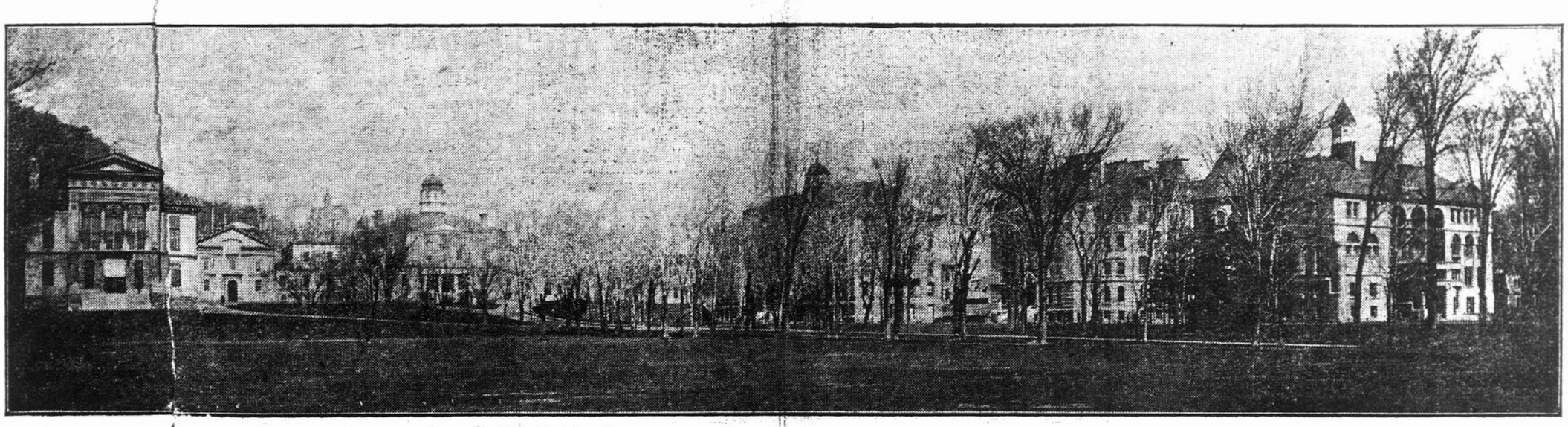
Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 269. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF M'GILL UNIVERSITY.



A PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE CAMPUS OF M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

NOTHING h markable of local progress Univers years. period since Prin the reins of offi cord of uninter year adding im and resources tion for the This progress adding to th through the more than accommoda standard various f venience and in thoroug

In th has b of Si the then Mon sity. the buil fund that son is liam as of land for various large purposes. In ured large in chief gifts to year being $150,0 ance of the engin buildings, and $475,0 of the present building mining and metallurgy. This chief building was built on the most generous plan, the mining and metallurgical laboratories alone having a floor space of 10,000 square feet. The Governor-General and Lady Minto were present at the opening ceremony in 1898, and the ceremony was further marked by the conferment by the Queen, through Lord Minto, of the dignity of knighthood on the generous donor. This was felt throughout Canada to be a mark of the interest of the Mother Country in the university, as well as a fitting acknowledgment of Sir William Macdonald's great liberality in the cause of education.

nore re- elopment than the McGill recent over the assumed ind a re- h, every prestige l institu- learning. much in ents—al- ll along added ng the in the he con- dents, on a e man —that before liam, ne a iver- ping ies ent ort r- il- s s e

Wise liberality has rarely reaped a richer or more immediate harvest than the gifts of these two buildings—the physics and chemistry buildings, and which was built, equipped, and endowed by the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona, who ranks with Sir William Macdonald as one of the most generous benefactors the university has known. This magnificent foundation took up and continued, under greatly improved conditions, the operations which had been carried on for so many years in the special course for women, thus crowning and completing the work on the most approved lines for the university education of women. According to Lord Strathcona's expressed wish, the teaching staff is not independent of that of McGill College. The two were made, as it were, mutually complementary, and gave the university a welcome opportunity of strengthening the Faculty of Arts in some branches where it had hitherto been numerically weak. In proof of the broad spirit in which the curriculum for women was adjusted, it may be stated that the Chancellor instituted a department of music in the college, which may yet become the nucleus of a University Faculty. The success attending this particular department led to its extension, and ultimately a residence close to the Royal Victoria College was acquired and fitted up as a conservatorium of music. This conservatorium was opened in October, 1904, and has met with marked success.

Another department of the university in which great progress has been made is the Faculty of Medicine. The year that marked Dr. Peterson's arrival saw also the opening of extensive new wings to the medical building, including a lecture room capable of accommodating 450 students, with adjoining preparation rooms and new suites of laboratories for pathology, history, pharmacology, and sanitary science. In less than five years the extension of practical laboratory work and the increase in the number of students made still further enlargement of the buildings necessary. This was rendered possible through the generosity of Lord Strathcona, who, in 1898, contributed in the names of Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, $100,000 towards extensions and alterations of the medical buildings. The new buildings were formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on Sept. 19, 1901.

In 1904, Lord Strathcona stimulated the friends of the faculty to fresh efforts on behalf of its interests by making a donation to it of $50,000. In the same year the amalgamation of the Faculty with the Medical School of the University of Bishop's College was consummated—a step which has greatly assisted in consolidating the medical interests of the English-speaking community in this province. Another feature of the same year was the decision by the Medical Faculty to relinquish its autonomy and enter into closer union with the university. By this step the Medical Faculty took its place side by side with the other faculties—the governors of the university having control of all revenues and assuming the financial responsibility. It is felt that the new arrangement will engender a healthier university spirit, and that a greater personal interest will be taken in the Medical Faculty by the authorities of the university and its friends.

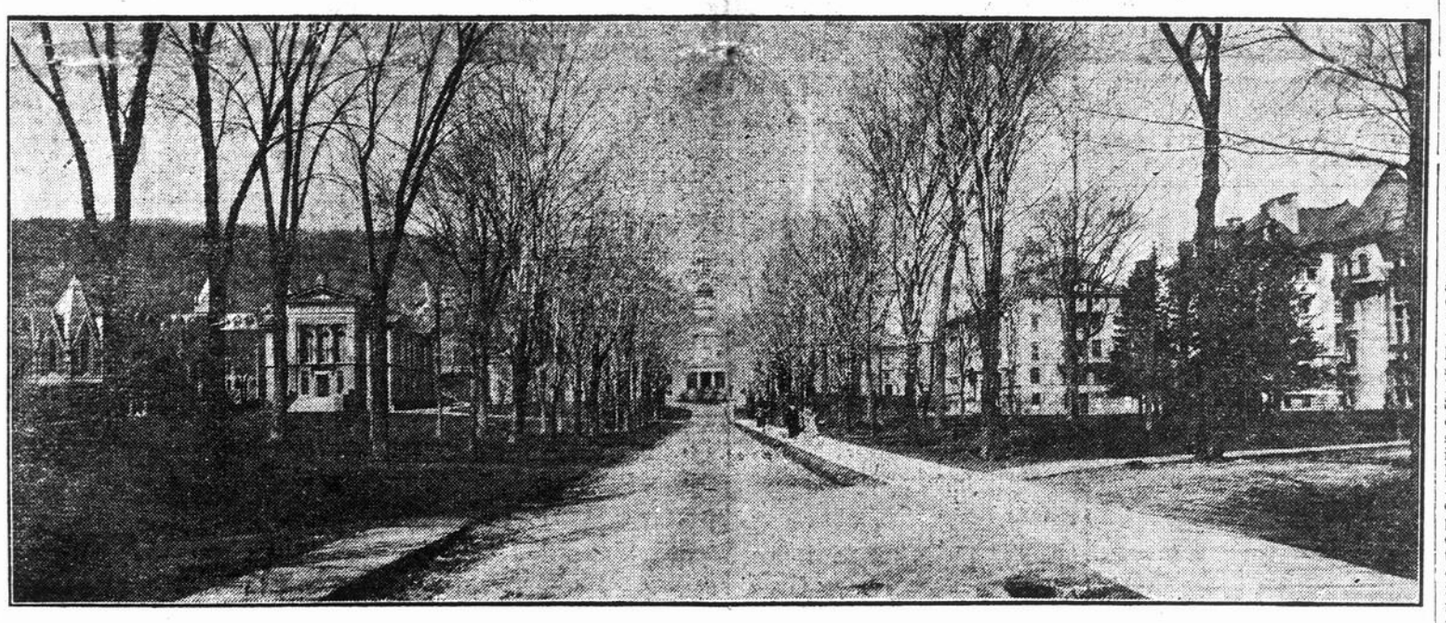
Last year the accommodation for the students of the university was very greatly added to by the opening of the new home of the McGill Y. M. C. A., called Strathcona Hall, after Lord Strathcona, who contributed $30,000 towards the total of over $100,000, which the building cost. This year the McGill Union, another building to supplement the social work so well begun in Strathcona Hall, has been opened for the students. The magnificent institution was built, equipped, and presented to the university by Sir William Macdonald.

The next movement along the line of the development of social life among our students will have to be in the direction of dormitories or halls of residence. Strathcona Hall provides accommodation for about sixty, but that is by no means enough. In November, 1904, the principal brought this matter before the board of governors, and was authorized to make inquiries as to what proportion of students would be likely to make use of such residential accommodation. In January, he reported that he had ascertained that more than 140 students in the Faculty of Applied Science and 250 in the Faculty of Medicine had given in their names; that there was a consensus of opinion in its favor in the Faculty of Law; and that while students in Arts are largely accommodated in the Theological Colleges or in their own homes, some fifty had expressed their readiness to join. At a subsequent meeting held in the same month, the board expressed the opinion that in the present circumstances of the university it would be desirable to deal first with the problem of providing the needed increase of accommodation in the Faculty of Applied Science, while not losing sight of the suggestions as to residential buildings for students.

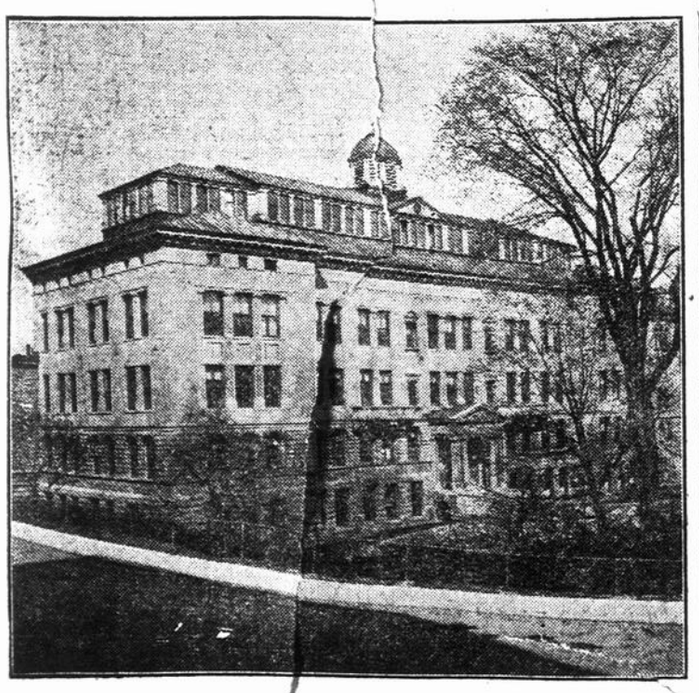
Last June another splendid new scope of activity was opened up for McGill by the generosity of its old friend, Sir William Macdonald, who announced that he intended to hand over to the university the whole of the unique Agricultural College which he is establishing at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, together with an endowment of two million dollars with which to carry on the work.

Among other outstanding features of the period under review may be cited the progressive reorganization of the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts; the institution of new degrees, and especially that of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.) in 'Arts,' as well as in the Applied Science Faculty; the affiliation of Vancouver College as an institution qualified to give the first year of an undergraduate course in Arts and Applied Science; the establishment of a connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, such as will entitle a McGill student who has passed our intermediate examination to proceed to an Oxford or a Cambridge degree on a shortened period of residence at these universities; the amendment of the constitution of the Corporation of the University; the establishment, in the interests of the whole university, of a board of matriculation examiners; the institution of summer classes (May and June) in the Faculty of Arts, a summer school of Surveying, and (through the generosity of Sir William Macdonald) of a summer school in Mining and Metallurgy; the institution of a very successful summer library school, under the direction of Mr. C. H. Gould, the librarian; the establishment of a Department of Transportation, and the addition to the component parts of the university system of an 'Academic Board,' consisting of all the professors of all the faculties in the university, with certain other members of the teaching staff, chargeable by statute with the duty of 'considering such matters as pertain to the interests of the university as a whole and making recommendations concerning the same.

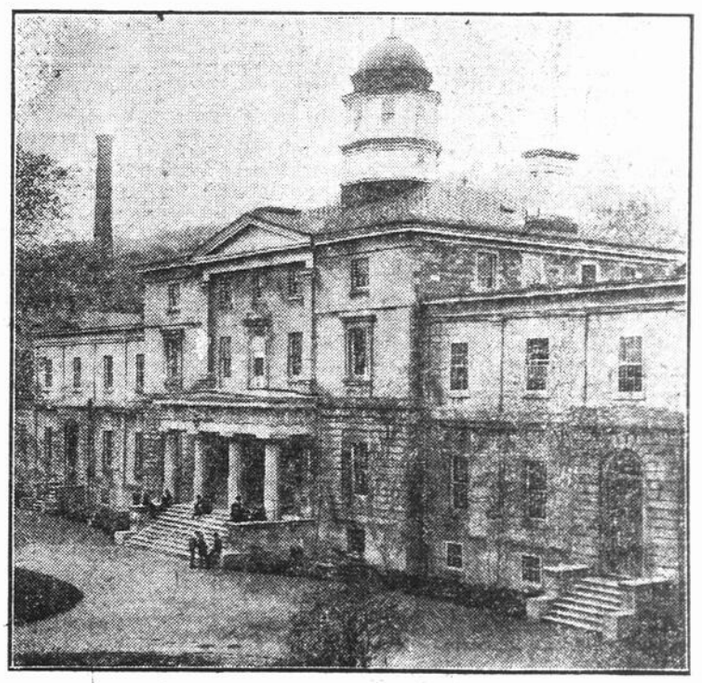
Since Principal Peterson came the total number of students has increased from 1,103 to 1,321. In the same period the value of the university's buildings and endowments has increased from just over $3,000,000 to over $6,000,000.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE M'GILL GROUNDS.



THE ENGINEERING BUILDING.



THE ARTS BUILDING.

MEMORIAL RE TARIFF

Farmers and Grain Growers Appeal to Parliament

WANT PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF TARIFF ELIMINATED.

We, the Dominion Grange, Farmers' Association of Ontario, and Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, desire, in view of the approach of the tariff revision session of the Dominion Parliament, to express, through our executive officers, the views of organized agriculture in Canada on the question about to occupy the attention of the Parliament of the Dominion.

The farmers of Canada have become genuinely alarmed by the aggressive campaign carried on by the Manufacturers' Association during the past few years with a view to having the tariff made more protective than it is now. When protection was first asked for, we were assured that what was then requested would be required but a short time in order to allow our manufacturing industries to secure a fair footing.

The request made was granted by the electors and the rate of taxation levied on dutiable goods, averaging 21½ percent in 1878, was increased to an average of 26 percent by 1880. To-day we have an average tariff on dutiable goods about one and one-half percent higher than it was when the protective tariff became effective. And yet, with the infants of that period grown to the mammoth concerns of the twentieth century, we find the cry is still for more. The more there is given, and the less the requirement for giving, the greater are the demands made. If a halt is not at once called we shall find conditions in this country similar to those prevailing in parts of Europe, with a small class of wealthy barons at the top and serfs at the bottom—manufacturers being the barons and farmers the serfs.

That agriculture, with a capital investment four times the investment in manufacturing, should be the first care of our legislators is self-evident. That the effect of the tariff has been to foster and stimulate manufacturers at the expense of our basic industry can be easily demonstrated.

In Manitoba, where agriculture is pre-eminently the industry of the people, we find that rural population shows an increase for the ten years ending with 1900 of five percent less than the increase in urban population. In Ontario rural population decreased in the ten years by over 3 3-4 percent, while urban increased by 14 1-4 percent. In Canada as a whole the rural increase was 1½ percent, while the increase in cities, towns and villages was 31½. And the same tendency is observable still, but in a more marked degree. The report of the Bureau of Industries shows a decline of twenty-seven thousand in rural population in Ontario between 1900 and 1904, while city and town population increased from seven hundred and ninety-four thousand to eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand. In Manitoba, where population increased by 100,000 between 1900 and July last, about eight-tenths of the increase was in cities and towns.

This aggrandizement of the urban at the expense of the rural sections is an effect of protection. The protection accorded by the tariff enables manufacturers of certain classes of agricultural implements to charge Canadian consumers 25 percent more than the value of the articles manufactured. The same protective tariff permits an overcharge of thirty to nearly fifty percent on woollen goods, and fifty percent on the cheaper lines of farm carriages. The average rate of taxation on dutiable goods in 1904 was 27½ percent, and to that extent, speaking broadly, Canadian manufactures were enabled to overcharge Canadian consumers on purchases made by those consumers. Farmers do not and cannot secure any compensation in return for all this by any tariff that can be devised. We have to-day a surplus of one hundred and twenty million dollars of farm produce for export; that surplus is continually increasing, and so long as these conditions continue, the foreign price must control the home price of farm products. While a protective tariff can and does limit our purchasing power, it cannot and does not enhance the price of articles we have to sell.

We therefore ask, in the coming revision of the tariff, that the protective principle be wholly eliminated; that the principle of tariff for revenue only, and that revenue based on all honest and economical expenditure of the public funds, be adopted; and, as proof of our sincerity, we will, if this position is adopted by the government, gladly assent to the entire abolition of the whole list of duties on agricultural imports.

(Signed).—J. G. Lethbridge, Master Dominion Grange; James McEwing, Pres. Ontario Farmers' Association; D. W. McCuaig, Pres. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; and R. M. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

MUSICAL SYMBOLISM.

The size and magnificence of the new Lindsay Building are but symbols of the size and magnificent proportions of the Lindsay Piano business. When we were in a small way we only needed a small building. We wore infant clothing, so to speak. But in time, by the simple process of selling only the best goods and at reasonable prices, we outgrew our piano infancy, we gradually moved from one building to another. The business still grew, hence the new Lindsay Building—unquestionably the finest piano building in the Empire. It is the worthy home of the Chickering, and Heintzman & Co. Pianos, The Hardmann, Kurtzmann and Sterling automatic pianos and all that is best in these lines. The volume of our business and our facilities for handling it enables us to sell at more reasonable prices than before, and on more convenient terms of credit.

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A New Line of Thought.

THOUGHT DIRECTED TO YOUR PLEASURES.

Pleasure should make up half of our tale of years, and yet all our thought is given over to work.

Think How to be Happy,

is as much a duty as think how to be successful.

A THOUGHT

THE KODAK

is a splendid medium through which to cultivate the gentle art of being happy.

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On Sundays During October and November.

15 CENTS RETURN FARE

Take the easiest and quickest way to the Catholic Cemetery. Cars leave corner Mount Royal Avenue and Park Avenue, and Victoria Avenue and Sherbrooke Street (Westmount) where return tickets may be secured, weather permitting.

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Perfection

COCOA

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Is made from a blend of the choicest Cocoas grown, and selected with greatest care. Made by a process that secures perfection in every requisite, and appeals to the palate, and the good sense of everybody

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Welsh / American } ANTHRACITE

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Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.

Engines Indicated.

No charges made for services to insurers 30 years Experience.

OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.

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Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The Master Mechanic's Tar Soap Albert Toilet Soap Co Mfrs

COURT MOUNT ROYAL.

At the last regular meeting of Court Mount Royal, No. 5694, after regular business and initiation of candidates, games were played between Mount Royal and Court Allan's Pride. It was also decided to hold the thirty-fourth anniversary with a dinner and concert, in White's Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond streets, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21. The committee hope to see all the members turn out, with their lady friends.

W. H. BOORNE SENTENCED.

William H. Boorne, who was arrested early on Wednesday morning for loitering at Westmount, has been sentenced by Mr. McMahon, police magistrate, to one month's imprisonment on a charge of vagrancy.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Artistic Photography.—Before deciding styles and prices of your Christmas Photographs visit the Swan Studio. You will find something new and exclusive. The Swan Photo Co., 119 Mansfield street. 'Phone Up 2477.



Baby's Own Soap

Makes the little ones happy by keeping their tiny bodies in a healthy, clean condition.

ALBERT SOAPS, Limited, MONTREAL.

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LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

International Business College

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EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction. Tel. Main 309.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.

343 students enrolled during college year, 1905-'06; 168 young ladies and 175 young men; attendance increased two and one-half times in 15 years.

Conservatory and University examinations in full departments of Music; graduating courses under full staff of specialists, in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Elocution, Physical Culture, Fine Arts and Domestic Science.

Special attention given to Matriculation and Teachers' Courses; New Pipe Organ and Art Gallery recently added. Gymnasium and large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1906.

For calendar or room, address,

PRINCIPAL [illegible], D.D.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 245 St. James Street

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,

(Cor. St. Henry street.

Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

"DOMINION"	Nov. 24
*"CORNISHMAN"	Dec. 1
"CANADA"	Dec. 8
*"NORSEMAN"	Dec. 15
*"WELSHMAN"	Dec. 22
"DOMINION"	Dec. 29

*These steamers carry freight only.

Steamers sail at 2.00 p.m., but await arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk train from Montreal.

LOW WINTER RATES.

FIRST CLASS ..$55.00 to $60.00

SECOND CLASS ..$40.00 to $42.50

According to steamer.

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

THIRD CLASS, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow ..$27.50

Low rates to Scandinavia and the Continent.

Passengers berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

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

The "DOMINION" is noted for her steadiness at sea.

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)

"ENGLISHMAN"	Dec. 27
"TURCOMAN"	Jan. 10

For all information apply to local agent, or

DOMINION LINE,

17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S

CANADIAN LINE TO THE TROPICS.

Our new up-to-date passenger steamer, the "Sokoto," sails from Montreal on the 20th of November for the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico, via Halifax. This vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience for the safety and comfort of passengers. Splendid accommodation; excellent cuisine; a duly qualified surgeon carried; attentive stewards, etc.

Write for our illustrated booklet, 'A Tour to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico'; also for particulars of our special yachting excursion by the "Sokoto" from Halifax January 20th. Book early to secure choice of location.

For further particulars as to rates, etc., apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY, 319 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

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

MONTREAL-QUEBEC Line—Daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Daily Line Steamers have been withdrawn for season.

MARKET LINES (Passenger and Freight).

Str. PRINCESS, for Carillon and all intermediate ports, leaves Canal Basin at 6 a.m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For further information apply Head Office, Canal Basin, 165 Common street. Telephone Main 1029.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1563.

Carl Andrias Meincke and John Graham Young, both of the City and District of Montreal, merchants, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Chemical Merchants under the firm name and style of 'C. A. Meincke & Company,' Plaintiffs,

VS.

W. Jancke, of the City of Antwerp, in Belgium, Defendant,

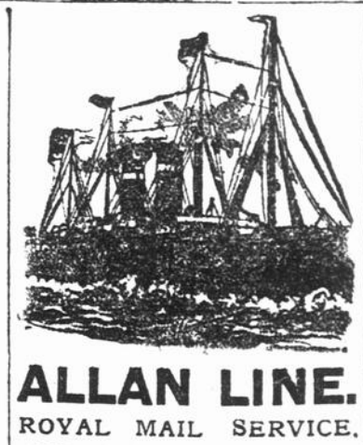
AND

The Merchants Bank of Canada, a Banking Corporation duly incorporated, having its head office at the City and District of Montreal, Tiers-Saisi.

The Defendant is hereby ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, November 15th, 1906.

J. M. LAMOTHE, Deputy Prothonotary.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
IONIAN	17 Nov. 6 a.m.	Midnight
	From St. John.	From Halifax.
VIRGINIAN		24 Nov.
PARISIAN	1 Dec.	
TUNISIAN	7 Dec.	8 Dec.
LAURENTIAN	15 Dec.	

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

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

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $55 and up, according to steamer.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, $40.00 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian . 15 Nov. Sicilian . .22 Nov.

One class cabin called second. Rate $35.00 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

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FINEST AND FASTEST

"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

Nov. 16, Fri. ..EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

Nov. 24, Sat. ....LAKE MANITOBA

ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPOOL.

Dec. 1, Sat. .. EMPRESS OF IRELAND

Dec. 8, Sat. .. .. LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Dec. 15, Sat. .. .EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

Dec. 22, Sat. .. .. ..LAKE ERIE

Dec. 29, Sat. .. EMPRESS OF IRELAND

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

Nov. 21, Montrose (2nd class) $40.00

*Nov. 21, Montreal.

WINTER RATES—From Nov. 1st

SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE ERIE carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer, $40.00 and $42.50.

1ST CABIN—$50.00 and upward, according to steamer.

2ND CABIN—$40.00, $45.00 and $47.50.

3RD CABIN—$26.50 and $28.75.

*Steamers marked thus do not carry passengers.

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DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage)....Nov. 15

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. .. Nov. 22

From West St. John, N.B.

SS. ALCIDES.. .. ..Dec. 1

SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) ..Dec. 8

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Agents: DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow.

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FROM MONTREAL.

SS. IONA. .. ..Nov. 17

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From Portland, Me.

SS. LATONA .. ..Dec.

All Steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. JACONA .. ..Nov.

SS. FREMONA .. ..Nov. 20

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. JACONA .. ..Nov. 17

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From Manchester. From Montreal.

Oct. 25—Manchester Importer .. .. Nov. 17

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CANADA SOUTH AFRICA SERVICE.

SS. *ORIANA, from Montreal .. ....Nov. 15 for Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay.

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Daily at 9.... a.m., ar. Toronto 4.20 p.m., Hamilton, 5.20 p.m., Niagara Falls, 6.55 p.m., Buffalo, 8.25 p.m., London, 9.50 p.m., Detroit, 9.50 p.m., Chicago, 7.42 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Service on above train

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THREE HOURS EACH WAY.

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Parlor cars on all trains. *Daily. †Week Days.

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Shortest Line. Quickest Service.

2 Day Train daily, except Sunday, each way. Night Train daily, each way.

LVE. MONTREAL †8.45 a.m., †11.15 p.m.

ARR. NEW YORK *7.40 p.m. *8.00 p.m., †10.00 p.m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. *7.17 a.m.

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QUEBEC TRAINS LEAVE PLACE VIGER.

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Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.

OTTAWA TRAINS LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.

†8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m.

†4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

LEAVE PLACE VIGER.

†8.20 a.m. †5.45 p.m.

Parlor or Sleeping Cars on all trains from Windsor Station.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

§Sunday only.

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR.

will leave daily at 10.15 p.m. on and after Monday, November 19th.

Commencing Sunday, November 18th, train here leaving Place Viger at 9.00 a.m. for ... and intermediate stations, and ... leaving Nominingue 4.15 p.m. same run to and from Labelle and ... cancelled between Labelle and ...

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James st., ... Office.

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12 NOON, Leaves ... for St. Johnsville, Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns, Sydney, Halifax.

This train has on Saturday Parlor Car for Sydney.

Leaves ... daily. Halifax 8.50 ... train for Nicolet ... 7.15 ... to Richmond ... through ... diately ... Arrives ... Union ... St ... street or Main 6151. CONNIFF, Ticket Agent.

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Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Rain and Sleet

VOL. XLVII., No. 269 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

FISHERMAN CONVICTED.

Two Cases to Test Constitutionality of Modus Vivendi.

MEN CHARGED WITH VIOLATING BAIT ACT FINED $500 EACH.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 17.—Two colonial fishermen, Dubois and Crane, who shipped aboard the American herring vessel 'Ralph Hall,' on Nov. 8, outside the three mile limit, were tried yesterday before a magistrate, at Bay of Islands. The men were charged with having on Nov. 12, in violation of the Bait Act, put herring on board the 'Ralph Hall.' They were convicted and fined 500 each, with an alternative of serving three months in prison. Counsel for Dubois and Crane gave bond for the men, and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court before which the case will be argued next month.

When the Colonial cruiser 'Fiona' went to the Banks to serve the summons on the accused fishermen, the United States naval tug 'Potomac' followed. Fearing trouble, the captain of the 'Potomac advised the captain of the schooner not to resist and to facilitate the proceedings, thereby preventing friction and delay and hampering the fishing industry.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 17.—The 'St. James's Gazette,' concluding a brief comment, says the Newfoundland affair may be a larger difficulty than the size of the colony seems to warrant.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Heated Letter From Prof. Wrong Elicites Some Advice From the 'Spectator.'

'IN CASE OF WAR THE BRUNT WOULD FALL UPON CANADA, NOT BRITAIN.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 17.—Prof. O. M. Wrong, of the Toronto University, in a letter to the 'Spectator,' referring to the article in that newspaper on Oct. 13, says there are probably few people in Canada who could read obviously the well meant comments with other than profound irritation. Prof. Wrong doubts whether many people in England understand how watchful—how painfully watchful—the Canadian public now are of the conduct of the British Foreign Office in such matters as the Newfoundland dispute. Since the Alaskan boundary award there has been a smouldering flame in Canada in the hearts of ninety-nine out of every hundred of her citizens. Lord Alverstone's course in that matter did more towards breaking up the British Empire than anything else that has happened during the last quarter of a century. When you read this statement you will probably think it is grossly exaggerated, but it is not, says Prof. Wrong. Since the Alaskan award he has had excellent means of observing the tone of our most thoughtful youth towards Great Britain, but the writer says he is obliged to admit with deep regret that distrust, often anger, are now to be found where not many years ago they were wholly wanting.

The editor of the 'Spectator' in a foot note says: 'Our correspondent's somewhat heated language will, we fear, not help to that calmness of mind which is essential in all international disputes. Were real injury to the interests threatened, we would be the first to insist that those interests be defended at all costs without any thought of the consequences, but though determined to stand by Canada in any matter of vital importance, we will never tread the vicious circle in which Canada is encouraged to ask for more than if she were an independent nation. If war were to result from the boundary or fishery quarrel, not upon us, but Canada the brunt must fall. It would be Canadian homes, not English homes, that would have to suffer the miseries of war, though this is not the reason for giving in to all American demands. That Lord Grey has shown a reasonable and moderate temper in his conduct in the Newfoundland dispute is our firm conviction.

FERRIERA CAPTURED.

Leader of Boer Raid and His Followers in Custody

Capetown, Nov. 17.—Ferriera, the leader of the Boer raid from German Southwest Africa, into the northern part of Cape Colony, and all his followers, were captured to-day by colonial patrols.

THE LATE MR. ALEX. CLARK.

Mr. Alex. Clark, a highly respected citizen, and for thirty years an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., as leading mechanic in the locomotive works, died at his home on Charron street, Point St. Charles, on Wednesday after a lingering illness, aged 73 years. He leaves a widow and two sons—James, master mechanic of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, and John, of the Detroit Copper Company, of Clifton, Arizona, and Mrs. McGregor, of Butte, Montana. The funeral took place yesterday to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ALEX. MILLETTE'S STORY

Says Unfair Competition Ruined His Contract System

KEEN RIVALRY IN THE GET-RICH-QUICK BUSINESS.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday afternoon in the trial of Alexandre Millette, on a charge of having obtained money by false pretences, and the accused was placed on the witness stand to give evidence in his own defence. He said the Loan and Savings Company, of which he was manager and secretary-treasurer, came into existence in February, 1901, by virtue of a charter obtained from the Provincial Government, but operations did not commence until the following September. Its business consisted at first in the issue of bonds, bearing interest at 4 percent, payable semi-annually, a method of investment which was imitated from the Credit Foncier of Paris. Millette said that after $2,170 in such bonds had been issued, it was found that this mode was not successful in Montreal, whereupon the 'contract,' weekly instalment loan and savings department schemes were introduced. The persons to whom these 'contracts' were issued agreed to make a weekly deposit with the company, ranging from one dollar upwards, according to the class of the 'contract,' in return for which they were entitled to a refund equal to the capital invested, with interest, at the expiration of a specified time. The company also loaned money by weekly instalments for various purposes, such as work of construction, the reimbursement of the capital, with interest, being also made by weekly instalments by the borrower. In certain cases the loan was guaranteed by a mortgage on real estate, but money had frequently been lent without such security. The system of loaning money on real estate had been copied from a Chicago company, while the 'contract' scheme was a reproduction of the Mutual Investment Company of Kentucky, with the difference that whereas the latter concern could hold the 'contracts' for six years before redeeming them, the Loan and Savings Company by virtue of a special agreement with the holders, had to pay them off at a discount of 50 percent at the expiration of the fifteenth week from the date of issue, if the holders called upon it to do so.

Millette claimed that this difference between the two methods of speculation, as well as the unfair competition and subsequent collapse of rival concerns, which started business in Montreal after the establishment of the Loan and Savings Company caused the latter's ruin. In an endeavor to oust his company these rival companies, like the Compagnie de Credit du Canada, had increased the rate of interest to as much as 260 percent, and then went into liquidation, after leaving many creditors in the lurch. This had destroyed the confidence of the people in 'contract' speculation altogether. It had led a large number of depositors in his company to immediately demand the redemption of their 'contracts' at a discount. The drain on the funds had been so exhaustive that it broke down in July last year, when an assignment had been made under the Winding-Up Order Act, with liabilities far in excess of the assets. The accused said his company also lost considerable sums over loans on the weekly instalment plan, notably to the Austro-Hungarian Society, which had negotiated a loan of $10,000 with the defunct company. After $1,300 had been advanced, his company had called for a security and finding that there was none to be had, it had discontinued its payments, with the result that the money advanced had been lost.

Witness added that the receipts of the company during his tenure of office amounted to $166,105.98, while the expenses were $173,654.

The case was further adjourned.

A mass of evidence given as proof of the 'padded' nature of the Loan & Savings Company's 'prize list,' was the main feature at yesterday's hearing.

Marie Cataford, of Christophe Colombe street, said she had acted as agent for the company, and as such had sold some contracts, which Millette had asked her to extend to three years, but she declined to ask the customers to agree to this. Witness herself had paid $140 into the company. She received interest on the amount, but had lost the capital. On one occasion she told Millette that certain customers were threatening to take proceedings against him if they did not receive their money. 'Let them do it,' he replied, 'and then they will get nothing at all.'

MESSAGE FROM PEARY.

SYDNEY SHIPWRIGHTS HEAR FROM ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Sydney, N.S., Nov. 16.—A message has been received from Commander Robt. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, by a local firm of shipwrights stating that his steamer, the 'Roosevelt' has been considerably damaged. The message came from Battle Harbor, where the Roosevelt was last reported, and where she lay on Friday last. One blade of the steamer's propeller is gone and the rudder is considerably damaged as a result of the battle with the ice-floes. As the 'Roosevelt, on her trial trip averaged ten knots an hour, it is thought these accidents will slow her down to about three or four knots an hour. Battle Harbor is about four hundred and forty miles from here.

Mrs. Peary, the explorer's wife, and Mr. W. S. Quigley, representing the Peary Arctic Club, are here awaiting the 'Roosevelt's' arrival.

HOW GAMBLING IS NOT SUPPRESSED.

Pool Room at Delorimier Park Ran All Summer in the Most Bare-Faced Way.

ARRESTS MADE A YEAR AGO JUST DISPOSED OF BY A TWENTY DOLLAR FINE.

The sudden termination of a case, which had been allowed to drag on for months, by the imposition of a twenty dollar fine, again calls attention to the gambling evil in Montreal and to the methods in which the authorities deal with it.

The first raid on the pool room at Delorimier Park took place on Monday, Nov. 27, 1905. The joint high constables, Messrs. Bissonnette and St. Mars, went to the place late in the afternoon. The business of the day was over, and David Nicholson and Joseph Pont were leaving the room under the grand stand when they were confronted by the high constables. They were formally placed under arrest. On the following morning they appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, and were remanded for enquete on a charge of having, on Nov. 24, 1905, unlawfully used and knowingly allowed part of the premises under their control at Delorimier Park to be used for the purpose of recording and registering bets and wagers and selling pools upon results of contests and trials of strength and endurance of man and beast. The complainant was Francis J. Truaisch, of St. James street, and it embraced in its accusation Dennis Higgins, who subsequently appeared before the magistrate and was remanded for enquete with Pont and Nicholson.

A second complaint was made by Mr. Truaisch, alleging betting and pool-selling at Delorimier Park on Dec. 2 last year. When High Constable St. Mars went to execute the warrant he found betting operations in full swing in the room under the grand stand. He seized the telegraph instrument and other incriminating evidence in the shape of betting cards that were not visible on the ocasion of his first visit, and these were exhibited before Judge Choquette when the preliminary magisterial investigation into the charge was held.

On the occasion of the second 'raid' on the pool room the persons who had congregated were greatly surprised because they were not placed under arrest. The warrant only justified the arrest of the principals, Pont, Higgins and Nicholson, who, after the magisterial enquete, were committed for trial on two counts, of betting and pool-selling.

The indictments were taken before the grand jury at the March term of the Court of King's Bench, and a return of 'no bill' was made in each case. The Crown, however, submitted the indictments again to the grand jury at the June term of the Court of King's Bench. True bills were then returned, but owing to the large amount of criminal business before the court the Delorimier Park betting cases were remitted to the September term, which ran into October, with only part of the business concluded. Hence a further adjournment until the November term.

It was understood that at the present term counsel for the defence would 'put up a fight' and plead that there had been no breach of the law in the manner in which the betting took place at Delormier. Very unexpectedly, however, the cases were called immediately after the luncheon adjournment on Wednesday when Pont and Nicholson appeared and at once pleaded guilty on both charges, and were forthwith fined by Mr. Justice Lavergne twenty dollars each on the two indictments. Nicholson did not appear. He is said to be in the United States. The betting business at Delorimier Park has been, nominally at least, in other hands during the whole of the past summer. Latterly, those who have resorted to the place for betting have had one or two 'scares' that a raid was imminent, and the rooms have been hurriedly closed up before half the results of the races had come over the wires from the United States. The authorities who have run the pool-room have been well informed on what was happening at more places than race meetings. The horse-racing season is now over.

WRANGLING CEASES.

Disputes Over Harbor Improvements Have Been Settled.

SEVEN SHEDS TO BE COMPLETED BY NEXT SPRING.

The long drawn out fight between the Harbor Commissioners, Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, and others regarding the construction of the new permanent steel wharf sheds has terminated.

At a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners held this week an agreement was arrived at with the contractors, Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, whereby the first seven, two-story, steel sheds would be completed and ready for occupation by the different steamship lines for the opening of navigation in 1907.

About two years ago the trust decided to erect fourteen permanent sheds and after obtaining the approval of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to carry out this undertaking, the government decided to loan the commissioners the necessary funds to complete the work. The plans were prepared under the supervision of Mr. John Kennedy, harbor engineer, providing for two-story sheds, but after the 'blue prints' had been prepared considerable opposition was offered to the plans by the steamship and railway companies. These objections led to a series of meetings between the harbor commissioners and the railway and shipping representatives, and indeed, at one time in the controversy it was necessary to invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend a meeting, which he did, accompanied by the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

By the new agreement the contractors will rush the sheds to completion, carrying out the alterations lately recommended by the harbor and government engineers with respect to the interior of the sheds, including the removal of a large number of posts, while in certain sheds concrete flooring will replace scoria blocks. The doors of the sheds and the approaches are to be remodelled, according to the suggestions of the steamship and railway representatives.

The decision to have the sheds completed for the opening of navigation is largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., Andrew A. Allan and Alex. McFee, who fought persistently for the improvements, and who urged a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Montreal held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at Knox Church. The Rev. Dr. Mowatt was chosen moderator. The Presbytery considered two calls. The first was from the congregation of Indian Lands, Glengarry Presbytery, on behalf of the Rev. Arch. Lee, now minister of Hemmingford. Prof. Mackenzie spoke on behalf of the Indian Lands Church, and gave reasons for the translation. Mr. Lee stated that he found the work too exacting for his strength. The Presbytery agreed to the translation. In connection with the call of St. John's Church to the Rev. M. Menard, of Quebec, the Rev. S. J. Taylor reported that the church had agreed to offer $300 in addition to the grant made by the Board of French Evangelization, and the committee recommended that the induction be proceeded with. The Presbytery sustained the call. In the event of Mr. Menard accepting the call, the induction will take place on Sunday evening, Dec. 23.

'BE INTERESTED IN POLITICS.'

