor Underwood says of his first hearing the canary talk, that it was while he was inside the house where it was owned that he heard it say, 'Kiss me sweet little Becky dear.' The bird was hanging in its cage outside the door, and for the time being Professor Underwood had forgotten about the fact that he was to hear a talking canary. He wondered what manner of bird it was that was talking thus, and went outside to escape the noise of the sweeping which happened to be the occupation of the hostess for the moment. Of course it dawned on him immediately that what he had heard was the canary of his driver friend.

And then it said, 'Sweet bird,' 'Kiss me, Becky,' and 'Kiss me, dear,' and other combinations of the words it had first used. It did not speak with the hard tone of a parrot, but in a sweetly musical way that was almost a part of its song. What it says is easily recognizable when one knows what it is saying, and several persons have repeated the words after it who were informed beforehand just what the bird was going to say.

When Professor Underwood went to Boston he mentioned the fact that he had heard a canary talk, to Mr. Thayer, and the latter immediately began negotiations with the owner in New Brunswick. As a result, the bird was brought to Boston, and its fame as Mr. Thayer became a fact.

The little fellow learned to talk by accident. He was not taught, and as far as any one knows was born and raised in this country of common household variety of canary parents, eight years ago. It seems the woman who owned him was talking about her home one day that she noticed that he could talk. He had been in the habit of speaking as she was engaged in her household duties, and probably had spoken more often than a city household, because of the isolation of the place, situated as it was in the backwoods.

And because he had learned to talk with the broom swishing about the floor, this little canary now refuses to talk unless some one is sweeping. It is that is necessary to start him talking, the sound of a broom over the floor seems to arouse such thrills in the little heart that he just cannot help singing. And he does so even under the most trying conditions, as the following will illustrate:—

The New Brunswick owner who had brought him to Boston from Plaster Rock, a long, hard trip for a canary bird. Professor Underwood met shortly after his arrival, by chance, and invited him to visit his office in the Pierce building, Trinity Place. The invitation was accepted. A broom was secured, and a vigorous sweeping commenced, with the paper still covering the floor, and notwithstanding the fatigue of the long journey from Plaster Rock, the little fellow immediately started to sing in his musical voice.

Only one other instance of a canary which has had the power of speech given much credence by naturalists, is known, that bird lived so many years ago that the facts are shrouded in mystery. It is said that an early king of England once made a royal progress to the north of Scotland for the purpose of hearing a canary say, 'Pretty Poll.' This bird has never, however, been claimed by any other canary that has been credited with speech that it spoke more than a few words, and this little fellow has a comparatively large vocabulary.—Boston 'Transcript.'

Off With a Fresh Supply.

HAROLD BREWER, N.B.

Montreal city boys call at 'Witness' Office for supplies.

Our boy readers, who see 'Canadian Pictorial' each month (and if they cannot secure a copy for their home they can ask for it at their Public Library), will know that almost every month we give the portrait of some boy who has done good work selling that publication monthly. But this is the first time such a picture has appeared in this paper.

Master Harold Brewer is a New Brunswick schoolboy of only eleven years. He began to sell the 'Pictorial' a year or so last Christmas, since which time he has earned two fountain pens and a camera, presumably one with which this picture was taken. He has already received his bonus rubber stamp with his name and address on, and is looking forward to a steady income from this pleasant source. Little Harold's picture is to go in the 'Pictorial' itself shortly. Page readers should watch for it.

About the first competition in 1908—remember it closes with the March issue, and a few weeks are working. Even if you are late you still have a good chance by a little extra push. Send a postcard to-day for a supply to start on, and full instructions.

Address John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

If it's your stomach — your liver — your bowels — or a rundown system that is making you feel so badly, you certainly will feel better after a morning glass of

152

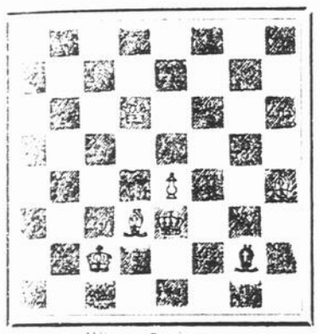
Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. bottle. At druggists.

CHESS

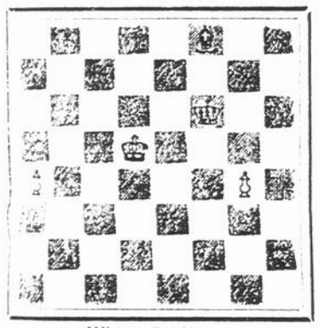
Saturday, Feb. 15, 1908.

PROBLEM NO. 1230.
P. K. Gabrilow, Ismail.
Black—2 pieces.



White—5 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

NO. 931. END GAME STUDY.
From the 'Chess Amateur.'
Black—2 pieces.



White—3 pieces.
White move the pawns win against Black.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem 1219.—1. R Q 7. After 1. . . R x P; 2 R B 4, R x P mate, but with 1. R B 7 if.. P x R; 2. Q x P; or 2.. R x P; 3. Q K 6, two nine mates.

Problem Rev. A. R. Brown—1222..1. R x P, correct.

Key for 1224 is 1. Q K B 6; after which the bishop goes to any square giving check. The key for 1. Kt Kt 4, if 1.. Kt x Kt; 2. P x P, K x Q; 3. R Q 3, double mate. If 1.. Q x B; 2. Q x K P ch, K Q 5. After 1. Kt Q 7, the only move the Kt, not the B, and no mate.

The Vienna Chess Club have issued the outline of an International Masters' tournament to begin on March 22. The following prizes are fixed:—

....	4,000 crowns
....	3,500 crowns
....	3,000 crowns
....	2,000 crowns
....	1,200 crowns
....	800 crowns
....	600 crowns
....	400 crowns
....	300 crowns
....	200 crowns

Twenty masters will be chosen by a committee.

The names of the prize-winners at the Russia, are:—

....	9
....	8½
....	7½
....	7½
....	7
....	6½
....	5½

Games from the Tournament at Ostend.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White.	Black.
	Rubinstein.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—B 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Q P x P (2)	6 B x P
7 P—Q R 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Q 3
9 B—Kt 2 (3)	9 Castles.
10 Q—Q 2 (4)	10 Q—K 2
11 B—Q 3	11 P x P
12 B x P	12 P—Q Kt 4
13 B—Q 2	13 R—Q 1
14 Q—K 2	14 B—Kt 2
15 Castles.	15 Kt—K 4 (5)
16 Kt x Kt	16 B x Kt
17 P—B 4 (6)	17 B—B 2
18 P—K 4	18 Q R—B 1
19 P—K 5	19 B—Kt 3 ch
20 K—R 1	20 Kt—Kt 5
21 B—K 4 (7)	21 Q—R 5
22 P—Kt 3 (8	22 R x Kt (9)
23 P x Q	23 R—Q 7
24 Q x B (10)	24 B x B ch
25 Q—Kt 2	25 R—R 3 (11)
Resigns.	

(1) P—Q B 4 at once is preferable. After the text move, Black has no difficulty in equalizing.

(2) Unnecessary at this point. The alternative is P—Q R 3

(3) P—Q B 5 would secure the famous majority of pawns on the queens side for the ending, but the mid-game comes first in order, and Black's formidable centre might easily prove decisive.

(4) Contrary to the spirit of the opening. With the Black rooks ready for action the queen has no future on an open file. 10. Q—K 2 was indicated.

(5) Black's gain of time in the opening is obvious, and now, development complete, he passes over to direct attack.

(6) Kt—Q 5 would be answered with 17 B x P ch and 18 Kt x Kt.

(7) Better would be Q x Kt, though this would fail to equalize. After 21 B x P ch K x B; 22 Q x Kt, Black wins with R—Q 7.

(8) Obviously unconscious of the deep-laid plot.

(9) A beautiful surprise.

(10) There is nothing better.

(11) A worthy conclusion to a magnificent combination.

An amusing gamelet played in the recent match—Manchester v. Liverpool.

RUY LOPEX.

White. (M. Kaizer, Liverpool).	Black. (G. Mills-Palmer, Manchester).
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 B Kt 5	3 P B 4
4 P Q 3 (a)	4 P Q 3
5 Kt B 3	5 Kt B 3
6 Castles (b)	6 B K 2
7 P x P (c)	7 Castles (d)
8 B x Kt	8 P x B
9 Kt Q 2 (e)	9 B x P
10 P B 4	10 P Q 4
11 P x P	11 B B 4 ch
12 K R sq	12 Kt Kt 5 (f)
13 R x B? (g)	13 Q R 5!
14 Resigns (h)	

(a) Good enough, perhaps; but 4. Kt B 3 is stronger.

(b) Instead of this, 6. P Q R 3. B K 2; 7. B Q B 4 hampers Black's Castling—on the King's side at any rate.

(c) Playing the opponent's game.

(d) Quite correct, as the Pawn could not be successfully defended.