MR. J. G. H. BERGERON DELIVERED SPIRITED ADDRESS LAST NIGHT.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P. for Beauharnois, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Junior Conservative Club held last evening, and in the course of his spirited address he urged every man to take an interest in politics, and advocated the establishment of clubs to create the party interest. He freely criticised the government, and deplored the fact that the Opposition had no party organs to report the issues before the people. Mr. Bergeron predicted the early return of the Conservative party to power, and concluded, amidst applause, with an eloquent declaration of loyalty to the British flag.

TO REPRESENT SWEDEN

MONTREALER PROMOTED TO CONSULATE.

The Swedish Government has appointed Mr. E. Gustaf Gylling, of this city, their representative in Canada in succession to Mr. F. Cronholm, with headquarters in Montreal. The consular office has been removed here from Quebec. Mr. Cronholm is at present in this city, where he will remain for a short time in connection with the change.

Mr. Gylling is with Messrs. McCaskill, Dougall & Co., 30 St. John street. He has been vice-consul for this district for some time, and resides at Ahuntsic.

EARTHQUAKE AT BUCKINGHAM

(See also Page 12.)

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Buckingham yesterday morning. There was a loud report as if from a distance and similar to the noise created by a dynamite explosion. The windows in the houses of the town rattled, but no damage was done.

RAIN AND SLEET

Stand here by my side and turn, I pray,
On the lake below thy gentle eyes;
The clouds hang over it, heavy and grey,
And dary and silent the water lies:
And out of that frozen mist the snow
In wavering flakes begins to flow,
Flake after flake,
They sink in the dark and silent lake.
—William Cullen Bryant—'Snow Shower.'

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Noc. 17, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 48, 42; Calgary, 24, 2 below; Prince Albert, 2, 2; Winnipeg, 34, 28; Parry Sound, 36, 18; Toronto, 38, 26; Ottawa, 32, 20; Montreal, 32, 22; Quebec, 34, 28; Halifax, 56, 40.

Winds, increasing to gales from the eastward; sleet and rain by night and on Sunday.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Nov. 17, 1906.—Readings by Hearn Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.65; to-day, 11 a.m., 29.89.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	32	25
Yesterday	34	24

LAKES TO THE GULF DEEP WATERWAY.

Association Formed at St. Louis to Carry Out the Project.

CANAL WILL EXTEND FROM CHICAGO TO ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, THENCE TO ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—The Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association became a fact to-day, when the plan for permanent organization and the report of the nominating committee were adopted at a final session of the convention of the provisional association organized by Mr. William Lorimer, Congressman, of Chicago, and several of his congressional associates.

An address to the public from the new association points out that the national government ought to aid in improving internal waterways, especially in view of the great sums that have been appropriated in recent years for army and navy purchases, which appropriations have by far exceeded the expenditures of all other departments of our government.

The report says that the deep waterway is to extend from the Chicago drainage canal through the valleys of the Des Plaines and Illinois River to the Mississippi River at Grafton, Ill., and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and it is to have a minimum depth of 14 feet throughout.

DUTY ON COAL

APPLICATION FROM THE CANADIAN WEST THAT A REBATE BE ALLOWED.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—In connection with the present coal famine in the Canadian west, application has been made to the Customs Department to allow a rebate of the duty on coal imported from the neighboring states. If the strike at Lethbridge is not speedily terminated fuel will have to be brought in from St. Paul or anywhere else that it can be found.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, leaves to-day for Lethbridge, Alberta, to effect, if posible, a settlement of the strike that has been in progress for weeks at that place, and which has already brought about a serious coal famine in the adjoining province of Saskatchewan. Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, who is now in Ottawa, has received messages pointing to an exceedingly grave state of affairs unless work at the mines is at once resumed. The scarcity of coal has already led to much distress, and farmers in many cases have had to burn their fences to keep their households from the cold.

THE FERNIE STRIKE

Fernie, B.C., Nov. 17.—It is reported here that Mr. John Mitchell has instructed the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's miners to go to work. The men at Michel have already gone back in large numbers, and it is anticipated that the trouble will be entirely over in a day or two.

JUDGE DOHERTY RETIRES

HIS FORMAL RESIGNATION RECEIVED AT OTTAWA.

The resignation of Mr. Justice Doherty, of the Superior Court, which has been an open secret for some time past, is now an accomplished fact, the formal handing over of his commision having reached the Department of Justice at Ottawa, yesterday.

Ex-Judge Doherty, who is only 51 years of age, has been on the Bench for fifteen years, and during his term of office presided over several most important cases, prominent among which was the famous 'Canada-Revue' trial, in which the right of the Catholic Archbishop to prohibit that journal was contested. During his whole judicial career, Judge Doherty discharged his duties in a manner that won for him the respect and esteem of the community at large, and in re-entering private life he carries with him the esteem of his former colleagues of the Bar and of the public. It is expected that he will not take an active part in politics, but will devote his time to important financial interests which he represents.

MUTINY AT ODESSA

PLOT AMONG POLITICAL PRISONERS REVEALED TO AUTHORITIES.

Odessa, Nov. 16.—A serious mutiny has broken out at the prison here. Because of hardships inflicted on them, the political prisoners made plans to escape by digging a tunnel. A treacherous prisoner revealed this plot to the authorities, whereupon thirty-seven prisoners rose in revolt and killed the informer. The prison is now surrounded by troops.

MARRIED.

SMITH — BELLOWS — At the Congregational Parsonage, Colchester, Vt., by the Rev. George Skinner, Leonard B. Smith to Emily Bellows, both of Colchester, on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1906.

DIED.

MAHAN — At Anse-au-Beaufils, Que., on Nov. 10, 1906, Miria McQuarry, beloved wife of Hugh Mahan, aged 72 years

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The price of 35,000 roubles has been placed on the head of Count Witte by Russian terrorists. A plot also exists for the murder of seventeen of the leaders of the party of Constitutional Democrats.

George, the Crown Prince of Servia, has been declared insane.

Fire on the Naples docks yesterday did damage to the extent of $600,000.

Sir Thomas Lipton sailed from New York for England to-day. He is expected to issue soon a fourth challenge for the America's Cup.

The Duke of Connaught will go on his projected tour not as a prince, but as the Inspector-General of the British forces. The Duchess and the Princess Patricia will accompany him.

The London 'Times,' in an editorial on the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, says victory will be quite as serious for the trust as defeat, for if the present laws are not strong enough to defeat it the American people will not rest until new laws are put on the statute books that will.

The Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association was organized in Chicago yesterday. Its aim is to secure a 14-feet depth of water from the Chicago Drainage Canal through Desplaines and Illinois rivers down the Mississippi to St. Louis.

Mr. Hearst's expenses in the recent New York state eletcion campaign were $256,370.22.

The floods in Washington State caused by a rainfall of 2.48 inches in four hours, and a Chinook wind which melted the newly fallen snows in the Cascades, affect over two hundred square miles of territory.

Captain Desroches perished last night in the wreck of his schooner, the 'A. J. McKean,' on the bar in Alberton Harbor, Prince Edward Island.

The city of Winnipeg to-day, says Sir Sandford Fleming, forms a magnificent monument to 'the Earl of Selkirk, who as the first advocate of the prairies as a refuge for the struggling poor of the Old World, lived in an age when unselfish views were not very well understood, and spoke for long to those who refused to listen.

Ottawa is planning a summer carnival and an old boys' and girls reunion.

Mr. Justice Lynch fell on St. James street yesterday on his way from the Court House and severely injured his right leg.

Ottawa is moving to secure the closing on Saturday of all stores except grocers and butchers at six o'clock.

Two Newfoundland fishermen were fined at Bay of Islands yesterday $500 or three months in prison, for having on Nov. 12, in violation of the Bait Act, put herring on board the 'Ralph Hall.' The case will be appealed. Keen interest attaches to these two test cases.

The C. P. R. Overseas Limited, carrying the China mail, arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon, at 2.39, having made a record trip across the continent in 79 hours 59 minutes.

The Hamilton Street Railway began to run cars yesterday afternoon. The company refuses to take back all the strikers and insists on retaining the men now in its employ.

An unknown man was fatally injured yesterday on the G. T. R. tracks at Lachine.

A movement is on foot among the Roman Catholics of the city to provide Archbishop Bruchesi with a new residence.

Westmount ratepayers will vote on the water question on Dec. 1.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE DUCHESS AND PRINCESS PATRICIA ARE TO ACCOMPANY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 17.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia are to accompany the Duke to Canada. His Royal Highness goes as inspector-general of the forces, and not as a prince of the Blood Royal on tour.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

MONUMENTAL WORK BEING PREPARED BY SEATTLE MAN

Mr. J. de Conlay, jr., the well-known Australian journalist, who was in Montreal yesterday, gave a private view to a number of his friends of a remarkable collection of photographic studies of North American Indians, made by Mr. E. S. Curtis, of Seattle. Mr. Curtis has made a study of the Indians of this continent a life work, and he is now preparing a monumental work upon them. Only 250 sets of this work will be produced, and they will be sold at $3,000 a set. The pictures shown by Mr. de Conlay are a portion of those to be used in illustrating the volumes. Apart from their value as illustrating various types of Indians now practically extinct, the pictures are most interesting and instructive as showing how art may triumph over the mere 'documentary facts' of photographs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

MARRIED.

BURLAND — BEARD — On Thursday, Nov. 15, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, Pine avenue, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Geo. B. Burland to Hildegarde Florence, daughter of the late S. W. Beard.

BARRON — BONSALL — On Nov. 14, 1906, at the bride's home, 83 Hayden street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Neil, D.D., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bonsall, to George Barron, all of Toronto.

CAMERON—MACLEAN.—On Nov. 14, 1906, at the home of the bride's father, Finch, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, Avonmore, Alice Maclean, youngest daughter of John Maclean, Esq., to Duncan Cameron, both of Finch, Ont.

CROSBIE—MILLER.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Cavon, Sask., on Oct. 24, 1906, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, William McGeorge Crosbie, to Agnes Miller.

HANSEN — WATT — At the Manse, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., by the Rev. S. F. McCusker, Alfred Marshall Hansen to Janet Watt, both of St. Louis de Gonzague.

FANSETT—MINN.—At the parsonage, Oxford Mills, on Nov. 14, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, George A. Fansell, of Augusta, to Eva, daughter of D. H. Minn, of Oxford Mills.

McBRIDE—TURNBULL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Cavon, Sask., on Oct. 24, 1906, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, Samuel Maurice McBride to Elizabeth Sophia Turnbull.

McNAMEE—VALLERY.—On Nov. 14, 1906, George McNamee, of Port Hope, Ont., formerly of Kingston, to Miss Adeline Helen Vallery, of Kingston, by the Rev. G. A. McKenzie, of Bethel Church.

SCOTT — WALKER — At St. James's Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Nov. 14, 1906, by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, Augusta Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Hugh Scott, to Chandler Merrill Walker, of Walkerville.

TUGWELL—DAVIS.—At the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. G. Thompson, Emerson ave., Toronto, on Nov. 14, 1906, Emily May, second daughter of E. J. Davis, to Thomas C. Tugwell, Stella, Ont.

VICKERS — BROWNLOW—At St. Philip's Church, Toronto, on Nov. 13, 1906, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sweeny, Sarah, daughter of Wm. Brownlow, Esq., Toronto, to George Vickers, Barrie.

DIED.

BAILEY — On Nov. 13, 1906, at 207 Close avenue, Toronto, Sydney Sabina Leonard, wife of George Bailey, formerly of Ingersoll, Ont.

HANES — Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. L. Daville, 327 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto, on Nov. 14, 1906, Sarah A. Bowen, widow of the late Jacob Hanes, of Morrisburg, Ont., ager 73 years.

MUIR — At St. Laurent, on Nov. 15, 1906, Earl Augele, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Muir.

IN MEMORIAM.

McBAIN— In loving memory of Curtis McBain, who departed this life on Nov. 17, 1905, aged 58 years, 7 months.

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

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.



We have some monuments left on hand which we will sell at big discount for the balance of the season.

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AND EMBALMERS

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100 DOZEN LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, 49c

Regularly Sold at $1.50 to $6.00

To-morrow will be a memorable bargain day in the Millinery Section. A long to be remembered event, because of the unparalleled values offered. A Manufacturer's entire stock is concerned, so we can attempt no detailed description of the immense variety of styles; sufficient to say all are absolutely new and UP TO THE MINUTE.

THE VALUES CONCERNED IN THIS EVENT ARE WONDERFUL. BEYOND ALL EXAMPLE. BEYOND ALL COMPARISON. THE MOST WONDERFUL MILLINERY VALUES THAT EVER WERE OFFERED.

IF YOU WANT A PARISIAN TOQUE of Silk Velvet, trimmed with Velvet, ornament and wings,—or SCOTCH TURBANS, of Silk Velvet, with pleated Silk trimmings, wings and ornaments; LARGE GAINSBOROUGH HATS of French Felt, with Velvet, or ornaments and Quill trimmings; NEW YORK SAILORS, of Satin Felt, trimmed with Failletine Ribbon and larged shaded Quills, or NEW SHIRRED SILK TURBANS, DAINTY FRENCH, (Semi-Marquis) HATS, of French Felt, trimmed with pleated Silk and Quills; NEW TOQUES, of Silk Velvet and Taffeta Silk trimmed Nile Pheasant Feather.

ALSO, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

The color range is very broad, including Peare, Wine, Modore, Brown, Navy, Cardinal, Champagne, Myrtle, White, Old Rose, Bluet, Reseda, Moss, Black, Olive, etc., etc.

Worth $1.50 to $6.00.

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We CLAIM for our BLEACHED DAMASK that they are STRONG, and will WEAR WELL. We ensure this by having used SUPERIOR YARNS, and have special attenion paid to the BLEACHING.

DESIGNS.—At the present time our range contains a large proportion of QUITE NEW DESIGNS, and we claim they are unsurpassed.

THE PRICES quoted by us are the LOWEST IN the TRADE.

20 pieces 72 inch Bleached Damask, in fine designs. This line is the cream of the Linen World. Monday, Special **89c**

5 pieces of Bleached Damask. This line, for certain, is the finest that ever entered Canada. Monday, Special **$1.10**

No Phone or Mail Orders.

10 pieces 72 inch Bleached Linen Damask. This is one of the lines that gains for us the title of the Linen House of Canada. Monday's price **99c**

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BIG SAVINGS ON DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Never did we have a finer array of Fashionable Fabrics than we are showing just now, and never were prices low, and never so low as now.

25 pieces Fancy Tweeds; new Broken Check, in Navy, Garnet, Green and Brown, 44 in. wide. Special **76c**

20 pieces Plain and Fancy Homespun Tweed, 44 inches wide; all new shades; worth 75c. Special **64c**

15 pieces Plain Homespuns, 56 inches wide, worth $1.35. Special **$1.05**

15 pieces Plain Black Japanese Silks, 12 pieces Black Figured Japanese Silk, 27 inches wide. Worth 60c. Monday **49c**

of splendid quality, full 36 inches wide, and splendid $1 value. Monday **77c**

13 pieces New Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide, worth $1.35. Monday. **$1.05**

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184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

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

LOSS OF THE 'MACKEAN.'

Captain of Schooner Perishes Despite Brave Attempt at Rescue

OTHER VESSELS LOST—STEAMER ASHORE ON MADAME ISLAND.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 16.— The schooner 'A. J. McKean,' commanded by Captain Desroches, with whom were the following crew, William Mallett, J. Richard, Joseph Lavaletter, went to pieces in Alberton Harbor on the bar which had shifted during the recent storms. She went on at twelve o'clock midmght. Although the sea was running high there, the wind was not blowing hard, so the captain decided to stick to his vessel in hopes of getting her off. At four a.m., a furious squall struck her. The ship's boat was broken in pieces, making it impossible for the crew to reach the shore. In a short while the sea was breaking over the vessel, which was pounding hard on the bar. The crew took to the rigging, lashed themselves, and clung there. At daylight she was sighted from the shore, and a number of men, commanded by Captain John Champion, in the latter's seine boat, rowed to the wreck. The names of the men who faced death for their fellowmen are: Captain John Champion, Captain Dan. Fraser, John McCabe, William Smith, George McBeth, William Leavittee, Frank Skerry, Charles McNeil, Charles Perry, James Cahill and James Tuplin.

After three hours' hard work they saved the crew, except the captain, who was so benumbed by cold that he could do nothing for himself. In great danger of their lives from the swaying of the spars of the vessel and the heavy seas and the undertow, these brave men made effort ater effort to save him. Finally the vessel parted amidships, and poor Desroches was drowned before their eyes and within ten yards of safety. Rescuers and rescued reached shore safely.

OTHER WRECKS.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 16.—In the gale, which blew on Thursday night and on Friday morning, a number of schooners were wrecked on the Bay of Fundy coast. The wind at times reached seventy-two miles an hour.

The Parrsboro, N.S., schooner 'St. Bernard,' 123 tons, from Bridgeport, Conn., for Woods Point, N.B., for a load of grindstones, drifted ashore and caught fire in the big storm of this morning in Beaver Harbor, Bay of Funry coast. Captain Magnus Benjamin, with Newton Pugsley, of Parrsboro, N.S., says that he ran the schooner into Beaver Harbor for shelter about two a.m. Both anchors were let down, but both dragged and the schooner went on the rocks. The stove upset and the vessel caught fire, and in the cabin part of the stern, some sails and rigging were burned. Water poured in, and all hands left the schooner. Some leaped to the rocks, and the captain left in the dory and was nearly drowned in reaching shore. The fire burned itself out. This morning fishermen boarded the schooner and Captain Benjamin says they refused to let him aboard and that they claim salvage. He says the vessel is badly damaged. With the captain were his mate, his son, who acted at steward, and two Norwegians.

The coasting schooner 'May Bell,' Captain Oliver, from Shulee, N.S., for St. John, N.B., was badly buffeted in the bay, lost boat, both anchors and part of the deckload of deals.

The St. Martin, N.B., schooner 'Silver Wave,' Captain Goodwin, bound from a Sound port on Tynemouth Creek, N.B., was driven ashore at Seaview, near Musquash, and is a total loss. The crew of four reached shore in safety.

There is also a report that the schooner 'Bessie G.,' owned by N. Pugsley, of Parrsboro, is ashore somewhere on the bay coast.

The schooner 'Wood Bros.,' from St. John, is ashore at Spencer's Island, full of water and with cargo badly damaged. She is sixty-eight tons, owned by Daniel Desmond, and others, of Parrsboro, N.S.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—Mr. Thom's tug, the 'Spray,' towing two of Price Bros.' batteaux, left St. Thomas, Montmagny, yesterday, for Quebec. Both batteaux were encountered to-day, dismasted, but their crews are safe. There is no news of the 'Spray,' which has a crew of four men on board. It is reported that a steamboat is ashore at Madame Island, without a smokestack.

Mr. Thom's tug 'Belle' left for Madame Island to-night.

NOTES AND NOTICES

There has been such a demand for cheap seats for the Donalda concert at the Arena, Monday evening, that the management have decided to place another lot of one-dollar tickets, and these may be had to-day at Nordheimer's.

Tickets for the banquet tendered to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, can be obtained at the offices of the 'Herald,' 'Canada,' and the 'Presse,' and also at the Montreal Reform Club, 30 University street. Telephone Up 1123.

New York Excursion.—New York City is more cosmopolitan at this than at any other time of the year, and now offers many and varied attractions to the visitor. The New York Central will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip for regular trains of Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 17.

ONTARIO BANK

How Two Clerks Prevented a Panic and Stopped Further Inroads on Capital

CALLED DIRECTORS' MEETING AND DREW ATTENTIO NTO 'SILENT ACCOUNTS.'

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The interesting history of the events which immediately preceded and finally produced the collapse of the Ontario Bank was told in Magistrate Denison's Court to-day. It was a story of two bank clerks, both of them young, who found themselves, in the dog days of this summer, suddenly face to face with a situation which portended a financial crisis throughout this country, and who, with remarkable coolness and mature judgment, prevented further inroads upon the bank's capital and opened the way to the settlement of its affairs without the danger of a panic. When apparently the first news of Manager McGill's investments reached the directors' room, the general manager himself was in Saratoga, and President Cockburn was in the neighborhood of Mont Blanc. This was in the late days of August, and there had been almost daily orders from Mr. McGill to Frank H. Pope, clerk in the head office here, instructing him to forward amounts of $5,000 or $10,000 through the Fourth National Bank to various New York brokers. Some of these amounts would be credited to the account of the Ontario Bank in the brokers' offices, and others to the account of Mr. C. McGill.

As a witness, who particularly disclaimed any desire for the protection of the court, Mr. Pope to-day described how he had stopped the stock speculations which had then reached their height.

Perhaps the most significant point of his evidence was contained in his statement that he believed himself to be the first to reveal the condition of the bank to the diretcors, who assembled at his call.

Mr. Pape has been in several branches of the bank, and for the past eight years has been clerk in the head office. He told Crown Attorney Corley, in his evidence, that when, in August of this year, Mr. McGill was away on his holidays, he had received a number of telegrams from the general manger instructing him to order the Fourth National Bank of New York to transmit to different broking house various sums as coming from either the Ontario Bank or Charles McGill. This circumstance, together with the fact that there had for years stood on the bank's books certain accounts in which there had been no recent entries (one of them being an amount of $700,000, which was represented by a loan, but for which no securities were held), led Mr. Pope and Mr. Walter Chenoweth, the transfer clerk, in the head office, to seriously consider the situation. They decided, upon their own responsibility, to call a directors' meeting. The president was in Europe, and no notice of the meeting was sent to the vice-president because of his advanced years.

As a result of the notices, four of the directors, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, and Messrs. Thos. Walmsley, John Flett, and R. D. Perry, attended. As Mr. Pope had no power to call a directors' meeting, no minute of the meeting was kept, but Messrs. Pope and Chenoweth laid before the directors a statement of what they knew of these 'silent' accounts in the bank's books, and of incessant demands from New York for funds for stock speculations. The four directors sent at once for the inspector, who had always been denied access to the books of the head office of the bank, and his verdict was, 'If thes statements are correct we may as well close the bank.'

The magistrate asked Mr. Pope why, if the different large amounts had appeared on the books for years as loans to certain people, he did not enquire at once if these loans were bonafide.

'That would have closed the doors of the bank for us,' returned Mr. Pope.

'Did you show the books to the directors?' asked the Crown Attorney.

'No,' returned the witness, 'they just received a statement from me. They seemed much surprised and they did not believe me.'

'The ledgers were locked up; how did you get at them?'

'Mr. Chenoweth had the keys.'

'Why didn't you ask the general manager about these things before?' asked the magistrate.

'That wouldn't have done any good,' replied Mr. Pope quickly. 'It wasn't my business, and the general manager would have told me so.'

To other questions of the magistrate, Mr. Pope said that he had sent the money down to New York because he was told to do so by Mr. McGill.

During this trip of Mr. McGill, about $30,000 was drawn. The money went in lots of $5,000 and $10,000, and through the Fourth National Bank, to the brokers, as coming from the Ontario Bank or McGill. Letters from the bank to Mr. McGill were addressed in care of the Union Hotel, Saratoga.

'What did the directors do when you told them?'

'They instructed me to cable the president immediately, and they desired to keep the matter quiet until Mr. Cockburn returned. They asked me why I had not told them before, and I told them it was not my business. Mr. McGill came back a short time afterwards, but nothing was said to him until the president reached home. I did not refuse to send any more money to New York, because I was not ordered to do so after McGill returned.'

'Why did you not send a notice of your meeting to Mr. Donald MacKay, the vice-president?' asked His Lordship.

'Mr. MacKay is too old a man to be told a thing like that,' returned Mr. Pope, quickly.

Crown-Attorney Corley had the monthly statement to the Government of the Ontario Bank for August in his hand, and he asked the witness how Mr. MacKay's name came to be signed to this statement, which had been prepared and sent to the government on Sept. 19, nine days after the exposé of the bank's condition.

'Someone had to sign that statement,' explained the witness, 'and I took upon myself the responsibility of getting it signed, because if the facts had become known before arrangements could be made with other banks the result might have been disastrous.'

Mr. Pope went on to say that Mr. MacKay might possibly have known it was a government statement, but he did not know what it contained, nor was he aware of the rottenness of the bank itself.

Mr. MacKay had often signed papers without apparently knowing what they were; sometimes the vice-president appeared not to know exactly what was going on. After the meeting between President Cockburn and Manager McGill, the sum of $860,000 of losses were written off the books.

In answer to further questions from the Crown Attorney, the witness said he was firmly of the opinion that the directors were ignorant of the trading on margins that were being made with the bank's funds.

His reason for this was that, although the directors made many enquiries of him regarding the bank's affairs, they never once mentioned the subject of speculation.

Magistrate Denison then informed the Crown Attorney that it was of the highest importance that brokers in New York who received the funds of the Ontario Bank apparently under instructions from Mr. McGill, should give evidence. He said that this was one of the vital points of the case which demanded investigation. It would be to the interests of these brokers to tell all they knew.

The Crown-Attorney agreed that the evidence was highly important, and said that he was making arrangeemnts for a commission to go from here for the purpose of taking the evidence of the brokers in New York.

HAMILTON STRIKE

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT—DISORDERS—COMPANY RUN CARS.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Street Railway Company commenced to run cars this afternoon, all propositions for a settlement of the strike having been rejected by the directors. The proposition submitted by the union to the Mayor and Ontario Railway and Municipal Board was, it is understood, to the effect that a new deal be made, that the men be given an increase of wages, that this apply to the Radial and Hamilton and Dundas men, and that all strikers be taken back. This was rejected by the company, which will not go behind the arbitrators' award, and is prepared to put the new schedule into effect. It also refuses to take back all the strikers, and insists on retaining the services of the men now in its employ. Feeling that there was no hope of a settlement, the directors to-day decided to operate the cars. The Mayor has not given up hope, and conferences are still going on between His Worship, the union's representative, and the Railway Board.

As soon as the cars started, Sheriff Mudderson took up a position on the City Hall steps. He was prepared to read the Riot Act if necessary, but from the demeanor of the crowd shortly after the cars started it did not look as if it would be necessary. He said he would read it, however, on the first sign of disorder, no matter where it occurred, and, if he found it necessary, he would go to the car barns or anywhere else.

The company started to operate the East King street line at one o'clock. About five cars were started for an experiment, all leaving the King street barns. Each car had ten men on board. They were armed with clubs and bats, ready to defend themselves against attack. There were no policemen on the cars, but they were ready in case of an emergency. Forty men, under Chief Smith, were lined up on James street, and every man carried a revolver. Besides these, about ten more policemen kept the crowds moving, and a special patrol waggon was kept in readiness in front of the City Hall.

When the first car arrived at the corner of King and James streets, it passed on with hardly a murmur from the crowd. As each succeeding car arrived, however, the crowd loosened up and 'scab' was called. There was no attempt at stone-throwing, and the cars went on unmolested. The five cars went north all right, and some of them returned again before two o'clock without meeting any opposition, and the company decided to put six more on at two o'clock.

There was no attempt to attack the cars, except at the corner of James and Barton streets, where a man on the sidewalk hurled a stone through one of the car windows. Special police guarding the car arrested the man and took him to the police station.

The cars will run again to-morrow.

A letter was writen to-day by Mr. Gibson, president of the Cataract Power Company, offering to give the city a price on the road if the council would endorse the action of the civil committee several of whom expressed the opinion at a conference in connection with the situation, that the city would and should take over the street railway. Mr. Gibson's action in offering to sell the railway is said to have been approved of at a meeting of the directors this morning.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR

Deafness because usually due to Catarrh, is quite curable. In a thousand cases this is proved absolutely true. Success invariably attends the use of Catarrhozone, which has cured catarrhal deafness of twenty-five years' standing. Penetrating through the passages of the ear, the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone relieves the inflammation, destroys the seeds of Catarrh and thereby allows nature to re-assist herself. Try Catarrhozone yourself, 25c and $1.00 sizes, sold by all dealers.

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First Canadian Edition of this popular author's best work. Cloth, $1.25.

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THE TROY LAUNDRY

Factory and Offices, VERDUN.

Madras Muslins For Curtains.

These are made in four widths —36, 45, 50 and 72 inches wide.

They can be cut into any length to suit any sized window.

These muslins are used chiefly for sash and casement curtains, for bedrooms.

Some can be used for long inside window curtains as the designs are very pretty and dainty.

The material is very fine, sheer, and soft, and is easily washed.

Colors are ecru, two-toned greens, creams, and white.

Some have green backgrounds with gold flowers, others green backgrounds with blue and gold motifs.

Made in large floral designs, Art Nouveau patterns, and basket effects surrounded with bow knot scroll.

Then there are Colonial designs, large rose and thorn effects, and conventional patterns.

Prices from 25c. up to $1.75 a yard, less 10 percent.

On view in our window.

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

When you purchase a Piano from the Leach Piano Co., Limited, 560 St. Catherine street west, you have choice of Mason & Risch, Leach, and Morris Pianos, also Chickering Bros.' Pianos, Chicago, and Howard Pianos, New York. Cash or $7 monthly and upwards.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

DOES YOUR BATH, FURNACE OR RADIATOR NEED BRIGHTENING UP?

If so, give it a coat of Island City Brand of Enamel Paint, Gold Paint, or Enamel Paint. Climatic conditions or heat have no effect on our Enamel Paint. It will retain its condition and color for years, and will satisfy the most exacting. Our other paints are also guaranteed to give satisfaction.

REMEMBER THE BRAND.

P. D. DODS & CO.,

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Are your Glasses Giving you Satisfaction?

A great many people are wearing glasses not suited to their eyes.

Wearing wrong glasses is a direct menace to health and eyesight.

If your glasses fatigue you or cause headaches,

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FRANK C. FOX,

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APPOINTMENTS:— TEL., UP 1185.

MATTERS MUSICAL.



DONALDA AS 'NANON.'

DONALDA'S SUCCESSES.

The two greatest operatic successes of Madame Pauline Donalda on the Covent Garden stage have been in the operas of 'Rigoletto' and 'La Boheme.' In the very generous programme that will be presented at the Arena on Monday these two works will provide the pieces de resistance. The concert at the Arena will be something more than a mere musical programme, as it will be the occasion of the tribute of the people of Montreal to the girl who has made their city famous in the art centres of the old world. The presence of their Excellencies and suite will lend the adidtional tribute of the highest dignity of the state. M. Seveilhac, the well known baritone, who is now Mme. Donalda's husband, will sing several solos and join her in two of the most effective of Verdi's duets. M. Matoff, a London violinist of high reputation, will play, and the accompanist will be Miss Sophie Myers. Following is the programme:

1. Sarasate Ligeunerweiseu....M. Matoff
2. La Boheme, Air. 1st Act Puccini.. .. Mdme. Donalda.
3. H. Rodiade Air, Massenet.. .. .. .

Weekly Calendar

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess will attend this Concert at the

ARENA, MONDAY EVENING NEXT 8.30.

Pauline Lightstone Donalda

Assisted by M. Paul Sevelhac, Baritone; M. M. Matoff, Violinist; Miss Myers, Accompanist.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT $1.00, $1.50 and UP AT NORDHEIMER'S.

North and South Polar Color Effects

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ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Members Free. Admission, 25c.

Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church.

Missionary Anniversary

SUNDAY, November 18th.

Rev. P. L. RICHARDSON, B.A., B.D., of Ottawa

Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. YOU are cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH (Congregational.)

74th ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

SUNDAY, November 18th.

Rev. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m.

Rev. HERBERT YOUTZ, Ph.D. at 7 p.m. Everybody Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, November 18th, 1906.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

11 A.M. REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D. Theme: "THE PILLARS OF BRASS."

3 P.M., SUNDAY SCHOOL MASS MEETING, TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE REV. R. JOHNSTON, D.D.

7 P.M. REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D Theme: "CREED OF A MODERN PHILANTHROPIST."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Beside the Windsor.).

11 a.m.—**SANCTIFICATION.**

3 p.m.—**Study in the Life of David.**

7 p.m.—**THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND MISSIONS.**

THE SABBATH SCHOOL MEETS AT 3 P.M.

Strangers are welcome at all services.

REV. F. M. DEWEY, M.A., Minister.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY, Sabbath, Nov. 18, 1906.

Rev. CHAS. E. MANNING, of Kingston,

(former Pastor) WILL CONDUCT THE SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

OFFERINGS ON BEHALF OF MISSIONARY FUNDS.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

288 St. Catherine Street West.

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

11 A.M. PREACHER ..... MR. J. W. WOODSIDE, B.A., Assistant.

7 P.M. PREACHER ..... REV. R. CAMPBELL, D.D., Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL 3 P.M. Mr. Woodside's Adult Bible Class, 3.15 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

A SPECIAL GOSPEL SERVICE

Will be held in the

KARN HALL, *468 St. Catherine St. West,*

TO-MORROW LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7 p.m.

and also on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, in the Studio of O. Stewart Taylor, Karn Hall Building, at 8 p.m.,

By **PAUL J. LOIZEAUX,** An Evangelist from New York.

Come, and bring your friends with you.

Under the PALMS

SACRED CANTATA

By Choir of East End Methodist Church.

ASSISTED BY—

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Miss S. Meyers, Contralto. Mr. Percy Hall, Basso.
AND A LARGE CHORUS.

IN THE CHURCH AUDITORIUM,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 22nd.

TICKETS 15 Cents. At 8.15 Sharp.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY INSTITUTE

Conferences and Study Classes for Sunday-School Workers,

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NOVEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th.

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PROF. W. E. WITTER, M.A., D.D., of Boston, New England Secretary, American Baptist Missionary Union.

MR. MORRIS W. EHNES, of New York, Secretary, Young People's Missionary Movement.

REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D., of Toronto, Secretary, Y. P. Forward Movement, Methodist Church.

REV. A. E. ARMSTRONG, of Toronto, Acting Secretary, Presbyterian Mission Board

SESSIONS, 4 to 6 P.M., and 7 to 8 P.M.

PUBLIC SESSIONS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Rifles Armory Association will be held in the Armory, 37 Cathcart St., at 8.15 p.m., SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, 1906.

WM. RODDEN, Major. Sec.-Treas.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

Week-Night Meeting for Men.

Speaker—W. S. WILLIAMSON.

SUNDAY, 4 p.m.

The Men's Meeting—Association Hall. Rev. ROBT. LAIRD, M.A., Queen's University, will speak.

SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

Young Men's Bible-class, conducted by Mr. C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary.

A hearty invitation to men at all these meetings.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

ST. ANN'S DIVISION

Closing Meeting of the Campaign

SATURDAY, November 17th,

AT NAULT'S HALL, Guy street, near the corner of Notre Dame street,

IN THE INTERESTS OF

FRANK J. CURRAN,

The following speakers will address the meeting:—

FRANK J. CURRAN, the Conservative Candidate.

F. D. MONK, M.P.

J. P. DOWNEY, M.P.P., Guelph, Ont., reputed to be the wittiest speaker in the Ontario Legislature.

ALFRED LABELLE, M. F. HACKETT, K.C., LOUIS LORANGER, HECTOR BISAILLON, and others.

All Electors of St. Ann's are invited.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

OLIVET CHURCH,

(BAPTIST)

Cor. Dorchester and Guy streets,

SUNDAY, Nov. 18th.

REV. DR. E. M. KEIRSTEAD,

of McMaster University, will occupy the pulpit at both services.

Strangers welcome.

MEN'S OWN.

CALVARY CHURCH - - CUY STREET

SUNDAY, Nov. 18th, 3 p.m.

The Rev. J. A. GORDON, D.D., will address the meeting.

Soloist—Mr. BULLY.

We were glad to see a number of old faces back again last Sunday and trust that the increased attendance and interest will continue. Room for you.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN.

Taylor Presbyterian Church, cor. Logan and Papineau avenue.

Sunday, November 18th, at 3 p.m.

Soloist—MRS. A. LENNY.

Speaker—MR. R. L. CHARLTON.

ON SUNDAY the regular quarterly distribution of books will take place.

Every person welcome, as Sunday is a day open to both ladies and gentlemen.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Metropolis

THE 2nd OF THE SEASON

Knox Church R. T. of T.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING

IN

Knox Church Lecture Hall

Monday, Nov. 19th, 1906, 8 p.m.

Chairman, A. E. Tuddenham, Esq. Speaker, Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D.

Violin and Vocal Solos, Recitations, etc., by first-class Local Talent during the evening.

EVERYBODY COME.

Collection for Expenses.

Loyal Montreal Lodge

No. 3115 I.O.O.F., M.U.

Funeral Notice.

Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late Bro. G. C. Smith from his late residence, 115 Knox street, on MONDAY, at 2 p.m. Brethren of Sister Lodges invited to attend.

By Order of the N. G.

(Regalia.)

Y. W. C. A.

School of Cookery,

502 DORCHESTER ST., W.

DEMONSTRATION—

MONDAY, Nov. 19th, 8 p.m.

"SALADS AND SANDWICHES."

Admission, 10c. Recipes, 5c.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

LECTURE

By REV. WM. R. YOUNG, M.A., D.D.

—on—

"PATRIOTISM"

In LECTURE HALL, ZION CHURCH

Corner of Mance and Milton Streets.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 8 p.m.

TICKETS 15 CENTS.

LAWRENCE W. C. T. U.

A PUBLIC MEETING to be held on TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, at 8 p.m., at the

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL,

75 Inspector street,

will be addressed by MRS. R. W. McLACHLAN, MRS. WAYCOTT and MRS. JOHN CURRIE, who will give reports of the recent World's W.C.T.U. Convention.

Weekly Calendar.

RUMMAGE SALE

The Ladies of Zion Church will hold a Rummage Sale in the Inspector Street Mission Hall,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 20th.

Friends are requested to send goods of any kind to Mrs. W. H. LAVERS, 273 St. Urbain street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

REV. ROBT. JOHNSON, D. D.

of the American Presbyterian Church.

WILL LECTURE ON

'Scottish Heroes in Church and State'

In Chalmers Church Lecture Hall,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 22nd,

At 8 O'Clock. ADMISSION 15c

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Nov.			
16	9.30	a.m.	Carmania, Cunard.
*•16	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, Can. Pac
*•17	1.00	p.m.	Ionian, Dominion.
19	9.30	a.m.	K. Wilhelm II., N. G. Lloyd
20	9.30	a.m.	Baltic, White Star.
21	9.30	a.m.	Amerika, H. Amer.
* 21	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
25	9.30	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
* 23	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.
*•23	?		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 Stmr., the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.30 p.m. on Fridays, and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. Registered before 5.30 p.m., Fridays and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays.

SHIPPING NEWS

BAVARIAN ATTEMPT FAILED.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—An effort was made yesterday afternoon to float the steamer Bavarian, ashore on Wye Rock, but without success. It appears that the vessel was lifted, but not sufficient to clear the rock on which she struck. Another attempt was made this evening to float the Bavarian, ashore at Wye Rock, but a despatch was received this evening to the effect that the attempt was unsuccessful.

IONIAN SAILED TO-DAY.

The Allan liner Ionian left for Liverpool this morning. This concludes, for the present year, the Montreal-Liverpool service of the Allan Company. The Ionian now enters the Glasgow service, and her ports of call will be Halifax and St. John. She has on board a full cargo, and the following saloon passengers:—Mrs. J. H. Anderson, infant and nurse, Quebec; Mr. R. L. Appleyard, Montreal; Mr. Wm. Aitken, Winnipeg; Mr. F. Allen, Mrs. Allen, and child, Montreal; Mr. A. F. Bristowe, London, England; Mrs. Butt and infant, Yeovil, England; Mr. John Burnie, Winnipeg; Mr. R. Courtney, London, England; Mr. Alex. Cotching, London, England; Mrs. D. Coulson, Miss Annie Coulson, Miss Marian Coulson, Montreal; Mr. V. H. Clarke, Montreal; Mr. Wm. Doble, Mrs. Doble, Brockville, Ont.; Mr. L. Earl, Montreal; Mr. Charles Elvidge, Toronto; Mrs. George Fielding, child and infant, Elkhorn, Man.; Mr. George Flint, Montreal; Mrs. A. Holmes and child, Mr. Cyril S. Hanson, Toronto; Mrs. A. M. Hull, child and infant, Montreal; Mr. Ralph Hodgson, Birmingham, England.

NEW ALLAN VESSELS.

The Corsican and the Grampian, which will enter service on the St. Lawrence river route next year, will each provide accommodation for about 150 saloon passengers, 200 second class and about 1,000 steerage.

It will thus be seen that though their saloon capacity is not as great as that of the Victorian, their steerage room is even greater.

VIRGINIAN REACHES HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16.—The Allan line steamer Virginian, the first boat of the winter service, docked here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She arrived off the harbor about half-past three this morning, but laid to on account of the heavy storm, which was raging on the coast. She had an uneventful voyage. She landed 189 passengers. The train with the first class passengers and mails left for Montreal at 5.15 this evening.

MONTREAL BARGE RELEASED.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 16. — The barge Quebec, of the Montreal Transportation Company, which went ashore in a gale near Charlotte, N.Y., has been released by the Donnelly Wrecking Company, and will be brought here.

NOTES.

The Campania from Queenstown has arrived at New York.

The Head line SS. Dunmore Head, Captain McFarran, arrived in port to-day, and is now loading general cargo for Dublin.

The Head line SS. Bray Head, Captain Thomas McDowell, arrived at Montreal yesterday, and is now loading general cargo for Belfast.

The Borgestad, Dominion Coal Company, cleared yesterday for Sydney.

The Egholm, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, cleared yesterday for North Sydney.

The C.P.R. Atlantic liner Empress of Britain left Quebec for Liverpool yesterday at 5 p.m.

The Parisian, from Liverpool and Moville, for Halifax and St. John, sailed from Moville at 11 a.m. yesterday, with 54 second cabin and 212 steerage passengers.

It was officially announced last evening that the Allan liner Parisian would be transferred to the Havre service at the opening of navigation next year.

CANADIANS INTERESTED

THE DOMINION AND THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Referring to the Franco-British exhibition of 1908, which it declares will be one of the most important results of the 'entente cordiale,' the 'Presse' says: 'Can Canada, whose origin and development are so intimately connected with France and England, remain indifferent regarding that work of peace, concord and common prosperity? Certainly not. It must take an honorable part therein and show the two great nations whose generous blood flows in its veins, that this fusion has produced in the Dominion a strong, energetic, progressive and generous race, which has for a long time past realized the 'entente cordiale' and shown the fruits it has derived therefrom.'

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

FOOTBALL.—Hamiltonians fancy the Tigers' chances in to-day's championship match—Du Moulin may not play—Intercollegiate schedule for 1908.

WRESTLING.—Perelli and Steurs winners in last night's matches.

BASEBALL.—Jack Dunn, of Providence to manage Jersey City—Rochester Club bankruptcy.

Basketball—Teams to be selected at the A. A. A. to-night.

GOLF.—Meeting of the Metropolitan Club—Election of officers.

TO-DAY'S GREAT GAME.

HAMILTON PEOPLE THINK THE TIGERS WILL WIN.

Hamilton, Nov. 16.—The championship match between Hamilton and Montreal is dividing popular attention here to-day along with the street railway strike. As to the result of the game opinion is divided. Chaucer Elliott, the coach, predicted to-night that the Tigers would win. He considers that his team has solved the attacks of the Montreal team and is confident that the tactics of the Tigers will be too much for the Montreal defence. It is possible that the Tigers may be handicapped by the absence of Du Moulin, their captain and centre half. He has been in poor health for some days and latterly has been confined to his bed. His condition was somewhat improved this morning, but it is very doubtful if he will be in shape for to-morrow afternoon. If Du Moulin does not turn out, Tope, the full back, will probably be moved up to the centre-half position, and his position taken by Harrison, of the intermediates.

Fred. Reid, the manager of the Montreal team, arrived here this evening, and after making hotel arrangements for the team, which will stay over in Toronto till to-morrow morning, himself returned to Toronto.

BULLETINS OF THE MATCH.

To accommodate the members of the Association who could not go to Hamilton the directors of the M.A.A.A. have made arrangements for a special wire into the club house, where players will have the privilege of hearing the plays in the Montreal-Tigers match called off just as quickly as they can be flashed from the scene of the game to Montreal.

INTERCOLLEGIATE UNION MEETS

ALLEGED RINGING CASE REFERRED TO ATHLETIC UNION.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Rugby Union, held here last night:—Honorary president, Dr. Myles, Kingston; president, Dr. A. B. Wright, Toronto; first vice-president, G. P. McHugh, Ottawa College; second vice-president, A. C. Pratt, McGill; secretary-treasurer, A. D. Turner, Queen's. Representatives: E. D. Baker, Trinity; C. T. Holman, McMaster; C. F. Carson, R.M.C.; J. C. Love, Bishop's.

The alleged ringing in the case of a 'Varsity player was referred to the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union in order that the player's status might be determined.

The only change in the rules made was that referring to the throw-in. The ball can now be scrimmaged five yards in by notifying the referee.

The schedule for 1907 was drawn up as follows:—

SENIOR.

Oct. 12.—Queen's, at Ottawa; Toronto, at McGill.

Oct. 19.—McGill, at Queen's; Ottawa, at Toronto.

Oct. 26.—McGill, at Toronto; Ottawa, at Queen's.

Nov. 2.—Queen's, at McGill; Toronto, at Ottawa.

Nov. 9.—Queen's, at Toronto; Ottawa, at McGill.

Nov. 16.—Toronto, at Queen's; McGill, at Ottawa.

INTERMEDIATE.

(A)—Oct. 12.—Bishop's, at McGill II.
Oct. 19.—McGill, at Bishop's.
(B)—Oct. 12.—R.M.C., at Queen's II.
Oct. 19.—Queen's, at R.M.C.
(C)—Oct. 12.—Trinity, at 'Varsity II.
Oct. 19.—McMaster, at Trinity.
Oct. 27.—Toronto II., at McMaster.
(D and E)—Oct. 26.—A, at B.
Nov. 2.—B, at A.
(E)—Nov. 9.—D, at C.
Nov. 16.—C, at D.

JUNIOR.

(A)—Oct. 26.—Queen's III., at R.M.C. II.
Nov. 2.—R.M.C. II., at Queen's III.
(B)—Oct. 26.—Toronto III., at McMaster II.
Nov. 2.—McMaster II., at Toronto III.
(C)—Nov. 9.—A, at B.
Nov. 16.—B, at A.

BASEBALL NOTES.

JACK DUNN TO MANAGE JERSEY CITY NEXT YEAR.

It is said in Jersey City that Jack Dunn, the manager of the Providence team for the last two years, may manage the 'Skeeters' next season, succeeding William Murray, who is going to Philadelphia. There seems to be every reason to give credit to the statement, although President Pat Powers declared the other day that he was not positive as to whether Dunn would manage Jersey City or not.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ROCHESTER CLUB.

Rochester, Nov. 16.—It looks as though Charles Chapin, the president of the Rochester Baseball Club, would become the sole owner during the coming season, for he is expected to buy up all the assets of the Rochester Baseball and Amusement Company, which is now in bankruptcy, the order against them being returnable on the 26th inst. The only possible condition that would result in his stepping down from control of the club would be an offer from outside parties that would more than cover the liabilities of the company, a contingency that is not liable to materialize.

TO SPARE THE PITCHER.

The latest baseball suggestion has to do with the pitcher and his usual weakness at the bat. It is proposed to exempt the man in the box from all batting duties and so accomplish a double purpose—increase the batting average and prevent the pitcher being over-worked. It is not meant to limit the batting to eight players, but to have a bench batter who will take the pitcher's turn.

METROPOLITAN GOLF CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING ELECTS OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club took place last night at the M. A. A. A. club house, the election of officers being the principal business. The following were elected:

President, Dr. Patton; vice-president, Chas. Byrd; secretary, L. L. Martel; treasurer, J. Adair. Green committee—D. Finnie, E. Cunninghom and J. L. Torquair. Captain, H. S. Martin. Green committee—C. H. Alves, A. Watson, J. W. Gardiner, and A. A. Urquhart.

The secretary's report showed that the club had had a successful season, the attendance of members being most satisfactory. This was attributed to the splendid weather and to the excellent condition of the greens.

The financial report showed a small deficit which, however, was wiped out by the sportsmanlike action of Mr. C. H. A. in providing a cup, the competition for which entailed a small entrance fee. Sufficient entries have been received to completely wipe out the deficit and to put the club in a position to start the next season with a clean sheet. The scratch medal and Dr. Patton's prize were presented by Dr. Novinger. Dr. Patton signified his intention of presenting a yearly handicap prize to be played for under rules yet to be framed.

M. A. A. A. BASKETBALL.

The members of the M.A.A.A. Basketball Club are expected to turn out in strong to-night, when the various teams for the coming season will be elected. A schedule will be arranged and matches will start almost immediately.

MATTIWIN FISHING CLUB

MEMBERS MAKE PRESENTATION TO MR. J. STEVENSON BROWN, THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The members of the Mattiwin Fishing Club, at their twentieth annual meeting, held at the Montreal Club last night, made a presentation of a silver cigar case to Mr. J. Stevenson Brown, in recognition of the services he had rendered the club during the fourteen years that he had acted as secretary-treasurer of the club.

There were twenty-five members at the gathering and the presentation was made at a pleasant dinner which took place immediately after the general meeting when Mr. Brown had been elected to the presidency. It was decided to separate the offices of secretary and treasurer, Mr. Howard Wilson being elected to the former and Mr. A. F. C. Ross to the latter.

TO CHALLENGE IN 1908

SIR THOMAS LIPTON MAKES STATEMENT WHEN ABOUT TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 16.—Sir Thomas Lipton boarded the steamer 'Carmania' to-night to sail for England. He said that he had practically made up his mind to issue another challenge for the 'America's' cup, the race to take place in 1908. 'The challenge will be under the new rules of measurement, of the New York Yacht Club,' he continued. 'Fife will design the challenger. Still, I may decide to build two boats, and if I do, Mylne will plan the second. The boat will be cutter rigged. The new rule of measurement will produce a rational type of boat and that will be a great deal gained.

WRESTLING

PERRELLI AND STEURS WINNERS AT LAST NIGHT'S MATCHES.

The match between Perrelli and Pietro at Sohmer Park, last night, resulted in a win for the former. The match was a mixed style, the winner of the quickest two falls having the choice of style for the third. Pietro had the choice of the opening spell and decided on Graeco-Roman. At this style he had easily the better of Perrelli, although the latter managed to stave off a fall for 22½ minutes. At the catch-as-catch-can style of the next fall Pietro was never in it, and Perrelli won at the end of 15 min. 40 secs. The third and deciding fall was consequently at catch-as-catch-can and this went to Perrelli in 14 minutes. There were many doubtful tactics employed by both wrestlers and a change of referees was called for.

Steurs was to have wrestled a handicap match with Gonthier, but the latter was unavoidably prevented from returning to the city last night and Simard, a local man, took his place. At catch-as-catch-can Steurs had no difficulty in throwing Simard in 15 and 9 minutes.

In the preliminaries Cote beat St. Amour, Contant and Veunelle, as well as Viger and Beauchamp, drew. It was announced that next week Steurs would meet Yankee Rogers.

HARBOR BOARD

PILOT TO BE SUMMONED ON A CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

A meeting of the Harbor Board was held yesterday afternoon, when a letter was read from the Deputy Minister of Finance, acknowledging receipt of the debenture issued for the $15,000 received from the government on account of work on new steel sheds.

The president and secretary were authorized to issue a procès verbal defining the boundary line between the Board's property and the village of Verdun. The chief engineer has also been instructed to submit a report in regard to the proposed new roadway from the Commission's property to Windmill Point.

It was decided to summon the pilot in charge of the steamship 'Mount Royal' on her trip from Montreal to Quebec on Nov. 4, on a complaint of negligence made by the master of the steamship 'Kensington' shortly after that date.

'KENSINGTON' EXPECTED TO-NIGHT.

The SS. 'Kensington' of the Dominion Line, which went ashore off Matane, did not leave Quebec yesterday morning as expected, owing to the snowstorm, but waited until the afternoon. In the interval the pumps were used with good effect, so that the vessel was drawing only twenty-three feet.

She is expected to reach this port to-night, accompanied by the 'Lord Strathcona.'

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1905-1906, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div. Payb'l	1905. High.	Low.	1906. High.	This week. High.	Low.	Last sale	Prices per share.	Return.
C.P.R.	3½H April	177	131¼	183	176¾	173¼	176¾	$176.75	3.9
Power	1¼Q Nov.	95	77	99¾	97	91	96½	97.00	5.1
M. S. R.	2¼ Feb.	240½	212	283¾	241	237½	239	239.00	4.1
Twins	1¼Q Nov.	122½	104½	122	111	109¼	111	111.00	4.5
Tor. Ry	1½Q Jan.	114	103	126	116	113	115	115.00	5.2
Detroit	1¼Q Feb.	97	89½	122	88¼	85¼	88	88.00	5.6
Richelieu	1¼Q Dec.	77	61¾	88	82	79¼	79½	79.50	6.3
N. S. Steel		69½	54¼	73½	70	66	68	68.00	...
Dom. Coal		86½	60	81¼	84	83	81	82½	825.00	6.0
Iron bonds	2½H Jan.	26⅞	17	34¼	26¼	20½	25	25.00	...
Iron com.		57¾	..	..	..	..	73	73.00	5.4
Mackay Com	1Q Jan	59⅞	38	77	76	73	73	73.00	5.4

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q. Dec.		269½	261	253	256¼	3.8
Merch.	2 Q. Dec.		172½	175½	166¼	169	4.7
Hoche.	4 H. Dec.		154¼	163	144	161¾	4.9
E. T.	2¼ Q. Jan.		168	165	160	160	5.6
Mola.	2½ Q. Jan.		232	230	218	219	4.5
Toronto.	5 H. Dec.		247	250	231	230	4.3
B.N.A.	3 H. Apl.		142½	143	141	145	4.1
Royal	2¼ Q. Jan.		229	239½	222	239	3.7
Dominion	3 Q. Jan.		270	283	262½	269	4.4
Imperial	2½ Q. Dec.		242	254½	227¼	235	4.2
Standard	3 Q. Dec.		238¼	250¼	223	246½	4.8
Ottawa	5 H. Dec.		230	227	....	224	4.4
Quebec	3½ H. Dec.		143½	145	139¼	142	4.9
Union	3½ H. Feb.		145½	157	143¼	158	4.4
N. S.	2¾ Q. Jan.		280	291¼	273	291¾	3.2
Comm.	4 H. Dec.		170¼	190½	170	182	4.3
Sovereign	1½ Q. Nov.		132¼	155¼	134	134	4.4
BONDS							
Coal.	2½ H. Mch.		104	102½	101	99½	5.0
Scotia.	3 H. Jan.		110¾	109	106½	109⅞	5.5
M.S.R.	2¼ H. Feb.		106	105	102½	103	4.3

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
BONDS							
Col. Cot.	3 H. Apl.		90	100	97	98	6.1
Lke. Wds.	3 H. Dec.		113	113	110	113	5.3
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia.	2 Q. Jan.		117	122½	118	123½	6.0
Iron.			89	83½	71	73	6.1
Coal.	3½ H. Mch.		118¾	121	113	113	6.1
Ogilvie.	1¾ Q. Dec.		140	150	123	124	5.6
Switch.	1¾ Q. Jan.		115	115	110	106	6.6
Mackay.	1 Q. Jan.		75¼	79¾	69¼	69¾	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q. Dec.		127½	115	111	113	6.1
Illinois.	3 H. Jan.		....	101¼	91	94	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q. Jan.		162½	158½	145¾	145	5.5
Mon. Tel.	2 Q. Jan.		165	171	153	165	4.8
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q. Dec.		134	130	124	130¼	5.3
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q. Jan.		110	108¼	101½	105	5.9
Trinidad.	1½ Q. Jan.		94¾	91	23	86	5.8
Toledo.	1 H. May		37	36¼	29	30	6.6
Switch.	7 Y. May		110	114	97	100	7.0

DAZZLING WEALTH OF UNITED STATES

Estimated at $115,000,000,000 or $1,353 Per Capita

(Wall Street 'Journal.')

The latest statement by the census bureau of the wealth of the United States presents some dazzling figures. The wealth of the United States in 1904 was over $196,000,000,000, and as in the last four years it increased at the rate of $4,500,000,000 a year the wealth of the United States today must be in the neighborhood of $115,000,000,000. This is much greater than any statistician has dared to estimate it.

In the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the wealth increased $23,000,000,000, or at the rate of $2,300,000,000 a year. In the last four years the gain in wealth has been only $5,000,000,000 less than in the preceding ten years, while the annual rate of increase has been nearly double. Not only is the aggregate of wealth greater than ever before, but the per capita wealth is much larger, and in 1904 amounted to $1,307 for each man, woman and child in the United States. The following table shows the total wealth of the United States in ten year periods since 1870, together with the per capitawealth and the percent of increase in three ten-year periods, as compared with 1904 and an estimate for 1906:

		Per capita.	P.C. Inc.
1870	$ 30,068,518,000	$779.83	....
1880	42,642,000,000	850.20	42.0
1890	65,037,091,000	1,038.57	53.3
1900	88,528,348,000	1,160.22	36.1
1904	106,881,415,000	1,307.38	20.8
1906*	115,000,000,000	1,353.00	7.4

*Estimated.

From this it appears that the increase in wealth in four years from 1900 to 1904 has been nearly 21 percent, as compared with a 36 percent increase in the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Such an exhibit of national wealth as this is calculated to profoundly impress the whole financial world.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quotations on Montreal unlisted securities furnished by C. J. McCuaig & Co.:

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Packers com.	22	19
Can. Rubber	..	122
Havana Cent.	39	36
Mexican Tram.	61	65
Quebec Railway	41	35½
Shawinigan L. & P.	..	38
Tri-City, com.	21	35
Bonds.		
Dom. Iron, 2nds	x90½	x39
Dominion Park	x89	..
Havana Central	x78½	x77
Mexican Trem.	x84	x82
Mines.		
Silver Leaf	.31	.30
Trethewey	10.15	10.00
Consolidated	1.42	1.38
Foster-Cobalt	3.85	3.75
Granby	.14	.12¾
Silver Queen	2.95	2.91
Canadian Gold Fields	.09	.07

x And interest.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated, 3,500; market steady. Beeves, $4 to $7.25; cows and heifers, $1.60 to $5.15; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.50; Texans, $3.75 to $4.60; westerns, $3.90 to $6.10; calves, $6 to $7.75.

Hogs—Estimated receipts, 19,000; strong; mixed and butchers, $6 to $6.45; good heavy, $6.30 to $6.45; rough heavy, $5.85 to $6.10; light, $5.85 to $6.37½; pigs, $5.65 to $6.10; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.45.

Sheep—Estimated receipts, 8,000; strong. Sheep, $3.90 to $5.70; lambs, $4.75 to $7.50.

East Buffalo, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 800 head; active and steady; $4.50 to $8.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,700 head; active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $6.60 to $6.65, a few $6.70; yorkers, $6.55 to $6.85; pigs, $6.60 to $6.70; roughs, $5.80 to $5.90; dairies, $6.40 to $6.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000 head; active; sheep steady; native lambs, 10c higher; lambs, $5 to $7.65; Canada lambs, $7.40 to $7.50.

MARKET LETTER.

INFORMATION OF THE

Gilpin Cobalt Silver Mining Co.

LIMITED.

The Company was originally incorporated to develop the property known as the Gilpin claim, northeast quarter, north half of lot 4, concession 4, Township of Bucke, which has since been deeded to the Company.

Recently we have taken control of this property and have bought two other forty-acre claims adjoining Gilpin, and which are assigned to the Gilpin under option.

The Gilpin is a recent rich strike made in the Township of Bucke and has been prospected for the past summer. In addition to stripping the surface a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 25 feet on one of the main veins, another shaft 11 feet on another vein, each carrying high values of silver and increasing in depth.

The work has been confined to about four or five acres. On this area we have uncovered seventeen veins which are well defined and traceable in a continuous direction, showing that they are defined veins from three to eighteen inches in width. All of these veins show pay values from the surface. They have native silver, cobalt, calcite and smaltite, which are the true earmarks of a good silver property in that locality.

The Property lies at a high elevation, and the formation is very much broken up and is composed of fine grain diabase conglomerate and slate with the Niagara rocks a short piece north.

The Veins are of a decomposed character as yet, and we have not got down to the solid formation. At the bottom of our workings sulphide of silver and nickel bloom are showing in the veins, which also carried cobalt bloom from the surface, with smaltite through the calcite, and indications are that in the next 50 feet sinking will change the character of the ore to massive and sulphide of silver in the cobalt and nickelite.

Development will be pushed rapidly by an efficient staff of men, and no doubt the property will increase in value daily as it has in the past.

In addition to the small area prospected we have other discoveries of a number of veins which have not had any work on them.

We are offering this as a business proposition to investors at a low capitalization for a large area of practically virgin, well-mineralized territory in the Cobalt silver belt.

Do not make any mistake, although we have not proved it up entirely, we have the formation, the veins, the characteristics, the ore, the native silver and are in the silver belt at Cobalt.

The capitalization of this company is $500,000, of which $190,000 has been placed in the treasury, and is non-assessable and fully paid up.

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We especially recommend this as one of the best prospects going on the market to-day, and are offering the stock at par value, $1 per share.

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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 SATURDAY, the Frst DAY OF DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 14th November.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Third Day of December next.

The chair to be taken at NOON.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1906.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 101.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the First day of December next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Ninth day of January next, the chair to be taken at noon.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 24th October, 1906.

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The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd until the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

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

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

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



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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1906.

Alderman Payette, perhaps the most practical man in the City Council, is on record as declaring that if the city's money were wisely expended there would be plenty for all the city's needs. Let not the people forget this. Let them not be befogged by papers or people who in the interests of the trust paint cloudy, muddy pictures of the city and protest that the sun would shine and clear away the clouds and dry up the mud if there was only a monopolistic bargain made with the Light, Heat and Power octopus. The proposal that the citizens should be bound over for generations and mulcted egregiously all that time, that two or three percent of the plunder should go into the city treasury could only be made in the interest of the combine. The filling of the city exchequer is a different matter altogether from the price of light, heat and power to citizens. It is mere red herring work to confuse them. There is not the slightest excuse for a moment's consideration of the trust's terms as submitted to Council. Any alderman who gives such an outrageous proposition his support will be branded henceforth as a traitor to his fellow-citizens and a rascal.

Following the denunciation of 'women's finery' and the publication of an ill-considered plan to make women ashamed of it, Mrs. Creighton, the widow of the late Bishop of London, raised her voice recently at the conference of the Parents' National Educational Union, at Brighton, in denunciation of 'Women's wasted time.' She complained that there was too much gossip about dress, too much talk about shopping, too much attention at social functions that bore everybody; also, the writing of too many unnecessary letters. She gave this sensible advice :—'I think it a good 'plan to set aside two days at the be-'ginning of summer and winter, and in 'those four days settle the question of 'dress for the year. That is better 'than having thoughts of dress in your 'head all the year round. A lot of 'time is lost in paying calls, too, that 'only bore us and the hostess. Let us 'give up these social affairs that do not 'do anything but bore people. Don't 'let us waste time, as society people are 'wasting it at present.' On the other hand, Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Professor Ayrton, who recently won the Hughes medal for her experimental investigations on the electric arc and also upon sand ripples, says that not only does she not waste her time, but that, so far as she knows, her acquaintances do not, either. Birds of a feather, of course, flock together. Mrs. Ayrton says :—'I, of course, not knowing the ladies 'of whom Mrs. Creighton speaks, cannot 'make any definite statement with re-'gard to them, but, again I say, refer-'ing to myself and my friends—we have 'no time to waste!'

Japan has just launched the biggest warship in the world. This is no doubt in a sense a menace to other powers, as all warships are, but it is infinitely more a menace in the things of peace than in the competition of war. The 'Satsuma' has been built altogether in Japan. It may not have been built more cheaply than it might have been on the Clyde, but it would seem inevitable that its successors should be built far more cheaply than will be possible in Great Britain. Hitherto every nation that has had to consider economy in the building of ships has had to get them built in British shipyards, chiefly those of Glasgow, Newcastle and Belfast. It would appear that this will be no more the case. The time may very soon come when an order sent to Japan will produce better results for the money. The time cannot now be far off when the Asiatics will be upon us industrially with their infinite hordes of cheap labor. When that time comes the protection of the western labor markets by combination will no longer avail. The only hope of the western peoples in view of the great transmutation that will follow will be to fit themselves to be teachers and masters and employers. If they are really the superiors of the orientals and not the mere half-baked barbarians that the orientals think them, they might easily be able to take their place of command in the industrial world of days to come. But to do this they will need to be very differently equipped than are our workers of to-day. Every man will, as is beginning to be the case in Germany, need to have a scientific training in those elements which most affect his special calling, and such a manual training as will make him at home in dealing with material things. There is nothing more necessary to modern civilization than the thorough technical training of all our craftsmen, and it behooves us to be quickly about it lest the Japanese as well as the Germans get ahead of us in this also.

One of the strongest memorials ever prepared by the representatives of the farmers of this country is printed in the 'Witness' to-day. It is written over the signatures of Messrs. J. C. Lethbridge, Master Dominion Grange; James McEwing, President Ontario Farmers' Association; D. W. McCuaig, President Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and R. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the latter association. The memorial expresses the views of the members of these associations upon the tariff, and declares that the farmers of Canada have become genuinely alarmed by the aggressive campaign carried on by the Manufacturers' Association during the past few years—an association that is never satisfied, but is always seeking to increase the monopolistic privileges of its members, always wanting more, like a greedy child. The farmers tell Mr. Fielding and parliament, what they should know and act upon without any need to tell them, that, while a protective tariff can and does limit the farmers' purchasing power, it cannot and does not enhance the price of the articles they have to sell, Mr. Ballantyne to the contrary notwithstanding. They might have gone much further and told parliament that their product is greatly depreciated in value by the unwillingness of the country to take return cargoes in payment, thus increasing the freight cost. We quote the splendid conclusion of this memorial because it is a complete answer to those who taunt the farmer with being protected and yet criticising adversely the protection of others. The memorialists declare :—'We therefore 'ask, in the coming revision of the tar-'iff, that the protective principle be 'wholly eliminated; that the principle 'of tariff for revenue only, and that 'revenue based on an honest and eco-'nomical expenditure of the public funds, 'be adopted; and, as proof of our sin-'cerity, we will, if this position is adopt-'ed by the government, gladly assent to 'the entire abolition of the whole list 'of duties on agricultural imports.' That is the right way to speak. No farmer who can think at all will want to have his birthright of liberty sold for such small sops as are thrown to him. It is time that the farmers should begin to make their voices heard.

Sport in Canada at the present time is undergoing a revolution, as far as are concerned the hypocritical practices of players who have, in the past, posed as amateurs. In the future this will be out of the question. While we cannot but regret that professionalism should enter into sport at all, yet honest professionalism and unquestionable amateurism are likely to lead to a much better state of affairs than can arise while the abuses of recent years continue to flourish. Much remains to be done, however, to place sport on a proper basis. The fist-fights, the brutal blows with hockey or lacrosse sticks which are all too frequent in our games, and to which spectators, even women and children, have become callous, like the Spanish women to the gore of the bull ring, must be done away with. Otherwise from callousness will grow a positive desire to see what is nothing better than blackguardism in the athletic arena, with disastrous effects to the national character. It has been said before now that a nation can be judged by its sports. If these are conducted fairly and honestly, if they are designed to bring out the best qualities of the boy or man taking part in them, to teach him self-control and self-abnegation, at the same time providing him with healthful recreation likely to conduce to his physical wellbeing—then the nation is likely to be made up of straightforward and vigorous men. The other side of the picture is easily imagined. The London 'Daily Express,' in a recent article, not altogether enthusiastic in its tone, on Canadian sport, expresses surprise that in Canadian games a man should be sent off but be allowed to return again. The 'Witness' has on several occasions drawn attention to the anomaly in the procedure by which a player guilty of a technical offence, that is to say, a breach of the playing rules, incurs the same penalty as the cad who, in a moment of temper, strikes an opposing player with fist or stick. In either case the player is suspended for a few minutes. Men in the category of the cad should not be allowed to play at all. The athletic body which permits him to return to a game after he has attacked another player is simply pandering to ruffianism.

France is not the only country where statistics show a diminishing birthrate. The same broad fact has been recorded in the United Kingdom, in the United States and in the older provinces of the Dominion, the tendency being less marked in Quebec. The vital statistics of all countries show that the decline in the number of births is most marked in the higher classes of society; families are larger as the social scale descends. In France, small families is the prevailing condition in all classes, the causes among the peasantry being thrift and the 'dot' system. Parents do not want to have daughters, because they cannot afford to dower them, and few girls marry in France without a dower. In the upper classes of Great Britain fashionable women do not want large families, although there are notable exceptions in the highest aristocracy. But now ordinary people, especially in the cities, as the conditions of life improve all becoming less prolific. This is in large measure a natural result. In poor conditions as well as in primitive ones a single life is inconvenient, while with improved accommodations this disability is removed. The annoyances heaped upon the unmated cease, and many remain unmarried. For non-multiplication there are, no doubt, other physical, prudential and even infamous causes. In the United States the old American stock is slowly dying out, the new generation being very largely of foreign parentage. Should this tendency continue, some statisticians believe the American race of the future will be Irish and Jewish, for these are the people who have the largest families. In Europe, Italy shows the largest birthrate, Germany being a good second. But it is expected that the same causes which are operating in other countries will soon arise in them. Some observers take a pessimistic view of these facts, as in time they may affect the supremacy of the white man, should they continue in operation. Already the hordes of Asia are being drawn upon to do work which white hands are unwilling, or too scarce, to perform.

MOROCCO.

The entente between France and Britain would have left the policing of Morocco to France and would have looked to her to protect the rights of other peoples. But for the jealous interference of Germany, which led to the conference at Algeciras, it would probably have been left to the French fleet to make demonstrations along the Morocco coast as protests against lack of protection of foreign interests As it is, the British fleet is there also. If a demonstration does not mean something more to follow in case it is unheeded it means nothing; so that it is always a serious matter. This one cannot well threaten anything but invasion of the coast. In the present case the Sultan has committed a large section of maritime territory to the command of the brigand Raisuli as though to say to him, 'you have been the cause of much of this trouble, defend yourself now if you can.' The logical sequel would be the occupation of Raisuli's territory, with who knows how long a war of gradual interior conquest to follow. A naval demonstration may or may not impress Raisuli and the Moors of the seaboard with the danger they are incurring from European interference. The effect on the wild and ungoverned clans of the interior and hinterland will be very slight. Secure in their mountain and desert fastnesses, fiercely fanatical, and having faith in the favor of heaven and their own prowess, they are not be scared by anything civilization can bring against them. Fuzzy-Wuzzy is a poor benighted heathen, Kipling tells us, but he is a first rate fighting man. The intrepidity with which the Arabs faced certain death at Omdurman was proof of their mettle. The Moors, their first cousins, and man for man their betters, are not less brave, or less willing to die, as they believe, in defence of their religion and country. And what a country it is! A sea of mountains, almost without roads, and swarming with the fiercest and most lawless people in the world. It took France more than fifty years to conquer Algiers, a much more open country than Morocco. Only the other day a sheik from the mountains with his followers entered Fez, defied the Sultan, levied contributions on the inhabitants and rode off with the plunder. There are any number of such independent brigand sheiks. To reduce them to submission would be a task for an army of not less than one hundred thousand men for fifty years. The conquest of the Soudan was an easy proposition in comparison with what the conquest of Morocco would be. The swarms which met at Omdurman were greater in number than any probable concentration in the west, but then when they were beaten the wide desert for a thousand miles was subjugated, whereas Morocco would need to be subjected piece meal.

TWENTY DOLLARS AND COSTS.

'Twenty dollars and costs!' No, not for the involuntary breaking of a civic by-law framed merely for the purpose of swelling the civic purse. 'Twenty dollars and costs!' For having defied a law of the land which aimed at suppressing one of the great evils of the century. 'Twenty dollars and costs!' For having deliberately embarked upon a career of crime; for having grown rich upon the hard-earned savings of others; for having taken the food from the children's mouths; for having driven young men to the penitentiary, and some to dishonored graves; for having fleeced the trusted clerk, who in vain endeavors to recover his losses, staked his employer's money and lost again; for disrupting homes; for breaking mothers' hearts; for whitening fathers' heads. Twenty dollars and costs for all this! What is twenty dollars to a professional gambler, to a man who daily risks thousands?. Yet, after the authorities had been goaded into declaring that the trial of Higgins and Pont must take place this month—goaded by an outraged public opinion—the crisis comes, and the sentence is imposed. 'Twenty dollars and costs!' How relieved Pont and Higgins must be to-day! Why did they not months ago plead guilty, as they did on Tuesday, and thus avoid the suspense which they must have endured with the prospect of the prison cell and a fine of a thousand dollars before them. These are the penalty which the law allows.

Doubtless Mr. Justice Lavergne had what he considered good and sufficient reasons for imposing a sentence so light as to be innocuous, but surely His Lordship must have been unaware of the history of the two men who stood before him self-confessed keepers of a common gaming house. It is too much to hope that they have promised to reform, or, if they have, that they will keep their promise. For years they have been the leaders in the gambling ring in Montreal, and is it to be expected that with the prospect of a twenty-dollar fine at long—such long—intervals, they will take much trouble to respect the law? There have been times in Montreal when gamblers were afraid, and there have been gamblers who have been ruined by the police. But those were other days. One of the chief officers of the administration of the law in the city said this week, referring to an article in the 'Witness' which said there was evidently no police officer here strong enough to cope with the gamblers: 'I am strong enough, but 'the difference between those that are 'running places now is that they are 'straight, and the fellows we crushed 'were crooked.' Being pressed for an explanation as to what he meant by 'straight,' he replied: 'If a young fellow 'gets into any trouble over gambling 'they help him out.' That evidently means that if a young man finds himself in peril of arrest for stealing from his employer, these gamblers will refund him what money they took from him that was not his own rather than stand the public exposure of where and how he was tempted.

Gambling—at least the forms of gambling that beset young men at every turn—can be crushed out in Montreal if public opinion be aroused. Is it nothing to bankers that their tellers and accountants spend their evenings in gambling resorts? Is it nothing to business men that their cashiers and collectors spend their evenings at gambling resorts? Is it nothing to professional men that their bookkeepers do the same? Apart from the moral side of the question at all, is it good business for bankers and merchants to allow this thing to continue? There is not a shadow of doubt that the Montreal bankers alone, if they combined for the purpose, with a will, could shut up every one of these places, and keep them shut. It would be one of the best business investments they ever made. There is every evidence of collusion between the authorities and the gamblers. This does not mean that every official is bribed, but it does mean that in every department of the administration of justice it is worth somebody's while to notify the gamblers of a projected raid. Knowing this, it should be an easy thing for men of the stamp of Chief Campeau and in the position of Chief Carpenter to lay out a plan of campaign that would be a credit to their generalship instead of a reproach, as too many 'raids' have been. It is not enough simply to say 'We raided such and such a place.' Here is what happens: The real leaders know there is to be a raid. They are not at home. The police rush in. One or two men, perhaps a dozen, are about. The man in charge, who has been or is to be liberally rewarded for being the 'proprietor' for the night, feigns surprise and indignation. Bail is given for everybody, say, ten dollars apiece, and one hundred dollars for the 'keeper,' whose indignation has died away by next morning, when he pleads guilty to a first offence, and is let off with a small fine. In a week, at most, the place is running as brazenly as ever. There is a new 'proprietor' in case of surprise. Is it not a farce? And yet public opinion is not roused. Something more than a mere raid, such as this, is necessary to touch a gamblinghouse keeper's soul. His stock-in-trade is his gambling apparatus. His tables are worth hundreds of dollars. Seize them and his means of a dishonest livelihood are gone. Destroy them and for a time, at least, the professional gambler is discomfited and discouraged; arrest his real customers and his trade is gone. His customers feel that his 'pull' has 'slipped a cog' and their confidence in him is destroyed. He has to begin all over again. A real raid is a body-blow to a gambler; a fake raid is only an advertisement; it shows how well he has everything and everybody fixed.

THE PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Nature seems, so far as is now known, to have provided but one safe and convenient harbor on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, and as Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan all want access thereto through territory of their own the conflicting claims presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier this week by the delegates of these three provinces cannot possibly be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. It may probably be taken for granted that whatever disposition is made otherwise of the provisional district of Keewatin that Churchill will fall to Manitoba. To grant Premier Roblin's request for the whole of Keewatin would turn the existing disproportion in area between Manitoba and the two new prairie provinces the other way about Manitoba, instead of being as she is now but one-third the size of Alberta or Saskatchewan, would then be larger far than the two latter combined, in fact, the largest of all the provinces. Mere miles, are, however, no gauge of value. There are boundless spaces north of the sixtieth parallel which would probably be better added to he boreal district of Mackenzie. In arable acreage Manitoba would probably not have an undue domain if she got all south of that line.

In view of the very large area that Ontario already possesses and the access given her to James Bay, it is hard to see what warrant she has for demanding Keewatin as far north as the Churchill. When 73,732 square miles of territory were added to Ontario by the judgment of the Privy Council, some years ago, it was generally accepted that she had got about all that it was for the good of the Dominion that she should have, and that she could very well afford to let Manitoba have what she wanted out of the remaining portion of Keewatin. With the proposed extension of railway facilities to Hudson's Bay, however, Ontario's new rulers have not felt themselves bound by expressions of their predecessors in office, and are now petitioning for the only part of Keewatin that is ever likely to be worth much, leaving Manitoba free to project her present narrow strip northward, if she wishes, to the pole. As both governments in this issue are out of sympathy with the Ottawa administration there seems no reason for considering any but national [illegible] Appeals against Sir Wilfrid Lau[illegible] ignoring the interests of either [illegible] would tend to neutralize each [illegible] Compromise may, for the sake [illegible] ing a big province, give Ontario [illegible] off the lower end of Keewatin, [illegible] perhaps, to bring her to Hudson [illegible] Whatever is done, however, is [illegible] creasing the disproportionate [illegible] Ontario, and would be accepted [illegible] justice to the adjoining Province [illegible] nitoba, for whose interests the [illegible] ministers, in their carefully worded [illegible] neral, show much affectionate [illegible]

Saskatchewan's desire to have [illegible] of her own is very natural and [illegible] It may be compared with the [illegible] anxiety of Germany to have [illegible] peak of Kilima Njaro included [illegible] African possessions, and the [illegible] of the German-British boundary for [illegible] purpose or to the deflection of [illegible] ern line of Pennsylvania so [illegible] that state a port on [illegible] Saskatchewan's boundaries must [illegible] justed so as to give her the [illegible] Keewatin lying between the [illegible] River and the sixtieth parallel [illegible] would still leave enough of K[illegible] south of the Churchill to [illegible] toba's present area, and at the [illegible] provide her the most direct [illegible] Hudson's Bay. But this would [illegible] divided authority in the harbor [illegible] Churchill, which might not be a [illegible] thing to do in view of the [illegible] that it may hereafter attain as a [illegible] port. How much difficulty might [illegible] from this we do not know. [illegible] might be declared a national harbor [illegible] come, as a harbor, under the [illegible] the federal government, to the [illegible] tage of all. It is plain that the [illegible] tive city should be completely [illegible] province or the other. Perhaps, [illegible] Churchill were given outright to [illegible] Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the [illegible] would, after all, discover another har[illegible] just as good on its own coast, for with the limited knowledge that exists of those waters it is hard to say what there may not be in the six hundred miles of coast that intervene between the mouth of the Churchill and Cape Henrietta Maria, the entrance to James Bay. The Churchill itself, indeed, will call for a large expenditure of public money before vessels of any size are able to approach the shore.

A corner of Keewatin, lying north of Manitoba, and adjoining the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, is strongly averse to the possibility of its passing under Manitoba control, and has petitioned the federal authorities in favor of being attached to Saskatchewan, of which it formed part until the government of the North-West Territories gave place last year to the two new provinces. There are several small settlements in the region in question, on the lowest reaches of the Saskatchewan River. The chances are that the wishes of these people will be met when the other boundaries are being rearranged. Altogether, there is the problem presented to the Dominion cabinet, whilst by no means free of difficulties, is nevertheless susceptible of solution, and it is in the interest of peace and harmony that it should be cleared up as soon as the ministers at Ottawa have acquainted themselves fully with all the considerations that are involved.

NOVEMBER SUNSHINE.

O affluent Sun, unwilling to abate
Thy bounteous hospitality benign,
Whenas we deemed the banquet o'er, thy great
Gold flagon brims again with amber wine;
Whenas we thought t' have seen on plain and hill
Thy euthanasia in October's haze,
The largess of thy light, unstinted still,
Irradiates the drear November days.
Naught can discourage thee, O thurifer
Of gladness to the else benighted face
Of the misfeatured earth; fit minister
Of Him whose love illumines every place,
Who pours His mercy forth without demur
Over the sins and sorrows of our race.

W. M. MACKERACHER

FROM WALL STREET A CALL TO PIETY.