(e) Kt K R 4 was useless, in view of 9....Kt Q 4. Instead of the text move, however, 9. Kt K 2, B x P; 10. Kt Kt 3, was much better.

(f) Rather a neat trap, and into which White promptly falls.

(g) The right reply was Q K sq.

(h) There is clearly no defence. 15. Kt B 3 loses the Queen at least, while, first, R x R ch, would only make matters still worse.

CAMPHOR TREES.

All true camphor is supplied by Japan and China, eighty percent by the former, and twenty percent by the latter. In obtaining camphor the trees are destroyed. Both countries have passed laws compelling the planting of young camphor trees, China being more radical than Japan in this particular, as for every camphor tree that is cut down five new ones must be planted. Japan has planted three million young trees since 1906, to which are to be added half a million planted this year and hereafter 750,000 annually.—'Pharmaceutical Era.'

WHERE MONEY IS TIGHT.

Everybody suffers, when boots are tight, your corns suffer, but they can be painlessly cured by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Guaranteed in all cases. Use only Putnam's.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The path of right! But that, O Shepherd leads
The flock betimes to peril and to pain,
Yet onward must they go, and now Thy voice
If followed, leads to hope and strength again.

Sometimes indeed the road seems blind and strange
Leading to hidden dangers for their feet,
The Shepherd, knowing well their every need,
Guides, till they rest, by the still waters sweet.

Aspasia has just returned from a visit to Vermont, and, after her enthusiasm had abated regarding the 'lovely snow clad mountains,' she began to talk of the preacher, who held the services in the little mountain village church.

'You know,' she said, 'that I have heard most of the notable preachers of the past generation—Beecher and Talmage, Moody and Phillips Brooks and even the New Theology Campbell in London, but none of them impressed me more than that white-haired old man who had been for twenty-five years ministering to a small congregation in that little wooden church. 'It must have been consecration to the work that makes the true element of successful preaching,' I answered, 'for the usefulness of a religious teaching cannot be gauged by his academic training. Look at the wonderful power of some of the evangelists who taught without it, and we are to see much good by this Laymans' Missionary Association.'

'But,' said Aspasia, with a far-away look in her eyes, as if she saw visions, 'the old saint in Vermont had a personal conviction of reality, he was not a mere looker-on at religion. Spiritual life is not a matter of spontaneous combustion, it is kindled in the heart, shows in the life, and seeks to elevate, not lower, the standard of Christian living.

'And what we need is leaders with sincerity of purpose, an unobscured vision that sees and teaches the spiritual side of life, as well as the material, with a sense of Divine reality to pervade all things.

'The tendency of to-day is to mistake restlessness for progress, to remove old landmarks—often those of our neighbors, encroaching upon other territory with innovations that keep the soul chained to the soil.

'Out there in Vermont a man who was not a church member said to me: "If I ever join the church it will be by the example of that old preacher, for the one thing that gives faith is the sight of such a daily life maintained by God. I can learn history and geology from books, but religious influence is the contact of life with life, of spirit with spirit.'"

'It is a terrible thing, this influence,' I said, 'and we little know how far it extends. In fact, who would think of you being so impressed by an old preacher? But really what a man is stands between what he knows and what he does, and I think it was Phillips Brooks who said: "Before we can make people wiser or better, we must make them believe in us."'

A COLD OUTLOOK.

Pessimist writes: 'In last week's 'Witness' you write of looking towards spring, but the great drifts of snow and shivering people everywhere tell a different story. Trains stalled on every line and snow still falling. It seems a far cry to spring.'

It does seem a long way removed when we consider the weather, but if we think of the almanac it is only a month until Saint Patrick will be having his innings, and the sun will prepare the way for green grass to sprout, and rest our tired eyes. A happy 'wearing o' the green.' What sweet caressing odors, come to use when the brown earth appears again—and the first flowers lift their heads before the snow disappears. In the meantime February is the 'month of hope,' as was said, for the shower of flower and vegetable catalogues are in themselves looking forward, so this short and precious month might well be spent in leisure moments, with a view to decision as to what best we can grow when the time does come.

DAFFODIL WINDOWS.

Several correspondents ask what to do with the above bulbs after they have bloomed in the house. What a pity it is that they must fade! I say this, looking at my windows where they are in spring array, all turning to the sunshine, Daffodils with flanged trumpets, some with intense gold, others are bi-colored, white and yellow, reflexed and hooded. Beautiful indeed are they, but they will not stay with us—banish the thought and let us enjoy them while they are here—so cheerful and bright, bringing back memories of the English woods and gardens. Again we bring to mind the 'dance of the Daffodils with the wondrous grace and beauty this flower possesses, and its chalice cups.

Well, all this radiant beauty will soon be with the past, though there is a chastened beauty about the fading daffodil that keeps the charm even when the first bloom has faded. But at last they must be taken away to make room for waiting hyacinths that are more gay of color but less interesting to my taste. So we place them in a warm corner of the cellar near a window where they can ripen off gradually and receive a little water to keep up the plumpness of the bulb for awhile during the finishing off process.

As early as possible in spring set them out of doors, turning out of the pots into a rich compost well dug over, and mixed with sand. Deep culture and planting prevents the bulbs from suffering from drought if the season is dry. With such treatment they ought to give spring flowers the following season.

STARTING SEEDS AND CUTTINGS.

F.W.C.—If there is a warm place for the purpose it is safe to say to start seeds cuttings by the first of March. They will need careful attention, and had better be covered with a pane of glass at first, and seedlings pricked out after the fourth leaf. Give the Amaryllis plenty of water at this season; the bulbs are often slow to start, but the bud often comes before leaves.

Take off the offset and plant in a small pot by itself; it will make a plant with care.

As for date seeds, they vary in the time taken to germinate, sometimes one month, sometimes six, but I have grown good plants in that way.

A MARGARET DICKSON ROSE.

'Jupiter.'—Such a beauty it is, and such a pity to have all these years of care and a rose to reward you.

Judging from your letter it is most likely the real Margaret did not live, and those branches that come up are wildlings.

Doubtless it was grafted, and did not survive the first winter, being winter-killed below the graft. But you can easily ascertain in spring if you notice, for the leaves of Margaret Dickson are very large, with a little gloss on them, while the leaves of wild roses on which it was grafted, are, as you know, quite small. Better get some gardener to see it, for if all right, it should have blossomed all these years. Every season I have these disappointments with some choice variety.

Asparagus stalks are as well cut off in autumn, and a little fine manure scattered over each crown. The plants live a long time, but eventually weaken, though lasting 25 years to advantage if properly planted, and given plenty of room to spread their roots in the first place. Thank you for pleasant words of appreciation. I will not forget it if ever in the vicinity.

DWARF APPLE TREES.

Mr. G. R. asks if dwarf apple trees are any use in an orchard of standards, and if they are for the practical grower, or only for the amateur.

It is generally agreed that dwarfs are not practical for a commercial orchard, as they require more thorough tillage than is given on the average standard trees, and often grow too large a head for the dwarf roots. They are early bearers, and beautiful fruit can be grown, but although interesting and useful to the amateur, on limited space are not to be recommended for commercial purposes.

JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

Miss M.—The vine you refer to is doubtless Lonicera Halleana, or Hall's Honeysuckle. As for the question in regard to its hardiness, after a long experience I am hardly willing to recommend it. It is a plant free from insect enemies, and yet has the quality of dying down, even after it has passed safely through some severe winters.

Some growers think this is not so much a matter of climate, as that old plants become so entwined as to strangle the whole vine.

But it is a rapid grower, the perfume so very elusive and delicious, that it is quickly replaced, and its blooming period continues throughout the season. The flowers attract bees, and are very sweet, and taken altogether, there is no climber more beautiful or possessing so many good qualities. Of ccurse absolute perfection cannot be attained by any one plant, but if you could cover the plant in autumn with a box, and see to it that the vines are partially untwisted, it is not likely you will find it lacking in hardiness.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

L.S.C.—The Gloxinit should be started at once in order to blossom by the time you mention. Pot in good loam, with a mixture of sand and leaf mould, leaving the crown but slightly covered. The bulb requires bottom heat, or at least a warm place, where the temperature at night does not fall below 60 degrees.

In regard to the Pansies, so many things have to be considered when you want flowers at a stated time. With care, and pricking out into small pots, in early spring, then hardening the plants off before setting out, in rich soil, you may be able to accomplish it. But at that season there are so many other flowers to choose from, and they are hardly suitable for house decoration.

As for the Cyclamen it has probably had too much water this cloudy winter, but if finished flowering, withhold water for a few weeks, but never allow it to become dust dry. Place the pot in a cool, dry situation, out of direct sunshine, where the bulb can have air until time to start afresh.

FERN FOR NAME.

H.E.—The specimen enclosed is Adiantum Pedatum, or Maiden Hair Fern, its beauty being in the delicate lace work of foliage on a dark polished stem. It is often thought by amateurs to be difficult to cultivate, but with the ordinary care that ferns require will grow and thrive if placed in congenial surroundings. But it requires time to become established, and a sheltered position. Your specimen was badly broken up in transit.

SWISS CHARD.

Novice.—The Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet, as it is sometimes called, is not very well known, but becomes a useful vegetable during the summer months.

It does not make edible roots like the regular garden beet, but is grown for the broad white leaf stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus, and makes a delicious summer vegetable after the season for asparagus is over.

AGAVE

'Ignorant' asks if it is true that the Agave is a plant that furnishes rope and twine.

Yes; the Sisal Hemp is an Agave, a native of Yucatan, and it furnishes the finest fibre for coarse bagging and twine. It is now cultivated in Hawaii and Africa, and has been introduced into Florida years ago.

But though it undoubtedly has a future, nothing much has been yet done towards establishing its commercial importance.

RESTORING THE WATERS OF BABYLON.

One of the oldest of Old World civilizations was that in Asiatic Turkey. Now and enough ,Babylonian Mesopotamia and the country between the Tigris and the mountains of Kurdistan were once the granaries of the world. The Chaldeans turned the country into a huge garden, studded with prosperous and populous cities.

Irrigation, a stupendous system of dikes and canals, was the means of bringing this about; when the works of the ancients ceased to be kept in repair the country sank back to arid waste again.

Now irrigation is once more to the fore in that part of the world, and a United States Consul at Bagdad—a 'Yankee at the Court of Haroun-al-Raschid'—tells us there is a demand for a pumping plant. It is said, he writes, that Sir William Willcocks, the famous engineering and irrigation expert, desires to crown his distinguished career by bringing back these regions to cultivation, and has prepared schemes costing some £4,000,000 and £3,500,000, respectively.

'I find,' writes the consul, 'that a report made by him soon after he visited Bagdad, some two or three years ago, has awakened an interest among local capitalists, and a demand has suddenly sprung up for pumping engines and irrigation machinery. The Turkish Government has deposited with the Imperial Ottoman Bank a sum of 100,000 Turkish lires, equal to £86,000, which amount is to be expended in reclaiming certain lands on the Euphrates. The Euphrates used to follow the course shown on atlases until, some years ago, it ate out the bed of the Hindiyeh Canal; the Hindiyeh became the Euphrates, and the bed of the old river became dry for a couple of months of the year. The former bed of the Euphrates now carries very little water, and as a result the valuable rice lands about Hillah (ancient Babylon) have gone out of cultivation, and the still more valuable date gardens are rapidly dying out. This has caused the Turkish Government to take action. A French irrigation engineer has been employed to improve matters, and he has prepared a scheme for a barrage across the Hindiyeh Canal, which will, when it is completed, divide the waters of the Euphrates between the Hindiyeh Canal and the old bed of the river.'—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

SCIENCE AND SODA.

Professor W. A. Noyes, of the University of Illinois, remarks that when we consider that practically all the soda used to make soap is now manufactured from salt, it is hard to believe that one hundred years ago it was made almost exclusively from the potash of wood ashes, or from natural soda, the supply of which was very limited. Soda from salt was first made in France in 1791, by Le Blanc, but not until 1823 in England, was the industry successfully established. Then the Le Blanc process held undisputed sway for fifty years. But the chemists attacked the problem again, and the production of soda from ammonia began to displace the older process, in which sulphuric acid was used. Still the chemists went ahead, and now electricity has been called into play.

'THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET.'

Mr. Willoughby Maycock writes: 'I see it is stated that Sir William Treloar says he does not know why the Bank of England is called "the Old Lady of Threadneedle stret." There is a tradition that, towards the end of the eighteenth century, a demented old lady wandered up and down this street day by day for a long time and then suddenly disappeared. She was supposed to be waiting for someone who had entered the Bank, and, as she believed, never came out again. When, therefore, in 1797, the Bank threatened a temporary stoppage of payment, and one-pound notes were issued, John Gilray, the artist, published a caricature entitled 'The Old Lady of Threadneedle street in Danger.'' From that time the Bank of England has been popularly known by this pseudonym.'

PAINTING BUTTERFLIES.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

The butterfly was a beautiful deep blue, as lustrous as satin, but looking at it closely the collector shook his head.

'Another fake,' he said. 'See here.'

And with his finger he brushed off the glistening blue dust from the insect's wings, and lo, it was but a common brown field butterfly after all.

'As the collecting of butterflies grows more popular,' he explained, 'more and more butterfly fakers turn up. These men with various aniline dye powders color up a ten cent insect into a good resemblance to a ten-dollar one. Their work is hard to detect for the reason that when the dye rubs off and discolors your fingers you suspect nothing, since the genuine dust belonging to every butterfly's wings would do the same thing.'

TONIC QUALITIES OF WINTER.

(London 'Sketch.')

People who run southward at this time of year are throwing away nature's finest and most invigorating tonic. Every Englishman needs a winter.

How to Improve Health Quickly

The change made in one single night by Dr. Hamilton's Pills is simply wonderful. You go to bed tired and miserable. One or two Dr. Hamilton's Pills will work while you sleep and have you well before morning. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the most perfect medicine you can take. They give tone to the stomach, cure indigestion and regulate the bowels. Never known to fail. Speaking of the enormous benefit derived from Dr. Hamilton's Pills, Mrs. D. P. Baird, of St. John's, says: 'I consider Dr. Hamilton's Pills the best medicine made for keeping up one's health. They brighten your spirits, give you a good appetite, prevent headaches and nervous exhaustion. They have been worth their weight in gold to me.'

All druggists sell Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

In an address at the Y. M. C. A. of Waco, Texas, on the subject of the 'Modern Zionist Movement' Dr. Joseph Friedlander, vice-president of the federation, said that it would only be a short time now before the initial purchase of the land could be made in Palestine, the fund for that purpose having nearly reached the $1,000,000 mark.

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The reformed rabbis of Germany are favoring cremation of the dead in place of interment. In fact, the remains of many Jews in Berlin and Konigsberg were cremated despite the vigorous protests of the orthodox rabbis.

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Mr. William Sagar has been elected Mayor of Kimberley, South Africa, for the third time.

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The well-appointed Jewish hospital at Newark, N.J., was opened with appropriate ceremonies last week. The governor of the state was present.

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The Jewish organizations of Buffalo, N.Y., have united to aid the unemployed Hebrew workingmen in that city.

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A ladies' auxiliary society was formed at St. Louis to help the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association of Denver.

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The Jewish library in Kiev, conducted by the Kiev Educational Association, was closed by order of the police.

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Fifteen thousand and sixty-eight political arrests were made by the Kiev police during 1907. Fully two-thirds were Jews.

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The Czar's pardon for three Kharkov assassins who murdered a Jewish lawyer in his home, contained the following words: 'The three gentlemen who killed the miscreant, revolutionary Jew are hereby pardoned by us. Nicholas, Czar of all the Russians.'

* * *

Major-General Ritter von Schweizer is the only Jew in Austria-Hungary that has ever attained this high title, and the only Jew in the army being addressed as 'excellence.' Major-General Schweizer has just been retired on account of age limit and has been granted a life pension by the Emperor. The General is residing at Budapest and is taking considerable interest in Jewish communal affairs.

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The Terrorists of Lodz made good their recent threat on the wealthy manufacturer, Rosenblatt, by killing his twenty-two-year-old son in the presence of the family. Rosenblatt was requested to contribute a sum of money towards revolutionary propaganda, which he refused to do.

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The German-speaking Jews of Constantinople have organized a Religious Culture Club. In order to insure recognition of the Ottoman Government, everyone had to state that he is a Sephardi, or Spanish Jew. The Sultan recognizes the Sephardim only as Jews.

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The Jews of Rockford, Ill., are about to purchase the Swedish, M. E. Church and convert the structure into a synagogue.

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The Jewish community at Belgrade, Servia, which numbers about 3,500 souls, receives now an annual grant of $10,000.

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The Jewish community of Moscow has organized a club whose aim it shall be to 'spread the truth among the masses about Jews and Judaism.'

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Little success rewarded the efforts of those who attempted to raise funds for the Hebrew Manual Training School, Philadelphia. The school, in which were enrolled 300 students, had to be ordered closed.

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The managers of the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, have decided to establish a non-sectarian training school for nurses in connection with the institute. The training course will be two years, under the guidance of Miss Simonson.

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French papers are now full of accounts of the heroic fight made by the Jews of Casablanca, Morocco, against the superstitious and enraged Moors during the recent reign of terror there. Five prominent Jews gave their lives for the honor of their daughters. Simon Thima, one of the heroes, struggled for 48 hours continuously and fell when his ammunition gave out; Joseph Rechentrit saved a number of women that were taken prisoners by the Moors; David Amar gave all his worldly possessions in order to be permitted to bring several women to safety; Hanna Amar, a handsome Jewish matron, killed her aggressor with his own stilletto and so saved her honor.