What America needs more than [illegible] way extension, and western irrigation, and a low tariff, and a bigger wheat crop, and a merchant marine, and a better navy, is a revival of piety, the kind mother and father we used to have—one that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayer before breakfast, right in the middle of the harvest, that quit field work a half hour early Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting; that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusinesslike behavior. That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft and of greed, petty and big; of worship of fine houses and big lands and high office and grand social functions. What is this thing we are worshipping but a vain repetition of what decayed nations fell down and worshipped just before their light went out? Read the history of Rome in decay and you will find luxury there that could lay a big dollar over our little doughnut that looks so large to us. Great wealth can never make a nation substantial or honorable. There is nothing on earth that looks good that is so dangerous for a man or a nation to handle as quick, easy, big money. If you do resist its deadly influence the chances are that it will get your son. It takes greater and finer heroism to dare to be poor in America than to charge an earthworks in Manchuria.—Editorial from the 'Wall Street Journal.'



The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, Nov. 17th, 1906

Store closes daily at 5.30.

Good Furs That Are Inexpensive.

There are some gifts that one has to be a perfect arch-hypocrite to appear grateful for—there are others that are acceptable always.

Good furs are such. They need not necessarily be expensive: take a look over the list below, keeping in mind our uniform standard of quality.

Marmot Stoles, $8.00 and $9.50. Muffs, $8.50
Muskrat Stoles, $6.50. Muffs, $6.00
Grey Squirrel Stoles, beautiful quality, $11.75
Grey Squirrel Muffs, $12.50, $13.00 and $14.00

That's just an idea of our smaller furs; the more expensive ones are proportionately low priced, and the quality all along is even better than you'd expect.

Fashionable Winter Millinery.

They say that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." So the fact that there is not a single Hat left of all those that composed our first Winter Display, is proof positive of the appreciation Montreal ladies have for such millinery.

Mink seems to be a favorite this year, and in the new collection of Winter Hats in our department, it is largely represented. A beautiful novelty also well worth mentioning, is the new velvet ribbon trimming, the shades and designs of which are exquisitely conceived and blended.

These and many other artistic conceptions will be displayed here on Monday.

The World's Finest Laces.

There is an Exhibition of Lace, to-day, in one of our Metcalfe St. windows, that is of unusual interest, since never before has such exquisite work been seen in this city.

The piece around which much interest centres is a lace veil that took two years to make, and while our price for it is only $400, we have no doubt but that a connoisseur would place a very much higher value on it than that, in fact, $1,000 mightn't be considered excessive.

There are also some rose Venetian point 'Berthas' at $75 and $100 that must surely be worth more than that. We know of one rose Venetian point lace gown in this country, and its owner is one of Montreal's society leaders; another one we saw the other day in New York on exhibition, at the price of $2,000, so that these 'Berthas,' at $75 and $100, must be remarkably cheap.

Then there are some Duchess and Rose point 'Berthas' at $45 and $65, and a Duchess, with long points, at $110.

You will also see some Rose point handkerchiefs at $10 and $17 apiece that an expert would value at $25.

We shall be pleased to show you any one of these for your private inspection.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Fall Footwear

GENT'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, warranted Waterproof, with Cushion insole, very comfortable $5.00
GENT'S PATENT COLT LACE BOOTS, from $4.00
GENT'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, Goodyear Welt, from .. $3.50
BOYS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, from $2.00
LADIES' PATENT COLT LACE BOOTS, from $4.00
LADIES' KID LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS, from $2.00
LADIES' PATENT PUMP SHOES, from $2.00
CHILDREN'S WEAR, Large Assortment.
RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES of Best Makes.

SLOAN BROS.,

633 St. Catherine St., West, (Between Mountain and Crescent Sts.)

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

A HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND LANDED AT QUEBEC SO FAR THIS SEASON.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—Two more passenger steamers are due to arrive—the SS. 'Lake Manitoba' and the SS. 'Montreal,' the latter from Antwerp. Up to the present date 110,000 immigrants, booked to settle in Canada, have been landed at the port of Quebec. The immigration this season surpasses all others for the quality as well as quantity of new settlers. They are superior in intelligence and possessed of more independent means than the class of immigrants who have heretofore come to settle in the West and Canadian North-West. The Salvation Army brought out no less than 15,000 new settlers, for whom they had secured positions and homes in advance, and next season the immigration branch of the Army expect to bring to this country 25,000 and settle them in positions and homes that will be procured for them during the winter months by the officers of the Salvation Army.

MASTER CARTER ASSIGNS

James Barker, a master carter, has assigned at the demand of Alex. M. Fyfe, with liabilities of about $975.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

A four-hours' session of the Legislation Committee was held last night, at which very little practical work was accomplished, the major portion of the time being occupied by verification of amendments approved by the Legislation Committee of last year, and the elimination of those which the committee considered were unlikely to meet the approval of the Legislature. Among the new proposals considered and approved by the committee were several strongly recommended by Dr. L. Laberge, civic medical officer of health. These included a clause empowering the city to execute all improvements considered to be urgently necessary in the interests of the tenants' health to any property the owner of which could not be reached, this being a material improvement on the existing procedure, which limits the Hygiene Committee's powers to legal proceedings against the owner in such a case. Further suggestions made by Dr. Laberge, which, the committee held, were covered by existing powers under the city charter, included the requirement that meat should be stamped, and the prohibition of the erection of any new houses containing rooms without a direct opening for purposes of lighting and ventilation.

The civic law department was instructed to prepare a clause empowering the fire department to enter premises and to maintain open passageways to an extent adequate for the use of the firemen in the case of conflagrations, and also establishing a definite right of way for all branches of the fire brigade on the city streets.

The committee also resolved to seek powers from the Legislature to order any necessary street improvement (paving only) on the condition that the adjacent proprietors should be required to pay one-half and the city the other half.

It was further decided to recommend the City Council to notify the Quebec Legislature of the introduction of a preliminary bill for the expropriation necessary to open up Sherbrooke street in an easterly direction to the city limits.

The following recommendations for amendments to the city charter, submitted by the city treasurer, Mr. W. Robb, and which are self-explanatory, were all adopted in principle, and referred to the civic law department for legal drafting:

Mr. Robb, in his recommendations, opened with this comment:

WORKING CAPITAL.

'In order to do away with the necessity of having to make temporary loans for the anticipation of revenue, as well as for deposits in expropriation cases and other street improvements, drainage and sidewalks, it is desirable that authority should be got to issue a loan to provide a permanent fund for these purposes, and to render the city independent of outside assistance for the fluctuations of the money market. For these reasons it is desirable that borrowing power should be given to the city of say two million dollars, to be kept separate and distinct from the consolidated debt and maintained solely and exclusively for these purposes.

'This would not add to the annual interest cost, inasmuch as it would simply be substituting this form of providing for the objects mentioned, instead of depending on extraneous sources for it. It should be authorized over and above the fifteen percent limit, and not regarded as an augmentation of the debt, as the proceeds would remain a perpetual asset to represent it.

'Articles 351 and 355 should be abrogated and replaced by the following: Article 355: "The city is authorized to issue a special loan of two million dollars for the purpose of providing a working capital—available at all times for deposits in expropriation cases—the carrying out of local improvements generally (until the cost of these can be collected) and for the anticipation of revenue; provided always that the proceeds of such loan shall be kept solely and exclusively for these purposes, and that it shall not be diminished by any losses which may arise from the non-collection of the special assessments levied for them, which losses, if any, shall be borne by the current revenue, so that the said working capital may always be kept intact."

'Article 427 of the charter reads as follows:—"In all cases where a proprietor whose immovable is to be expropriated shall have less than forty feet in depth remaining to him of the lot, of which only a part is required, and in all cases where a proprietor's building, constructed upon more than one cadastral lot, may be in part expropriated, he may require the city to take the remainder of his lot, or the lots, or portions of lots, upon which the residue of the said building is erected, and to pay therefor in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article."

'Article 378 of the charter should be amended by adding the following paragraph:—"Proprietors of apartment houses and buildings containing numerous offices and suites of offices shall be held to furnish the assessors, when required to do so, with full and complete lists of all their tenants or occupants, together with the amounts of the annual rentals paid by each.

'Article 23 should be amended by adding tht following paragraph: "It shall be lawful for the Mayor and the city clerk to sign and complete any quittance or discharge for payments on account of the purchase price of any property, of which the council may have previously authorized the sale, without the formality of bringing the same again before the council, provided the said quittance or discharges are approved by the city attorney and the receipt of the money certified by the city treasurer"'

RECORDER'S COURT.

'I purpose to add to section 4 of Article 484, the following:—

'"Judgment of the Recorder's Court shall be executory by the sheriff against any property for the arrears of taxes for which such judgment may have been obtained, and the sheriff is authorized to bring the same to sale in satisfaction of said judgment in the same manner as if the said judgment had been obtained in the Superior Court."

'I also suggest the following addition to section 32:—

'"It shall also be lawful for the city to sell substituted properties for arrears of taxes, similarly with all other properties, the surplus proceeds to be held by the Court for the purposes of the substitution."'

FORMAL OPENING

The new piano warerooms of C. W. Lindsay, Limited, and the Lindsay Building will be formally opened next Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd of November. An Orchestra will be in attendance from 3 to 6, and 8 to 10 p.m. We cordially invite our friends and the public to honor us with their presence and inspect our new premises. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 512 St. Catherine St., West.

MOCK PARLIAMENT

AT ST. MATTHEW'S LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY'S OPENING.

The opening session of St. Matthew's Literary and Social Society was held on Thursday evening, in MacVicar Hall, and took the form of a 'Mock Parliament.' There were about forty members in the house when the Governor-General elect (the Rev. K. J. Macdonald) read the 'speech from the throne'—besides a larger representation of the young ladies of the Point, Mr. Geo. Laing was elected Speaker of the House, and at the caucus of the two parties, Mr. H. W. Cuthbert, and Mr. H. N. Chauvin, were chosen as leaders of the Government and Opposition. The reply to the address from the throne was moved by Messrs. Maxwell, Fraser, and D. Crutchlow, and Messrs. Chauvin and Nichol responded in opposing the adoption. The reply was adopted, after which the Premier intimated the names of the Ministers of the various departments:—Finance, M. Fraser; Railway and Canals, C. McBride; Public Works, J. W. Laing; Marine and Fisheries, D. Crutchlow; Trade and Commerce, Herbert Lee. The Minister of Railways and Canals then introduced the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill, which was spoken to by Messrs. Lee, Crutchlow and Cuthbert, for the Government, and Messrs. Chauvin, Nichol, Glass, Burnie and Marshall for the Opposition. On division the Government was sustained.

The meeting was voted a success, and Parliament was adjourned to Dec. 13th, when the Minister of Public Works will present a bill for discussion.



3 Proofs of Purity

of Suchard's Cocoa.

1. Less than a teaspoonful of cocoa and very little milk is needed to make a rich, delicious cup. No adulteration there.

2. When you finish your cup of

Suchard's (SU-SHAR'S) COCOA

you find scarcely a trace of sediment in the bottom.

3. Even the weakest stomach is able to digest it easily, proving that it is not only pure, but properly prepared as well.

We know of no other cocoa that fulfils these conditions as Suchard's does, and we would like you to test it yourself in comparison with the best other brands you know.

AGENTS:
FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.



THE COOK'S OPINION

of "Five Roses" Flour is of immense value to us, for the reputation of the brand depends upon what users of it say, and is proof of its quality. The high reputation possessed by "Five Roses" Flour shows beyond question that it is superior to ordinary brands. In ordering it you can make no error and will derive much satisfaction on Baking Day.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co LIMITED.

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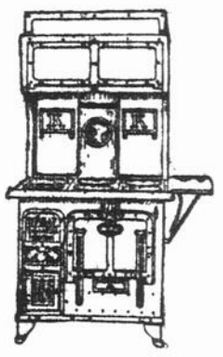
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 and 12 Bleury Street.

REGAL RANGE
R. & W. KERR MONTREAL

We are pleased to say that we can now make prompt delivery of

Regal Ranges

Owing to the large demand of the past two months, EXTRA MANUFACTURING FACILITIES were required, which we have now completed.



Special Ranges

to order in any size, for coal, gas, or coal and gas combined.

Home owners may get a permanent cooking apparatus of most CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL DESIGN.

R. & W. Kerr
2226-2232 St. Catherine St.

Turkish Rugs

Now on view at our

TEMPORARY PREMISES

No. 472 St. Catherine Street West.

A magnificent assortment of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners, in the following makes: Tabriz, Mohair, Saroukhan, Miles, Kirnvan, Gorovan, etc., which we are offering for Private Sale at very low prices.

ALSO,

Finest quality Irish Double Satin Damask, in Tablecloths (all sizes), Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Table Linen, Huck and Damask Towels, Glass Towels, Huckaback, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles, Toilet, Satin Finished and Honeycomb Quilts, etc., etc.

Our Annual Sale of Oil and Water Color Paintings, by eminent British Artists, will take place at the above address

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, November 21st, 22nd and 23rd,

at 8 o'clock each evening.

Pictures are now on view, and Catalogues will be ready Thursday, November 15th, and will be mailed on application.

M. HICKS & CO.,
472 St. Catherine St. West.

EXPERT TAILORING

Stylish work and reasonable prices make a strong combination, and our Valet Dept. has it.

GENTLEMEN:—If you require any alteration or repairs to your wardrobe this fall, send to us.

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Phone Up 3480, 3481, 3482. 290 GUY STREET.

The 'AUTOPEN'

An entirely new principle in the fountain pen line, being a self-filler of the most simple style.

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

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

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

List of Comittees of Joseph C. Walsh, Esq., Advocate Liberal Candidate.

1	Centre Ward,	8	St. Lawrence Boulevard.	Tel. Bell M. 4130 and 4112.
2	West Ward,		Mechanics' Institute.	Tel. Bell M. 4186.
3	St. Ann's Ward,	65	St. Maurice.	Tel. Bell M. 4227.
4	" "	138	Young.	Tel. Bell M. 4197.
5	" "	686	Notre Dame West.	Tel. Bell M. 4184.
6	" "	16	Payette.	Tel. Bell M. 3812.
7	" "	143	Congregation.	Tel. Bell M. 3809.
8	" "	437	Wellington.	Tel. Bell M. 3869.
9	" "	131	Forfar.	Tel. Bell M. 3830.
10	" "	151	Wellington.	Tel. Bell M. 3794.
11	" "	129	Centre.	Tel. Bell M. 3835.

The Electors in favor of Mr. J. C. Walsh are respectfully requested to attend the meetings of these committees where all needed information will be given.

CUNNINGHAM'S BREAD
Well Baked and Well Known.

SACRILEGE IN THE CITY

DEVOTIONAL GIFTS VALUED AT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM CONVENT CHAPEL.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy on East Dorchester street and from the altars of St. Magdalen and St. Marguerite they stole objects consisting of a gold chain valued at $300, a gold ring, with diamond, worth $150, three silver watches, valued at $75 each, two diadems studded with precious stones, valued at $40 each, and several other articles to the total value of two thousand dollars. The altars of the two saints had been laden with these gifts from grateful worshippers, and it is believed the robbery had been planned some time in advance. Entrance was gained to the building by the two doors at the rear of the sanctuary, which were apparently opened by means of a skeleton key, and the burglars carried off their booty without arousing the suspicion of the inmates. Boarders heard a noise in the chapel between midnight and one o'clock, but thinking it came from nuns worshipping at a late hour, they paid no attention. The robbery was discovered by Sister St. Philippe de Nerie, the sacristan, when she entered to light the tapers in the chapel for service at five o'clock yesterday morning. The police are endeavoring to find trace of the burglars.

WESTMOUNT WATER

RATEPAYERS' VOTE ON BY-LAW WILL TAKE PLACE ON FIRST OF DECEMBER.

A meeting of ratepayers and proprietors of Westmount was held last night, when, after some lively discussion, a poll of the electors was demanded to vote approval or disapproval of the much-discussed water by-law.

Mayor Knox appointed Saturday, Dec. 1, for the ballot, which will be opened at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at eight o'clock in the evening.

NEW EPISCOPAL PALACE.

MOVEMENT TO PROVIDE THE ARCHBISHOP WITH A SUITABLE RESIDENCE.

A suggestion is made which is expected soon to materialize, that the Roman Catholic citizens of Montreal should present their archbishop with a suitable residence that would be in keeping with his position and could compare favorably with St. James Cathedral and other churches and splendid buildings in the immediate vicinity of Dominion square. It is hinted that the present brick building, over fifty years old, now used as an episcopal palace, is considered unworthy of the Catholic population of the metropolis and constitutes an eyesore as compared with the adjacent public buildings, and although the archbishop seems satisfied with his humble surroundings, the wealthy Catholics owe it to themselves to furnish him with more suitable premises and thus contribute to the adornment of the neighborhood of the Cathedral.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U.

ACTIVE ANTI-CIGARETTE CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

London, Ont., Nov. 16.—At the session of the Ontario W. C. T. U. to-day Mrs. Jennie Walters, of Hamilton, submitted her report on 'Anti-narcotics.' The report said that this was a department that should appeal to every one. Millions of dollars are every year being turned into the tobacco trust. It was suggested that steps be taken to induce merchants to refuse employment to youths who use cigarettes. An active campaign is to be inaugurated this fall among the members of the Dominion House, who are to be interviewed or written regarding the granting of power to the provincial government for the purpose of enforcing a prohibitory law against the selling of cigarettes. At the executive meeting the various departmental and district superintendents were elected after which the convention closed.

NOMINIAL DAMAGES

VERDICT AGAINST WESTMOUNT FOR $250.

The jury trial in the case of Henry T. Armstrong vs. the town of Westmount was concluded yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $250.

Mr. Armstrong, who is a commission merchant, claimed $5,250 damages for injuries received in a fall on a Columbia avenue sidewalk, in March last, alleging that he broke his left leg, and that as a result of his injury he was prevented from working for a period of three months, and that the loss in sales which he sustained during that time amounted to about five thousand dollars. He attributed the accident to the slippery condition of the sidewalk. The town of Westmount pleaded that if ice had formed it was due to climatic conditions, over which it had no control; also, that the accident was due to Mr. Armstrong's own negligence and want of precaution in not having rubber shoes.

The jury found the town responsible, but also held that there was contributory negligence on the part of Mr. Armstrong. They assessed the damage suffered at $500, but on account of the contributory negligence reduced that amount by half, and rendered a verdict for $250. The case was reserved till Nov. 23, when various motions following upon the verdict will be argued by the counsel.

Messrs. Lafleur and McFarlane appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Ryan and Elliott for the defendant.

MONTREAL CHINESE MISSION.

Reports Show Good Progress Along Financial, Moral and Educational Lines

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC AND EXCLUSION LAW DISCUSSED AT GENERAL MEETING OF WORKERS.

A very interesting and well attended meeting was held last Tuesday evening in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Fleck, in the absence of the Rev. F. M. Dewey, president of the Chinese mission. Other members of the executive present were Dr. Thomson, Messrs. F. J. Macnamara and George Grimson, also other superintendents, the Rev. Mr. Kinnear, Messrs. James Rodger, Nairn, Robertson, Sinclair, Patterson, Roulston, McNaught, Chin Seng and Miss Tinning. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear offered prayer and the secretary, Mr. Macnamara, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Dr. Thomson offered a report showing the various mission activities being carried on. The year, he said, will probably indicate some shortage in attendance. Many are returning to China—a considerable number to remain there—while the exclusion law prevents the entrance of newcomers. By the last 'Empress' steamer some eight hundred returned to China, while numbers were refused for lack of accommodation. Almost half of this number passed through or went from Montreal. A spirit of commercialism is reported to have been aroused, and much thought and all available money is being devoted to investments in railways and various other industires, occasioning less interest in things in Canada. Moreover, it is to be feared not all of the former interest is to be found amongst the churches and workers, in these days of many engagements. An increasing number who desire educational advantages are to be found in various institutions, seventeen such being now enrolled, with the usual success attending their efforts. Last month's report of one was shown, who took first rank as usual in a class of about fifty. In view of the widespread desire for western educational advantages the hope is entertained by Prof. Tenney that others besides this one may, in coming years, be found in McGill University.

Great satisfaction was expressed upon the reported arrival at Yokohama, on Nov. 1, of the company of missionaries who recently left Canada for the Chinese mission field. It was also stated that, shortly after their departure, a party of Chinese Christians, among others had left for the east who could be relied upon to help along mission work at home as they had formerly done in Montreal.

The work and exceptional opportunity in Macao and vicinity was referred to and prayerful sympathy was asked for the four missionaries and eight native workers already on that field, as well as for Dr. McDonald, who has just gone there. There are now quite a number in training for mission work in connection with the four stations comprised in the Macao mission. Great progress was reported in the adoption of western ideas in this part of China. The boycott was said to have been withdrawn and new world methods in business matters were rapidly coming into vogue. At the same time native patriotism had been aroused and the motto, 'China for the Chinese,' was becoming quite popular.

The treasurer, Mr. Grimson, presented an interim report, showing a considerable balance on hand. Acknowledgment was made of gifts of twenty-five dollars each from Superintendent Jas. Rodger, and Mr. David Morrice, to the Chinese C. E. Society, which just reports sending $50 in aid of a former president, who is faithfully and successfully preaching in China, and his wife efficiently teaching a school of about a score of girls and small boys, in their own house, which has become a centre of Christian light in that community. Attention was called to the annual requirement of funds for the Macao Mission. Mr. Grimson also moved that, in view of the present standing and success of that mission, request be made to have it put on the same basis as other foreign fields of the Church; which, after consideration, was approved of, the secretary to report such desire to the F. M. Committee. The treasurer's report was accepted as quite satisfactory.

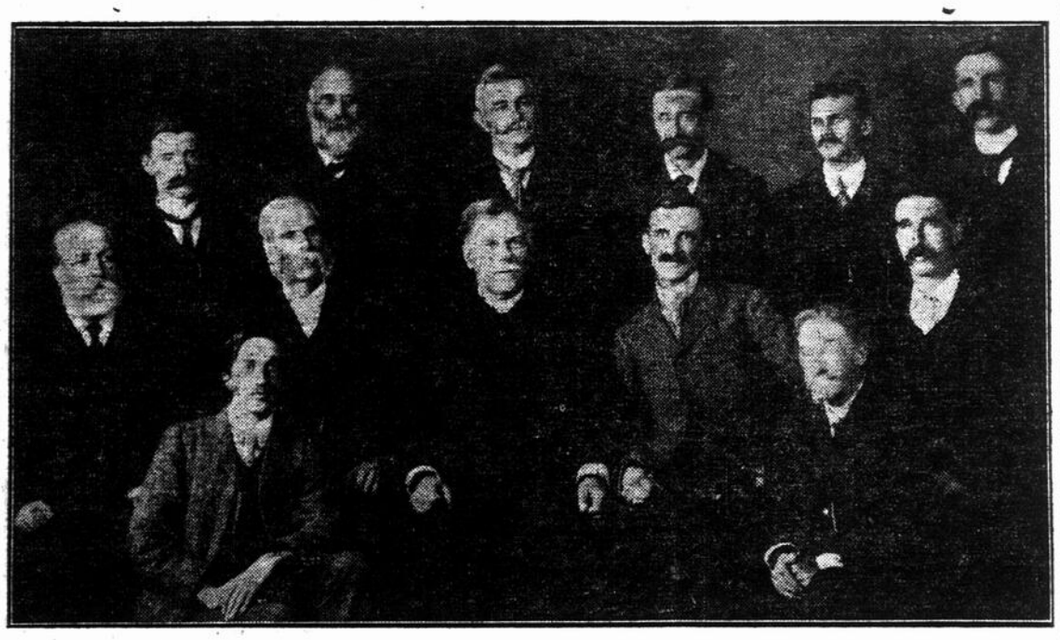
Several matters were referred to in that connection, and relative to the coming Centennial (Macao having been the cradle of China's Christianity), not only that that conference might be prayerfully remembered, but that some celebration of it should also take place in Montreal, which has now so many missionaries, and various interests throughout China.

Another matter discussed was that of uniform Bible study for the coming year, and with the desire to keep the scholars to the 'Life of Christ' lessons, as the past year in the International lessons, it was agreed to use 'His Life,' a single narrative of the four Gospels in words of Scripture. The reading of these verses in concert and the committing of portions to memory was commended.

Resolutions regarding the ill-treatment of the Chinese, and especially the amendment of the Exclusion Law; also upon the Opium question at home and abroad, in view of China's rapid progress, and the desire to promote rather than hinder it, were approved, and referred to the F. M. Committee.

The time and place of the next meeting were left to the Executive Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Fleck, after remarking upon the interest and success of the meeting, closed it with prayer and the benediction.



A GROUP OF CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

DANCE IN THE R.V.C.

BY THE UNDERGRADUATES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR.

The happy combination of perfect music, floor, and supper arrangements rendered the dance given last evening in the Royal Victoria College by the undergraduates of the junior year even more enjoyable than usual. In many respects the dance possessed considerable originality, that was evident in the decorations and re-arrangement of the reading-rooms and hallways. The hall itself was tastefully decorated with class banners and a huge McGill pennant from Strathcona Hall, while chrysanthemums and palms almost hid the orchestra upon the platform. Many comfortable seats had been placed behind screens and palms and the college quite lost for the time being its characteristic dignified and classical aspect.

By nine o'clock dancing commenced, the programme including eighteen dances and three supper extras.

Supper was served in the great dining-hall about midnight, and the planning of the committee in regard to serving the guests was a complete success, there being a delightful absence of the usual crowding and tedious delay.

The following ladies were patronesses: Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Walton, Miss Cameron, Miss Roddick.

The committee, who are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts, were: Chairman, G. G. Hyde, B.A., law '08; secretary, Miss G. Sauvalle, R.V.C.; treasurer, D. S. Tyndale, Arts; R. V. C., Misses MacKeen, Plaisted, MacNaughton, Sauvalle; Arts, Messrs. Ramsey, Stackwell, Shanks, Tyndale; Science, Messrs. Brennan, Robertson, Pease, Turnbull; Medicine, Messrs. Arton, Johnston, Campbell, Rowell; law, Messrs. Callaghan, Cameron, Hyde, Stewart.

The following were the guests of the evening: Misses Baillie, Baker, Blackader, Bayle, Blanchard, Bryson, Bennett, Bacon, Brown, Blank, Bryson, Bartlett, Beaubien, Campbell, Clark, A. Clark, Cobban, Couture, Dick, Demole, Davidson, Dobson, Dettmers, Dawes, Dandurand, Ewing, Forbes, Fetherstonhaugh, M. Fetherstonhaugh, Fenwick, M. Gillean, Humphrey, Harding, Hays, C. Hays, Holmes, Harte, How, Holland, Johnston, James, Kingman, C. Kingman, Kennedy, Libby, Lefevre, Leishman, Laing, Moffatt, McLennan, E. McLennan, Martin, Munroe, G. Macaulay, M. Macaulay, M. McEntyre, C. McEntyre, Massey, McLean, Macpherson, J. Munroe, McLeod, McNaughton, Macdiarmid, McClughan, Meyerstein, Milhau, McQueen, McDougall, Matthewson, McNeill, Marston, McGoun, McPherson, O'Connor, Ogden, M. Ogden, Potts, Putnam, Plaisted, Pinder, Ross, Redmayne, J. Redmayne, Russel, M. Ross, Reichling, M. Ross, Ruthven, I. Ross, Reid, Steele, Smith, Symonds, Shorey, Steedman, Sauvalle, Smillie, Smith, Strathy, Saunders, Taylor, Tippett, M. Taylor, Weir, M. Weir, Wilmore, Williamson, Walker, Wilson, Whittman, Williams, Younger, M. Younger.

Messrs. Archibald, B. Archibald, Allan, Arthur, Allingham, Bray, Bailey, Barclay, Blanchard, Brunner, Beaton, Beaubien, Callaghan, Cattanach, Coghlin, Clark, Cameron, Cushing, Chambers, Conn, Couture, Dickson, Dougall, Davis, Derrom, F. M. Davis, Dibblee, D'Aith, Estey, Ewing, Emerson, Eadie, Fraser, Fetherstonhaugh, Gamble, Grier, Holloway, Hardy, Hawkins, Hingston, Kingston, Kennedy, Lamb, Layton, Little, Lewis, McCuaig, Macdonald, Meyerstein, McParland, Mauder, Merrill, Morris, Murray, Miner, McDougall, Murray, Marcuse, McClung, McGoun, McKergow, O'Callaghan, Parham, Pinkerton, Penny, Phelan, Porteous, Penny, Pennell, Peters, Parkins, Paulsen, Ross, Robertson, C. Ross, Richardson, Rowell, S. Ross, G. Robertson, Shannon, Scott, Stewart, Shaughnessy, Spencer, Sims, Shorey, Steedman, Swift, Smith, Thorne, Townshend, Tippet, Taylor, White, Wickmore, Whitton, Wood, Werner, Weagant, Westland, Wilson, Williams, Zimmerman.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

UNKNOWN MAN DIES AS RESULT OF ACCIDENT AT LACHINE.

An unknown man while walking on the tracks at Lachine last evening was run down and fatally injured by a Grand Trunk train. Some boys who saw the accident said that the man was carried two hundred yards by the engine, after which he rolled off and slid down the roadbed. After Dr. J. D. Dixon, of Lachine, had rendered first aid the man was brought into Montreal and taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. There was nothing in the pockets to indicate who the man was or his condition in life. At the hospital is was found that the skull was fractured and there was also a compound fracture of the left leg. Death ensued at half-past nine this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. G. C. SMITH.

Mr. George C. Smith, decorator, of 115 Knox street, died suddenly last night of heart disease. He had been at work as usual yesterday. Mr. Smith, who was a well-known resident of Point St. Charles, was a past grand of Loyal Montreal Lodge No. 3115, I.O.O.F., M.U. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Chapleau is leaving shortly for Europe for the winter.

Mrs. W. G. Warner is the guest of Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Toronto.

Mrs. E. J. Major gave a dinner last night at her residence. Covers were laid for ten. The decorations were entirely composed of white chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Hamilton Gault gave a dinner last night for Miss Lord. The table was decorated with pink carnations.

The Misses Cockburn have closed their cottage at Dixie and have taken up their residence at 105 Church street, Montreal, for the winter.

Mrs. Charles E. H. Phillips, (formerly Miss Alice Beatty, of St. Lambert), will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, afternoon and evening, at her home, 10b Souvenir avenue.

Mrs. Robert G. Brown, jr., (formerly Miss Isabel Stroud) will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Nov. 21, at 748 St. Louis street, Outremont, and afterwards on the second and fourth Wednesdays.

Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon gave a small dance at her residence in Pine avenue, last evening. Her daughter, Miss Estelle Fitzgibbon, made her debut on this occasion. There were several other debutantes present.

Mrs. Archibald M. Russell held her first reception on Thursday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Herbert Molson. The floral decorations were carried out in pink chrysanthemums and green foliage. Mrs. Hugh Russell, Mrs. Earlbirks and Miss Jennie Black presided over the tea-table.

Mrs. J. W. Blair received yesterday for the first time since her marriage. She was assisted by Mrs. Traversy, her sister. Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss Eveleigh, Mrs. Dunlop and Miss K. Perkins, of Ottawa, presided over the tea table, which was decorated with crimson roses. The drawing-room was arranged with quantities of pink flowering and cut chrysanthemums. Mrs. Blair was gowned in white silk eolienne adorned with true love knots. A large number of visitors were received.

SCLATER MARRIAGE DENIED.

The reported marriage at Grand Anse, of the widow of the murdered man, P. H. Sclater, to Arthur Chandonnet, the principal witness in the McCraw trial, is now denied, and it is stated that Chandonnet and Mrs. Sclater are living at a distance of some eighty miles apart, with hardly any means of communication at this season.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier.



Progress Brand Clothing has become the favorite wherever Men in Canada desire Style and Comfort combined.

SUITS
$10, $12.50, $15, $16.50.

OVERCOATS
$7.50 to $16.50.

TROUSERS
$2.50 to $5.00.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats in all desirable makes.

Progress Brand is a guarantee of perfect satisfaction and a fit that never fails to attract attention.

PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING

WM. CURRIE, Clothier,
423 Notre Dame St. West.

ROCKLANDS,
OUTREMONT.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
Price $200 and up
Payable 10 p.c. Cash, Balance in 72 monthly payments.
Buildings allowed on this property are:
DETACHED OR SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES on Cote St. Catherine Road, Bernard and Esther avenues, and on Rocklands, Davaar and Duncan avenues, as far north as Esther avenue.
ABOVE CLASS OF HOUSES, or TERRACE, or TWO FAMILY HOUSES, on Rockland, Davaar and Duncan avenues, between Esther and Van Horne avenues.
ABOVE CLASS OF HOUSES, or TENEMENTS or STORES, on Van Horne, Pacific and Atlantic avenues, or on Rockland avenue, north of Pacific avenue.
OFFICE, corner Rockland avenue and Cote St. Catherine Road.
OPEN AFTERNOONS from 2 to 5.
The Ross Realty Co. Limited,
30 ST. JOHN STREET
Open every Monday and Friday evening from 7.30 to 9 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
Now is the time to make your Selection.
THE FINEST STOCK in the CITY.
"THE WIGWAM,"
138 Peel Street.
OPEN EVENINGS.

'Friends Across the Sea'
We are daily making up parcels of CANADIAN SOUVENIRS, Moccasins, Views, CANADIAN ENAMEL JEWELLERY, INDIAN CURIOS, etc., for the Old Country! Don't forget that your friends always appreciate gifts of articles which are emblematic of Canada. We carry an immense stock. Call and look through even if you do not wish to purchase.
"THE WIGWAM,"
138 Peel Street. Open Evenings.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN.

News has been received that Mr. H. E. Dorval, a native of Montreal, now residing at Langdon, North Dakota, has been re-elected for the eleventh time as county judge for the County of Cavalier.

PROVISION IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Canadian brands of bacon are very firmly held at the late advance; better selections are quoted at 56s to 58s. Cheese steadily held, with more enquiry at previous rates. Canadian creameries are quoted at 110s to 114s.

PLUMMER HAS ARRIVED

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16.—Mr. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Company, arrived here to-day on the steamer 'Virginian.' He is greatly improved in health. He left immediately after the [illegible] the steamer on a special train for [illegible]. Mr. Plummer did not know [illegible] trouble until reaching here. He was inclined to speak, but said he hoped the difficulty could be solved.

Court Mount Royal, No. 7, Independent Order of Foresters. Members of the above Court, also Sister Courts, are requested to meet at UNITY HALL, Wellington street, at 2.30 p.m., MONDAY, Nov. 19th, to attend the Funeral of our late Bro. P.C.R. G. Smith, from 115 Knox street, Point St. Charles. H. H. POULES, Secretary.

MARRIED.

CALVIN — MALLOCH — At St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 15, 1906, by the Rev. D. R. Drummond, Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Archibald Malloch, Hamilton, to Dilena Dexter, eldest son of Hiram A. Calvin, of Kingston, Ont.

MIX — TOTTEN — At the Methodist Parsonage, Claremont, Ontario, on Nov. 14, 1906, by the Rev. J. W. Totten, father of the bride, Florence Amelia Totten, to Arthur Oscar Mix, Warkworth.

PEARSON — ANDISON — On Nov. [illegible], at the home of the bride's parents, Dunham street, Woodstock, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, Nenetzen Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Andison, to Dr. Chas. E. Pearson, of Toronto.

DIED.

MOORE — On Nov. 16, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, 284 St. [illegible] street, Ellen Badmore, widow of the late R. J. Moore, painter, aged 76 years. Funeral, Monday, Nov. 19th, at 3 p.m., at the above address. Devonshire, England, and Ottawa papers please copy.

MORGAN — At Quebec, on Nov. [illegible], Henry D. Morgan, eldest son of the late D. Morgan.

McKAY — At Ottawa, on Nov. [illegible], Neil Sinclair McKay, [illegible] youngest son of the Rev. [illegible] McKay.

O'CONNELL — At Quebec, on Nov. [illegible], after a short illness, Frederick [illegible] Davidson, beloved wife of [illegible] O'Connell.

WANLESS — On Nov. [illegible], at St. Mary's, Ont., Robert A. Wanless, beloved husband of Amey Hall Wanless, and father of John Wanless, Norwood.

You Will Not Fear the Cold

that's coming if you get your Winter Gloves, Underwear, and Socks, from us. Here are a few of lines and prices we are showing:

Gloves and Mitts

MEN'S WOOL GLOVES, 25c to $1.00 a pair.

MEN'S KID OR MOCHA GLOVES, wool lined, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 a pair.

BOYS' BLACK LEATHER MITTS, wool wrist, 30c 35c and 40c a pair.

MEN'S HEAVY LEATHER MITTS, Rumford wrist, 40c 50c and 75c a pair.

DRIVING GLOVES and MITTS in Buckskin, Reindeer, Mocha, Wool and Fur Lined, best values in town.

Underwear

MEN'S ALL WOOL SCOTCH KNIT SHIRTS OR DRAWERS, 50c, 75c, $1.00 each.

HEAVY FLEECE LINED SHIRTS OR DRAWERS, 50c, 65c and 75c each.

STANFIELD'S HEAVY RIBBED.

WATSON'S ELASTIC RIBBED.

TURNBULL'S CEETEE

WOOLSEY'S FINE NATURAL WOOL UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR at lowest prices

Men's Half Hose

HEAVY WOOL HALF HOSE, 15c, 25c, 35c a pair.

IMPORTED FINGERING HALF HOSE, with card mending, 25c, 35c, 50c a pair.

ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, special values, 25c, 35c and 50c a pair.

OPEN EVENINGS.
we Solicit Your Inspection.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,

213 St. Catherine St., West.
One door from Bleury.

ASPHYXIATED BY SEWER GAS

MISS MARY A. WRIGHT, OF DESERONTO, DEAD, AND FATHER AND MOTHER DYING.

Deseronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—Miss Mary A. Wright is dead, and her father, Mr. John Wright and wife, are not expected to live as the result of being overcome by sewer gas during last night and this morning. When Alex. Wright arose this morning he found the rest of the family apparently asleep, but, being partially under the influence of the gas, he had temporarily lost the sense of smell, so did not discover the escaping gas. He went back to bed and did not awaken until this afternoon, and, having recovered somewhat, quickly found out the state of affairs and summoned aid. Doctors Newton, Passmore and Vandervoort were quickly upon the scene, and found Mary to be dead, and old Mr. and Mrs. Wright unconscious. All efforts to restore consciousness have so far proved futile, and there is little hope for their recovery. Two boys, John and Alex., were sleeping upstairs, and, as the gas had not filled their apartments, they are not seriously affected.

Mary was about twenty-seven years old, and her father and mother are about seventy years of age. Mr. Wright is a Fenian raid veteran. The gas escaped from a sewer pipe in the cellar.

MOTHERS MUST HAVE ABUNDANT STRENGTH.

No Mother Can Rear a Healthy Child Unless She is Strong Herself.

A woman's anxieties multiply ten-fold about the time the new baby is expected.

If her strength is exhausted and her blood weak, it goes hard in the hour of trial.

Ferrozone should be used because it makes the blood nutritious and rich. By instilling new strength into every part of the body, it uplifts your spirits at once.

Childbirth is certainly made easier by Ferrozone. The following statement expresses the earnest gratitude of Mrs. M. E. Duckworth, of Durham. It is a woman's story,—of her own case—told that other women may profit by her experience:

"Before baby was born I was in a weak, miserable, nervous state. I had no reserve strength. I tried to build up, but nothing helped me. I looked upon the coming day with dread, knowing I was unequal to the occasion.

"Ferrozone braced me up at once. It gave me strength and spirits, brought back my nerve and cheerfulness. From my experience with Ferrozone I recommend it to all expectant mothers."

There is more concentrated nourishment in Ferrozone than you can get from anything else. It supplies what weak systems need. Simply take one tablet at meals and you'll feel benefited in a thousand ways.

Ferrozone makes healthy, virile, vigorous women; try it. 50c. per box of fifty tablets, or six for $2.50, at all dealers.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Canadian Northern to Introduce Bill Respecting Large Additions to the System

C. P. R. ASKS POWER TO ISSUE BONDS ON SUDBURY BRANCH —RAILWAY AND OTHER CHARTERS ASKED FOR.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The approach of the session of parliament brings notices of a number of applications that will be made for company legislation. The Canadian Northern gives notice of a bill in which it will ask authority to largely add to that company's present system both in Ontario and in the west. The Ontario lines that it will seek power to build are described as follows, and indicate, if the programme is carried out, a determination on the part of the Mackenzie and Mann interests to have a complete system of their own tapping all the principal centres of Ontario:—

(a) From Washago westerly to Lake Huron, near Kincardine.