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The recent German excavations in Cappadocia are of the utmost moment to Biblical students. Dr. Winckler discovered an entire library of clay tablets dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth century B.C. They are historical archives of seven Hittite monarchies, and embody the correspondence which they had with the contemporary rulers of Egypt and Assyria.

* * *

An open-air sanatorium for Jewish consumptives is to be established near Chicago by the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, the Baron Hirsch Woman's Club and the Willing Workers. It is proposed to lease about 20 acres about 20 miles from Chicago, erect the necessary buildings and provide for its maintenance by regular subscription and by giving entertainments.

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The Prussian Chamber, in granting 40,000 marks annually for Jewish religious instruction, was careful not to omit the remark that it is 'donating the sum as an alms, so that no demand could be made by the Jewish community if no more grants are made.

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The new Russian laws make it practically impossible for a Jew to be elected to the Douma.

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Samuel Marco, New York, 70 years old, is contesting the will of his father, who died recently at the age of 93. Samuel was disinherited.

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A judge in Berlin, Germany, rendered an opinion that an employer has the right to discharge an employee if the latter is an anti-Semite.

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Influential Jews of New London, Conn., are contemplating the establishment of a Jewish bank there.

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Fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven Jews were assisted last year by the Hebrew Free Loan Association of New York.

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The following deaths of prominent persons are reported:—Rabbi Harris Joshua Gordon, of Worcester, 84 years of age; Samuel Simon Oppenheim, London, England, 82 years old; Commandant Isaac Levy, principal interpreter to the French Army in Tunis, at the age of 57 years. With his own hand he wrote a sepher torah for the repose of the soul of his son, who died recently. Dr. Edward Bacher, chief editor of the 'Neue Freie Presse,' of Vienna. Dr. Bacher was born in March, 1846, at Postelberz, a small town in Bohemia. He was editor-in-chief of the 'Neue Freie Presse' for 30 years. Though his staff included Dr. Herzl and Dr. Nordau, he was hostile to Zionism.

Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.

St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well. 150

(Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SHORT STORIES OF LAND AND SEA.

Among the recent fiction two volumes of short stories show a distinctive atmosphere. Both are marked by dramatic force, a keen, if not always very refined, sense of humor, and an appreciation of surroundings and associates of an uncommon type. 'By Veldt and Kopje,' by W. C. Scully (T. Fisher Unwin) is like the author's previous work, devoted to life in the Kaffir district of South Africa. Many of the tales are weird and tragic, like the life of the forest dweller and the savage tribesman of which they tell. A very striking and pathetic story is the first in the series, 'The Lepers.' A splendid specimen of young Kaffir manhood is smitten with the dreaded disease. The British authorities, to check the spread of the evil, order all the lepers to go from their homes, to an isolation station. Mangele alone questions the order. He persuades his fellow-sufferers that death is better than exile from all they love. He begs that they may be shot instead but, when this fails, he leads them up a high hill to the wizard's rock where they agree to end their lives. Face to face with the terrible prospect the courage of all the others fails. Mangele alone takes the dreaded leap. He has scarcely gone to his death when his betrothed bride appears on the scene. Finding herself too late to save her lover she springs into the abyss after him. The last scene is the mournful procession of the lepers leaving behind their homes and friends:

When the top of the divide was reached, the drivers called a halt for the purpose of breathing their oxen. The poor lepers gazed back long and lovingly at the valleys wherein they had dwelt all their lives, and which they never more would see. No tear was shed. The lepers sat on the ground, still gazing backward, and seemingly unconscious that the waggons had gone forward. Then the policemen came up and gently—very gently—urged the exiled and disinherited creatures to continue their journey.

'Afar in the Desert' deals with the tragedy of the white man and the wilderness. A boy under the 'spell of the wild,' and a girl, the daughter of a Boer hunter, both of them untutored children, meet and are attracted by a power they cannot comprehend. Love comes to them, but, when they at last awake to the knowledge of this, it is while the very shadow of death hovers over them. The girl's father, who has a mania for lion-killing in revenge for his father's death at the jaws of one, kills a lion and takes two cubs, which he spares at the girl's request. At night, when they camp, the boy goes to the spring for water, and on his return finds the father and daughter dead and the lioness fondling her cubs. In lighter vein are 'The Wisdom of the Serpent,' and 'Rainmaking,' sketches of the superstitious customs of the natives, and one or two other stories caricaturing rather unfortunately the missionary element.

'In the First Watch,' by James Dalziel (T. Fisher Unwin) is a collection of stories of the 'seafaring men,' beloved of Stevenson, especially of marine engineers in eastern waters. Some of the stories, especially one, 'The Voice of the Machine,' speak loudly of Kipling's example. Most of the tales are tragedies, sometimes touching the horrible, though one or two are decidedly of the other order, notably 'Salvage,' where the hero is left alone on a wrecked vessel and floats her by drinking a large part of her cargo, consisting of kegs of beer, and retaining the empty kegs in the hold as airtight compartments. This noble project has just been successfully carried out after two years of labor, when he is taken off by an American gunboat in too great a hurry even to take him back to the saved vessel, and leave him there, when he so wishes. 'The Flaw in the Crankshaft' is a powerfully written story of a first engineer who had also a flaw in his make-up. Discovering the damaged engine before the great passenger steamer left for San Francisco with a thousand souls on board, he lacks courage to report it to the captain, and delay the vessel, fearing the loss of his position. He risks the journey, and, contrary to all the probabilities, the vessel arrives without accident at her journey's end. The terror and anxiety, however, especially the last few days of the trip, when a gale was raging and the engines 'racing,' have given him such a horror of the sea that he acquiesces in the judgment of the superintendent on his folly and abandons the life of an engineer forever:

'What, sir, ye—ye tell me to my face that ye brought this fine ship and over a thousand souls, across the Pacific, knowing'—he shifted the direction of a trembling index finger from Veering to the bearing—'knowing that flaw to be there!' Veering said no word. There was nothing to be said. Nor did Spiers. But straight he turned and made his way up the ladder; and it seemed to the miserable Veering that even his round, old back bristled with contempt and righteous resentment.

'The Last of the Cassandras' is perhaps the weirdest tale of all. Andrew Dark, engineer, is the only survivor of the 'Cassandra,' which went down in Hongkong harbor in a typhoon. After many ups and downs he again ships on the vessel, now named the 'Pekoe.' The horror of that night of the typhoon never passed out of his life, and at times he lived through the whole dreadful experience, oblivious of his companions and surroundings. Five years after the sinking of the 'Cassandra,' he tells the story for the last time when the ship is again in Hongkong harbor, anchored at the very same buoy as on the fatal night. In the morning he is missing. 'So "Andrew Dark," in sharp, new letters, appeared at the foot of the list on the 'Cassandra's' monument. And he was the last of them. They're all there now—all told.' The description given by Dark of the overturning vessel with the engineers at their posts is like a nightmare, though it is told with a sailor's reticence. This book aims to disprove the saying that 'the romance of the sea is dead.' A new type of sailor hero has developed with the new seamanship, but the same steadfastness to duty, fortitude and resourcefulness are bred by the sea in her children of the days of steam as of old amid canvas and spars and ropes. So the sea story has never lost its charm nor will it begin to do so in the first watch.

THE ASTRONOMICAL HANDBOOK.

'The Canadian Astronomical Handbook' is published annually by the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada,' and is in fact an astronomical almanac which is sent to all the members of the society. It gives, in a condensed form, a great deal of information regarding the principal members of the solar system, as well as regarding several classes of the 'fixed stars' and meteoric showers. It contains twelve star maps, one for each month, showing the positions of the stars at a certain hour of the night each month. There are also six other maps, one showing the phases of Saturn's rings for three of his revolutions in his orbit, which take nearly ninety years; the other five show the paths of the planets Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune among the stars during the year. To the amateur the evening sky of the month of February should be very interesting. About the middle of the month, on a clear evening, five 'evening stars' may be seen. Two of them cannot be mistaken by any one, namely, Venus, the brightest 'star' in the southwest, and Jupiter, the brightest in the east. Taking them in the order of their apparent distance from the sun on the 15th, Mercury sets about 7 p.m., Saturn 8 p.m., Venus 8.30 p.m., Mars 10.30 p.m., and Jupiter about 6.30 a.m.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

LITERARY NOTES.

ENGLISH FICTION.

E. F. Benson's latest novel 'Sheaves' (London: W. Heineman. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.), deals with the peculiar problem of love between two where the woman can count on an experience several years longer than that of the man. In this case the husband is seventeen years the junior. The hard life of stern self-repression on the woman's part where every inner emotion was schooled to show an outward calm left her with a heart ready to welcome the tardy spring of love when it came, and an outward appearance where emotion had left no trace of the long years. There are a few short years of all that married life could ask and then Mr. Benson escapes the logical issue by suffering his heroine to slip away with the glory still about her. The thoroughly pleasing tale is disappointing only in this begging of the real question.

'The History of Aythan Waring,' by Violet Jacob (London: W. Heinemann), is distinctly a story of English life and people. Strong character drawing, vivid description, and marked familiarity with the scenes among which her characters move, distinguish Mrs. Jacob's work, and make this latest novel a real addition to her earlier successes. The story is of rivalry between two cousins adopted at different times by the same man. In the end the right one triumphs and poetic justice is meted out to all impartially.

HISTORY.

A mighty undertaking is 'The Historians' History of the World,' edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D., (London: The 'Times' Office). Twenty-five volumes in all are proposed to cover the ground, and of these, thirteen, including the index, are now out, dealing with Egypt and Babylonia, Israel and all the kingdoms of the East, Greece, Rome, Parthia and Arabia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and France. The meaning of the title is not that this is a work for specialists, but rather that it is founded on writings of the most reliable of historians, that the reader is taken as near as possible to the best known sources of information. This, however, does not exclude some original work of high character and although necessarily the parts are of somewhat uneven value, yet if the whole completes the promise of these earlier volumes there will be little to complain of.

The people of 'The Peninsula' hold at present a place of so large importance in the public eye that any information regarding them is distinctly welcome. The golden history of their past is broken with many a dark cloud, but the time of all others most replete with contrasts is that chosen by Martin Hume in his history of 'The Court of Philip IV. Spain in Decadence.' Philip himself, centre and determining cause at last of the strange chaos into which the mighty Empire fell is a remarkable study. A prey to constant remorse he was yet unable to stir or rouse himself to the better courses that might have meant his country's salvation, and the remarkable poverty into which even the royal family was reduced is evidence how intimately people and sovereign are bound together. The Inquisition, the bull ring, the extremes of poverty, cruelty, and vice, make this a time of terrible fascination.

MUSIC.

Two histories of music recently published are 'The History of Music to the Death of Schubert,' by John K. Paine (Boston: Ginn & Co.), and 'The History of Music,' by Waldo Selden Pratt (New York: G. Schirmer). The late Professor Paine had a larger intention for his work than he was permitted to complete, but Prof. Albert A. Howard, who at his death took the work over for completion, decided to leave the history at the death of Schubert, to which point Paine had successfully carried it, rather than to attempt to round out the scattered notes and memoranda left by Paine on the later periods. The work is very satisfactory as it is. Professor Pratt's history has a distinctly different character, being rather encyclopaedic in its marshalling of facts for reference. It is full of information, concisely given and reliable.

Two other musical publications are of interest. 'Music Club Programmes from All Nations' (Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.) by Arthur Elson, contains many suggestions for music clubs, and the specimen programmes from works by Handel, Bach, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert have the further advantage of being graded, as easy, medium, or difficult. There are biographical sketches also of these musicians. 'The Opera,' by R. A. Streetfield (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a new edition of a well known book. To the stories of the operas famous up to 1897, when the book was first published, have now been added those of the more popular ones during the past ten years.

IN SHORT.

Not fragments, but unrelated stories, sketches, and essays, however, are the parts that go to make up the 'Stories and Sketches,' by Mary Putnam Jacobi, or more properly by Mary Putnam, because these collected pieces are all the work of her early days. Her later medical labors put a stop to all writings of the character of these, but few as they are, her 'Stories and Sketches' show that much might have been expected had the literary, not the medical profession claimed Mrs. Jacobi. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's sons.

Those who enjoy good puns, quaint perversions, and quiet fun may enjoy two little books of such rhymes lately published. They are both from humorists well known on the other side of the water. 'Familiar Faces,' by Harry Graham, with illustrations by George Morrow (London: Edward Arnold), and 'The Muse in Motley,' by Hartley Carrick (Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes), are both good for some genuine smiles.

Among children old favorites still hold good. In a recent investigation by Claude G. Leland, librarian of the Board of Education of New York City, among the English-speaking school children of that city, 'Little Women' held unmistakable first place. Among the ten highest in favor the only truly recent one was 'Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.'

Washington political and social life is the background for Miss Mary Imlay Taylor's new novel, 'The Reaping' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), to be published the last day of this month. The hero is once more given to solve the common problem of honesty and honor as against position and power, for this is a novel of to-day.

QUESTIONS.

The question of the actual Christianity of Christian Science is faced by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, in his study of 'Christian Science, the Faith and Its Founder' (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Starting out with the best will in the world to count all brethren who call upon the name of Christ, Mr. Powell gives here the reasons for his change of front. It is a sane and honest presentation of the case and the finding should give pause to all who are inclined to carelessly let matters slide on this as on a question of minor importance.

The matter of cheap, self-contained homes for the poor has received considerable attention in England during recent years, and several experiments have been made in the erection of cottages at a cost of between £125 to £150 each, with marked success. The history of such experiments is told by Alderman Thompson, in 'Housing Up To Date' (London: P. S. King), a companion volume to his previous 'Housing Handbook.' With Edison's big scheme flushing the horizon it is still well worth while to see what has actually been done.

What socialism has done, its failures, and its aims may be reviewed in short in 'Sophismes socialistes et Fait économiques,' by Yves Guyot (Paris: Félix Alcan). It is a record of total failure so far as all social communistic experiments have gone. Yet 'hope spring eternal' in the socialist's heart, and their aims are as wide reaching as ever, while the one truth which they see continues still to block out their larger horizon.

THE HERMIT ON LEGISLATION.

The hail quaisten o' law and legislation began, nae doot i' the family circle. The faither and the mither wad be the first law-makers; but whan their sons grew up, they wad need to be taen intil the family-cooncil; and sae the legislatur had to rax oot a wee. And it keepit raxin' oot and widenin', till it grew intil the Republics o' auld days, or (as Tammie says), the Indian Cooncil o' the wuds!

Of coorse, the nateral development was often interfered in, by some ane—selfish and ambitious—grippin' mair pooer than properly belang't til him; becomin' an autocrat, by whatna name he micht be ca't. But, pursuin' oor thocht o' popular government, the time wad arrive whan the folk war ower mony to meet thegither to mak rules and laws; and some sort o' representation was necessar'. And thar is the kittle point o' maist government schemes. The Yankees war fear't to hae the people elect their president direct; and they vote for "Electors," and thir electors choose a man for president. But the 'Electoral College' is only a 'name.' Thir men dinna elect the President. And amang oor ain folk—oor members o' parliament are supposed to reflec' the people. But ae man is sent to Ottawa for that he had five votes mair nor anither man wha is left at hame. And aildins a better man nor aither o' them is warmin' his taes at hame, and 'winna be bother't' to be in office!

Noo thar was a queer auld fella a wheen years ago, wrate a wee buik he ca't 'Vetulia;' a kind o' a mair modern 'Utopia;' and he pat it thus: Whanever a defeated candidete for Parliament had ninety percent as mony votes as the ane wha gat 'in,' he also sud hae a seat in the 'Hoose.' He was a 'speakin' member,' but no a 'votin' member.' And sae it wad come aboot, that a candidate wadna tell ower mony lees about his opponent, gin he lookit forrit to the time 'his freend' was be sittin' fornent him in 'The Hoose!'

The same authority says that the Parliament o' that kintra whiles—in fac' very aften—made 'Resolutions' raither than laws; and left the Coorts to cairry them oot! Noo, I see that oor Hoose at Ottawa can be gotten, aften eneuch, to pass gey guid 'Resolutions'—as for instance, again gamblin,' or cigarettes, or liquor-licenses—or amaist onything; but ye canna get them to move a peg to mak a hantle o' things unlawfu', that they declare to be contrar' to gude citizenship! For instance—this queer auld authur o' 'Vetulia' said their Parliament declared by Resolution, that 'Hoardin' was contrar' to public policy.' The Judges pat this in force; and poined au unco lot o' auld stockin'-legs, and sae-and-sae, fu' o' misers' siller. But ae radical-minded Judge poined and confiscated nearly all the land o' a miserly landowner! An awfu' stramath was made aboot it; but in the end it was susteened; for it was argued that land—juist like ony ither commodity—sud be free in the merkit to be bocht and sauld like ither things. And that this landowner was aye buying land, but wad never sell ony! In ither words, he was hoardin' it! And hoardin' was a wrang to be putten richt!

It whiles does us gude to get doon to the bottom o' things; and see what the principles o' things are. And gin they are wrang, to get them richt! And this, e'en whan it seems to gang in new channels o' action. A man askit me aince what way a Scotsman ca't parritch 'they' and 'them,' instead o' 'it.' And whan I askit him what way he ca't them 'it' and no 'them?' he cudna tell me! Like a man i' the 'House,' the ither nicht, wha said 'England' twa-three times, whan he meant 'Britain;' and wha cud gie nae reason for it! Some things are 'principle,' and some are mere habit.

THE HERMIT.