(b) From Arnprior southerly to St. Lawrence river, between Kingston and Brockville.

(c) From Pembroke south-westerly to Lake Ontario between Toronto and Belleville.

(d) From Toronto, Ottawa, line north-westerly to Georgian Bay near Collingwood or Owen Sound.

(e) From Toronto, Ottawa, line westerly passing through or near Toronto, Hamilton and London to Windsor, with branches to St. Thomas and Sarnia, and a branch or loop north of Toronto.

(f) From Niagara river north-westerly, passing through or near Hamilton to Lake Huron near Goderich.

(g) From Lake Erie west of Port Colborne, northerly, passing through or near Brantford or Berlin to Georgian Bay.

(h) From a point near Washago to the Georgian Bay east of Collingwood.

(i) From Montreal, Ottawa line north of Montreal, westerly to connect with the authorized line in the county of Leeds or Lanark.

The Canadian Northern proposals in the west include the building of a branch to Calgary, one through Regina to the international boundary, and the continuation through to the Pacific coast 'by the most feasible route.'

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway wants power to issue bonds to an extent of $40,000 per mile on its Toronto-Sudbury branch.

Among the new charters for which application will be made are the following:—

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, to build from Edmonton to Fort George.

The St. Joseph Transportation Company, to build a canal from the shore of Lake Huron, in Lambton and Huron counties, to a point on Lake Erie in Elgin county.

The Canadian Musical and Dramatic Association Limited, with head office in Montreal, to establish conservatories for the teaching of music, elocution, etc.

The Prudential Savings Society, promoted by Montrealers to carry on a brokerage business.

A charter has been granted to the Mercantile Trust Company of Canada, with authorized capital of $250,000, and head offices in Hamilton, to carry on a trust business in its several branches. The promoters of this new enterprise are all Hamilton men, and include Senator William Gibson and the Hon. J. S. Hendrie.

FOR ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

THE POPE ORDERS SPECIAL PRAYERS TO BE SAID.

Rome, Nov. 16.—The 'Osservatore Romano' has published a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Respighi, vicar-general of His Holiness, requesting him to order special prayers for the enemies of the Church, this being the only means left the Pontiff in the present 'sorrowful condition of the Church, now fought and oppressed by many of her own children, who have become her enemies.' Continuing, the Pope, refers and quotes from the Bible (Hebrews iv., 7). This letter is regarded as of special importance, it being evidently inspired by the situation in France, and is taken to indicate that the Pope believes he has exhausted all other means to reach a satisfactory understanding in the French difficulty.

HEARST'S BILL OF EXPENSES

SPENT OVER $250,000 IN PROMOTING HIS CANVASS.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 16.—William Randolph Hearst, Independence League and Democratic candidate for governor, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that he had spent $256,370.22 in promoting his canvass. This was divided as follows:—Independence League, $198,870.22; Democratic State Committee, $57,000; travelling expenses, $500.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Art in Photography.—Not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay. If you want pure Platinum Photographs to enable you to make suitable Christmas presents to your friends, go to The Swan Photo Co., 119 Mansfield street. 'Phone Up 2477.

GROUNDING OF THE 'KENSINGTON.'

Commander Spain Will Open Inquiry in a Few Days

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Commander Spain, of the Marine Department, has been commissioned by the Hon. Mr. Brodeur to make a thorough inquiry into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Dominion liner 'Kensington,' in the St. Lawrence, and will open the same in a few days.

Property.

Tenements And Flats For Sale,

In the best renting sections of the city, modern and well built buildings, yielding good revenues. Particulars sent on request to those seeking good investments.

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

Modern Cottage, Off Guy Street, For Sale.

2-Story Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, eight rooms, b. and w.c., electric light, hot water furnace, etc. Price, $4,850.

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

University Street, Above St. Catherine St., House For Sale,

A solidly built Stone Front House, 25 feet wide. Lot 100 feet deep. Extension kitchen and stable; 14 rooms; furnace, etc.

Price, $8,000; well rented.

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

Bleury Street Property For Sale.

A Solid Brick House, 26 feet wide, a short distance above St. Catherine street. Excellent site for retail store. House could be altered to good advantage.

Price moderate.

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

FOR SALE — 17,000 FEET OF LAND, forming the corners of Craig, Bonsecours and St. Louis streets, west of Place Viger, C.P.R. station, and fronting on Viger square. A most desirable site for a hotel. D. HATTON & CO., Wholesale Receivers of Fish, 18 Bonsecours street.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE STE. Therese Prot. Elementary School for the balance of the term beginning the 3rd of January, 1907; re-engagement if satisfactory. Applicants please state qualifications and salary expected. Apply to Sec.-Treasurer of Protestant School, Box 36, Ste. Therese, Que.

Dressmaking, &c.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS WORK at home; new work and repairing; prices moderate. Apply 86 St. Elizabeth street, city.

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOquist, gives Ventriloquial Moving Pictures, Punch and Judy Performances for Private and Public Entertainments of all kinds. For particulars address 115 Leber street.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, PREMISES, SUITable for bake-house; in centre of city preferred. Apply 107 St. Elizabeth street.

Business Chances.

UPON A MONTHLY SAVING OF $10.00 you will secure an annual income of $900.00 for life. This is an honest proposition, backed by undeniable proofs. Apply to O. B. D'AOUST, Liverpool, London and Globe Bldg., Montreal.

12% INVESTMENT.

A Corporation, whose operations are under the inspection of Bank Examiner, offer for sale, small block of stock.

Is paying 12 percent, and guarantees 12 percent.

Stock Certificates accepted by Bank as Collateral Security.

Most rigid investigation solicited by conservative investors.

Address M.H., 750, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR SALE, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, paying ten percent on purchase price, or twenty percent on investment. Address, P.O. Box 128.

McMAHON,

Real Estate Agent.

Properties Bought and Sold, Rents Collected. Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.

Old and troublesome properties taken charge of at guaranteed payments.

JAMES M. McMAHON,
Real Estate Agent,
20 St. James Street.

TUPPER STREET, $6,000.

Substantial Detached Stone Front, Two-Story House; handsome porch; nine good rooms; Gurney furnace; modern bath and w.c.; a good, comfortable home. Terms.

FINE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

CHURCH STREET—Centre of the city. Best renting district, two extra large double tenements, rented to pay ten percent. $15,000 for the two, or $7,500 each. Easy terms. Want offer to close Estate.

PRINCE ARTHUR STREET.

Two very well built Cut Stone Front Houses; ten rooms; all modern improvements. In good order, built on the solid rock. Fine view of Mountain from rear. Price, $6,500 each. Substantial and comfortable home. Very good renters.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

Charming Two-Story House in very fine order. Fine Verandahs back and front. Porcelain bath; open plumbing; hot water furnace; cement cellar and many special improvements. $4,500.

Fred R. Cole, 205 St. James St.

DETACHED RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS

For Sale in the West End

We have been instructed by the **EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JAMES SHEARER** to offer for sale the attractive detached residence No. 525 Mount Pleasant Avenue, which is exceptionally well and solidly built in brick with stone basement and slate roof. The house is well laid out and the materials used are of the best, the woodwork especially being very fine. The basement is concreted throughout and has brick division walls. Hot water heating, electric light, and all other conveniences for comfort are provided for. There is a well-built, solid brick stable and carriage house in rear.

The grounds are beautifully situated at the head of Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount; the views over the city and surrounding country are unsurpassed. The land has a frontage on Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montrose Street and the Boulevard; the superficial area is about 55,000 feet, and the grounds are well laid out in sloping lawns with fine trees.

The house can be seen and other information obtained by applying to.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,

Merchants Bank Building. 205 St. James Street.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A WOMAN FOR KITCHEN Work; no cooking. Apply to A. JOYCE, Confectioner, Phillips square.

WANTED, AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Young Woman for the Shop. Apply to A. JOYCE, Confectioner, Phillips square.

WANTED, STRONG BOY TO CARRY parcels, etc., $3.00 to begin. Apply at 14 Lemoine street.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS, MECHANICS, chauffeurs, repairmen, demonstrators, salesmen, garage managers wanted all over the country. 1907 will offer great opportunities and high salaries for competent men. Our practical auto-education can be acquired by night study at small monthly cost. Position secured through our employment bureau. We have the only practical series of text books in existence, and our instructors are experts. Study now and be ready for the spring opportunities. For full particulars, including one free lesson and Dictionary of Motoring terms, address THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Suite 1874, American Garage, 40 W. 60th street, New York city.

COOPERS—TWO, ON BARREL CHURNS. Steady work and good pay. None but sober men need apply. F. E. BUTCHER, St. Mary's, Que.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO BOYD & CO., 41 and 43 Youville square.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR Paper Box making. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., LIMITED, 20-38 Dowd street.

WANTED — A GIRL, ABOUT 15, FOR very light work; comfortable home. One from the country preferred. 494 St. James street.

WANTED, OPERATORS TO WORK IN our Whitewear, Blouse and Shirt Depts., and make the highest wages paid in Montreal. No. 10 St. Peter street.

BOY WANTED. APPLY TO MR. CASWELL, Job Department, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL parts of Canada to sell the largest and soundest selection of dividend paying stocks and high interest bonds; $50.00 a week up to men of energy; references required. Apply O. B. D'AOUST, Liverpool, London and Globe Bldg., Montreal.

GIRL FOR BINDERY, FOR LIGHT WORK. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN TO work in factory and drive a horse. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

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

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

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

Bargains.

BARGAINS.—BLACK FARMER'S SATIN, Double, 30c; Heavy Overstockings, 25c; Mill Ends, Roller, Butcher and Table Linens, Black Beaver, 75c, worth $1.00; Men's Ribbed Heather and Black Half-Hose, 25c. ROWELL'S General Bazaar, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE DUNHAM Piano seven octaves, and in good condition; terms moderate. Apply to Box 786, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE—A BIG REDUCTION IN Furniture, Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, 90c a pair; Pictures, Mirrors and Frames, from 25c up; Wall Paper, Crockery, Glass and Tinware; Dinner Sets, $4.25 to $10.00; Toilet Sets, $1.35 to $3.50; Children's Go-Carts and Sleighs, at JAMES McARAN'S General Store, 28 Chabotillez square.

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

For Sale.

ENGLISH BULL DOGS FOR SALE. Boston Terriers and St. Bernard Puppies, finely bred from highest pedigreed stock; also a number of seashore building lots near Atlanta City, N.J. MINTURN WILLIAMS, Jr., 902 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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

Flats to Let.

TO LET, A VERY DESIRABLE UPPER Flat, 7 rooms and bathroom; electric light and gas; heated by furnace; immediate possession. Apply, 102 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, 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.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, TWO COMFORTABLE FURnished rooms, single and double. Apply, 79 Mansfield street.

ROOM, SINGLE, NEATLY FURNISHED, Auer light, bath flat, furnace heat, small private family; immediate possession; gentlemen only. 416a St. Antoine street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, LADY'S SIGNET RING. REWARD at FIT-REFORM WARDROBE, St. Catherine street west.

LOST, NEW PAIR MEN'S RUBBERS, Thursday, 3.30-4 p.m., between Sherbrooke and Guy streets, via Peel, Windsor and St. James streets. Address 444, 'Witness' Office.

FOUND — A DARK-HAIRED SABLE Collie; white feet and neck; collar with plated padlock. Apply 24 Laval avenue.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A GOOD COOK, WORK by day or week. Apply upstairs, 227 Bleury street.

WANTED, POSITION AS CASHIER OR Bookkeeper, age, 29 years; good references; can start at once. Address, BOOKS, 12, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, UPHOLSTERY WORK OF every description, mattress making, carpet laying, shades, draperies, furniture re-upholstered and re-covered; first-class workmanship guaranteed; prompt and personal attention. H. CHATHAM, 228 Pine ave. Phone East 55.

ADVERTISER, ENGAGED PART TIME, is open for engagement for whole or part time, as Collector, or for inside work. City references. Address C., 40, 'Witness' Office.

Business Cards.

SINGERS, IF YOU WANT THE TRUTH about your voice, call at my Studio. I will tell you just what you can do, then after your voice is trained, bring you out in concert and church work. Bloomberg's Sacred Cantata will be given with my pupils in March. CAL. H. COREY, Studio, Karn Hall.

DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR OLD Stove. You can get grates and repairs for all styles, old and new, at our repair department, 875 St. Lawrence Main street. Write us, or Phone 3254, East. WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.

ARENA UPHOLSTERY STORE — FURNITURE of all kinds restored and re-upholstered under the supervision of a first class London (Eng.) artist. Bedding and mattresses purified and remade, and made to order. Note the address, 4110 St. Catherine street, Westmount, opposite the Arena.

FOR SALE—FRONTS, VEAL, 4C TO 6C; Hinds, Veal, 8c to 10c; Lamb, 6c to 13c; Roast Beef, 6c to 12½c; Rump Steak, 10c to 12c; Turkeys, 15c; Geese, 13c; Chickens, 12½c, and Ducks. Telephone Main 1160. JOS. LEVESQUE, 120 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, FUR RUGS. MAKE YOUR homes Cosy with these first-class Rugs. Better than Turkish Rugs, $7.00 to $15.00. Call and see them. HARRISON'S, 87 Bleury.

Wanted.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE EVERYbody's Cast-off Furniture, Clothing, Fur Coats, Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds; best prices for good goods; promptly called for. M. FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Miscellaneous.

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

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE, WESTmount, nine rooms up to date, $25.00, for winter. FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James street.

TO LET, WORKSHOP, 20 BY 50, WITH 2-Stall Stable; good light. 35 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, 9 ROOM House; hot water heating; open plumbing; finished basement; stationary wash tubs. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st., Montreal.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Upper Flat, 226 Wood ave. Rent, $25.00 per month.

Apply 309 St. James St.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BY MARRIED COUPLE, Room and board in Westmount or Annex; must have verandah and located above Sherbrooke street; private family preferred. Address ROOM 12, 'Witness' Office.

NOTICE TO 'WITNESS' READERS

The "Daily Witness" is delivered in West End of City, on St. Antoine, from Canning to Brewster avenue, Coursol and Quesnel streets and intersects, also Selby and Souvenir avenues; also Dorchester street to Green avenue west, and Fort street east, and district north to St. Luke. CHAS. K. ROFFEY, News Dealer, Store at Corner of Atwater and St. Antoine streets. Phone Up 4395.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine t.
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.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR OLD McGILL

Endeavor Will be Made to Raise a Million Dollars Within a Year

MR. ROBERT REFORD OFFERS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ON CONDITION THAT THIS IS DONE.

It is twenty-five years since the administration of McGill University made an appeal to the public for financial assistance.

Meanwhile, despite the most generous personal contributions of many of the members of the board, the new obligations and new demands upon the university have increased so much that the institution now stands committed to more than it really has the means to overtake.

No effective reduction of expenditure is possible without educational retrogression, and that at a time when notable advances could be made if sufficient funds were available. The general cost of maintenance has inevitably increased with the onward progress of the university, and the result is that the administration has now absolutely no margin to work upon. It is becoming quite obvious that it will be impossible even to maintain present operations without adding to the existing deficit.

In view of these facts, the Board of Governors, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to make an appeal to the public, and to announce the fact that on the assumption that the sum of one million dollars is necessary for providing additional revenue to meet the increased working expenses of the university, to increase the salaries of such members of the teaching staff as may be now insufficiently paid, and to obtain other funds for new work necessary for the progress of the university, Mr. Robert Reford has offered to contribute the sum of fifty thousand dollers towards a total endowment fund of one million dollars, conditionally on such sum being raised within a year from this date, from the subscriptions of citizens, or former citizens, of Montreal.

In the appeal to be issued, the board will point out that the university has invested in educational enterprise about six millions of dollars, and has an annual expenditure of about four hundred thousand dollars. The full return from fees from students last year was $155,000. For the balance of $245,000, the university had to rely on the income of private benefactors and on donations. In other words, it costs the university annually, to educate an individual student, fully three or four times as much as the student pays in fees.

For the needed expansion of the work of the university, it must be remembered that the circumstances of the province of Québec do not admit of the possibility of any government aid, such as has just been promised to the University of Toronto in the shape of additional revenues representing a capital sum of three millions of dollars.

As recent instances of the obligations undertaken by McGill in the faith that the public services rendered would result in the necessary expenditure being met by increased public support, reference will be made in the appeal to the foundation of the Conservatorium of Music, the institution of the Summer School in French and of the Two Years' Course for a Commercial Diploma, in the Faculty of Arts; further to demand for post-graduate teaching, which takes away hundreds of Canadian students to the Graduate Schools of the Universities of the United States; and also to the fact that the Department of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, so long honorably identified with the name of Dr. Duncan McEachran, had to be abandoned through lack of resources. In view of the important bearing this department of science has on the bearing of the national industry of agriculture, an effort will be made to revive it.

A committee is to be appointed which will be known as the McGill University Endowment Committee. An honorary treasurer will also be appointed. In the meantime the board of governors will be glad to give full information, through any of its members, or through the principal of the university, to any person or persons who may desire more detailed knowledge in regard to present financial needs.

PRINCIPAL ON BOARD.

The Board decided to make provision for the appointment of the principal as an ex-officio member of the Board. This action is in line with the principle now acknowledged by the leading universities of this continent, as well as the leading universities of Great Britain.

Mr. J. L. Morin was appointed assistant professor of modern languages; Mr. R. E. Macnaghten, assistant professor of classics, and Mlle. M. L. Milhau, assistant professor of modern languages. Dr. J. H. Springle was appointed lecturer on dental anatomy and surgery in the place of Dr. E. R. Barton.

Resolutions were passed constituting the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne's, Que., and the McGill University College of British Columbia, at Vancouver, B.C., colleges of McGill University.

AGAINST LIFE OF COUNT WITTE

Plot Discovered — The Late Premier and Many Others Threatened

Paris, Nov. 16.—A plot is said to have been discovered in Russia against the life of Count Witte and seventeen of the leaders of the Constitutional Democratic party. It is reported that a price of thirty-five thousand rubles has been placed on Witte's head.

STATE OF WAR AT CRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—According to a decree just published, the state of siege that has prevailed at Cronstadt has been replaced by a state of war, and the post of governor-general has been created there temporarily. Baku has been made a prefecture, and the town and district of Yalta, in the Crimea, has been declared in a state of extraordinary defence. A state of reinforced defence has been declared in Kursk Province, Dause and Samara. It is reported that the Senate has resolved on a sweeping disfranchisement of the peasants.

EARL GREY'S TROPHY

EACH CITY WILL BE ALLOWED TWO ENTRIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The committee promoting the Earl Grey competition for amateur musical and dramatic performances has decided that there may be two entries, instead of one, from each city. This modification of the original plan has been decided on, as there are now to be two trophies, one for musical and another for dramatic productions. Other conditions remain as announced.

One entry is already in from Ottawa, and the new rule will allow another without the necessity of a trial performance, as the first regulations required. The vacancy will, no doubt, soon be filled. Entries from other cities have been received, and it is anticipated that these will be doubled under the new conditions, and with two trophies for competition.

TORONTO FIRM NOT GUILTY.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Mr. Justice Teetzel, in the non-jury Assizes Court this morning, found the four office supply firms charged with conspiracy in regard to the City Hall furniture contracts of seven years ago, not guilty. His Lordship further intimated that so far as the evidence submitted went, the defendants had done nothing dishonest, while an agreement had existed, and it had been admitted that one tender was to be the lowest, the evidece went to show that this lowest tender, which had been accepted, was as low as could be consistent with business principles. Consequently there was no conspiracy to defraud the city. The firms charged were Charles Rogers & Sons, the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, the Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, and George N. Reynolds.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MOROCCO.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Spain and France have arranged to make a naval demonstration and land marines in Morocco, should such measures prove necessary for the protection of foreigners before the ratification of the Algeciras convention and the installation of the international police, which is not expected to take place before Feb. 1, 1907. Three French armored cruisers and several torpedo boat destroyers will be held in readiness to sail at short notice from France to Moroccan waters.

A WIRELESS TEST

POULSEN COMMUNICATES BETWEEN COPENHAGEN AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Copenhagen, Nov. 16.—Vladimar Poulsen, the inventor, has made good communication between this city and Newcastle-on-Tyne with his new system of wireless telegraphy. It required energy to the extent of only two horse-power to transmit the electrical waves.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR BUCKINGHAM

REPORTS SAY DAMAGE IS SERIOUS—NO RECORD AT McGILL

Buckingham, Que., Nov. 16.—An earthquake shock was experienced in the region around the Lievre river this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Messages from surrounding villages report considerable damage done.

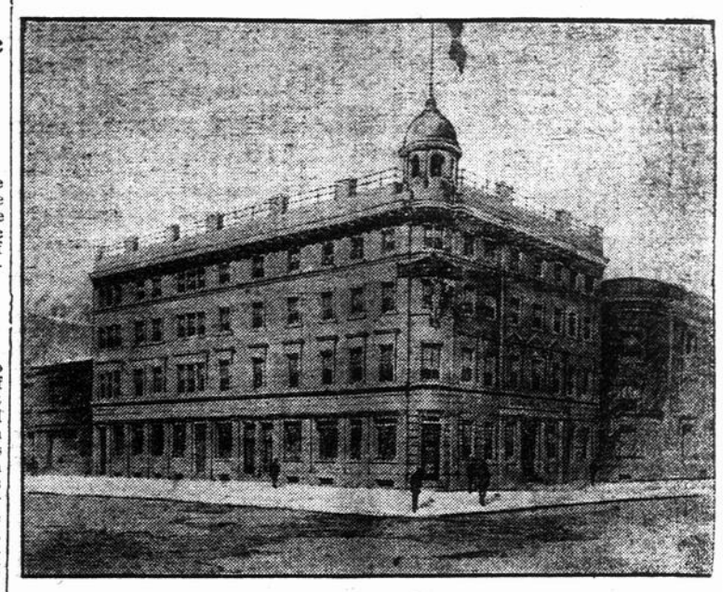
Inquiry at McGill University failed to show any disturbance recorded on the seismograph.

PRIZE CONTEST.

The Most Artistic Photograph

A great deal of interest is being taken in the Sovereign Photograph Contest which the 'Illustrated Witness' has announced to close on Dec. 31. It will be a trial of skill. Any photographer, amateur or professional, man, woman or child, may compete, and there is no restriction as to subject. The prize will be awarded for what the judges decide to be 'THE MOST ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPH.' Entries should be sent in as early as possible. All photographs submitted become the property of the publishers. Mark, 'Photo Contest,' and address: The Editor, 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

PROPOSED REMODELLED SAILORS' INSTITUTE.



The growth and expansion of Montreal as a port is, perhaps, no more strikingly exemplified than by the fact that during this season the Sailors' Institute has been found entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the increasingly large number of seafaring men who take advantage of the opportunities which it presents from a religious, educational, temperance and social standpoint.

The idea of an institution, devoted wholly to the sailors of this port, originated with the Rev. Mr. Osgood, who provided a reading room for the sailors, called the 'Bethel.' He raised $1,500 with which to carry out his cherished project, but lost it through the failure of a bank. For many years reading rooms and game rooms of various kinds and in different places were provided for the sailors, but it was not until 1870 that a committee was formed, and the Montreal Sailors' Institute became incorporated. The present building, at the corner of Place Youville and Place Royale, cost in the vicinity of $50,000.

Little did Mr. Gilman Cheney and his associates, who contributed and collected for this building, think that it would be so soon outgrown. According to statistics, the attendance has increased over one hundred and fifty percent—from a daily average of 98 in 1898, when it was first occupied, to 248, in the present season. This alone is sufficient to emphasize the great necessity that existed for the proposed extension.

When the present building was opened in 1898, there remained to the credit of the institution after all accounts had been paid, the sum of $3,500, almost a unique record for a charitable organization. Since that time there has been added the followng legacies:—

James Moore, $10,000; Miss Wurtele, $4,000; R. A. Smith, $4,000; Andrew Allan, $500; Charles Alexander, $500; William Francis, $500; and Miss Annabella Leitch, $100; additional sums received from time to time, $4,200, making a total of $27,300, all of which is on hand.

The land purchased from the Dow estate, together with the building and changes contemplated, will cost $55,000. This leaves a balance to be raised of $28,000, which the friends of the institution will be caled upon to subscribe.

Since the erection of the present building many changes have taken place. Of the original board of directors, consisting of Messrs. Charles Alexander, Hugh McLennan, John Rankin and P. S. Ross, the last-mentioned is the sole survivor. The building committee in charge of the new extensions consists of Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, Richard White, David Morrice, Abner Kingman, Bartlett McLennan and James Rodger.

Already subscriptions are being received for this forward movement. The Hon. J. K. Ward has the honor of being the first contributor to the fund, having notified the superintendent, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, that he would subscribe a very substantial sum, and Mr. Bell will be pleased to receive subscriptions from others who have at heart the interests of the port and the sailors who come here.

The accompanying cut represents the new and enlarged building as it will appear when completed. The new addition will be about ninety feet long by sixty-five feet wide, and will almost double the present accommodation. The ground floor and the basement are to be rented for office purposes. The first floor of the new portion will provide an addition to the concert hall, which will then accommodate twelve hundred persons. Entrance to this hall will be by way of a new stairway on Place Royale. On the second floor the additional space will be fitted up as a recreation room, 35 feet in length by 55 feet in breadth, provided with nearly every form of harmless amusement. It is intended to utilize the roof as a roof garden or open promenade, a shelter being provided for use during unpleasant weather.

The exterior of the new building is designed on the same general lines as the present structure, the walls being of dressed limestone. Simplicity and permanency will be features of the interior finishing, while every provision will be made for the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

EIGHT GRADUATES RECEIVE THEIR BADGES.

At the residence of Sir George Drummond yesterday afternoon eight graduates of the Victorian Order of Nurses were presented with medals and admitted to the order.

After tea had been served, Sir George Drummond took the chair, Dean Bovey acting as secretary. From ten to twelve nurses, according to the report, made 13,507 visits from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1906. The order now has nurses covering Point St. Charles, St. Henri, Westmount, the north-east end, and Montreal Annex.

Sir George also gave a very encouraging account of the summer work, in the course of which he said that 29 new doctors had availed themselves of the services of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The work was growing and expanding in all directions, consequently the staff of nurses had to be increased to fourteen.

The ceremony of presenting the medals of the order to those who had completed their probation then took place. Lady Drummond affixed the badges of the order.

The names of the nurses are: Miss Jessie Adams, of the Montreal General Hospital; Miss Bella Bates, of the Montreal Western Hospital; Miss Emily Diplock, of the Montreal Western Hospital; Miss Ethel Brodie, of Laconia, New Hampshire; Miss Mary Davison, of Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Fleming, of Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Miss Elsie Pomeroy, of the Royal Victoria Hospital; Miss Margaret Robinson, Peterborough General Hospital.

Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Guerin, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Reilly, Sir William Hingston, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., and Mr. R. H. Lane also addressed the gathering, and spoke of the good being performed by the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal.

The financial report was then read by Mr. Crombie, showing that the receipts had been $6,436.28, and the disbursements $6,421.97, leaving a surplus of $14.97.

SCALDED BY MILK.

Dora Branson, two years of age, of 46 O'Connell street, is at the Royal Victoria Hospital through being scalded by milk that was being prepared for her supper.

VISITED COBALT

MR. H. D. METCALFE IS IMPRESSED WITH THE PROSPECTS OF THAT COUNTRY.

Mr. H. D. Metcalfe has returned to the city after spending some time in the Cobalt country. He was greatly impressed with the prospects of that district, and believes that it will turn out to be a valuable asset for Canada.

In answer to an inquiry regarding Cobalt, Mr. Metcalfe stated that he found it up to the reports that he had heard regarding its great mineral wealth. With a mining expert, he visited some of the shipping mines and inspected the work being done and the ore that was being mined. While he depended upon the knowledge of his mining friends regarding the value of the ore, yet in many cases the amount of native silver that showed up could not but convince any one of the richness of the country.

As to the mines he had visited, Mr. Metcalfe stated that he had seen the Nipissing—the largest shipper in the camp—'Jacobs,' and 'Drummond,' where he had met Dr. Drummond, who had kindly shown him round, and the 'Foster,' which mine was now working full blast and taking out some very rich ore. He had seen the 'Right of Way,' which company has the privilege to mine on fifty feet each side of the railway, and where they had found, in one case, a very rich vein. All these mines were in the neighborhood of Cobalt; but before leaving, Mr. Metcalfe said, he drove out to the 'Green Meehan' and 'Red Rock' mines, which are near the town of Haileybury, and in a new district. These two mines have recently become shippers and both of them have now in their storage sheds exceedingly rich native silver ore, and apparently this district is also as rich as those in the immediate neighborhood of Cobalt.

Mr. Metcalfe was somewhat surprised to find the hotels in Cobalt more than crowded and many visitors being turned away. He, himself, had to sleep in a 'shack' with friends. The Americans were in evidence on every side, and money was coming in from all the American centres, including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo, and they were buying up everything that looked like a shipping mine, and they did not seem to think the prices asked were high.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS

Action Begun Against Sugar Combine for Accepting Rebates

New York, Nov. 16.—The trial of the American Sugar Refining Company, charged by indictment with having violated the Elkins Act in the acceptance of $26,000 rebates from the New York Central Railroad in the spring of 1903, was begun to-day before Judge Holt in the United States Supreme Court. For the granting and giving of these rebates the New York Central road was yesterday convicted in the same court.

Although a number of indictments for violations of the Elkins Act have been returned against the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, this is the first trial of the so-called 'Sugar Trust.'

The present indictment is believed to be the least important of several. It charges that the defendant accepted $26,000 in rebates a few months subsequent to the passage of the Elkins Act, the shipments having been made, however, several months prior to the enactment of the law.

SEVERAL INJURED.

A Broken Rail Causes a Wreck at Woodstock.

A despatch from Woodstock states that a broken rail caused a wreck on the Grand Trunk just inside the city limits yesterday. It was the eastbound Chicago express, due at 4.16 a.m., which was late, and running fast to make up time when the accident happened. The engine and tender got across the break, but the baggage and express cars and three coaches left the rails. Physicians were on the scene shortly after the accident, and had the injured removed to the General Hospital.

The following were injured:—Conductor McCormick, slightly; Brakeman Wilkinson, seriously; J. R. Smith and wife, passengers from Chicago to Rochester. Mr. Smith has severe scalp wounds; Mrs. Smith seriously injured on hip and otherwise bruised. Charles Hicks and wife, passengers from Chicago to Buffalo; Mr. Hicks slightly injured in knee, and his wife bruised in body and ribs. The injured passengers were in the coach which turned over on its side. Mr. Hicks and wife went forward on the regular train following. Mr. Smith and wife are in Woodstock Hospital. The track was soon cleared.

THE BY-ELECTIONS

MR. JOSEPH AINEY NOW HAS THE SUPPORT OR MESSRS. BOURASSA AND LAVERGNE.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., and Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.P., have come to the support of Mr. Ainey's candidature in the Labor party's interests in St. Mary's division. They spoke at a largely attended meeting last night, and at a mass meeting which will be held to-night especially for English-speaking electors in Blondin and Corbeil Hall, at the corner of St. Catherine street. The speakers will include Mr. Ainey, the candidate; Mr. Bourassa, M.P., Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., Mr. McGreevy, and Mr. Lynch.

In the course of his speech last night Mr. Bourassa said he was glad to give his supoprt to Mr. Ainey as an independent candidate. So far, the interests of the public had been sacrificed to the interests of the party, and this had resulted in the country being turned over and bound hand and foot to schemers who had the support of the government. He considered independent members were needed to offset the undue influence which big corporations like the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Northern, were exercising in parliament, and he believed that the election of Mr. Ainey would contribute towards this end.

MR. J. C. WALSH IN ST. ANN'S.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, the Liberal candidate for St. Ann's division, proposes to hold only three public meetings before the election next Wednesday. The first will be held to-night at the corner of Colborne and Ottawa streets.

MR. CURRAN'S CANDIDATURE.

A meeting was held last night at the Exchange Hotel, Mill street, in support of the candidature of Mr. Frank Curran for St. Ann's division. The Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, was the principal speaker, and in making a spirited appeal for support for Mr. Curran he said the eyes of people throughout the Dominion were turned to see whether the voters of St. Ann's were going to show that they wanted government corruption to stop or not.

Other speakers were Mr. J. P. Downey, M. P. P. for South Wellington; Mr. H. B. Ames, and the candidate.

MR. JUSTICE LYNCH HURT.

Mr. Justice Lynch, of Knowlton, Que., fell on the sidewalk in St. James street, near St. Lambert Hill, at five o'clock last evening, and injured his right leg. He was taken to the General Hospital for treatment. His Lordship had been sitting in the Court of Appeals during the day and at the time of the accident was walking with Mr. C. A. Wilson, K.C. To-day His Lordship was reported by the doctors to be doing well.

A. O. U. W. OFFICIAL VISIT.

Grand Master Workman Thomas Brady, in making his official visit to Mystic Lodge, No. 8, A. O. U. W., was accompanied by P. G. M. W. Duncan McCormick, K.C., Grand Overseer G. R. W. Notman, D. D. G. M. W. F. Atkinson and W. Horley, executive committeemen, R. Lynch and W. J. Pendleton. After addresses by the Grand Lodge officers and others, refreshments were served and games were played.

VOLUNTEER ELECTORAL LEAGUE'S OFFICE

Messrs. Ames and Stephens Accept Joint Honorary Presidency

VOLUNTEERS WILL ... TINEERS IN ST. ... DIVISION

The organization and ... Volunteer Electoral League ... about once and is arousing ... terest among the young men ... political views in the ... ment is non-partisan and ... portunity for supporters of ... politics to work together in ... the interest of a pure and ... tion. The organization is ... gaged in the fight in St. ... where the candidates for ... office of the Volunteers ... to every poll.

Messrs. H. B. Ames, M.P., ... W. Stephens, M.P.P., ... tered and have accepted ... joint honorary presidency ...

Mr. Ames, in accepting, ... wrote Mr. C. M. Cotton, ... expressing his pleasure ... success of the movement. ... ago, he observed, when the ... League was first founded, ... Stephens were among those ... in that connection.

Mr. Stephens, in accepting, ... expressed the view that the movement ... should appeal strongly to every ... man who calls himself a Canadian, ... spective of party affiliations. ... gest asset Canada has, says Mr. ... phens, is the integrity of her people.

CHILDREN'S HOME OPENED

FRENCH METHODIST INSTITUTION TAKES LARGE QUARTERS IN BELMONT PARK.

Some few years ago, the ladies of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society of Montreal established a home for the children of French nationality. It was soon found that the premises occupied by them on Kimkore avenue were inadequate to meet the growing demands of this work, so last spring they purchased a fine property in Belmont Park. During the past few months the building and premises have been put in a state of thorough repair.

In order to give friends interested in the enterprise, a chance to see something of what is being done, it was decided to have a formal opening on Saturday afternoon last from three to six o'clock, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather many took advantage of the occasion to show their sympathy with the cause. Mrs. J. G. Williams (president of the committee of management), and Mrs. W. ... bade the visitors welcome and extended to them the freedom of the institution.

During the afternoon, short addresses were given by several of the leading clergy and laymen present; the children to the number of thirty-one, sang sweetly in French and English alternately, while Miss Armstrong, who so generously devotes three mornings a week to the kindergarten, put the little ones through some of their games, much to the delight of the assembled guests. All had an inspection of the building, all were invited to the tea-room, which was presided over by a number of young ladies, mostly representatives from the mission bands of the different churches. The color scheme was yellow and white, while the floral decorations of chrysanthemums, gifts from florists of the city, added much to the attractiveness of the room. All expressed themselves in terms of admiration and satisfaction, while heartily wishing continued success to the ladies, who, with such earnest purpose and self-sacrifice, are engaged in this most important work.

OVERSEAS MAIL RECORD

FROM COAST TO COAST IN SEVENTY-NINE HOURS.

The C. P. R. Overseas Mail train, carrying the China mail, arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, having made a record trip across the continent. The actual running time between Vancouver and Quebec, 3,080 miles, was seventy-nine hours and fifty-nine minutes.

MOUNT ROYAL WORKERS.

At the regular meeting of the ... Workers' Society in connection with the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church, held on Thursday evening, the reports submitted showed the society to be in a most prosperous condition. The members, realizing that the success of their work was largely due to the individual efforts of their energetic president, Miss Bell, who has held the office for two years, tendered the latter a reception at the close of the business session, and presented her with an address and a beautiful bouquet. Mrs. Carter, the secretary, was also presented with a bouquet.

BOY FELL FROM CAR.

Henry Edwards, ... years of age, of 82 Mitcheson street, ... at the corner of St. ... street and Duluth avenue at ... on Thursday evening. When picked up he was unconscious. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, but this morning he had recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

The second temperance mass meeting of the season will be held in the lecture room of Knox Church next Monday evening. The speaker will be the Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D. Mr. A. E. Tuddenham will preside. There will also be recitations and musical selections.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE

THE STORY OF A SIOUX WARRIOR.

(By Dr. Charles A. Eastman, in New York 'Outlook.')

The noted Sioux warrior, Rain-in-the-Face, whose name once carried terror to every part of the frontier, died at his home on the Standing Rock reserve in North Dakota on Sept. 14, 1905. About two months before his death I went to see him for the last time, when he lay upon the bed of sickness from which he never rose again, and drew from him his life-history. It has been my experience that you cannot induce an Indian to tell a story, or even his own name, by asking him directly.

'Friend,' I said, 'even if a man is on a hot trail, he stops for a smoke! In the good old days, before the charge there was a smoke. At home, by the fire-side, when the old men were asked to tell their brave deeds, again the pipe was passed. So come, let us smoke now to the memory of the old days!'

He took of my tobacco and filled his long pipe, and we smoked. Then I told an old mirthful story to get him in the humor of relating his own story. The old man lay upon an iron bedstead, covered by a red blanket, in a corner of the little log cabin. He was all alone that day; only an old dog lay silent and watchful at his master's feet.

'True, friend; it is the old custom to retrace one's trail before leaving it forever! I know that I am at the door of the spirit home. I was born near the forks of the Cheyenne river, about seventy years ago. My father was not a chief; my grandfather was not a chief, but a good hunter and a feast-maker. On my mother's side I had some noted ancestors, but they left me no chieftainship. I had to work for my reputation. When I was a boy, I loved to fight,' he continued. 'In all our boyish games I had the name of being hard to handle, and I took much pride in the fact.

'I was about ten years old when we encountered a band of Cheyennes. They were on friendly terms with us, but we boys always indulged in sham fights on such occasions, and this time I got in an honest fight with a Cheyenne boy older than I. I got the best of the boy, but he hit me hard in the face several times, and my face was all spattered with blood and streaked where the paint had been washed away. The Sioux boys whooped and yelled:

'"His enemy is down, and his face is spattered as if with rain! Rain-in-the-Face! His name shall be Rain-in-the-Face!"

'Afterwards, when I was a young man, we went on a warpath against the Gros Ventres. We stole some of their horses, but were overtaken and had to abandon the horses and fight for our lives. I had wished my face to represent the sun when half covered with darkness. So I painted it half black, the other half red. We fought all day in the rain, and my face was partly washed and streaked with red and black; so again I was christened Rain-in-the-Face. We considered it an honorable name. I had been on many war-paths, but was not especially successful until about the time the Sioux began to fight with the white man. One of the most daring attacks that we ever made was at Fort Totten, North Dakota, in the summer of 1866.

'Hohay, the Assiniboine captive of Sitting Bull, was the leader in this raid. Wapaypay, the Fearless Bear, who was afterwards hanged at Yankton, was the bravest man among us. He dared Hohay to make the charge. Hohay accepted the challenge, and in turn dared the other to ride with him through the agency and right under the walls of the fort, which was well garrisoned and strong.

'Wapaypay and I in those days called each other "brother-friend." It was a life-and-death vow. What one does the other must do; and that meant that I must be in the forefront of the charge, and if he is killed, I must fight until I die also! I prepared for death. I painted as usual like an eclipse of the sun, half black and half red.'

His eyes gleamed and his face lighted up remarkably as he talked, pushing his black hair back from his forehead with a nervous gesture.

'Now, the signal for the charge was given! I started even with Wapaypay, but his horse was faster than mine, so he left me a little behind as we neared the fort. This was bad for me, for by that time the soldiers had somewhat recovered from the surprise and were aiming better. Their big gun talked very loud, but my Wapaypay was leading on, leaning forward on his fleet pony like a flying squirrel on a smooth log! He held his rawhide shield on the right side, a little to the front, and so did I. Our war-whoop was like the coyotes singing in the evening, when they smell blood! The soldiers' guns talked fast, but few were hurt. Their big gun was like a toothless old dog, who only makes himself hotter the more noise he makes,' he remarked with some humor.