"MINERVA" OLIVE OIL

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THE MINIATURE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Probably nine out of ten people who have been interested in the remarkable case of the Queen's stolen miniatures believe that little paintings of this kind are so called because of their smallness, the resemblance to 'minor' being relatively obvious. It is purely an accident, however. The real etymological parent of 'miniature' is 'minium,' a red pigment. This was habitually used in the illumination of manuscripts in mediaeval times, and because such pictures were usually executed on a reduced scale the word 'miniature' came to be applied to small portraits. Nowadays, except in the special case of miniature portraits, the very idea of painting has gone out of it, and a word that really means something done in red has come to mean simply something on a small scale.

POLICEMEN TO STUDY ELECTRICITY.

(Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

In addition to his other funds of information, the Philadelphia policeman who is esteemed by Mayor Reyburn to be the finest in the world, must hereafter have an elementary knowledge of electricity. The order was issued yesterday by Director Clay, and to-day Chief McLaughlin, of the electrical bureau, will instruct his first class.

The wizard of the City Hall believes that the man on the beat should know something of the mechanism of the fire alarm or police call box he daily 'pulls.' In this opinion Director Clay coincides.

Some of the men on the force have never been taught to distinguish between an ampere and a volt, and would not know an armature from a rheostat.

With his newly acquired stock of knowledge the Philadelphia policeman will soon be able to run a disabled trolley car to the barn or repair the electric battery of the bell that does not ring when he makes the round of his division just before election.

SOME CENTENARIAN LAWSUITS.

('Westminster Gazette.')

Americans are very proud of a hoary lawsuit which has just come to an end after 122 years of troubled existence in the Massachusetts courts; and one scarcely has the heart to disturb their pardonable elation by pointing out that the object of their pride is but one of a number of important compared with not a few lawsuits this side of the Atlantic. Not many years ago Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy had before him an application in a suit, Ashton vs. Mumpesson, which, according to one of the counsel, was then over 150 years old. The famous Bishop Demetrius will case, which lasted from 1708 to 1840, just ended with the Massachusetts suit, but an action commenced by a Lubeck merchant against the Swedish Government has ended recently by a compromise after two and a half centuries of pleading.

SOUTH AMERICAN INNS.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

A traveller who recently returned to Philadelphia was narrating some of his experiences in South America at a social quet of globe trotters the other evening. He had skirted the extremities of South America and had found the inns or hotels in most sections very poor. Nothing worse they in Peru, he said, than the one American can who had been thrown into jail during some dispute over his papers. After his release and sought the best the town, returned the next day to jail and begged that he might be in. The most extreme sign he had was in the window of a restaurant Buenos Ayres, which read: "Ameri café—champagne and fried potatoes."

The rule for old people is one Cascaret daily. The bowels, like other muscles, grow less active with age. They need help.

Most old people must give to the bowels some regular help else they suffer from constipation.

The condition is perfectly natural.

It is just as natural as it is for old people to walk slowly. For age is never so active as youth.

The muscles are less elastic.

And the bowels are muscles.

So all old people need Cascarets.

And most of them need them daily.

One might as well refuse to aid weak eyes with glasses as to refuse this gentle aid to weak bowels.

The bowels must be kept active. This is important at all ages, but never so much as at sixty.

Age is not a time for harsh physics.

Youth may occasionally whip the bowels into activity. But a lash can be used every day.

What the bowels of the old need is a gentle and natural tonic. One that can be constantly used without harm.

And there is no matter of choice here.

The only such tonic is Cascarets.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

...TOR IN COREA.

...ooks, M.D., in the 'Mis... Review of the World.')

Protestant missionary to ... physician, and from that ... the medical arm of the work ...ing. It is less true of ... some countries that medi... to pave the way for the ... the Coreans accept the ... and any and all mission... abundant entree to every ...ple. It is true, however, ...medical work has been and ...ry powerful agency for the ... the people. In my own ...know of large numbers of ..., and not a few who, get...rst knowledge of the Gospel ...al, have gone back to their ... have been the means of ... in those places. A defin... this sort was brought to my ... missionary from another sta... woman of his territory, liv... heathen village, was in our ... for a short time. She heard ... was impressed, bought a ...ment and went to her home. ... to read (as all new believers ...hen pored over her newly-ac...sure. She called in her ...and according to her own dim ...ing explained it. Soon there ...s of them meeting every Sun... study and prayer, and when the ... was passing through that re... asked him to enroll them as ... There is now a flourishing ...h there. So far as the actual ... of the heathen is concerned, ... the medical worker in Corea is ... a factor as the clerical, for the ... time is now mainly taken up ... the already converted, administer... the churches, while the doctor ... hand to hand with the raw ... There are, too, other reasons ... the doctor is more than an orna... to the mission. He is a necessity ...station to the life and welfare of ...missionaries. The Corea mission ...never believed in the small one-man ... From two or three to eight ...families constitute a station. ... a valuable asset of the Board ...for their care a doctor should al... be one member of the group. As ... grows new stations are open... and new doctors become a necessity, ... is needed for the sake of ...missionaries, that is by no means ... part of his work. In each sta... there is a hospital for the treat... of Coreans. In one of these hos... the number of treatments report... last year was 21,581, in another, 12,... in another, 10,143, and so on. In ... of our institutions a little over ... for the year.

...a country with no knowledge ... Western medicine and surgery. It ... wonder that when doctors from ... went there the people ex... from them, but still less ... that having learned what the ... can do, they are crowding the ... and dispensaries. According ... approved methods, a broken ... or dislocated joint is treated by ... long needles similar to hat pins ... unfortunate part; indigestion or ...mption, by placing little pyramids ... powdered herbs on the skin ... the affected part, ignite it, and ... bear it, while it slowly burns ... or certain other affections, by ... the naked patient in the skin ... or dog still warm and dripping ... the body of its first owner. To ... the medical and surgical treat... of the native doctor is ofttimes ... than the condition treated. One ... wonder why a patient would sub... such barbarous treatment. I ... myself, and yet, my friend, what ... you do if you knew no better ... no one to whom you could go ... your trouble. Pain is a dreadful ... fear of death is bad, but absolute ... and the thought of continuing ... same for a long period with no ... something we of America know ... There is no decent treatment ..., or was none till a few Amer... there. So what was the ... to do? The native doctor ... help, acquaintances who have ... perhaps in spite of treatment ... just, urge him to take it. The ... him to it, and thus it goes. ... hard for us to imagine the ig... of the common Corean on mat... pertain to anatomy, physio... etc. He is not ignorant ... lines for Corea has a system ... and according to their own ... there are those who are call... but medical knowledge is not in their system. Nor is the so-called doctor an exception. He knows the exact spot to strike a surface artery when he wants to bleed a person, or the exact spot where a needle may be inserted into a joint, but why the blood he is letting comes out in spurts, or what the joint looks like inside he does not know. Post-mortem examination or the dissection of the human body has never been thought of and would not be tolerated; so how could they know. A comment on the style of education of their doctors may be most forcibly made by relating what came under my own notice only a short time ago. A woman was in terrible suffering and in a condition that would probably prove fatal. Two or three Corean doctors were called in, among them one whose fame had spread far and wide, and who was looked upon as great in the profession. Still the woman grew worse rather than better. They sent for me, but as I rarely go out to cases in the country, I sent one of my assistants, a young Corean. He went, understood the case at once, and did what was needed to the entire satisfaction of the whole household, and saved the patient. The next morning he encountered this old doctor of local fame walking up and down the yard, saying, 'What does that young snip of a fellow know about medicine, anyway! I prayed to the gods from the top of every mountain around here, and can it be that he has learned more in these few years from the foreigner than I have through a long life from all the gods?' And he went away in a rage.

The medical man in Corea is a most impressive object lesson to the Coreans in Christian philanthropy. The hospitals are almost self-supporting, which means that the patients pay for their medicine, etc., but they know that we are not there for money gain. The poor are always treated, although they may not have a penny, not only treated, but frequently fed and clothed as well. From the side of philanthropy alone, medical missions in a foreign country, when the modern theory of medical practice is unknown is most commendable. Remembering with that the example of our Saviour, his teaching, to say nothing of his command as he commissioned the Twelve, saying, 'Go, preach, teach, saying, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," heal the sick,' etc. Medical missions rest on no uncertain foundation.

Caring for the missionaries, winning friends among the natives and healing their many diseases are not the only duties of the doctor in Corea. We are ambitious to have our work live after we pass away. No branch of our mission work in Corea is copyrighted. The clerical worker is raising up a native ministry to replace himself. The educator is educating those who will make our future facilities. So is the doctor training those who will be the future practitioners of Corea. We each have a class of the brightest and best of the young men available who are serving their apprenticeship under us. In my own dispensary I have nine, all of whom are not only Christians, but come from Christian families. They are well-to-do, and that is a requirement, for they must be at their own expense, and not subject to the temptation to make their own living at the expense of the drugs round about them. They are also good students and quick of mind. Many of them have been with me now for some time, and are a very valuable element in the work. Without their help the treating of so many patients would be an impossibility. What the training of these Corean doctors will mean to the future Corea can hardly be overestimated.

Our mission is in sore need of two more such men and two medical plants, one at Chong Ju, where missionaries have already entered and where a separate station will be opened next fall, and one at Kang Kei, where the work simply demands the opening of a station as soon as the men can be assigned to that territory.

A MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

A great missionary exhibition is to be given in Agricultural Hall, London, next summer, setting forth the history and work of the London Missionary Society. One part of it will be a pageant representing in costume many nations where missions are carried on. An orchestra will be provided, a chorus is to be trained, wardrobes will be prepared, and it is confidently expected that many will become interested to help mission work by this pageant to which the wealth of color and picturesqueness of all nations will be made to contribute. Arrangements are going forward to bring to the exhibition as many Sunday school pupils and teachers as possible, and it is hoped that not less than 200,000 of these will visit it in groups. About 10,000 stewards are required and already volunteers are so many that the entire number seems likely to be secured.—'Congregationalist.'

IN CHINA.

With the coming of the new era, in China, the leaders are now undergoing a change of attitude toward their womankind. The hundreds of Christian homes established by the missionaries throughout the interior of China have been a revelation to them. In those homes they have seen women and men living as equals. In education, judgment and counsel they work side by side. Love reigns in these homes and therefore, peace also. They have looked upon homes presided over by educated, refined Christian women. That is why they are seeking to open schools for their girls. 'We want such homes in our land,' they have said to us. 'We did not know that it was possible for a woman to become an equal of man. Neither had we dreamed of the possibility of finding pleasure and congenial companionship in association with women.'

In 1807 there was not one Chinese Protestant Christian. To-day there are more than 160,000 church members, representing a Christian community of some half million souls, in every province of the empire. In 1807 Morrison was the only Protestant missionary in China. To-day there are more than 3,800 foreign missionaries. These are found in every provincial capital and in most of the large cities. To-day nearly 10,000 Chinese preachers, teachers, colporteurs and other native helpers are spreading the Gospel throughout China. In 1807 no part of the Bible was in print. More than 3,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in part were sold in China last year. In 1807 there were no Christian books or tracts in Chinese. From Hankow alone during the past thirty years more than 26,000,000 Christian books and tracts have been issued and circulated. In 1807 China was closed against the Gospel. To-day the whole of China is open to mission work—eager for new light, new knowledge, new life.

In China, $25,000 will pay for a college or church building; $13,200 will send out twelve medical missionaries for one year; $10,000 will build a hospital and dispensary, or a girl's school; $5,000 will build a girl's school, or an operating room and surgeon's ward, or will support a station; $3,000 will build a Bible training school; $2,000 will build an orphanage; $1,500 will support a small mission station or a married missionary for one year; $1,100 will send out for one year an educational, a medical or an evangelistic missionary; $1,000 will permit expansion where greatly needed; $600 will support an unmarried missionary; $400 will provide for a day school; $150 will provide for a native doctor; $75 will pay for a native hospital assistant, or a native teacher; $40 will provide a scholarship for a native medical assistant; $30 will provide a boarding school scholarship; $25 will provide a Bible training school scholarship; $20 will provide one of thirty shares in a missionary's salary.—'Home Herald.'

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Mr. I. Campbell White, of the Layman's Missionary Movement, said at a recent meeting:—

'Last year the entire amount given by the Protestant Christian world to promote the cause of Christ in the world was just over $21,000,000. A very interesting fact about these figures is that Great Britain gave as much to the evangelization of the non Christian world last year as Canada and the United States put together, although the population of North America is more than twice the population of Great Britain. There is not a single individual in Great Britain that does not give $1 per year to the evangelization of the world, while in North America very few come up to that amount. Another interesting fact is that Great Britain, Canada and the United States together are doing 85 percent of all that is being done in this great work of evangelization to-day.

'While twenty-one millions looks like a large amount, yet when you take into consideration that there are 40,000,000 communicants in the Christian Church, every one of whom is impoverished unless he has some snare in making up this aggregate, they become quite small, and they look smaller still when we recall the fact that the number to be reached is 1,000,000,000. If we would supply the spiritual needs of every one (and a few dollars is enough on the average to carry the Gospel to a Chinese, Indian or African), at this rate of giving it would take us one hundred years to carry the Gospel to those now living. I believe $2 is the very lowest average amount it will cost the Church of Christ to maintain an adequate force of missionaries in all parts of the non-Christian world. We must have an average of at least one missionary to every 25,000 people, and in order to do this we need to have more than three times as many missionaries in the field to-day. Canada would need to send four times as many in order to occupy the field that would be her legitimate proportion. Giving every one a field that large, we have so far only occupied a territory in which 325 millions of people live, leaving 675 millions still unprovided for. While we sit here in all the glow of the noonday sun spiritually, there sit in absolute darkness to-night 675,000,000 of our fellowmen.

'The question that comes with great force to the men of our generation is, are we willing to go on through our lifetime, only attempting to reach one third of the non-Christian world when it is so absolutely in our power to multiply our gifts and representatives in order that we may reach them all? If we wanted to supply all the world at this rate, it would require 27,000 more missionaries from the church universal and about $80,000,000 a year instead of $21,000,000, as at present.

'But $80,000,000 a year seems really very insignificant when we stop to consider that there are one-half as many Protestant Christian communicants as that, and the average amount would only be $2 per member in order to send out the Gospel to the whole world. Already Toronto has set the highest standard of any city in behalf of meeting the world's need. You have undertaken to raise in this city for home and foreign missions combined this year $500,000, or an average of $8.33 per member. If that can be raised here, and if the rest of the churches in North America can be aroused to that kind of interest and co-operation, I think we may confidently predict that many of those present to-night will live to see the day when the glorious promise shall be literally fulfilled and "this Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached for a witness to all nations."'—'Missionary Witness.'

Inflammation of the Kidneys

And Bright's Disease Are Practically One.

Dr. Bright discovered that the symptoms of Bright's disease were caused by inflammation of the kidneys. Thus it derives its name. As to the relationship of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the above disease, the testimonials of thousands bear evidence.

Notwithstanding the remarkable cures of this dreadful disease by this medicine, people still work on, complaining of terrible pains in the small of the back exclaiming they feel 'all in,' being overcome with feelings of weariness and despondency.

Perhaps you haven't these particular symptoms, but have the ones which are most noticeable in the urine. Upon them the physicion relies for a positive opinion. If the urine is of a deep color, has a strong odor and deposits a heavy sediment upon standing, then consider your case carefully. They are infallible signs, but not of an incurable disease; thanks to Dr. Chase.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured other persons, they can cure you. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co. Toronto, Ont. Write for Dr. Chase's 1908 Calendar Almanac.

SOME QUEER COMMITTEES.

(By the Rev. Herbert Halliwell, Allahabad, India, in the Christian Endeavor 'World.')

A great many of my Endeavor friends across the seas are coming to the World's Christian Endeavor Convention in India early in 1910.

When you come, you will hear and see much that will interest you in Indian Christian Endeavor. But there are sure to be a few out of the thousands of Endeavorers of America who will not be able to come over and see for themselves what we are doing and how we are doin

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...hibition ...Christian ...sweets. ...ometimes ...t our En... ...ld strong ...Sabbath. ...this land ...ninety-nine ...ilation have ...ath. When, ...rs come into ...n Sundays, en... ...resolute Juniors ...els, the prohibi... ...up, and firmly ...est them to move ...nding them that ...s in mission com... ...And they go! and ...eet do not stumble!

And now I hope I shall not horrify you with the title of my next committee. Before you glance at it, however, let me remind you that here in the East we have taught our Endeavorers that C. E. may sometimes be illustrated by the words 'Cleanliness Essential;' and, in order to make our meaning clear, we have in many of our societies the Clean-Finger-Nail and Tidy-Button Committee and the Finger-Nail and Toe-Nail Committee.

You see these little pickaninnies could go, and have gone, to heathen temples and mosques in a terribly dirty condition; but this could never be tolerated in a Junior Christian Endeavor society, and so a committee must take the matter in hand, a vigilance committee if you like; and the results are quickly seen. Is this not one of the first steps on the road to Christian citizenship, where the bodies and the homes shall be sweet and clean and pure, fit temples for the Spirit of the Most High?

Closely akin to this committee is one I know of, actively, very actively, engaged in an orphanage society. This is the Tub Committee.

There are junior Juniors who are not thoroughly initiated in the art of taking a real good bath, and in this society the tub committee initiate the tiny tots, and —scrub them!

How thankful you must be that you have no use for the next committee I want to introduce you to, the 'Rat-tail Committee.'

You smile, but let me tell you why we cannot treat lightly such a word as 'rats.' Do you know you can spell that word another way, and it will read 'plague'? and that word strikes terror into the hearts of big, strong men, for, when plague visits a district or township, too often it decimates, almost annihilates, the population. If plague is abroad, our Endeavorers organize rat-tail committees who make it their work to hunt out all the rats they can find, as it has proved that these rats are the purveyors of plague, and their tails are brought to the missionary as evidence of their capture. The probabilities are that, if the rats are kept under, the plague will also be kept under; so go ahead, my zealous committee men; you are doing a real service to your fellows.