'How much harm we did I do not know, but we made things lively for a time; and the white men acted as people do when a swarm of angry bees gets into a camp. We made a successful retreat, but some of the reservation Indians followed us yelling, until Hohay told them that he did not wish to fight with the captives of the white man, for there would be no honor in that. There was blood running down my leg, and I found that both my horse and I were slightly wounded.

'Some two years ago we attacked a fort west of the Black Hills, (Fort Phil Kearney, Wyoming). It was there we killed one hundred soldiers. (The military reports say eighty men, under the command of Captain Fetterman—not one left alive to tell the tale!) Nearly every band of the Sioux nation was represented in that fight—Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Big Foot, and all our great chiefs were there. Of course such men as I am were then comparatively unknown. However, there were many noted young warriors, among them Sword, the younger, Young-Man-Afraid, American Horse (afterwards chief), Crow King, and others.

'This was the plan decided upon after many councils. The main war party lay in ambush, and a few of the bravest young men were appointed to attack the wood-choppers who were cutting logs to complete the building of the fort. We were told not to kill these men, but to chase them into the fort and retreat slowly, defying the white men; and if the soldiers should follow, we were to lead them into the ambush. They took our bait exactly as we had hoped! It was a matter of a very few minutes, for every soldier lay dead in a shorter time than it takes to annihilate a small herd of buffalo.

'This attack was hastened because most of the Sioux on the Missouri river and eastward had begun to talk of suing for peace. But even this did not stop the peace movement. The very next year a treaty was signed at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, by nearly all the Sioux chiefs, in which it was agreed on the part of the Great Father in Washington that all the country north of the Republican river in Nebraska, including the Black Hills and the Big Horn mountains, were to be always Sioux country, and no white man should intrude upon it without our permission. Even with this agreement Sitting Bull aid Crazy Horse were not satisfied and they would not sign.

'Up to this time I had fought in some important battles, but had achieved no great deed. I was ambitious to make a name for myself. I joined the war parties against the Crows, Mandans, Gros Ventres and Pawnees, and gained some little distinction.

'It was when the white men found the yellow metal in our country, and came in great numbers, driving away our game, that we took up arms against them for the last time. I must say here that the chiefs who were loudest for war were among the first to submit and accept reservation life. Spotted Tail was a great warrior, yet he was one of the first to yield, because he was promised by the Chief Soldiers that they would make him chief of all the Sioux. Ugh! he would have stayed with Sitting Bull to the last had it not been for his ambition.

'About this time we young warriors began to watch the trails of the white men into the Black Hills, and when we saw a waggon coming we would hide at the crossing and kill them all without much trouble. We did this to discourage the whites from coming into our country without our permission. It was the duty of our Great Father at Washington, by the agreement of 1868, to keep his white children away.

'During the troublesome time after this treaty, which no one seemed to respect, either white or Indian, (but the whites broke it first), I was, like many other young men—much on the war-path, but with little honor. I had not yet become noted for any great deed. Finally, Wapaypay and I waylaid and killed a white soldier on his way from the fort to his home in the east.

'There were a few Indians who were liars, and never on the war-path, playing "good Indian" with the Indian agents and the war chiefs at the forts. Some of this faithless set betrayed me. and told them more than I ever did. I was seized and taken to the fort near Bismarck, North Dakota, (Fort Abraham Lincoln), by a brother (Tom Custer) of the long-haired war chief, and imprisoned there. These same lying Indians who were selling their services as scouts to the white man, told me that I was to be shot to death or else hanged upon a tree. I answered that I was not afraid to die.

'However, there was an old soldier who used to bring my food and stand guard over me—he was a white man, it is true, but he had an Indian heart! He came to me one day and unfastened the iron chain and ball with which they had locked my leg, saying by signs and what little Sioux he could muster:—

'"Go, friend! take the chain and ball with you. I shall shoot, but the voice of the gun will lie."

'When he had made me understand, you may guess that I ran my best! I was almost over the bank when he fired his piece at me several times, but I had already gained cover and was safe. I have never told this before, and would not now lest it should do him an injury, but he was an old man then, and I am sure he must be dead long since. That old soldier taught me that some of the white people have hearts,' he added, quite seriously.

'I went back to Standing Rock in the night, and I had to hide for several days in the woods, where food was brought me by my relatives. The Indian police were ordered to retake me, and they proceeded to hunt for me, but really they did not, for if they had found me I would have died with one or two of them, and they knew it! In a few days I departed with several others, and we rejoined the hostile camp on the Powder River and made some trouble for the men who were building the great iron track north of us, (Northern Pacific).

In the spring the hostile Sioux got together again upon the Tongue river. It was one of the greatest camps of the Sioux that I ever saw. There were some Northern Cheyennes with us, under Two Moon, and a few Santee Sioux, renegades from Canada, under Inkpaduta, who had killed white people in Iowa long before. We had decided to fight the white soldiers until no warrior should be left.'

At this point Rain-in-the-Face took up his tobacco pouch and began again to fill his pipe.

'Of course the younger warriors were delighted with the prospects of a great fight! Our scouts had discovered piles of oats for horses and other supplies near the Missouri river. They had been brought by the white man's fire boats. Presently they reported a great army about a day's travel to the south, with Shoshone and Crow scouts.

'There was excitement among the people, and a great council was held. Many spoke. I was asked the condition of those Indians who had gone upon the reservation, and I told them truly that they were nothing more than prisoners. It was decided to go out and meet Three Stars (General Cook) at a safe distance from our camp.

'We met him on the Little Rosebud. I believe that if we had waited and allowed him to make the attack, he would have fared no better than Custer. He was too strongly fortified where he was, and I think, too, that he was saved partly by his Indian allies, for the scouts discovered us first and fought us first, thus giving him time to make his preparations. I think he was more wise than brave! After we had left that neighborhood he might have pushed on and connected with the Long-Haired Chief. That would have saved Custer and perhaps won the day.

'When we crossed from Tongue river to the Little Big Horn, on account of the scarcity of game, we did not anticipate any more trouble. Our runners had discovered that Crook had retraced his trail to Goose Creek, and we did not suppose that the white men would care to follow us further into the rough country.

'Suddenly the Long-Haired Chief appeared with his men! It was a surprise.'

'What part of the camp were you in when the soldiers attacked the lower end?' I asked.

'I had been invited to a feast at one of the young men's lodges (a sort of club). There was a certain warrior who was making preparations to go against the Crows, and I had decided to go also,' he said.

'While I was eating my meat we heard the war-cry! We all rushed out, and saw a warrior riding at top speed from the lower camp, giving the warning as he came. Then we heard the reports of the soldiers' guns, which sound differently from the guns fired by our people in battle.

'I ran to my teepe and seized my gun, a bow, and a quiver full of arrows. I already had my stone war club, for you know we usually carry those by way of ornament. Just as I was about to set out to meet Reno, a body of soldiers appeared nearly opposite us, at the edge of a long line of cliffs across the river.

'All of us who were mounted and ready immediately started down the stream towards the ford. There were Ogallalas, Minneconjous, Cheennes, and some Unkapapas, and those around me seemed to be nearly all very young men.

'"Behold, there is among us a young woman!" I shouted. "Let no young man hide behind her garment!" I knew that would make those young men brave!

'The woman was Tashenamani, or Moving Robe, whose brother had just been killed in the fight with Three Stars. Holding her brother's war staff over her head, and leaning forward upon her charger, she looked as pretty as a bird. Always when there is a woman in the charge, it causes the warriors to vie with one another in displaying their valor,' he added. 'The foremost warriors had almost surrounded the white men, and more were continually crossing the stream. The soldiers had dismounted, and were firing into the camp from the top of the cliff.'

'My friend was Sitting Bull in this fight?' I inquired.

'I did not see him there, but I learned afterward that he was among those who met Reno, and that was three or four of the white man's miles from Custer's position. Later he joined the attack upon Custer, but was not among the foremost.

'When the troops were surrounded on two sides, with the river on the third, the order came to charge! There were many very young men, some of whom had only a war staff or a stone war club in hand, who plunged into the column, knocking the men over and stampeding their horses.

'The soldiers had mounted and started back, but when the onset came they dismounted again and separated into several divisions, facing different ways. They fired as fast as they could load their guns, while we used chiefly arrows and war clubs. There seemed to be two distinct movements among the Indians. One body moved continually in a circle, while the other rode directly into and through the troops.

'Presently some of the soldiers remounted and fled among the ridge toward Reno's position; but they were followed by our warriors, like hundreds of blackbirds after a hawk. A larger body remained together at the upper end of a little ravine, and fought bravely until they were cut to pieces. I had always thought that white men were cowards, but I had a great respect for them after this day. It is generally said that a young man with nothing but a war staff in his hand broke through the column and knocked down the leader, very early in the fight. We supposed him to be the leader, because he stood up in full view, swinging his big knife (sword) over his head, and talking loud. Some one unknown afterwards shot the chief, and he was probably killed also; for if not, he would have told of the deed, and called others to witness it. So it is that no one knows who killed the Long-Haired Chief (General Custer.)

'After the first rush was over, coups were counted as usual on the bodies of the slain. You know four coups (or blows) can be counted on the body of an enemy, and whoever counts the first one (touches it for the first time) is entitled to the "first feather."

'There was an Indian here called Appearing Elk, who died a short time ago. He was slightly wounded in the charge. He had some of the weapons of the Long-Haired Chief, and the Indians used to say jokingly after we came upon the reservation that Appearing Elk must have killed the chief, because he had his sword! However, the scramble for plunder did not begin until all were dead. I do not think he killed Custer, and if he had the time to claim the honor was immediately after the fight.

'Many lies have been told of me. Some say that I killed the chief, and others that I cut out the heart of his brother (Tom Custer), because he had caused me to be imprisoned. Why, in that fight the excitement was so great that we scarcely recognized our nearest friends! Everything was done like lightning. After the battle we young men and women plundered the bodies; and if any mutilating was done, it was by the old men.

'I have lived peaceably ever since we came upon the reservation. No one can say that Rain-in-the-Face has broken the rules of the Great Father. I fought for my people and my country. When we were conquered I remained silent, as a warrior should. Rain-in-the-Face was killed when he put down his weapons before the Great Father. His spirit was gone then; only this poor body lived on, but now it is almost ready to lie down for the last time. Ho, hechetu! (It is well.)'

'I CAN SEE.'

THE STORY OF A BLIND WOMAN WHO SUDDENLY RECOVERED HER SIGHT.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Miss Maria Goodyear, the Leeds woman who recovered her sight in so remarkable a manner after twenty years of total blindness, told the full story of her cure to a 'Chronicle' representative the other day.

'Once I was blind,' she said; 'now I can see. I can see you plainly, and I can see what you are holding in your hand—a piece of calico; but I am enjoined not to sew, or read, and as yet I do neither. My blindness came about as the result of a practical joke, whilst I was engaged as a machinist for H. Conyers, in his boot and shoe factory, Great Wilson street, Hunslet, some twenty-two or twenty-three years ago.

'I was seated at the machine just as you see me sit now (suiting the action to the word), when the calamity befell me. Behind was a table above which was an iron wheel winding the bobbins for the shop. I was sitting at the machine when a mischievous girl, a fellow-worker, crept under the table and tied a piece of string to my stool during my temporary absence. While I was trying to resume my seat the girl, by means of the string, pulled the stool from under me. The back of my head fell right against a part of the iron wheel, which was fastened to the side of the table. It was a mercy that I was not killed. My head was not cut, but I was stunned.

'I became unconscious, and could not take food for a considerable time. For fully twelve months I could not bear the full light of day, and the gas light was unbearable. The late Mr. Jessop, the noted surgeon of Park square, and the late Mr. Halliday, surgeon, both attended me. I very suddenly and unaccountably lost my sight entirely. It came about as in the twinkling of an eye.

'Mr. Jessop explained that my skull was pressing on the optic nerve, and both Mr. Jessop and Mr. Halliday said they could do nothing for me. "You may," said Mr. Jessop, "get your sight back, and you may not." I was taken, on their advice, to the city infirmary about three months after the accident, and there an operation was performed. The skull was pared. I was for fully twelve years quite blind, an invalid, but able to walk about in my mother's house, in Christopher street, Burley road.

'I was, on one occasion, going down the cellar steps into the kitchen, when my foot slipped, and I fell from the top to the bottom of the steps. Strange to say, my head was cut in about the identical spot which had before come into contact with the iron wheel. Blood was on my hand. I exclaimed, "Oh, mother I can see!" And, sure enough, to my great joy, I could see.

'When Mr. Jessop arrived, he, to my grief, explained that all that I had done was to shake the optic nerve, and he added that I should be blind again. He said: "If I could hit you a blow on the head, and that of course, I could not do, I might give you back your sight." On the other hand, as he told my parents, a shock would, in the state of my health, through the loss of my sight, cause me to lose my reason. He did not, of course, say this to me.

'I did not see my father at the time, and as a matter of fact never saw him again, for the next day I again lost my sight and became blind for a further period of ten years.'

Coming to the time when her sight was restored, Miss Goodyear said, 'I unfortunately, as I imagined, again fell down a flight of steps, and where the skull had been pared I received a terrible blow. I was in intense pain for about an hour. Suddenly something startled me, and I saw what was like a flash of light, and my sight came back. I have already told you my sight is now good, though sometimes I cannot see as at others. Mr. Halliday has recommended me not to tax my eyes by reading and sewing. That I shall not do, because we do not know the value of sight till we lose it.'

It is now twelve months since Miss Goodyear recovered her sight, but the facts have only just come to public knowledge.

SELLING SNOW IN SYRIA.

(From United States Consular and Trade Reports.)

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, of Alexandretta, describes the method in Asia Minor of providing a substitute for ice:—

Snow is gathered in the adjacent mountains and packed in a conical pit, tamped in tightly and covered with straw and leaves. At the bottom of the pit a well is dug with a drain connected at the bottom to carry off the water formed from melted snow. As the cost of collecting and storing is very small, the only labor is in delivering to the consumers, which is accomplished by pack horses. The selling price is 10 to 25 cents a hundred pounds, and often cheaper.

FALCONRY IN MODERN ENGLAND

EXCITING AND INTERESTING AUTUMN SPORT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The whilom sport of kings, dukes, earls and barons from the time of the Norman invasion is not dead. True, we no longer fly the great white spotted gerfalcon, but the almost equally hand-some and daring peregrine falcon has always had her votaries and has them to-day.

Our old English Hawking Club stands severely alone in its dignity, quiet in its proceedings, exclusive in its membership. King Edward and Queen Alexandra have the prerogative of being able to call for the falconer and his choicest birds whenever their Majesties have a desire to see sport.

The club's headquarters are at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, but for practical work on Salisbury Plain in spring the falcons have usually had their mews at Amesbury, latterly at Shrewton. The stud does not as a rule exceed ten or twelve valuable hen birds, flown in the first place at those enemies of the farmer and game preserver—rooks and magpies. A little sport has been found in Cornwall, in Glamorganshire, and Cumberland; but few autumnal venues are better than Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire, where the birds used are experts in stooping to kittiwake gulls.

As a private diversion true falconry can no longer be indulged in. I discriminate between true falconry (wherein the long winged gerfalcon and peregrine were employed), and hawking ground game with such a bird as the short-winged goshawk, which can still be used with dogs in a wooded and enclosed country. The great obstacles before successful falconry are woods, game preserves, hedgerows stone fences, barbed wire, banks and ditches, unlimited miles of which have come into existence in modern times. The peregrine must be flown on the open moors, downs or wolds; for while woods and game preserves interfere with the falconer's range of vision and suggest a good kill well out of sight, obstacles to pursuit on horseback when the rider's eyes are strained upward are certain to lead to grave disaster.

It is perhaps as well to insist on the point that hawking is not true falconry, since the two sports are almost invariably confounded. Hawks and falcons are allied birds of prey, but they belong to two different classes. The powerful gerfalcon and peregrine falcon rank next to eagles as the boldest birds that fly. The wild peregrine can cover 100 miles an hour, his vision being good up to five miles. When a champion is flown in a district where the wild bird has never previously been noted such a bird will often appear on the 'wings of the wind' from nobody can say where, and will descend to greet the club's champion.

The dozen peregrines in the mews of the old falconry club are mostly females which are stronger birds than the males. The old practice of rearing eyasses (nestlings) has been abandoned, since haggards (adults snared wild) make much swifter and stronger birds. These haggards comes from Holland—that country having been for a long time the home of falconry—and are only made tractable by a tedious course of training.

They are hooded, tethered and starved to deny them the use of sight, of limb and stomach. Afterward with jesses attached to their legs they have to perch on the falconer's wrist and take food which they have not had the delight of killing in their own wonderful wild way. Then comes the lure—a length of twine to which the carcass of a rook, a magpie or gull is attached—by which a bird is brought back to hand from the tethering block on grass or bush.

When a lure is thrown out to a hungry bird she attempts to seize the drawer as it is withdrawn, and so is induced to come back to the wrist; but by and by she is readily recalled by the falconer's voice. A bird who has a kill the first time she is flown is almost sure to turn out well and she may eventually be worth anything up to three hundred pounds. The club's ten or twelve birds may thus easily represent a sum of two thousand five hundred or three thousand pounds.

The very pick of sporting birds are needed for the kittiwake gulls on Flamborough Head in October. It is considered a triumph of falconry to get birds, which by instinct always fight for their own hand, to work together in overmastering such an artful dodger as the kittiwake. Wild falcons of any age not only decline to hunt in couples, but they insist in having a beat of their own and will fight all intruders upon their path of victory. A peregrine upon her warpath terrorizes all the countryside beneath; the sky is cleared as by magic; all the finches and warblers hide in the trees and keep silence. When she has swept by they at once come out and sing songs of thankfulness.

The modern company at Flamborough Head do not look as though they had come from an echoing courtyard and thundered over a drawbridge which crosses a moat to gain the green campaign. The falconer is the central figure, with two fasting birds on his wrist ruffling their feathers and pecking playfully at his fingers. A gull having been sighted, he removes hood and harness and throws both falcons upward. In a second they have gone twenty feet on a chase they will never submit to lose.

As soon as the mounted company see the 'throw off' they dash between the falcons and their intended quarry with loud exclamations, and follow away to the kill at random rate, with eyes practically fixed on the flight overhead. Now scar the champions to a great height, needing a field glass to distinguish them. The buoyant birds are able to command the plain, to contemplate the movements of their quarry, deluded into imaginary security by the distance of his enemies. The best feature of gull hunting is that although two falcons may be required to strike one down he will not fly to cover like a rook or a magpie. He will trust to his sustained power of flight and tricks of swerving and will often make good his escape seaward.

After much beating of the air and an exhibition of the most wonderful aerial tactics of 'stoop and evade' for over two miles, whereby the falcons are repeatedly foiled and left behind, the unswerving gull is suddenly observed at a disadvantage by the champion. While the excited spectators below are crying 'Hoo! hoo!' the relentless and ruthless champion, with wings half closed, stoops to her quarry once more and this time disables its wings with a nasty blow, so that he comes whizzing to the ground and strikes it with a forceful thud. The champion follows swiftly, and not content with finding her quarry's head broken in tears at the throat and head, covering the grass with gore and herself with glory.

The falconer is on the spot with as little delay as possible, and, as he is wise in his craft, he allows his favorite to unplume her quarry and break into it. After that she returns quietly to his wrist, the hood is replaced, and she rests before essaying another flight.

Modern falconry consists of an exhibition of a trained bird's capabilities. Of course, it is conceded that one likes to see quarry knocked down, but the outstanding pleasure of this sport is derived from the behavior of a champion or two—her lofty range, rapidity of flight and stoop, perseverance and determination, complete mastery over all other fowl in the air and, finally, her subjection to the falconer as lord of all creation in her eyesight.

PREVALENCE OF 'BENDS'.

AN OBSCURE AFFECTION WHICH BAFFLES AN EXACT ANALYSIS.

The killing this week of a tunnel worker who had fallen upon the tracks of the elevated from the station platform in an attack of 'bends,' emphasizes the prevalence of this disease among the under-river workers and calls attention to the fact that little is known of the exact nature of this malady.

A physician at the Post Graduate Hospital states that 'bends,' or caisson disease, is an obscure affection which baffles an exact analysis. 'Very probably,' he says, 'it is the result of shattered nerves and certainly the conditions under which the men work are abnormal enough to produce characteristic results.'

What is known of the disease is that it made its first appearance in New York at the time of the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, and that it is the result of physical exertion under high atmospheric pressure, ninety pounds to the square inch sometimes being necessary to hold back the water. Heat and humidity add to the abnormality of the conditions.

Bends attacks the caisson worker after he has reached the outer world, and a mild case is attended with dizziness, vertigo, and sometimes neuralgic pain in the head. In severe cases, the pain is intense, the patient feeling as though the muscles were being stripped from the bones. These pains are frequently followed by loss of motion and sensation in the lower limbs, although the sufferer still complains of pain. Occasionally nausea and vomiting are present and paralysis even may occur. If coma makes its appearance the victim is inevitably marked for death. Mild attacks usually last from three to twelve hours, while severe cases need days and even weeks for recovery.

A succession of air chambers through which the men pass with an interval in each to accustom them to an increased or diminished air pressure reduces the danger of contracting bends, but daily cases attest the fact that this by no means eliminates it. Physical exertion, while coming out of the caisson, seems to be the most potent factor in bringing on an attack. In building the St. Louis Bridge, the workers in one caisson were compelled to climb a 127-foot ladder in order to reach the surface, and twelve of them died. In another caisson, where the depth was 132 feet, only one man died, but here an elevator was used to bring them to the top.

The disease is treated by hypodermic injections of morphine, by hot compresses applied to the spine and feet, and by the administration of strong alcoholic stimulant with ginger. Frequently relief is secured for the victim by returning him to the caisson, and a small air chamber built on the surface has been used with good results in bringing around stricken men.

WOMEN CLERKS OF LONG SERVICE.

(From the Boston 'Globe.')

In the executive departments in Washington, where the business of the government is carried on, there is no belief in the Osler theory as far as the women clerks are concerned. Several of the most valued ones working for the Secretary of State passed three score and ten long ago. Mrs. Eliza Gridley, mother of the man who commanded the 'Olympia' at the Battle of Manilla, is almost 80, yet she holds a most responsible position in the general land office, and knows more about records and land law than any six clerks in the department.

Miss Mason, who is nearing the same age, is a pillar of strength to seek for information in the library of war records. She is the daughter of a former minister to France. In the Department of Justice are women nearing seventy, some of them wives and daughters of former judges, who work faithfully and intelligently and who are prized more highly than the younger women who compose the greater working mass in the departments.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

JUVENILE COURT A NECESSITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I trust you will have space for a few words on the important subject of juvenile delinquency, and modern methods of correction. It was with surprise and regret that many thoughtful people in this city read the opinions of Judge Weir on this subject, together with his deprecation of juvenile courts in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness.' The value of juvenile courts has been so well proven in other cities that it offers hardly any longer a debatable proposition; it is seen that these institutions do regularly, definitely, and in accordance with lawfully constituted authority, just that which the Recorder tells us he does of his own initiative and good-will. The question naturally arises, why should that be left to the hazard of private judgment and capability which ought to grow into legalized form out of the moral sense of the community? If it depends on Recorder Weir, wholly and entirely, to see that justice, and not destruction, is dealt out to the children of Montreal, what safeguard have those children should circumstances interfere with Recorder Weir's perpetual guardianship? Again, the question suggests itself, if Recorder Weir has the legal right to be more lenient with juvenile criminals than with hardened offenders? And, if he has not, is it conceivable that he would not be glad to have it, to have the mechanism of the law with, rather than against, him in his philanthropic effort?

Judge Weir, in his last communication on this subject, lays stress on a statement which he has made before, that it would give him pain to admit the existence of juvenile crime in the city of Montreal. No doubt; the contemplation of child criminals is anywhere one that gives pain to any humane mind. Yet, not the pain of the virtuous, but the reclaiming of the erring would seem to be the real point at issue. It would be most interesting to have the Recorder tell us what is being done with the three little boys from eight to thirteen years of age who on the eighth of this month were brought before a magistrate charged with shopbreaking? Are they child criminals in the Recorder's interpretation of the term or not? And are they at this moment shut in jail with old offenders, regular apprentices to the trade of crime? It would be most interesting to hear of the rescue of the young girl who some time ago was consigned to prison for a theft which was afterwards found not to have taken place, and who was then discharged, having in the meantime made intimacies with women of bad character which afterwards led to her ruin.

A few years ago a troublesome baby less than seven years old was by due process of law in this city consigned to a reformatory for the crime of arson. This may have been legally justifiable, nevertheless it constituted an offence against humanity and society which would not have been committed had there existed in the city a legally constituted juvenile court.

Mr. Recorder Weir consistently affirms that juvenile crime in the city of Montreal is a negligible quantity. Are the spoiled and wasted lives of these little citizens also a negligible quantity? And if one such were saved from contamination during each year by the institution of a juvenile court could any reasonable person say that that court had not justified its existence?

'Save the children' is the cry of civilized humanity. And the juvenile court is a child saver. LIBRA.

Nov. 16, 1906.

Note.—So far as appears, the immediate need in Montreal is not so much a pitiful and considerate court as suitable training schools to which young delinquents may be committed with some hope of their being trained into robust citizens. Our correspondent might perhaps be able to show what advantages apart from this a juvenile court would secure to us. It may be said that a certain court in Denver and another in Chicago have had remarkable reformatory results. But to what extent is that due to the construction of the courts and to what extent to the enthusiastic philanthropists who administer them? May not their usefulness be as much contingent on the continuance of the present incumbents as that of our Recorder's Court can be. We are altogether in favor of juvenile courts, by which the young may be kept out of sight of the precincts of crime, and if the painful incidents attributed by our correspondent to our present administration can be obviated only by having a new kind of court, no time should be lost in getting it. These instances cannot be judged, however, without knowing the circumstances, and especially without knowing what better it was possible to do with the delinquents in question.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent 'B. S.,' in his reply to my criticism of his article on church union, challenges two statements made by me in reference to John xvii., 11, and Ephes. xi., 14. In doing so he gives what he considers a more obvious rendering, a rendering which I accept, for it differs in no essential feature from the phrase 'believing Jews,' which I used to designate the disciples of Christ.

The eleven apostles were 'believing Jews,' so were the seventy disciples. The number of persons gathered together in connection with the day of Pentecost were also 'believing Jews.' Peter addresses them as, 'Men of Israel.' I am well aware that the Syrophenician woman, and the Centurion, both of whom came to Christ on behalf of others, were Gentiles, and on behalf of others they obtained blessings. Their faith had respect to the ability of Christ to heal others of physical disease, and, no doubt, was exercised in him for their own salvation from the disease of sin, although it is not so stated. Anyway there is no evidence to show that they were identified with the Jewish fold. Besides, I used the terms, 'believing Jews,' and 'believing Gentiles' to distinguish classes—not individuals.

My authority for doing so is John x., 15, 16: 'I lay down my life for the sheep.' And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.' 'The sheep,' and 'the other sheep' of John x. are synonymous with the two classes referred to by Christ in his intercessory prayer. When he offered that prayer they were neither one fold nor one body, but they became one body by the masterly unifying power of the cross when he died there, and as the Holy Spirit says, 'made both one.'

In reference to Ephes. xi., 14, the writer alluded to, says:—'It, I presume, refers to the abolition of circumcision and the precepts and ordinances of the Mosaic law.' Certainly, these are among the things referred to in the passage, but there is also this pithy sentence, 'who hath made both one.' This is the sentence which I quoted, because it is the sentence which proves the fulfilment of Christ's prayer for the unifying of believing Jews and believing Gentiles in one body by the cross. Why this truth, so important, and so sublime, should have escaped the notice of my friend, I do not know; and why he should have difficulty in believing it, I do not know. Perhaps the answer is to be found in his own words. He says:—'Would not that seem a little like denying human agency?' Human agency, I admit, has its place in the economy of grace, and will, I presume, find enough to do when it does it in harmony with revealed truth, and that is not to incorporate Jews and Gentiles in one body—a thing which the Lord Jesus has done—but to keep the unity of the spirit (not of the churches) in the bond of peace. And this is done by observing, not a few, but all things whatsoever the Lord has commanded. Human agency, I fear, has done more in the way of promoting schism and error than ever it has done in the way of promoting the unity of the spirit.

'Paul was an ardent believer in church union,' says 'S. B.' I admit it. But church union is a very different thing from the union of churches. There were 'divisions' in the church at Corinth. That was the result of human agency. In the same church, at the same time, there was union. That was the result of divine agency. The Holy Spirit testifies as follows: 'For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many; so also is Christ. For in one spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles, whether bond or free; and have been all made to drink into one spirit.' This is the unity for which Christ prayed, and the unity which he brought into existence. This is unity indeed! He abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself—not of twenty, nor even of three, but of twain, one new man, so making peace.'

A more perfect type of unity than that which obtained in apostolic times we need not expect this side glory. Numerous are the predictions of future disunity and discord. 'For I know this,' says Paul, 'that after my departure shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock.' Acts xx., 29. 'For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts shall heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables.' II. Tim. iv., 2, 4.

My contention, Mr. Editor, is not, that the denominations now preaching union should not unite, but that the union when it comes (if it ever comes), must not be regarded as the answer to Christ's prayer; for that belongs, as the Holy Spirit asserts, to a higher order, and a more exalted region.

The agitation for union, it seems to me, is the expression of a feeling that certain things, once cherished, must go, and their going (without which union is but a dream) may prove a blessing. Things, not supported by a, 'thus saith the Lord,' should be easily and freely eliminated, and things that are, strenuously retained. No truth should be sacrificed. In other words, let everything be done according to apostolic precedent.

R. W. KELLY.

Lanark, Nov. 13.

Note.—We see nothing to be gained by pursuing this phase of the discussion further.

THE DAY OF REST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Although the discussion regarding 'The day of rest,' which was started in your columns by the publication of Prof. Dodd's article, can only be of academic interest inasmuch as, whether rightly or wrongly, whether for good or ill, throughout Christendom the first day of the week is almost universally recognized as such, yet the subject is of such universal interest and of such great importance, that it still furnishes a fertile theme for discussion, and that discussion need not be unprofitable if carried on in a proper spirit, a spirit of mutual respect and forbearance. To my mind, the whole subject may be resolved into the answer which is given to one question, namely: Has the first day of the week any divine sanction, or does it depend entirely or in part on human authority?

In regard to the seventh day, no such question can arise. Nothing is clearer in the Bible than that God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, and constantly claims it as 'his own,' or, as it is correctly and tersely set forth in the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterian Church, 'The reasons annexed to the Fourth Commandment are: God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments, his challenging a special propriety (ownership) in the seventh; his own example, and his blessing the Sabbath day.' Excepting idolatry, there is no sin more severely and frequently condemned in the Bible than the sin of Sabbath-breaking, and the promises of divine favor to those who keep the Sabbath are equally numerous and emphatic.

The question then arises: Is there any scriptural authority for the change from the seventh to the first day of the week as the weekly Sabbath? And I venture to affirm that were it not for the supposed necessity of justifying an existing situation, the answer to that question would be an unhesitating negative. There is nothing in the New Testament which can be honestly construed into giving either authority or permission for such action except it be the passage cited by your correspondent, W. L. Roman, from Col. ii., 16. There are just three facts which are relied upon to justify the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment and the disregarding of God's repeated injunction to keep holy the Sabbath day, and these are, first, that our Lord arose from the dead on the first day of the week; second, that Paul on that day, or night, preached at Troas to a company of disciples who had come together to break bread; and, third, the direction of the same apostle to the churches of Galatia and Corinth: 'Upon the first day of the week let every one of you "lay by him" in store as God has prospered him.' Now, these are all undisputed facts, but the inference sought to be derived from them is entirely unwarranted. Take the first. Are we to infer that because our Lord arose from the dead on that day that that invested that day with a sacredness which it did not possess before? The inference is all in favor of the contrary view. Luke, in his account, says of the women which came with him from Galilee, that 'they returned and prepared spices and ointments and rested the Sabbath day, according to the commandment' (Luke xxiii., 56). Is not the inference to unprejudiced minds convincing that our Lord too 'rested' (in his grave) on the Sabbath, according to the commandment, and thereby followed his own example when he had finished the work of creation, so now, when he had finished the work of redemption, he rested on the seventh day and hallowed it.

Does the second fact go to show the abrogation of the seventh day and the substitution of the first day in its place? The record is simply :'On the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached to them.' Let us grant all that is claimed for this incident, that it was a religious meeting, that it represented the usual practice of the disciples, and what does it prove?

It is now the almost universal practice among Protestant Christians to observe Wednesday night for a religious service, and if a travelling missionary at one of these prayer meetings preached to the people, would such a proceeding be considered of such a character as to invest Wednesday with a sacred character which it did not possess before? And yet that was exactly what occurred at Troas.

The third fact is still less to be relied upon. The record is: 'Now concerning the collection for the saints. . . . . Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God has prospered him.' Why on the first day of the week? Because the Sabbath was then past and secular business might lawfully be attended to. There is not here even a hint of anything of a sacred character, but because 'taking up the collection' forms such an important part in our modern public worship, we think that because that word occurs in the above quotation, therefore it bears the same significance there, and the collection was taken at the close of a session of public worship, but the inference is entirely unwarranted.

I have not taken up any of the points touched on by your various correspondents, as I have before me a wholesome fear of the waste paper basket.

J. K.

Goderich, Ont.

THE BOYS' HOME TRAINING FARM AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter of Mr. Dick, superintendent of the Boys' Home, which appeared in a recent issue of your journal, with accompanying editorial comment, and your more recent leading article dealing with juvenile courts as exemplified in the splendid work of Judge Lindsey, of Denver, Colorado.

This opens up a great problem of vital interest to the Protestant community of the Province of Quebec, which presses for immediate solution—judicial treatment of young male delinquents and the methods to be adopted for their detention and reform.

On the whole the recorders and police magistrates of this city are most sympathetic and judicious in their dealings with juvenile misdemeanants who appear before them for that 'first time,' upon which so much depends, and conditions here being entirely different, there may not be the urgent need for the institution of special juvenile courts in this city which seems proper for other communities. When it comes to the question what is to be done with these, often wayward, lads, the situation is very different. The Roman Catholics are provided for in this respect by various houses of detention and reformatories for boys and girls which have the confidence of the community they serve, the judges who commit, and the authorities who pay the per capita allowance for the keep of those committed to the detaining and reforming care of institutions who become the legal custodians of these erring wards of the state. This 'farming out' may not be the ideal method the state should adopt, but policy and usage here give it sanction and fixity, and in view of the differing interests, customs and beliefs in this dual community, a great deal might be said in its favor from the Protestant standpoint. The important point to be urged with pressing insistence is that while, presumably, the Roman Catholics are provided and satisfied in respect of their own needs, the Protestant community of the province of Quebec is absolutely without any provision for the proper care of its juvenile male delinquents, formerly a comparatively small quota, but now, unhappily, rapidly augmenting and becoming a menace to the community, and an anxiety to those who best know and deplore the situation. The institution at Sherbrooke will, perhaps, be cited as created for and now supplying the need, but this is neither a fit house of detention for young delinquents—or even so-called juvenile criminals—a reformatory in any proper sense of the word, or a training school where erring youths may be taught during detention something useful and helpful when their term expires.

While the existing situation is intensely acute, and the need extremely urgent, the knowledge of conditions is of long duration. The late Charles Alexander—who was instrumental in providing for another need of the Protestant community, a female jail—had this matter close at heart, and continually urged it upon his colleagues of the Boys' Home, as the natural development of their special work even then calling for action; but the prior claim for the enlargement of the home in the city, long under consideration, held the other scheme in abeyance. Early in 1902, however, acting upon a report of Mr. Dick of a visit to the Sherbrooke Reformatory, disclosing the deplorable conditions he then and there found, a committee was named by the board, composed of its president, Charles Alexander; vice-president, J. R. Dougall; secretary-treasurer, C. S. J. Phillips; Rev. Dr. Hill, the present writer, Mr. Dick and others, to wait upon the Ministerial Association of Montreal and endeavor to move them to arouse public opinion to act in the matter. Beyond a cordial reception, an attentive hearing, and the reference of the subject to a committee, there is no knowledge of anything further being done by that body.

Thanks to the generosity of friends now living, and the forethought of others lately deceased, the Boys' Home of this city now stands completed and free of debt, not alone as an enduring and fitting monument to its honored founder, but as a model of what such an institution ought to be, lacking only the substantial endowment necessary to supplement other income now required in larger measure. The way is, therefore, now happily open for the management to give its serious attention to the prosecution of plans long contemplated for the establishment of a training farm and industrial school for the detention and reformation of delinquent Protestant boys of this city and province, and their transformation into good and useful citizens.

Though not empowered to speak for the board, I am free to say that given an authoritative mandate, accompanied with a contribution of at least twenty-five thousand dollars to start the project, the directors of the Boys' Home are, I believe, not only ready but are best suited to undertake the responsibility.

The first step, I take it, is to seek for and acquire a good farm of at least one hundred acres, with diversified features of cleared, arable land, sugar-maple and hardwood bush, etc., and including houses and outbuildings sufficient to constitute a nucleus of the larger plant to which such modest beginning will eventually grow, situated within reasonable distance of the city, on a line of railway, for convenient shipment of produce and transport of employees, lads in training, and committed youths. Next, if, indeed, not first, the equally careful search for and engagement of a capable man and wife as manager and matron. This is all important, as success or failure largely depends on the character and ability, not to say special genius, of the administration. Naturally following, would be competent instructors in the various branches of agriculture, the arts and handicrafts, education, etc., under whom the lads would be organized into the working force and get their training at the same time. The character of delinquency should be removed as far as possible from the industrial community, which would be recruited from the ranks of boys come to the home in the city, for whom farming would appear better suited than a trade or commercial life; and such pupil-boarders who might be attracted by the superior training expected to be there given. The lads should themselves, under proper instruction and supervision, be able to construct the additional housing for man and beast required as the enterprise grows. The per capita grant attaching to committed youths will, no doubt, through the influence of Protestant representatives, and the sympathetic interest of their colleagues of the majority, be readily diverted towards such an institution in which the authorities would undoubtedly impose entire confidence.

While an expense at the outset—which friends of the good work would have to provide—the enterprise should eventually become self-supporting, and the community be benefited by the absorption of a transformed human product, now utterly wasted, if, unhappily, not going fast and straight to lamentable destruction.

All this, sir, merely by way of general outline and leading up to the practical question: Is the Boys' Home to undertake the needed work, and who will provide the necessary money?

SAML. M. BAYLIS.

LOYAL COLORED PEOPLE OF CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Of the vast numbers of all races who have left their native land and made Canada their home, thousands fleeing from slavery and cruel oppression, none are more grateful and loyal to the British Crown than the colored people of Canada, one of the best-governed countries in the world, guaranteeing life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to its people.

During the South African war the colored people of Canada offered to raise several companies of their people for active service. With this evidence of their attachment to their adopted country and loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VII., would it not be just and proper to invite one or more of their prominent men to the Quebec Historic World's Fair in 1908?

Many years ago a large number of negroes settled in and near Chatham, Ont., and in the course of time took an active and intelligent interest in the Town and County Council, many becoming thrifty farmers, and all good, law-abiding Canadians. When that remarkable colored man, Booker Washington, visited Toronto not long ago and delivered a lecture upon the past and present condition of his race, before an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen in one of the largest halls in the city, many in the audience were strongly moved by his pathetic and eloquent address. At its conclusion Professor Goldwin Smith stepped upon the platform, and, amidst tremendous applause, grasped both hands of the lecturer, and in a few and appropriate words thanked him for his eloquent discourse. S. E. GREGORY.

LOCAL OPTION IN SUTTON; WHISKEY TRAFFIC WINS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just returned from a very interesting trip to the beautiful little village of Sutton, in the County of Brome. The object of my visit was to give some help in a local option contest which took place on Nov. 13.

It is to be regretted that the result was not satisfactory. In the village [illegible] was a majority of five in favor of [illegible] room and the saloon, with all the [illegible] fruits of that evil traffic. It was [illegible] what of a surprise to find that the [illegible] traffic had so strong a hold upon the community.

It is understood that other and more effective steps are to be taken to deal with that great evil in that municipality. Without assuming the role of a prophet, I venture to express the opinion that the licensed trade in intoxicating liquor in Sutton village is doomed.

In Sutton township the fight between temperance and whiskey was much more unfavorable. The majority opposed to temperance legislation, or local option, was seventy-five.