In some of our Junior societies we have a good-language committee. This title does not define accurately the work done. It is really a committee for the suppression of bad language. Its necessity may grievously shock the uninitiated Occidental mind. The conditions of life here are such that very early, indeed, as soon as little ears catch words and phrases at all, the children become familiarized with language utterly vile and indecent. They repeat glibly and at first without any degree of comprehension these loathsome words, and then as soon as intelligence conveys the meaning of them the words are apt to become permanently inscribed upon the chamber walls of their imagination. It is to fight this great evil that our boys and girls are banded together to avoid repeating any questionable phrases themselves and to discourage the repetition by others. Thus we are trying to purify the stream at the source.

The Church committee sounds very formal and imposing, savoring of staid elders, serious-faced deacons, and churchwardens. Bnt our church committees are innocent of any such pretensions. They are simply organized amongst the senior members with a view to keeping the youngsters quiet in church. A very prosaic, but, I assure you, a very necessary, function to perform, for our little fellows are as volatile and lively as can be.

From the church to the cemetery is not always a far cry, and so it seems according to the fitness of things to speak here of the graveyard committee. These are usually composed of young men or lads. They voluntarily undertake, in order to keep down the expenses of their own churches, to keep clean and trim the graves, and thereby save the cost of a regular man to do this work.

I think the blackboard committee will puzzle you considerably. It is suggestive, I know, of the classroom, and yet in a sense it is far removed from studies. In a society personally known to me formed in a large high school which a large number of non-Christians attend, a little committee have made it their duty to go the round of the classrooms every morning in the school year, before lessons commence, and chalk on the clean boards a Gospel text for the day. Who can say what the influence of these 'messages from the Master' may not mean to hundreds of young lives?

The Animals' Friends Committee speaks for itself. In this land where dumb beasts are actually objects of worship there abounds on every hand a great amount of hideous cruelty to animals, and our Endeavorers are bestirring themselves to see that open and flagrant cases of cruelty shall not go unpunished. The British Government has framed laws which are fully equal to all emergencies. It only needs a quickened public conscience to see that they are enforced, and these committees are a commencement in the right direction.

I pass hurriedly by some ordinary sunshine committees whose duties are not unlike those undertaken in your own societies, such as visitation of the sick, distribution of flowers and fruit, reading to the blind, etc. I must pass over, with but a brief notice, to our Tenth Legion Committees, whose duties include the enlistment of their fellow members as 'tithers' and the regular circulation of Tenth Legion literature wherever it will be of use, in order that I may close this already too long catalogue of Oriental committees with a mention of the Jail Committee.

This, to say the least, does not sound inviting. It suggests an all too intimate acquaintance with prison life. And yet it is not quite so dreadful as it sounds. Nay, rather I think it can fittingly be looked upon as a crown to all those which have preceded it. It was in Burma that I met the members of this committee; five eager, earnest young fellows they were too. They had a large jail in their city. No preaching of the gospel was ever heard by those Buddhist prisoners, prisoners for longer or shorter terms, and also life-long prisoners of the religion without hope. Our Endeavorers resolved to petition the governor for permission to visit the jail every Sabbath and tell the inmates of the Christ, the living, loving, Son of God. Permission was granted; a jail committee was formed; services were commenced and regularly held. Visible fruits were several baptisms inside the jail as a direct result of the Holy Spirit's blessings upon their efforts.

Fellow Endeavorers, we have built, and will build, upon the same grand old foundations as you have built on; but the superstructure is and will be different.

Therefore rejoice with us that Christian Endeavor through all its 'fearful and wonderful' committees is seeking in the most simple and practical ways to do the will of God and extend his glorious kingdom in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

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REVIVALS ABROAD.

The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, who recently returned from his tour in the East, says: 'In January, 1906, meetings were commenced in Pyeng-yang, where Dr. Johnston told his story of revival in Indiana. The men met in the Central Church, which holds 1,500 people. The women met separately in four other places, and the school boys met in the Academy Chapel. On the Monday evening a meeting was held, the like of which none who were present had ever seen before. When the usual time for closing the service came, those who desired to go home were invited to do so, and the meeting was reduced to some five or six hundred persons. After prayer, confessions were called for, and immediately the Spirit of God fell upon the audience. Man after man rose, confessed his sins, broke down and wept, and then threw himself on the floor, often beating it with his fists in a perfect agony of conviction. Sometimes after a confession the whole of the audience would break out in audible prayer, and the effect was as indescribable as what I was privileged to witness on several occasions in Japan. After another confession, the congregation would break out in uncontrollable weeping. They wept because they could not restrain their tears, and this confession, weeping, and praying went on until two o'clock the following morning. In this manner began a work of God which spread like a flame from place to place, and has led to the wonderful ingatherings to which I have referred, so that, as one of the Koreans said, "Soon we shall all be Jesus-believing people."'—'Missionary News.'

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Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

BLOODHOUNDS TRACKING IN ENGLAND.

('Fry's Magazine.')

The most recent case of the successful official employment of the bloodhound in the public service was that of the lost girl Miss Campbell, in Ayrshire, a year or so ago, when the Provost of Gatehouse sent to Mr. George Oliphant, Secretary of the Bloodhound Hunt Club, for three hounds. These hounds were three days at work on the scent, in most difficult and treacherous country, and succeeded in carrying the search party to the edge of a pool, at which they threw up the search, and from which on its being dragged the body of the missing girl was recovered. The bloodhound has the same instincts for guarding his master as any dog or hound possesses, though he does not hurt the man he has hunted.

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'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian newspapers.'—Toronto 'News.

1908

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O., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
ATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 st. Tel. Up 681.
Ltd., 471-477 St. Catherine

Bleury street. M. 4860.

AND CORSETS.

TORE, 462 St. Catherine st.

MARBLE MERCHANTS.

Bleury street. M. 3571.
ONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290

RS—(Retail).

Catherine W. Up 3152.
e street. Tel. Up 3296.
ET CIE., 432 St. James 605.
112 Park ave. Up 3216.
rooke st.,West'mt, Mount.

Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
t. Catherine W. Up 3957.
432 and 494 St. Lawrence

Counc.& Berthelet. Up 5240.
reene avenue, Westmount.

ON CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
18 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
S. Ca th. W., cor. Mackay. Up

03 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also street. Up 4638.
239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
NG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
244 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3383.
ES. 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

ARDWARE—(Retail).

THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
ARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street.

KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 2085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 552 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1392.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G.Phillips, Mg.Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 671-677 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st.(opp. Viger Square). M 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3967, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542. and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 80-84 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN. 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5422.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 38A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4068.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS,332 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 784.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 3979.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 16 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 207 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 2932.
NGURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

KELLY, P., 374 St. Catherine West. Up 5166.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4215
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4522.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M.1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1305 Notre Dame W. M. 6085

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd.,132 St. Peter. M. 453.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd.,146 Peel street. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO.,Ltd.,566 St. Cath. st. W. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C.W.,Ltd., 512 St. Catherine West. Up 3641
McNEE, C. A.,550 St.Cath erine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.). 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

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.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W.(bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2453.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West Balmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James. Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, Wm. & CO. 140 McGill. M. 1841& M. 6778.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 199 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Lebelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6222.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR,739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dochester, W. Up 1240 &5153
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
THE ST. LAWRENCE SPORTING GOODS CO., Ltd., 102 Notre Dame W. M. 5749.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.

TOBOGGANS, SNOWSHOES, ETC., FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dochester, W. Up 1240 &5153

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & 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 2667

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY, J., 80 Drummond street. Up 1327.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATL

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46 ville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 820 Craig st.
SCLATER, WM. & CO.,LTD., 80 and 82 M. 541.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul M.
OLIVE, DORION & STROUD, 57 W. 4404.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 148 McGill M. 5755.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO.,115D Youville sq M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 38 McGill street. M.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3768.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, L. L., Ltd., 1926-32 Notre Dame

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Building. Main 964.
LAMARRE, W. & CO., 242 Atwater ave.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 245 St. James st. M.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON,248 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT, SEWER PIPES, BRICKS, ETC.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

D HATTON & CO. Established 1870 M. 1248.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO.,507 St. Paul. M 963.

Manufacturers.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M.3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine M.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT CO., 182 Mountain street. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO. 158 Shearer st. M. 3536
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., Atwater ave. M. 3457

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 97-103 St. Urbain M. 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westmt. 15
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1181
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere W. West. M. 777.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. St. Peter. Main 3832.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Ltd., Point Chas.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS

AHERN, A., Montreal Safe Works, 390-392 St. James. M. 813.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond sts. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd. Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

TIME RECORDING CLOCKS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDERS (W. A. Wood) Bleury st. M. 2624.
HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, 152 Notre Dame W. Main 2483.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS,51 Craig W. Tel. M.