The history of the struggle may be given in a few words. A few earnest Christian ladies of the W. C. T. U. with a small band of ministers and other gentlemen, realizing what a terrible curse the liquor traffic was to the home and the rising generation in that municipality, decided to inaugurate a campaign to rescue the youth from the imminent peril and danger which always and everywhere accompanies the bar-room, which is undoubtedly the greatest curse of our modern civilization, and the foulest blot upon our modern Christianity.

The little handful of aggressive temperance workers to whom I have referred were not very sanguine of success. They knew full well that there were formidable forces arrayed against them. They expected that there would be a considerable amount of bribery resorted to on the part of their opponents in order to secure a majority of liquor votes. In this expectation they have some reason to believe that they were not disappointed.

It is greatly to be deplored that there are so many men in this young country of ours who regard their votes as so many marketable articles; and in political contests, as well as in the struggle for moral reform, this circumstance militates greatly against all truth and righteousness and honor.

In the earlier part of the campaign there was a manifest lack of downright earnestness on the part of some really good Christian people. If I judge aright, I think a good deal of this indifference passed away as the time of the election drew near. If their zeal had been aroused earlier the result would have been otherwise.

I thoroughly approve of the action of Christian temperance people making such a protest against the curse of intemperance, whether they win, or whether they are defeated.

The men who vote to close the bar-room cannot be held responsible for the fighting, the brawling, the debauchery and the drunkenness which come from the bar-room. The men who vote for the saloon must be held responsible before God and man for the mass of crime which comes from the saloon. The man who marches up to the poll and gives his vote for liquor must inevitably desire to flaunt the most dangerous temptation in the way of his neighbors, and that is a sad position for any man to take.

Happily our Quebec law provides other methods of dealing with the ghastly the giant evil of the liquor traffic besides the local option vote. I hold it to be the imperative duty of all respectable people to make all possible efforts to rid themselves of the evils of the open bar-room. G. G. HUNTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue.

PURE WATER FOR WESTMOUNT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The opportunity now [illegible] power of the people of Westmount [illegible] taining one of the greatest [illegible] population can acquire—a filtered [illegible] supply. Having studied this [illegible] years from the point of view of the [illegible] of our people, I find that the [illegible] may be safely laid down, that [illegible] tered with even a somewhat [illegible] filter is better than any raw [illegible] ter. The effect of a far less [illegible] pulatus than the proposed [illegible] and gravity filter has produced [illegible] results in abolishing regular [illegible] demics in many places, notably [illegible] others our neighbor, the city [illegible] cinthe.

It would be well if the [illegible] who have opposed the [illegible] the present by-law could [illegible] ousness of the position [illegible] be placed if the by-law [illegible] How can the alternative [illegible] than a long litigation? We know not; from the bargain made that we can have a good tung[illegible] be to object and demand something else no sensible man will contend that the intake will not be improved, and the water not be better for three or four dollars extra per family is a large price to pay, or that the [illegible] more than a small sub[illegible] who may be responsible for the rejection will carry a heavy responsibility. Would it not be well to now act like a [illegible]

SKIN DISEASES

Salt Rheum, Pimples, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Shingles, Scald Head, Itching Sores.

All diseases of the skin are more or less directly caused by a bad state of the blood, which produces acrid humors and corrupts the secretions.

No one can expect to have a clear, bright skin when the blood is in a disordered condition, and the stomach, liver and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

All the above skin diseases, in fact, any disease arising from a bad condition of the blood, are curable by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renovating action on the system.

Mr A. Squire, Dominion, N.S., tells how he was cured of Salt Rheum. He writes: "For years I suffered with Salt Rheum, and was unable to find a curable remedy out of all the medicines I took, and Physicians consulted. Finally I was urged by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after a very short space of time I was completely cured I shall always recommend B.B.B. for such cases, as I consider it an indispensable remedy."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00

Insanity From Exhausted Nerves

The leading artist of a great New York newspaper committed suicide recently because on his return home he found his apartments in disorder, the painters and decorators being in possession.

This is an illustration of overwrought nerves leading to insanity, and, whatever may be the last straw to unbalance the mind, there can be no doubt that exhaustion of the nerves is always a cause of mental collapse.

Diseases of the nerves are common to all walks of life, and the earlier symptoms are sleeplessness, nervous headaches, loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, indigestion, tired, languid feelings, discouragement and despondency.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural way, by actually increasing the amount of nerve force in the body.

By its regular and persistent use the most severe forms of nervous exhaustion, such as partial paralysis, prostration, and locomotor ataxia are thoroughly and completely cured

How much wiser to be warned by the earlier symptoms and to keep the nervous system in full health and vigor by the use of this great food cure; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

It has that "Rich Fruity Flavor" which belongs to Red Rose Tea alone.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 3 WELLINGTON ST., E.

Bad Blood

Is responsible for most of the diseases and ailments of the human system. It seriously affects every organ and function, causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which purifies and enriches the blood as nothing else can.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on the Blood, No. 3. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

position,' which, after having made its fight for what it considers improvements, takes credit for its contributions to the ultimate result and eschews unreasonable contestation. The opposition party have, in the past, like the majority, rendered the service of keeping this important question alive, have resisted oppressive acts of the company, and caused the defeat of plans which have deserved to be defeated. Let them not be so carried away by the heat of the conflict, or by extreme views, by demands for more than can be got, or by personal feeling, as to destroy what is in part their own work.

At any rate let us hear no more of those facile and hotheaded accusations of bad faith, which nobody believes, which do no possible good, and the spectacle of which has too frequently brought such shame to the citizens of Westmount. A sand gravitation filter might be somewhat better, but we cannot get it; an intake beyond Nuns' Island might possibly be somewhat better, but negotiation has failed to secure it; a municipal plant would be good, but it cannot be had; on the other hand some remarkably good things have been secured in the contract, including the essential of a water of high quality, for which not only Westmount but Montreal will be grateful. Why be blinded to a great achievement by internecine quarrels?

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Westmount, Nov. 16, 1906.

[For the 'Witness.'

A PLEA.

'For a woman ruin'd the world,
As God's own Scriptures tell,
And a man ruin'd mine, but a woman,
God bless her, saved me from Hell.'

When one thinks of the thousands of souls who set out on their pilgrimage through the wilderness of this world totally unfitted and unprepared for it, with all the frailties of human nature to combat against, the great weakness of the flesh without sufficient strength of spirit to overcome it, endowed sometimes with gifts which, with training and force of character enough to guide their usage, would prove a blessing alike to contemporaries and generations to come, but a danger and menace to society if they be misdirected, having warm hearts full of the best impulses but no balance of head to protect them from themselves, it is no great wonder that many so soon mistake and lose the narrow path and spend the rest of their lives in aimless wandering, which seems but to lead ever deeper and deeper into darkness. It is rather a greater wonder that so many pass through the wilderness with no more than a temporary erring from the open way.

Constantly are to be heard the piteous cries of the strayed wanderers who fain would find the path again and, to the world's shame be it said, too often, alas, it turns a deaf ear. They are struggling with themselves, and it is only the sympathetic aid of another and stronger fellow-being, which has power to shorten all distance and bridge over any gulf by a generous and timely response to the appeal in whatever form it may come, that can lead them back. To a woman the appeal comes most often from a woman—sisters fallen so low that it needs but one more slight downward push or denial of the help they seek to send them to the very depths of the world's mire. They are at the last turning point, that critical moment when all depends on what moral influence and human kindness they encounter if they are able to regain their lost self-respect and to shake themselves free from the clutches of sin and disgrace which have gripped them as a vice and hemmed them in on every side, and whither they have perhaps not seldom been driven more by being sinned against than by their own deliberate wrong-doing.

Good and evil are so closely mingled and interwoven in all of us that it is [illegible] by the decree of fate, by allotting to individuals their place and circumstances of life in the world, which go to bear so strongly upon the development of the instinct for the one more than the other, that determines which will predominate. Each sphere of life has its own temptations. The greatest to be feared by those living in the enjoyment of ease, comfort and luxury is to become selfish, complacent and unjust. They are never conscious of the presence of such ugly attributes of their characters; if they were, surely they would endeavor to suppress them. It is a supreme thoughtlessness, a total lack of introspection which not only produces such characteristics but encourages and feeds them. Their consequences are often fatal to fellow-beings and always injurious to themselves, for every act of selfishness or injustice committed reacts upon and embitters their lives in one way or another. The wealthy classes are too much given to forget that their obligations cannot be entirely discharged by the giving even of munificent sums without thought for the results likely to follow upon the receiving and dispensing of such sums. The possessors of large material wealth have increased responsibilities; they owe a large debt which can only be paid by service, service of some kind to man and state. 'Ich Dien' is not only a royal motto, it belongs to every creature of the universe, and to live up to it ought to be the object of the highest ambition and noblest endeavor.

The poor are beset by other forms of temptations. Can those who have never endured actual want or have never seen abject poverty from a close observing point, even guess at what it means, at the sufferings it brings and their demoralizing effects? Huddled together in crowded quarters where there seems scarcely room for the rays of God's sunshine to penetrate, these, the unfortunate ones of his children, live out their lives in dull, cheerless routine, drudgery and misery. They rise up each morning, day after day, to a struggle for bread enough to keep body and soul together, for a bare existence, and lie down at night, weary and worn but thankful if the gnawing pangs of hunger have been warded off for one more day. Work, work, early and late, in spite of physical pain, and so the years pass over their heads, making old women of them long before the time, by their utter dreariness, joylessness and anxieties. It is a life such as this that they enter upon in early childhood, in the still tender years, the growth of both mind and body becoming stunted by the want of room for expanse; then comes youth with its ardent and passionate longings, its natural desire for the things which go to make its gaiety and brightness—it is a dangerous juncture and the temptation looms up with all its fair and false promises. The resisting force is gone, already expended in the long days of toil—they yield. The habit of looking forward into the future they had not acquired, for it seemed to hold nothing for them but repetitions of their trials, and so neither do they now look ahead. They follow the luring voice, because, to them, poor trusting misguided souls, it means relief and rest and comforts they have never known—it seems the realization of a beautiful dream. The awakening comes too late (what endless tragedy in those two simple words) when they find themselves betrayed and deserted and farther than ever along misery's road. Yes, they are confronted with the worst of all miseries, that of bringing another human soul into the world to be with them, an outcast from society and branded from birth with the shame of their guilt. No repentance, however deep, no possible atonement, no power on earth can save the results of her sin from falling on the head of an innocent little child, heralded into this world to the sound of wailings of bitterest remorse. This poor woman about to become a mother under the saddest conditions, who will never know that holy feeling that comes in the first conscious moments of legitimate motherhood, turns to her fellow-women for shelter and help in her hour of anguish and dire distress, and who is it who dares take it upon herself to refuse it to her? Would they, placed in her circumstances, have withstood better or longer than she the thousands of sources of temptation to which she was perhaps daily subjected? Let them look to the conditions of their respective lives, and does not the one with its continual round of pleasures crowding one upon the other, with all the refining, elevating influences of beautiful surroundings in art and nature, with its affluence and surfeit of luxuries stand out in glaring contrast to the other? It is light and darkness.

Not for one moment is the sin committed to be condoned, but those who lead happy lives, free from sordid care, protected from the cold blasts of the world's cruelty by thick walls strongly mortared with affection, they are culpable, deeply and everlastingly so, if they deny that it is their duty to give freely, but withal wisely, the help it is in their power to give to these poor creatures who are crushed by the burden of their own sin. Harsh treatment in the time of extremity will cut them adrift finally and irretrievably, and leave them to toss about on the roughest seas, landing them at length in the port of utter depravity and degradation. It must certainly be a brave person who is willing to take upon her conscience the responsibility of such a crime. And yet that help and sympathy has been refused, and is still being refused over and over again, by women who would not turn a dog from their gates without giving it the care they withhold from human beings. They will not lift a finger or give a penny to succor women, born with hearts and souls neither better nor worse than their own. Ah, let them think well. The time will come when they step over the great divide into that land unknown, and are called upon to give a certificate of citizenship in this, there will stand out in large letters the record of unwillingness to serve, the shirking of grave responsibilities, and the worse crime of having sent a fellow citizen to further sin and despair. How will they answer it all? On the other hand, give this poor sinning one, so often hardly more than a child in years, the shelter, care, sympathy, encouragement and guiding of which her poor shattered body and soul stand in such urgent need, and the cases are but very rare which do not grasp eagerly and gratefully at the hand extended to them, only too willing to be led back to lives of virtue, even if it be to face again all the old hardships and sufferings. The hand and heart which have so rescued even one piece of erring humanity have never been wholly in vain in the world, and no one passing through it has the right to call himself a Christian and violate the first principle of Christianity, which is charity—charity in the truest sense, the giving of service and the refraining from passing of judgments. It is the most tragic and solemn fact which lies behind all human life that what we have done we can never change. No power is great enough to effect the undoing of deeds, but the real tragedy rests in the fact that the consequences of even the smallest actions may be reflected long after somewhere in the lives of others as well as in our own.

I. S. E.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

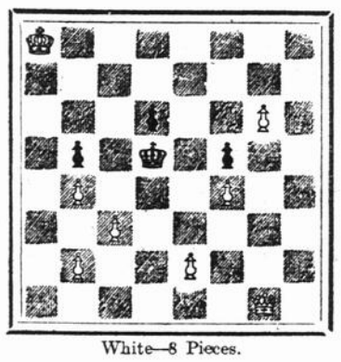
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CHESS

Saturday, Nov. 17, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1104.
(By A. Kutschera, Budapest.)

Black—4 Pieces.

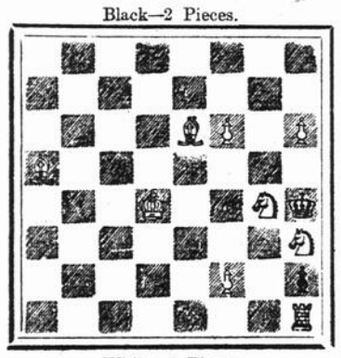


White—8 Pieces.

White mates in Two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1105.
(By Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.)

Black—2 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White mates in Three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

From Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, for No. 1098—1 Kt—K 6. No. 1099—1 Q—K Kt 7, both correct.

From 'Pawn,' for 1096—1 Kt—B 5; No. 1097—1 Kt—K B 3, and the two above.

Dr. E. Lasker will visit the Westmount Chess Club on Nov. 24; in the afternoon he will give, if desired, a short talk or lecture on the game, or take part in consultation games; in the evening he will give a simultaneous exhibition against all comers, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock; any player desiring to take part in the evening will kindly take along his own board and men.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.
154 Drummond street.

Programme for Season 1906-1907.

Wednesday, Nov. 14—Championship tournament, round 1.
Saturday, Nov. 17—Rapid transit tournament. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Nov. 21— Championship tournament. Round 2.
Saturday, Nov. 24— Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Wednesday, Nov. 28— Championship tournament. Round 3.
Saturday, Dec. 1—Progressive Chess tournament. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Dec. 5.—Championship tournament. Round 4.
Saturday, Dec. 8.—Simultaneous play. Mr. G. Falconer; open to all comers.
Wednesday, Dec. 12.—Championship tournament. Round 5.
Saturday, Dec. 15. — Match with Westmount.
Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Championship tournament. Round 6.
Saturday, Dec. 22.—Progressive chess tournament. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Saturday, Dec. 29.— Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Saturday, Jan. 5.—Simultaneous play. Mr. W. Kurrle. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Jan. 9.— Championship tournament. Round 7.
Saturday, Jan. 12.— Rapid transit tournament. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Jan. 16.— Championship tournament. Round 8.
Saturday, Jan. 19.— Championship tournament. Round 9.
Wednesday, Jan. 23.— Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Saturday, Jan. 26.—Progressive chess.
Wednesday, Jan. 30.— Championship tournament. Round 10.
Saturday, Feb. 2.— Championship tournament. Round 11.
Wednesday, Feb. 6.— Championship tournament. Round 12.
Saturday, Feb. 9.—Simultaneous play. Dr. A. W. McArthur. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, Feb. 13.—Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Saturday, Feb. 16.—Match with Westmount.
Wednesday, Feb. 20.—Championship tournament. Round 13.
Saturday, Feb. 23.—Rapid transit tournament. Gambits only.
Wednesday, Feb. 27.—Championship tournament. Round 14.
Saturday, March 2.— Simultaneous play. Mr. J. Sawyer. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, March 6.—Championship tournament. Round 15.
Saturday, March 9.— Championship tournament. Adjourned games.
Wednesday, March 13.—Championship tournament. Round 16.
Saturday, March 16.— Championship tournament. Round 17.
Wednesday, March 20.—Championship tournament. Round 18.
Saturday, March 23.— Simultaneous play. Mr. R. Short. Open to all comers.
Wednesday, March 27.—Championship tournament. Adjourned games.

All events begin at eight p.m. sharp. Entrance fee to Rapid Transit and Progressive tournaments, 25 cents, all the fees being divided as prizes each evening. Other features will be arranged for on adjourned game evenings which may be available. For further information apply to the secretary, C. T. Anstey, 39 Tupper street.

Mr. C. T. Anstey's score on the 10th, in simultaneous play against all comers, was 9 won, 2 drawn, and 6 lost.

A consultation game played at the Mnitreal Chess Club on Nov. 3. Three players at each board.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Castles.
7 B—Q 3	7 P x P
8 B x P	8 P—B 3
9 Castles.	9 Kt—Q 4
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 P—Q R 3	11 Kt x Kt
12 P x Kt	12 P—Q B 4
13 Q—B 2	13 P—Q R 3
14 P—Q R 4	14 Kt—B 3
15 Q R—Kt sq	15 Q—B 2
16 Kt—K 5	16 B—Q 2
17 P—B 4	17 Q R—Kt sq
18 R—B 3	18 P—Q Kt 4
19 R P x P	19 R P x P
20 B—Q 3	20 P—B 5
21 B—K 4	21 Kt x B
22 Q x Kt	22 P—B 3
23 R—R 3	23 P—Kt 3
24 Kt x Kt P	24 R—B 2
25 P—B 5	25 B—B 3
26 Q—R 4	26 P x P
27 Kt—B 4	27 Q—K 2
28 P—Q 5	28 Q—K 5
29 R—K sq	29 B x P
30 Kt x B	30 Resigns.

Won by C. S. Howell, of Brooklyn, in a simultaneous exhibition.

White. Howell.	Black. L.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 P—K Kt 4
4 Kt—K B 3	4 B—R 3?
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5
7 Castles	7 Kt—Q 2
8 P—K R 3	8 B—R 4
9 P—Kt 4	9 P x P (e. p.)
10 Kt x Kt P!	10 B x Q

And White mates in three moves.

A companion of the above.

R. Strauss.	Zuckerbacker.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 Kt—Q 5	4 Kt x Kt
5 P x Kt	5 Castles
6 P—B 3!	6 B—R 4
7 P—Q 4	7 P—K 5
8 Kt—Kt 5	8 P—K B 4
9 Q—R 5	9 P—K R 3
10 P—Q 6! A	10 Q—B 3?
11 B—B 4 ch	11 K—R 1
12 Kt—B 7 ch	12 R x Kt
13 B x R	13 P x P
14 P—K R 4	14 Kt—B 3
15 B—Kt 5	15 Q x Q P
16 B x P	16 Resigns

A Fine strategy.

BEWARE OF MERCURY

You May be Using this Harmful Drug and Not Know it.

A favorite method of administering this deleterious drug is in cathartic pills. Beware of 'quick-result' articles, they may do more harm than good.

Drastic cathartics will weaken the strongest. With old people they are a positive menace to life.

Merely to restore normal bowel action and gently stimulate the liver is all that the wise physician recommends.

To keep the system pure and clean, nothing is so efficacious as the vegetable pills of Dr. Hamilton, which are composed of such herbs as mandrake, butternut and dandelion; they contain not an atom of any substance that could injure even an infant.

By their certain action on the Liver Dr. Hamilton's Pills cause bile to be secreted which forms the stimulus that moves the bowels: this is nature's own method and the best one.

Mr. R. Hamly, of French River, Ont., writes as follows: 'I was inclined to bilious attacks and frequently was too ill to work. Most remedies purged and weakened my bowels, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills gently stimulated my liver, and by strengthening the stomach made a perfect cure. My health has been just splendid since I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills from your druggist or storekeeper, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., or Kingston, Ont.

The morning cup of coffee often shapes the day. It should be Chase & Sanborn's.

ALL GROCERS 78

REVOLT OF THE CHILDREN IN POLAND.

(From the 'Spectator.')

The 'insurrection of the children' in Prussian Poland may produce notable consequences and must already be a perplexity both to the German Emperor and to the Roman Curia. In pursuance of its steady policy of Germanizing its Polish provinces, the government of Prussia has ordered that the Polish children in the schools shall receive their religious instruction in the German language. The Poles are furious, and their clergy have instructed their congregations that religion should always be taught in the national tongue, which is detested. This advice, which from the priests' point of view is certainly wise, the early teaching of the mothers being naturally conveyed in Polish, is peculiarly acceptable to the Poles, who think that the one object of Berlin is to undermine their nationality, and they have therefore encouraged their children in a 'rebellion' which is half comic and half fraught with mischief to German ideal. The little ones quietly but obstinately refuse to receive their religious instruction in any language but the Polish, and the teachers, under instructions, of course, from the department, consequently hold them guilty of a breach of discipline and punish them by 'keeping them in' for two hours a day. A controversy is accordingly raging which must be referred for final settlement to both Emperor and Pope.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN.

THE INCREASE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to get new members into our societies goes merrily on, and reports coming in from the different societies are decidedly encouraging. We hear of new members being received in some cases at every meeting of the society, and in other cases where they are received once a month, large groups are being taken in.

The Lookout Committees are doing good work. Some are meeting once a week to plan their work, and then go out to work their plans for all they are worth. Printer's ink is being freely used, and we have met with many bright ideas in connection with the topic cards, and invitation cards issued by the various societies. The president of the local union has quite a collection of these now, and will be pleased to forward them to any society for inspection. They are well worth examining.

LACHINE SOCIETY IN TOWN LAST MONDAY.

The Lachine Christian Endeavor Society on Monday evening of this week paid a visit to St. Mathew's Society, and an inspiring meeting resulted. There were fully 150 present, about 25 having come in from Lachine.

The presidents of the two societies took charge of the meeting, which was most interesting and helpful. A large number took part in the discussion of the topic, and several musical items were furnished by the members of both societies.

A social hour followed the prayer meeting, with addresses by representatives of each society, and the affair closed with the general understanding that in the near future the acquaintance would be renewed.

St. Matthew's Society is to visit the West End Methodist Society in the near future. A good time is expected.

All the local societies should arrange for an interchange of visits in this way.

FEWER MISFITS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the 'Tailor and Cutter.')

It is pleasant to relate that even the severest critic seldom sees at the House of Commons so many glaring misfits or disproportions as in former year, but the present session's dress conveys the impression that members have only provided themselves with the most comfortable of outfits, instead of the more severe and classy frocks or morning coats.

$100.00 GIVEN AWAY FREE

For Correct Answers to this Puzzle

The letters to the left of this advertisement when properly arranged spells four words. Can you spell out three of them, if so the grand prizes we offer are surely worth trying for. Three Correct Answers Win. If you cannot make them out yourself, get some friend to help you.

OTORONT	NO. 1
HSGTOUHT	NO. 2
RAEHTEB	NO. 3
NECTSROSA	NO. 4

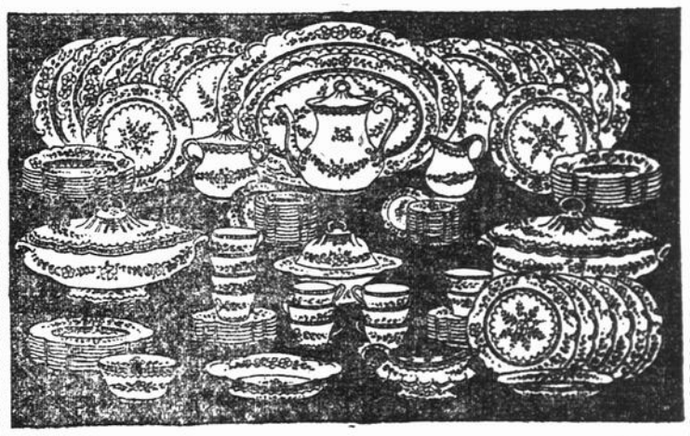
The first word when the letters are properly arranged spells the name of a large Canadian city. The second word when the letters are properly arranged spells the name of something we all use. The third word when properly arranged spells the name of something we all do. The fourth word when properly arranged spells the name of something we all have.

In order to help you a little we have put a mark under the 1st letter in each word. Now can make them out.

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle and if you are correct, you may **win a large amount of Cash.** We do not ask any money from you and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live, we do not care one bit who gets the money, if you can spell out three of these words, write them plainly and mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you promptly. **We are giving away $100.00** for correct answers and a few minutes of your time. **Don't delay,** send in your answer at once.

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business.

THE GERMAN PINK PILL CO., Dept. 2 TORONTO ONT



FREE HANDSOME 97-PIECE DINNER AND TEA SET FREE

$1.000 Reward paid to any person who can prove we do not mean what we say. This is a **chance of a lifetime. An honest proposition.** We will give away, Free, 1,000 Dinner and Tea Sets, beautifully decorated in blue, brown, green or pink, each set **97 pieces,** latest design, full size for family use, to quickly introduce Dr. Armour's Vegetable Pills, the famous Remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Unhealthy Blood, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We will make you a present of a complete 97-piece set, exactly as we claim, or forfeit our money. Take advantage of this if you want to get a handsome set of dishes **Absolutely Free.**

ALL WE ASK YOU TO SELL IS 10 BOXES AT 25c. A BOX

of Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills according to our plan. Every one who buys a box of Pills from you receives a present. We send to handsome pieces of Gold-finished Jewellery to give away with the medicine. You can sell the medicine quickly this way. **Don't miss this Grand Opportunity.** Write us to-day and agree to sell the 10 boxes and return the money, $2.50, to us. We trust you with the Pills till sold. We are bound to introduce Dr. Armour's Famous Vegetable Pills no matter what it costs us. When we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes we will do it. We arrange to pay all charges on the dishes to your nearest station. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once.

Remember our dishes are beautifully decorated and are boxed, packed and shipped free of charge.

Address **The Dr. Armour Medicine Co., Dish Dept. 5 Toronto, Ont.**

'A SOLDIER AND A MAN."

It was thought by some of his friends that General Sir Redvers Buller's good service might have been recognized by the bestowal of a field-marshal's baton; but the powers that be willed otherwise, and so, after nearly half a century's service, he has gone into retirement. It is unnecessary to recapitulate Buller's war record; it will suffice to say that he possesses medals and decorations for seven campaigns. Such sticklers for red tape are the War Office people that one decoration was actually sent to South Africa addressed to 'Lieutenant R. H. Buller, 60th Rifles,' as that was his rank when he won it. Buller may be said to have won his V.C. three times over in Zululand in 1879. At the retreat of Inhlobane, when hotly pursued by Zulus, he assisted in rescuing Captain D'Arcy and carrying him on his horse until he came up with the rearguard. Under similar circumstances he carried Lieutenant Everitt, whose horse had been killed, to a place of safety; and afterwards saved a trooper. —From 'P.T.O.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Edmund E. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Chas. E. Manning, of Kingston. Strangers cordially welcomed

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.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—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.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FAIRMONT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmont avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. 11 a.m., pastor will preach—'Tempted, Tested.' 7 p.m., Rev. A. E. Pates, of Lachine, will preach—'Entering into Others Labors.' 3 p.m., Sunday-school. Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — Sunday, Nov. 18, 1906. Sunday-school anniversary. 11 a.m.—Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D. Theme: 'The Pillars of Brass.' 3 p.m., Sunday-school mass meeting, to be addressed by the Rev. R. Johnston, D.D. 7 p.m.—Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D Theme: 'Greed of a Modern Philanthropist.' Everybody welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sunday morning class at 10 o'clock, led by Mr. F. W. Meyers. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B. A., B. D. Public worship at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Morning classes at 10 o'clock in church parlor. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all these services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Boys' Brotherhood, 10 a.m. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev Thos. Brown, B.D. Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Monday evening at 8, E. L. of C. E. Wednesday, general prayer service. Thursday, Men's Brotherhood at 8 p.m. Friday, Mizpah Circle at 8 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Come! Pastor's residence, 109 Belmont Place.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence—Rev. M. Taylor and Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors. Missionary anniversary services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D, of Ottawa, will preach morning and evening. An open session of the Sunday-school will be held at 3 p.m., at which the Rev. Mr. Richardson will speak. E. L. of C. E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor's class Thursday, 3 p.m. Junior League Friday, 4 p.m.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. — Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Morning service every Sunday at 11. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. in the basement. The Rev. Mr. Jestinsky will occupy the pulpit. Everybody welcome.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. C. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject: 'Caesar and God.' Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or vesper at 7 o'clock. Subject: 'The Shepherd-Lord.' Congregational meetineg at 8.15 p.m Seats free. All are welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. 11 a.m., matins; preacher, the rector; 7 p.m., evensong; preacher, the rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. East. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening service. preacher, the rector. Canon Renaud, rector. Student assistant, Mr. Bascom.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, held at the rectory, corner of Sherbrooke and Delorimier avenue. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rector, Canon Renaud.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION, St. Zotique st., St. Denis Boulevard.—The Rev. E. H. Horsey, incumbent. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. preacher, the Rector. Seats free.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Prefontaine and Rouville streets, Hochelaga. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rv. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Confirmation class on Tuesday evening at 8.15. Wednesday evening service at 8.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy munion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 3 p.m., Women's Bible-class, Men's Bible-class. 7 p.m. evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, Rev. E. T. Capel. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the incumbent. Mothers' meeting on Monday at 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid, Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Mr. F. W. Thomas will address Men's meeting in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m., followed by the Teachers' meeting. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.— Ver. 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 Vicar. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for Men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Short organ recital after evening service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after morning service 11.05—Morning prayer; preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

2.45 p.m.—Lecture to men in the church.—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible-classes.

7.05 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. Jas. A. Elliott.

Tuesday—Confirmation class, 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Divine service at 8 p.m.

Baptist Churches.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Dr. E. M. Kinstrad, of McMaster University.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G O. Gates, D.D. — Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street.—Rev. J. W. Salton, pastor, 355 Dorion street. Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Monday, B.Y.P.U., at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. The Bible-school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, near St. Catherine street. Strangers cordially welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park—Rev J. G. Clark, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Weeknight service on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Services: at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CEURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street. Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (near the Windsor Hotel)—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. C.E.S. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

ERSKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. E. McGougan will preach at 11 a.m. and the pastor at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian—Services on Sunday will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie street. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 10 a.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Dr. Barclay's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, and Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A., Assistant, will conduct the services jointly at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening service specially evangelistic. Sunday school and Young Woman's class at 3 p.m. Mr. J. W. Woodside's adult class at 3.15 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section, Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Bible class for Young Men in the Church House, 661 Dorchester street, West, at 3.15 p.m., conducted by Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, B.D. Mid-week service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Services to-morrow. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The subject of discourse will be in the morning 'Heaven,' and in the evening 'Following the Master.' The pastor, Rev. J. L. George, will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and 'Ladies' League' and 'Young Men's League' Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. A seat and a cordial welcome for the stranger or visitor at any or all of the services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor. of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street.—Special anniversary services in connection with the semi-jubilee of the pastor's induction.. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Montreal. Anthem by the choir and solo, 'There is a Green Hill Far Away,' (Gounod), by Mrs G. B. Castellini. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., Montreal. Anthem, by the choir and solo, 'Face to Face,' (Jordan), by Mr. P. Mitchell. Afternoon service for the Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., Montreal West, and others. All former and present members of the congregation are invited to these services. The organist will play Andante, 6th Sonata, Mendelssohn and Grand Chorus in A, Salome in the morning, and Mendelssohn's Adagio, 1st Sonata and Postlude in D Smart in the evening. Monday, 8 p.m., Young People's Society. Wednesday, 8 p.m., devotional hour. Friday, 4.15 p.m., Junior Girls' Mission Band. Saturday, 8 p.m., choir practice. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Regular service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school, Bible-classes, Eastern Men's Own, meet at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7. Subject: — the third sermon in the series, 'The Religious Value of the Human Faculties' 'The Religious Value of the Conscience,' C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's meeting on Thursday evening at 8. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services. Seats free. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

Point St. Charles Churches

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Services: 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Archdeacon Ker will preach.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Mylrs Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Nov. 18, 1906. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. 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.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street — Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11, o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. R. Laird. M.A. All seats free and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Weekday services—Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30; monthly meeting of the session, second Tuesday of each month. Pastor, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D. 905 Wellington, corner of Charlevoix street. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m.

Congregational Churches.

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EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. Rev Francis A. Fate, M.A., B.D., acting pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Be ye therefore Perfect.' Evening subject: 'The Appeal of Christ to Strength.' A sermon for men. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning theme: 'The Nature of Prayer.' (First of a series on Prayer). Evening theme: 'By-roads to Faith.' Strangers and friends always cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, B. A., B.D., pastor. The 74th Anniversary services of the church will be celebrated next Sunday. Preacher at 11 a.m., Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D. Preacher at 7 p.m., the Rev. Prof. H. Youtz, Ph.D. Everybody welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

ENGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de zrieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

L'ORATOIRE (eglis baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 10 a.m.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater)—Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

CHRISTIANS MEETING PLACE, 111 Stanley street. Sunday, 11 a.m., Breaking of Bread, and 7 p.m., Bible study.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov. 18, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. P. A. Walker.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute. — Rev. E. Gould, M.A., pastor. Divine service, Sunday, 11 a.m. The public cordially invited.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion. — Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Lober streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION. — A Welsh meeting will be held at the Welcome Hall, St. Antoine street (one door west of Mountain street). Meeting to commence at 3 o'clock. All Welsh friends are cordially invited.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc Lafontaine.)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week nights (except Saturday), at 8 p.m. The Rev. M. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meetin gevery Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible Class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets—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 and Ensign Comstock in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 116 Delorimier ave.; Ensign 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. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.50 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday, Sundays only 9.15 a.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m., daily; 10.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday 9.00 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to Oct. 24th, 1906.

For Toronto, Hamilton, 10.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 18.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, 14.30 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, 18.30 a.m., 14.30 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, 14.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto 10.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa 18.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, 14.00 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary. 9.40 a.m. daily, 9.40 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.55 a.m. daily, 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), 11.55 a.m. and 16.40 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, 11.55 a.m., and 16.40 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and 17.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, 11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m., daily, 17.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, 18.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m daily.

For Joliette 18.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 15.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, 18.55 a.m., 15.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, 18.20 a.m., 15.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m., 14.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

For St. Jerome, 18.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), 14.45 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 18.20 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, 14.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa 11.30 a.m., 10.35 p.m., St. Jerome, 18.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 17.00, p.m., k9.40 p.m. St. Lin, 8.50 a.m., St. Eustache, 18.50 a.m., 11.00 a.m., r7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m. Joliette, Std Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel 19.15 a.m. and 5.50 p.m.

‡Week days. (i) Saturday.

rTuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

kMonday, Wednesday Friday.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

C.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Oct. 17th, 1906.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] and Massena Springs.

7*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland [illegible] except Sunday, to Quebec.

*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and [illegible] Division.

8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., A[illegible] York via D. & H.

8.46 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, [illegible] Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.

*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detr[illegible]

*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New Y[illegible]

*8.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfi[illegible] Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.

11.10 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, A[illegible] New York, via D. & H.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, B[illegible] White River Jct.

3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and [illegible] Division.

4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, [illegible] Quebec.

4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] ington.

4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate [illegible]

4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

5.3[illegible] p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Wa[illegible]

5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, [illegible]

6.15 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Ad[illegible]

*7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points [illegible] division.

*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.

*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.

*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.

*10.20 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Sunday, Quebec.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany,

THE LITTLE PROFESSOR.

(E. M. Green, in the 'Sunday Mazazine.')

There is no need to describe the Big Professor, for every one knows him.

His picture, with its keen, clever look, hangs in the photographer's window, and tells you what his outer man is like; his books are bought everywhere, and sometimes read, so you can find from them what his thoughts and opinions are.

But the Little Professor——?

That is a different thing.

His portrait stands only on the study table, and when he takes his pen in hand and writes a letter none is found learned enough to decipher the writing, and the housemaid consigns it to the waste-paper basket.

So we may speak of the Little Professor without fear of telling the world what it knows already, which is always a foolish thing to do.

The Little Professor was perched on the garden gate waiting for the train which would bring the Big Professor home. The perch was rather insecure, as his toes barely reached the bar on each side.

The Little Professor's soft silky hair fell on his shoulders, and his clear blue eyes saw many things that those around him never saw.

The heavy tram lumbered up the hill, and the Little Professor was on the other side of the gate in a moment, rushing towards the quiet man who had spoken to no one on his way from the college.

A spring and a shout, and then the two turned homewards.

The vicar's wife, turning in at her gate, felt the sudden rush of pity that women will feel for children who are motherless, but the Little Professor was perfectly happy.

Half an hour later, when he ought to have been in bed, he sat by his father at the dinner-table, describing the events of the day.

The Big Professor was a wise man, and he expressed no doubt when the Little Professor told him of the lions and tigers, and fairies that he had seen and talked with. He did not tell the child that he was not speaking the truth and send him away, for he knew that the Little Professor's blue eyes could see into a world that was closed to him.

Then Nurse carried the sleepy child to bed, and at breakfast his dreams suited conveniently any topic that was mentioned.

The little head with its yellow locks was in sight till the Big Professor was round the corner on his way to the college; then Nurse's voice called:—

'Master Clifford, Master Clifford!'

'He's coming,' said the boy, who generally spoke of himself in the third person.

The Big Professor was busy correcting the proofs of a book which would show the world how foolish it was to believe anything that could not be proved; and people said it would be one of the deepest books of the day.

But the Little Professor would have made you believe twenty impossible things in five minutes; and you would have learnt what the bee said, and heard the butterfly talk, and seen fairies dancing on the lawn.

To the Big Professor the invisible was unreal, but to the Little Professor nothing was invisible; and his blue eyes had a look which his father's had lost long ago. Every night and morning he lisped his prayer that 'God would bless dear Father, and make him a good little boy'; while on the study table lay proofs of the chapter which was to show how futile a thing prayer was to alter the laws of the universe.

One evening when the Big Professor came home, the Little Professor was not at the gate.

'I am early,' he said, but he entered the house hastily, and called, 'Little Professor!'

The nurse came to him.

'Master Clifford is not well,' she said, and he followed her into the darkened nursery, where the boy lay in his crib, hugging a toy lamb.

'He's tired,' said the Little Professor, 'and the lamb's tired. Kiss him, Father.'

'I think, sir, he will be better in the morning,' said the nurse, remembering too well the night that the Little Professor became all that her master had in the world to care for.

But when the morning came the boy was really ill, and his father went for the doctor instead of going to the college.

'Not much the matter, is there?' asked the Professor nervously, as the two stood in the study.

'I hope not,' said the doctor gravely. 'He must be kept quiet. I will come in again this afternoon.'

The Professor stood in the same place after he had left, looking stupidly at a child's top which lay on some uncorrected proofs.

There came a tap at the door, and the announcement—

'Please, sir Master Clifford wants you.'

'What is it, my darling?' said the Professor as he bent over the crib.

'He's so tired,' said the child wearily, 'and something hurts his head.'

'He will be better soon. Father will stay with him.'

'Sing "The Cat and the Owl,"' said the Little Professor with a child's sudden fancy.

The Professor's vocal powers were small, and no one but his little son had ever heard his somewhat chromatic rendering of a few songs.

'Not now, dear,' he said, feeling that the nurse would not be an easy addition to the audience.

'Sing "The Cat and the Owl," please,' repeated the Little Professor in the same tone, and the Big Professor sang with complete indifference to time—

'The owl and the pussy-cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat.
They took with them honey, and plenty of money,
Wrapp'd up in a five-pound note;
The owl looked up to the moon above,
And sang to the light guitar,
"Oh, pussy, dear pussy, oh, pussy, my love,
What a beautiful pussy you are."'

By the end of the chorus, the Professor was a tone and a half lower.

'Pussy said to the owl, "You illigant fowl,
How charmingly sweet you sing,
Too long we have tarried, so let us get married;
But what shall we do for a ring?"
So they sailed away for a year and a day
Till they came where the Bong-tree grows,
And there in a wood a piggy-wig stood
With a ring at the end of his nose.

'"Dear pig, are you willing to sell for a shilling
Your ring?" Said the pig, "I will."
So they took it away, and were married next day
By the turkey that lives on the hill.
They fed upon mince, and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon,
And hand-in-hand by the edge of the sand
They danced by the light of the moon.'

The heavy eyes were closing.

'Good-night, Father. Good-night, Nursie,' and the Little Professor was asleep.

The doctor came again, and he looked grave. Children so quickly fall ill.

For days and nights he lay weakly delirious, asking for things they could not understand, and crying pitifully.

'He wants a runcible spoon,' he said one day, and every spoon in the house was offered him in vain till his father fetched a beautifully chased silver spoon from the study.

'The poor Professor,' said the doctor to the vicar's wife whom he met in the garden.

'No better?' she said, thinking of the six healthy children she had just left, and of the tiny figure always waiting for his father on the garden gate.

'No better,' said the doctor. 'A delicate child, too sensitive and imaginative for the struggle.'

In the study the father sat alone.

He had come down from the nursery where so often with failing voice he had had to sing 'The Owl and the Pussy Cat,' each time more hopelessly out of tune than the last.

Unanswered letters lay in disorder on the table, repeated requests from the printer for corrected proof.

He looked at them stupidly; then he took the top in his hand, and opened a drawer where there were colored marbles, and a toy whip, and a battered tin train.

He touched this things gently, and then he rested his weary head on the desk before him.

A knock came at the door.

'Please, sir, Master Clifford is asking for you. Nurse has sent for the doctor,' and the poor little housemaid, who had loved the child as they all loved him, found that her voice was failing.

The Little Professor lay still, grasping his 'runcible spoon'; and he no longer babbled the nonsense he had talked for so long.

'Father.'

'My Little Professor! My darling.'

'He's so tired.'

'Go to sleep, dear. Father will stay here.'

'He hasn't said his prayers.'

'Never mind now, dear.'

'God will mind,' said the Little Professor, and in spite of all his learning the Big Professor knew that on these subjects the child's wisdom was deeper than his.

'But he won't mind if you say them 'stead,' said the child gravely.

The doctor had come into the room quietly, and saw the change.

'You say them, and he will say "Amen,"' said the Little Professor.

'Shall Nurse?' whispered the Big Professor, but the child answered, 'No, you Father.'

The Big Professor knelt down by the crib.

'Out loud,' said the boy. 'God likes us to say them out loud.'

What was he to say to satisfy the child?

'Out loud,' came again from the crib, and the poor father said—

'What shall I say, darling?'

'Oh, don't you know? "Pray God, bless dear Father——"

'Pray God, bless dear Father.'

'And make me a good little boy——'

'And make me a good little boy.'

'And make him better to-morrow——'

'Jesus Christ's sake. Amen. That's all. Good-night.' said the Little Professor in exactly the same tone. 'Better....to....morrow....' and then there was silence in the room.

'He is sleeping,' said the doctor at last. 'Go down. I will stay here. It is the crisis.'

Not a sound in the quiet house.

A notice hung on the knocker asking visitors not to knock or ring, and the tearful housemaid waited about the hall.

'Master sees no one sir,' she said to the vicar, 'and Master Clifford is so ill as can be, and the doctor's here.'

In the study the Professor had at last fallen asleep, and he dreamt of his fair young wife, and days that would never come again.

Was his life to grow quite lonely, and was the house to be always quiet?

The door opened gently, and the doctor came in; then he waited patiently.

Suddenly the Professor started up.

'Yes, I am here, I am coming,' he said quickly.

The doctor had often had to break bad news, yet a lump was in his throat now.

The Professor looked at him and sank back in his chair.

'The crisis is over,' said the doctor, unsteadily. 'He may live now.' And the Big Professor sobbed like a child.

'He may live,' said the little housemaid in the kitchen, and the cook subsided suddenly into a chair and said, 'Thank God.'

. . . . . .

Into the darkened nursery the Professor stole with noiseless tread.

'Father,' said a weak little voice.

'My darling.'

'Is it to-morrow?'

'Yes, Little Professor.'

'He is better.'

'Yes, dear. Father is so glad.'

For the first time for many days the Professor turned to his work, and he began to correct his proofs.

The printing was careful, a comma here—a capital there—yet he lingered over the pages.

Why had that chapter on Prayer come before him now?

A month ago a belief in prayer seemed an absurdity; nothing could be more conclusive than his arguments against it, but——

The Professor wrote to the printer and said that he must have some time in order that he might carefully revise the work; and the world is still waiting for it.

People say it will be a great loss to the world if it never appears, but the Little Professor thinks differently.

He is down again now in the study, looking whiter and fairer than ever, and the Big Professor, whose artistic skill is on a par with his musical powers, has covered the backs of the proofs with wonderful drawings of cats, and owls, and runcible spoons.

These pictures the Little Professor looks at while his father sings the song, pointing to each object in turn.

The printer is still expecting the revised proofs; perhaps under the Little Professor's influence the revision will be so complete that little of the original will remain.

But the pages are scattered on the study floor, and the Little Professor shrieking with delight and brandishing his whip, is riding the Big Professor round and round the room.

'Poor man, he is wasting his powers,' said those who looked for the book in vain. 'He might have been a great man.'

But they little knew; for in the kingdom of the great ones the Professor has at last found an entrance through a door to the land of childlike spirits, held open to him by the tiny hands of the Little Professor.

E. M. GREEN.

NO WOMAN CAN BE STRONG AND HEALTHY UNLESS THE KIDNEYS ARE WELL

When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to filter out of the blood are left in the system. Then how important it must be to see to it that this system of sewerage be not clogged up. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble know not the misery and suffering which those afflicted undergo.

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are a specific for all kidney troubles. They begin by healing the delicate membranes of the kidneys and thus make their action regular and natural.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW TERRY USED HIS CHANCES.

(Sally Campbell, in 'S. S. Times.')

Terry Dempster and a good many of the other boys were on their way to school. They passed the first fruit-stall at the corner. Terry said good-morning to the woman who kept it. He was glad Will Mace stopped to buy bananas, because he liked to look at her. Her eyes and her hair were so black, and her cheeks were so red, and she wore such big gold hoops in her ears.

She gave Will the bananas, and while he was putting them into his book-bag she held out his change. Terry took it for him. One of the pennies he shoved back across the counter.

'She was giving you a cent too much,' he exclaimed to Will, as he handed him the others.

'You are good at arithmetic, sonny,' said Will. 'A penny isn't very much of a mistake.'

'Not if you are an Italian, anyway,' agreed Terry, 'and aren't used to changing money in English.'

A big red apple had rolled off the stall and along the street until it had turned the corner. Terry picked it up and ran back with it.

'You might have taken that with you,' said Will. 'Nobody would have seen.'

Terry laughed. He did not seem to think that Will expected any other answer.

Two or three days later Terry was playing croquet at recess. The game was getting very exciting. Terry's ball was in a bad position.

'You can move it out from the hedge, Terry,' said one of the boys who was looking on. 'Wait. Let me show you.'

'Not so far as that, I cannot!' cried Terry. 'That is very far!'

'Oh, yes you can,' said the big boy, easily. 'You're all right now. Go ahead.'

'It's more than a mallet's length,' said Terry, measuring. 'I was sure it was.'

He moved the ball back six inches, and tried for his wicket. He missed it. He lost the game.

'Isn't it a pity,' said the big boy, 'that you can't cheat a litlte at croquet just for sport?'

'I don't think it is,' said Terry. 'It wouldn't be any fun if it wasn't fair.'

'Don't you like to win?'

'Yes, when it's real,' said Terry.

One day when school was out, Terry had got almost to the corner where the fruit-stand was. Suddenly he stopped short in dismay.

'Oh, dear! I'll have to go back! I left my copy-book. Miss Stone said I was to copy over at home the page I blotted so much.'

'Tell her you forgot it,' said Bobby Price.

'But only for half a block,' said Terry. 'That wouldn't satisfy her, I guess.'

'I guess not,' said Bobby. And he didn't say another word.

The weeks and the months went by until the first school term was over and the second had begun. One Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dempster came home from down-town and hunted through the house for Terry.

'What do you think Miss Stone told me?'

'What?' asked Terry, who regarded Miss Stone as the most beautiful and delightful young lady in all the town.

'She said she liked to have my boy for a pupil. She thought the other boys were learning from him to be more honorable.'

'I guess Miss Stone didn't mean me,' he said. 'I don't see how she could have meant me, because I can't remember ever being honorable before the other boys. I haven't had any chances.'

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

FIRST EPISTLE OF JOHN.—NO. 4.

What are the evidences of our abiding in Christ? 1. Walking as He walked. To know this we must learn the Scriptures. In Jno. xiii. 15 Jesus says 'I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you.' He set us an example that we should follow in His steps. (I. Pet. ii. 21-25.) If we imitate His walk, what humility, meekness, self-denial, what love, what glorifying of the Father will characterize us. We will be fruitful in every good word and work. If our walk does not correspond with His walk, then the evidence is wanting of our abiding in Him. We are to be mirrors to reflect His glory. (II. Cor. iii., 18.) The world of mankind is to see in us a likeness to Jesus. 2. Abiding in Christ we do not sin. That which is begotten of God doeth no sin. (iii., 9; v., 18.) We are kept from sin as we abide in Christ. We cannot abide in union with the Sinless One and continue in sin. Sin is not to reign in the believer. The secret of a sinless life is abiding in Christ. 3. Keeping Christ's commandments is abiding in Him. It is an evidence that we know Him and a proof of our love and obedience to Him. (ii. 3; iii., 22; v., 3.) He that keepeth my commandments, he it is that loveth Me. (Jno. i., 21.) The commandments are the instructions, or guide posts that we may know the way we should walk and so be pleasing to God. This epistle is written that we may not sin. May we heed its teaching.

DAILY TEXT.

November 17.

Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.—Rev. v., 13.

Seek earnestly
And prayerfully
God's will to know,
God's will to love,
God's will to do.

Losing Hair That is too bad! Been coming out for a long time, has it? So much the worse! But it is not so bad as it might be, for you can stop this falling, and you can stop it quickly, too! There is one remedy, just one—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. We speak from long experience. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Local Manager.

Montreal, November 10th, 1906.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

GEOGRAPHY ALL RIGHT.

(Washington 'Star.')

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, was discussing the race question. 'It is surprising,' he said, 'what subterfuges colored people will use to get into places from which they are barred because of their color. One day, a man, apparently white, came into the best restaurant in Atlanta. The head waiter looked him over and thought he had negro blood in him. In fact, he was a very light quadroon. 'Here, you,' the head waiter said, 'you are colored!' 'Oh, no, I ain't,' the man replied. 'Not in the sense you mean.' 'But you are mighty dark.' 'I know I am, but that is because I am a Malay.' The head waiter was nonplussed. He looked again and then asked suspiciously: 'What is a Malay? Where is he from?' 'Why,' said the man easily, 'Malays are from Malaria.'

PERHAPS.

(The 'Green Bag.')

A California man tells a story of Thomas Logan, an old-time lawyer in Oregon, and an inveterate joker at all times. One day Logan was arguing a case before Chief Justice Green, of the Supreme Court of what was then the Territory of Washington. Opposed to Logan was a backwoods lawyer named Browne. Logan continually referred to the counsel on the other side as if his name was spelled Browny, to the great annoyance of that gentleman. At last His Honor interfered, observing:

'Mr. Logan, this gentleman's name is spelled B-r-o-w-n-e, and is pronounced Brown, not Browny. Now, my name is spelled G-r-e-e-n-e, but you would not pronounce it Greeny!'

A twinkle came into the eye of Logan. 'That,' was his audacious response to the judge, 'depends entirely on how your Honor decides this case.'

WAITING FOR THE SUGAR.

(London 'Standard.')

An Englishman travelling through the Ardennes stopped for a cup of coffee at a remote inn.

Sugar was not forthcoming and the waitress begged the traveller to be good enough to wait until the party at the next table had finished their game of dominoes, for which the lumps of sugar, duly marked with pencil from one to double six, were serving.

MATTER OF CAUTION.

(From the Washington 'Star.')

'Why do you avoid making speeches yourself?' asked the friend.

'It's better to have some one else attend to the oratory,' answered Senator Sorghum. 'In that way you can ascertain which of your opinions are unpopular and repudiate them.'

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" 1238.
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Home Department.

What is a Friend?

(By Julia Harris May.)

If thou dost ask what is a friend,
Thus do I answer thee, forsooth,
A friend's a friend in age or youth,
A friend continueth to the end.

A friend consoleth. When thy heart
Is torn with anguish unexprest,
His sympathy but giveth best
Of friendship's truest, holiest part.

A friend remembereth. Though the years
Pass on and on, he loveth still,
And more and more he loveth, till
Upon thy grave he droppeth tears.

A friend excuseth. Human thou,
He knoweth it, and doth not see
Thy little faults, or, seeing, he
Excuseth them. He knoweth how.

A friend forgiveth. If it be
Thou speakest words of bitterness,
Before thy willing lips express
Their sorrow, he forgiveth thee.

A friend believeth. Though the rest
Should doubt thy honor, 'Tis not so,'
True friendship crieth, 'for I know,
And I will make it manifest.'

Hast such a friend? O hold him dear,
More precious he than gold or gem,
No earthly crown or diadem
With perfect friendship can compare.

A Runaway.

(By Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, in the 'Youths' Companion.')

(Concluded.)

When the boys had gone, Carrie, roused to a penitent sense of responsibility, looked about to see what household duties were to be performed. Luckily, she thought, they 'boarded with Hannah,' as some one had said in Mrs. Mason's early married days. But Hannah had her own sense of propriety, as well as a certain desire to have the full weight of the emergency fall upon the petted child.

Hence Carrie was forced to decide whether spring chickens or spring lamb would be the best for dinner; whether it would be wise to order berries from the grocer, or to wait and see if the butterman would bring them; what brand of flour should be ordered for the new barrel—questions which the harrassed young substitute was morally sure would never have been referred to the real mistress. At last she escaped from her tormentor, and was just rushing off for a game of tennis, when Marty's voice came floating downstairs.

'Carrie, won't you please braid my hair before you go out? And aren't you going to make your beds and put away the clean clothes, and what am I to do with the ones that need mending?'

'Oh!' exclaimed Carrie, throwing down hat and racket. 'Haven't I made the beds yet? Why didn't you remind me of them? You know mamma always does, right after breakfast. Now there's nothing to cry about—one would suppose that I'd been scolding you. Bring the brush and comb, quick! Oh, there's Lucy at the door! Just wait, Marty; I'll be back in a minute.'

But the minute was half an hour. When Marty, watching over the stairs, saw her sister catch up her hat and jump into the carriage, she quietly finished her share of the beds and Carrie's, too. Then she brushed out her hair, and tied a ribbon round it—a style of coiffure, Jack remarked at lunch, that he most particularly disliked.

Carrie was not at home when they sat down to lunch, but she came before they finished, full of the sweetest apologies—she had quite forgotten that mamma was not at home! Dudley took the tardiness in good part, but his wrath blazed forth when he discovered the house roses on the sideboard, and those for Mrs. Mason's sick in the hall where he had left them, all faded and useless.

Dinner was ready on time. Carrie was waiting to do the honors for her brothers, and so merry were the irresponsible children over their meal that Hannah muttered to herself in her lonely kitchen that they were just a parcel of babies, bless them!

They were interrupted at last at their long-drawn-out meal by Mrs. White, a neighbor, who said that she had just looked in to see how they were getting on, having seen their mother and Molly going off on the train the day before.

'Where has your mother gone, Carrie,' she asked, 'and when do you expect her back?'

It was the question Carrie had been dreading, and with annoyance she saw Jack watching her and enjoying her confusion. In her place, she was sure, he would delight in telling the whole story. But she could not put her pride aside and confess that she knew nothing of her mother's whereabouts.

She floundered helplessly about, grew haughty in manner, and sent Mrs. Wilson away thinking it was all very strange.

It was a horrid week. The fact of Mrs. Mason's absence leaked out, and Mrs. White told two or three friends that there was some mystery about it. Questions poured in on Carrie from every side, and racked her brain for explanations of what might so easily have been made a merry joke.

At every turn the poor child felt the need of her mother's aid and advice. Arthur's appointment at the dentist's—made a month before—was not kept, because no one remembered to send him down at the time.

Jack's two friends came home to lunch with him on the day on which Carrie had forgotten to order anything, and one of them walked into a pail of water with which Carrie had not watered the flowers. Carrie, coming in late, as usual, found the young strangers in Jack's old slippers and Jack in a temper.

The family ran out of wood, as well as kindling wood, and Arthur, being sent to buy his own trousers, came back in a ten dollar pair, which he had already covered with mud.

Carrie Mason wondered more than once, as she sewed on the boys' buttons before breakfast, or soothed Hannah's oft-wounded feelings, or coaxed Marty out of a sulky fit, or made peace between the two younger boys, if mamma liked the sort of life that it seemed she must lead.

On the tenth day after the mysterious disappearance, as the family sat round the table at dinner, there was the sound of a child's laugh in the hall,, and in the doorway stood Mrs. Mason and Molly. To say that they had an enthusiastic reception would be putting the thing very mildly. Mrs. Mason felt, as her pretty daughter clung to her, speechless, that she really had the love she had never been sure of, but for which she had so longed.

When they were once more seated, Mrs. Mason in her own place, Carrie had time to notice that both her mother and Molly were very much sunburned, which would seem to indicate that the time of their mysterious absence had been spent at the seashore or in the mountains.

'Mamma,' said Marty, whirling her arms about her mother as they left the table, but glancing round to see that Molly had not again escaped, 'dear mamma, we have missed you—oh, so much!—and you must never, never go away again—and, mamma, we'll all be so good, because you are so good to us—we never knew before how good you are!'

'Marty is speaking for us all, Mahdi,' said Jack, pulling his mother down into a chair and holding her fast in his arms, while he knelt beside her and looked up into her face, 'and, Mahdi, darling, we're all dying to know—where did you go?'

Mrs. Mason looked down at her handsome boy with a pair of eyes as brown and mischievous as his own.

'Where did we go?' she said, merrily. 'Are you sure you'll never, never tell? Well, then, Molly and I ran away. Didn't we, my Molly, baby?'

And that was all she would tell them about it for a long time, although they became so good that she never wanted to leave them again.

Home Thoughts.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose that the Christian life, in its daily manifestation, should come to be marked and known by simplicity and happiness. Suppose that the followers of Jesus should really escape from bondage to the evil spirits of avarice and luxury which infect and torment so much of our complicated, tangled, artificial modern life. Suppose that, instead of increasing their wants and their desires, instead of loading themselves down on life's journey with so many bags and parcels and boxes of superfluous luggage and bric-a-brac that they are forced to sit down by the roadside and gasp for breath, instead of wearing themselves out in the dusty ways of competition and vain show, or embittering their hearts because they cannot succeed in getting into the weary race of wealth and fashion—suppose, instead of all this, they should turn to quiet ways, lowly pleasures, pure and simple joys, 'plain living and high thinking.' Suppose they should truly find and clearly show their happiness in the knowledge that God loves them, and Christ died for them, and heaven is sure, and so set their hearts free to rejoice in life's common mercies, the light of the sun, the blue of the sky, the splendor of the sea, the peace of the everlasting hills, the songs of the birds, the sweetness of flowers, the wholesome savor of good food, the delight of action and motion, the refreshment of sleep, the charm of music, the blessings of human love and friendship—rejoice in all these without fear or misgiving, because they come from God, and because Christ has sanctioned them all by his presence and touch.—Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

SPREADING TROUBLE.

Promiscuous announcing of our own hardships never does any good, and usually works a twofold harm. 'I've had a terrible sun me- of it,' exclaimed a woman in a loud tone to her companion in a trolley car. By that unnecessary utterance she increased her own burden and passed on some of it to her listeners. Her surest way to have lightened her burden and to have made her summer a little less 'terrible,' would have been for her to forget her elf for a few minutes by interesting herself in her companion, and, by a word if nothing else, striving to brighten that one's life. The chronic grumbler is hard on others, but still harder on himself. The one who resolutely refuses to talk of his own troubles is on the high road to their entire overcoming.—'Churchman.'

With the Children.

THE BABY.

'She's a little hindering thing,'
The mother said;
'I do not have an hour of peace,
Till she's in bed.

'She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house, from room to room,
Talks constantly.

'She is a bundle of nerves,
And wistful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.

'She does not like to hear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.

'She's a little hindering thing,'
The mother said;
'But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread.'

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings;
But, oh! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.
—Australasian 'Christian World.'

THE FATHER'S PART.

'The father who merely provides for his children, but who takes no active part in their training, does not fulfil his obligations to them,' says the 'Catholic Columbian.' 'Especially is this true of the boys. A man child needs a man for his guide, teacher, model, friend. If he does not get that helper, in cases in which he could have him, he is wronged of his due. The father who takes no interest in his boys need not wonder if they avoid him. Happy the man whose sons admire him, love to be in his company, proudly imitate his ways, and go to him confidently for sympathy and advice. He is made of good material. His own, those who know him best and see him oftenest, have passed judgment on him, and have found him good. His boys will grow up like him. They will follow in his footsteps. They will not depart from the right path. They will be his joy in the days of his strength and his comfort in old age.'

A TYPICAL CONTRAST.

A widowed mother who took boarders to support her family found some years ago that her eldest son, as soon as he was able to pay for his own board, went to a more fashionable place in another part of the city 'in order to get into society.' His name need not be mentioned, because nobody has ever heard of it.

About the same time, but hundreds of miles away, there was another family thrown into straitened circumstances by the worthlessness of the father. The mother took in washing, and the boy at the age of ten, left school to go to work to help her. An employer gave him his first overcoat, and he still has it. Time has brought some changes. He was recently elected the Governor of a great State, in circumstances which constitute it an exceptional compliment. The feelings of his mother, who is still living, may well be imagined.

The reciprocal royalty of parents, and children form some of the most delightful of all human experiences. Countless pages of literature are adorned by examples of it, making 'my father' and 'my mother' and 'my child' among the beautiful phrases of our language.

'I would rather be as poor as I am,' remarked a tired and unfortunate man, 'and have my children, than to be as rich as the man I work for, and have to take the trouble which his boys give him.' Every one agreed that he was right, even those who were striving to rival the rich employer, rather than to make heavy investments in domestic affection.

Parents are occasionally too severe with their children, just as there are grown sons and daughters who remain forgetful of their obligations to an aged parent. But these are, unfortunately, the exceptions. Chinese make a mistake in ancestor worship; many an American family makes a mistake in child worship. It is the middle course that is full of delight, as well as of safety.—'Youth's Companion.'

Systematic Reading

[This paper, written for a Woman's Missionary Society, is published by the special request of a number of our readers who found its suggestions helpful.—Ed. Home Department.]

'Give me some ideas about systematic reading,' I said to one of our busiest housemothers who is not yet too busy to take a very lively interest in the work of her Auxiliary Missionary Society and in the wider work of the Woman's Board of Missions.

'Systematic reading!' she exclaimed, 'I have no system in reading. How can I have? I do not know when my spare moments will come, and when I do have snatches of time in which I might pick up a book I am too tired to read anything solid.'

So saying, she tripped out to the home workshop to prepare supper for a family of eight, seven steadies and her guest of the systematic reading quest. The clink of teaspoons and the thud of teakettle and saucepan conspired to set that guest's thinker to work and these are the first thoughts the 'wheels' ground out:

'Busy!' I should think so,—husband and children and house to be looked after, friends and acquaintances to be kept, church and temperance and missionary work to be shared in, and the financial problem of making one dollar do the work of two constantly occupying the active, ingenious brain.

'What shall I say about systematic reading?'

This time the questioned one was the president of an auxiliary; bright, winning, alert and deeply interested in every good work, sweetly reasonable and with a large measure of saving common sense.

'Systematic reading!' and three points of exclamation would scarcely suffice to convey the desired expression. 'Why, with me reading is simply out of the question. A large family to look after with but one pair of hands to help, a little invalid daughter requiring constant thought and care. Do you know it is almost nine o'clock before I have finished the children's evening talk and reading, and when I sit down I am so tired that my eyes will scarcely stay open.'

These two women are types not of the few but of the many that form the bulk of all women's missionary societies—and yet, and yet, in the face of suh discouraging facts, a paper must be written for our meeting on system in missionary reading. Here the pencil refused to scribble longer while the wheels of the thinking machinery became suddenly clogged.

What was to be done? Would the dictionary help? But, there was through that time honored volume no loop-hole of escape. 'Systematic' 'proceeding according to system or regular method.' 'What is system? 'An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific.'

Here the pencil lagged feebly and the wheels ground out, 'It cannot be done.'

Idea number two: Why not write a paper on Unscientific Reading, arranged in irregular insubordination and after no method either logical or scientific?

'That's more in my line,' the pencil scribbled, while the wheels recovering from their sulky fit began to revolve smoothly as though freshly oiled.

The main object in coming together at a yearly gathering is to receive help and quickening by the interchange of thought, and to get the impetus that springs from the inspiration of numbers, the contact of many hearts to the great Spirit Father; to that, above all, papers and talks while depicting the ideal should not relegate it to the region of the impossible. Convention ideals should be of such a nature that they can be transformed into the practices of the near future. It is for these reasons that I have—I dare not say—altered the title, but bedecked it with little 'uns' and 'ils.' This paper will be unsystematic, illogical, and unscientific.

Two forces are usually at work controlling the numberless actions of each busy, commonplace day,—what we must do and what we wish to do. Sometimes these forces act along a single line, sometimes they run parallel, sometimes they fly off at a tangent, sometimes they are opposite as the poles. Our ideas, moreover, are constantly changing as regards our conception of work, constitutes the essentials. The course of action that at one time held us in the thrall, at another, may possess no fascination for us. So, perhaps, one obstacle in the way of accomplishing any missionary reading might be removed by a conscientious overhauling of the must-be-dones of our daily work and a corresponding elevation of our intellectual tastes and spiritual aspirations.

There are few women in this age of making many books and still manier periodicals, who do not find time for a scanning of the daily paper, a scrutiny of the latest fashion sheet, a perusal, even if hurried of the beautifully illustrated monthly, and stolen snatches of sleep-time for the last good novel. Can we not share those snatches of newspaper and magazine time with a missionary journal and divide the time devoted to the last engrossing novel with the equally engrossing tale of real, living, acting, human beings? If we do this we shall soon find that the period of the actual has much of the magic of the fanciful. It will possess the power of the enchanted lamp and wishing carpet of our childhood tales, the power of lifting us out of the worries of the commonplace and to transporting us to other scenes and among other peoples, whence we return refreshed and strengthened to lift again the household burden or mone cheerfully carry the hidden cross. Not that the story, long or short, has not its place and a very useful one, too, but Dame Fiction has grown to such ample proportions that she is in danger of occupying more space than is her right in our attic chambers, to the utter exclusion of equally worthy entertainers though less portly guests.

'Many a little makes a muckle,' is a Scottish proverb that crystallizes the truth quite as effectively in the sphere of our intellectual work as in the realm of manual labor. One of the greatest authorities on Grecian history was a man who in the midst of the numberless cares of a modern business used his spare moments for studying this topic. Little by little his knowledge grew till from reading books he proceeded to write books, and before he became an old man he was known as a master of this department of human knowledge.

Few of us realize the possibilities in the minutes. If instead of saying to ourselves, as we so often do, 'I have only a few minutes, it is not worth while,' we would say, 'I have five precious minutes. Let me fill them with worthy effort,' we would be astounded at the accumulated results. But you say, 'What about the snatches of rest so badly needed?' It would certainly be neither right or wise to turn rest minutes into work minutes, but from personal experience and observation, I believe that many of our rest moments are as badly managed as our intellectual work moments; so few of us know how really to let go in order to obtain the full meed of refreshing that the rest minutes should bring.

The friend who was too busy to read anything 'solid' acknowledged that she had read one missionary work last winter. 'But then,' she said, 'it was so fascinating that I picked it up every time I sat down to await a refractory tea-kettle or a boy that was late for a ready-to eat meal. Besides, it was just at hand ready to pick up.'

'Very fascinating and ready to pick up.' 'Good,' I whispered to myself, 'here are two points for the paper.'

If the busy woman chooses a book that will exercise its compelling force upon her she will not waste energy by forcing herself to an urgential task; and if the book be kept constantly at hand the odd minutes will soon send the reader speeding through the pages.

There is yet another thought worth thinking. A course of missionary reading is in itself not a bad sort of liberal education. It is much more than gaining a knowledge of the missionary's life and work. It is learning of other lands than our own; their history, their geography, their animal and plant life, their strange inhabitants, and to us, still stranger customs, their language, their forms of government, their social usages and religious beliefs.

Do you imagine a course of missionary study must be narrowing or unpractical? Listen to one man's answer: 'Whatever branch of finance or trade you are engaged in, I challenge you to read up its history, and you will find yourself face to face with foreign missions. There are no banks nor drafts in heathendom. There is no partnership in Mohammedan lands, for no one trusts his neighbor. Modern commerce is the fruit of Christianity, no less than modern civilization. The fact that London and New York and not Pekin or Constantinople, are the financial pillars of the world, is due to Columba and Augustine. Missions not only promote, but create commerce. Ipecac, and quinine, and India rubber were discovered by missionaries; the first steamships on African lakes were built for missions; ploughs were first sold in Turkey by American missionaries; Yankee clocks have followed Yankee school teachers from China to Peru.'

So in a course of missionary reading will be found food, not alone for the dreamer and idealist, but for the matter of fact woman of business, or the very practical house-mother, proprietor of a dozen thick-soled school boots, and an equal number of darned knee coverings.

'But,' you say, 'what inducement can you offer the woman to whom none of these excellent reasons appeal?' There is yet another. Where is the woman who does not wish to retain her youth and beauty? Or if she accepts the inevitable loss, does not wish to grow old gracefully and beautifully? She will find no better fountain of youth than a well trained intellect, no greater beautifer than the spirit comradeship of the world's great men and women, no finer estimate than the indwelling of great, high, noble thoughts, and these may be procured in no scant measure from such a course of reading.

As in other kinds of effort, with practice come strength and facility. The book that to a beginner is difficult of comprehension, to the practical reader is a mere pastime; while the pleasure of mastering some volume requiring application and perseverance is ample reward for the effort of keeping at it, not to mention the gain in intellectual grasp and strength that will enable the reader to attempt larger tasks and secure greater gain.

Let us give Impulse her due. She is by no means a despicable factor in our work, and if our particular impulse in this matter of missionary reading be a good one, let us follow her guiding. She may lead us into a training school where her less erratic, though sterner successor, System, may carry out to a successful issue the good work she has begun.

For the Housekeeper.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES.

There are certain things a thrifty housewife does not do.

She does not wait till the flour barrel or sugar pail are empty before ordering a new supply. She does not take things as they come, but plans ahead and tries to have things come so as to cause the least work and confusion. She does not tear the whole house to pieces in one cleaning day, but does one thing at a time. She does not use six eggs for her cake, or two cups of butter for her soda biscuit, when half or less of these materials would give much better results.

She does not worry the life out of her husband, teasing for a new carpet, because her neighbor has just bought one, and she is afraid of being outshone. She does not rob her food supply or kitchen outfit that she and her daughter may wear fine clothing. She does not make a great display at her tea parties and keep the family on half rations for weeks thereafter. She does not fret when the head of the house unexpectedly brings in a guest for dinner, for she always has a good stock in her larder, and knows how to prepare appetizing dishes at a few minutes' warning, besides what she thinks is good enough for her own is good enough for a chance guest.

Advertisements.

CARE OF THE BABY.

A mother's work and worry in caring for her little ones is greatly lightened when she has on hand a safe remedy for the cure of indigestion, colic, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever and the other little ailments that are sure to come to children suddenly. For these troubles Baby's Own Tablets are better than any other medicine. They are mildly laxative, prompt in their action and a few doses usually leave baby well and in perfect health. They do not contain an atom of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. They always do good and cannot possibly do harm, and may be given with equal safety to the most delicate or well grown child. Mrs. Jos. H. James, Fenaghvale, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them unexcelled as a medicine for little ones. They promote sleep and general good health. You can get the Tablets from your druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

She does not put off a disagreeable duty till the last minute, but attacks it boldly and nail and has it off her mind. She does not wait till a rent in a garment has been made ten times worse than at first, but practices the old adage, 'a stitch in time saves nine.' She does not send for the doctor every time Freddie or Susie cuts their fingers, or sneeze too loudly, but keeps a stock of simple remedies on hand that are more efficacious than much of the doctors' medicine. She doesn't lie in bed till eight o'clock or later in the morning and then wonder why she feels so mean and can't get anything done, neither does she read the latest novel till midnight, trusting for a chance the next day to make up for lost sleep.

She does not belong to half a dozen women's clubs and missions and let her own domestic affairs run themselves. She does not believe in the wife and mother bearing all the burden of household duties, but each member is given a share of work, and held strictly accountable therefor. She rarely needs to borrow anything, though she is ever ready to lend. She is too busy with her own affairs to spend much time in discussing her neighbors. She does not allow the smallest item of waste—but everything is utilized somewhere.

In short, she is a woman of well-balanced mind, clear vision, good executive ability, is fertile in resources, a treasure, is also kind and sympathetic, which any man may felicitate himself upon possessing. — 'The Epitomist.'

Household Hints.

The daily turning over is not the only necessary attention for the proper treatment of a mattress. This operation itself is liable to strain the ticking, and pull the stuffing out of shape, in course of time. To avoid this handles may be sewn to the sides, so that the unyielding surface of the mattress itself need not be grasped. These can be made from webbing or a cross piece of ticking and sewed as firmly as possible to the sides.

When washing fine china dishes do not place them one upon another after wiping them. Piling plates and saucers together while they are warm is apt to crack the glaze. Therefore, spread them out to cool on before putting them in the closet. It requires some care to wash cut glass thoroughly. Apply the water with a soft brush and wipe the glass with a fine towel. Particular housewives use sawdust from a non-resinous wood, such as box or bass wood, in the drying process. It cleans out all the corners and crevices that cannot be reached with a towel. After wiping place the glass in a bed of the sawdust and allow it to remain about half an hour. Spread the sawdust out to dry after using it. If this is done it can be used any number of times. After taking the glassware from the sawdust, whisk it off with a soft brush and polish with a cloth.

Selected Recipes.

Celery and Cheese au Gratin.—To two cups of cooked celery cut in small bits add two cups of white sauce, using part celery water and part cream in making it. Put a layer of the celery and sauce in a buttered dish, and sprinkle with grated chopped rich cheese. Add another layer of the celery and more cheese, until the dish is nearly full. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, add bits of butter and a little shaved cheese, and brown nicely in a quick oven.

Celery and Cheese Sticks. — Cut some white celery into uniform finger lengths and with a small pointed knife fill the hollow side or groove with potted or rich soft cream cheese with a little lemon juice and paprika or Worcestershire sauce, and serve them as a relish or appetizer.

Celery Sandwich. — To one-half cup of finely chopped white celery add the hard boiled yolk of an egg rubbed to a smooth paste, with a little vinegar, and mix with sufficient mayonnaise or made dressing to moisten well, then spread between thin lightly buttered slices of brown bread. The white celery tops can be used to garnish the sandwiches.

Celery Salad.—Celery combines with so many other salad materials one may originate ad libitum to suit the occasion and other dishes served. One point must be observed, whatever the combination, the celery must be fresh and crisp, and utterly devoid of strings.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

is a regular family doctor. When the stomach gets upset—bowels irregular—appetite fickle—sleep broken — headaches frequent—ABBEY'S SALT is the prescription that cures.

182

At Druggists. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The 'Rossia' Paves the Way for Contemplated Reforms.

MERCHANTS AND ARTISANS WILL BE PERMITTED TO LIVE OUTSIDE THE PALE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—Premier Stolypin's organ the 'Rossia' to-day publishes a long article apparently intended to prepare the way for the promulgation of the reforms in the condition of the Jews. The paper stated that with the view of allaying the anticipated storm of protest upon the part of the Reactionists the protected Jewish reforms will not give the Jews full quality, nor permission for them to spread through the country and acquire the lands of the peasants. But they will have the right to live everywhere inside the pale, in the country, as well as in the cities, and the restrictions imposed on Jewish merchants and artisans will be revised, including the granting to them of permission to dwell outside the pale. The article reviews the Jewish problem since it was acquired with Poland, 130 years ago. It declares that the forcible concentration within the pale of five million Jews or eleven and a half percent of the population, has proved a failure, and has not prevented the most dangerous elements, the Jewish intelligencia and plutocracy, from penetrating into Russia over the golden bridge, while poverty has stricken the residue. The pale forms an accumulator in which the revolutionary energy of the Jewish proletariat has been developed, adding:

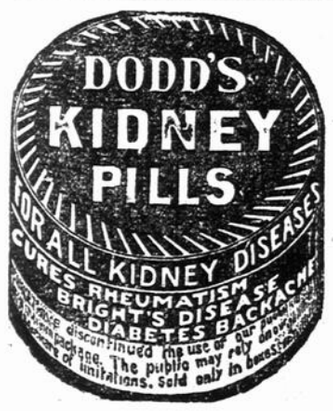
'Men who are condemned to live on one herring and two potatoes a week cannot be expected to understand the benefits or obligations of citizenship. Loyalty stops where famine begins. A full equalization of the Jews with the Russian population, however, is impossible at present, because the Jewish masses within the pale are in a state of revolutionary white heat, and would carry the torches of sedition through the whole of the interior. It must await the final solution of the agrarian question, which would prevent the Jews, through their money power, from acquiring the land of impoverished peasantry and restoring the state of servitude. But without waiting for the convocation of parliament the Jews must be granted the right to live everywhere within the pale and the regulations governing the residence and privileges of the Jews in the interior provinces must be devised.

'Too long has the problem been bandied about from commission to commission, until it has assumed its present acute, inflammatory character, which is finding expressions, on the one side with the bomb of the Jewish anarchists, and on the other side by anti-Jewish excesses.'

LAID TO REST

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. J. N. BALES TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

The remains of the late Mrs. J. N. Bales, wife of Captain Bales, deputy port warden, were laid to rest in Mount Royal Cemetery yesterday. The funeral took place from the family residence, 107 St. Famille street. The Rev. Dr. Mowatt, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Scott, conducted a most impressive service at the house. Among those present were a delegation of ladies of the Hervey Institute, in which the deceased lady during her long residence in Montreal took a practical interest. The casket was covered with many beautiful floral tributes. The principal mourners were Captain Bales, Messrs. J. N Bales, jr., and John Bales, sons, and Mrs. Mullins, of Chicago, a sister. Among those present were Catain A. Reid, Thomas Lane, William George Kent, J. Ritchie Bell and W. J. Anderson.



RUSSIAN CROPS

Yield of Wheat and Rye Enormously Below the Average

STARVING PEASANTS MIXING THEIR SUPPLY OF GRAIN WITH PIGWEED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The reports received here from 71 provinces and districts of Russia show the yield of wheat to be 15,059,000,000 pounds (250,983,333 bushels), and rye, 38,355,000,000 pounds, which is 9,598,000,000 pounds (639,250,000 bushels) below the average.

In several of the interior provinces the peasants have taken to their beds for days at a time, in order to weaken the pangs of hunger, and are mixing their scanty supply of grain with pigweed to make it more filling for bread.

A FATAL FALL

MR. HENRY MORGAN, OF QUEBEC, SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—Mr. Henry Morgan, the well-known merchant tailor of this city, met with a fatal accident last evening at the St. Louis Hotel. He was ascending the stairs leading from the office to the dining-room, and had mounted the sixth step, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell backwards, his head striking the rubber mat at the bottom with great violence. A number of the hotel guests near by rushed to the unfortunate man, and immediately carried him into the reading room, as he was unconscious. Dr. H. P. Parke was sent for, and immediately issued instructions for him to be taken to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, where he was conveyed in the city ambulance. On arriving at the hospital it was found that Mr. Morgan was suffering from concussion of the brain, and everything that could be suggested by medical science was performed by Dr. Parke and the physicians present assisting him. Notwithstanding the efforts of the physicians, however, he died about midnight.

AGAINST TIN PLATE DUTY.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION LAY PROTEST BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Mr. John Tolmie, member-elect for North Bruce, is here this morning with a deputation from the Farmers' Association of Ontario, protesting against the imposition of a duty on tin plate. The factory that is now in course of construction at Morrisburg, Ont., applied to the Tariff Commission some time ago for such a duty as will encourage the success of this new industry. The canners and manufacturers of tinware made presentations to the Commission against granting the request, and the Farmers' Association, as represented here to-day, maintains it would be against the interests of the people at large to add anything to the cost of tinware and tinned goods that they must have for their household uses. Among those with Mr. Tolmie are Messrs. John W. Hyatt, of West Lake; Lockie Wilson, of Toronto, and H. Malcolmson, of Chatham.

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.'

'Nay! in the hidden life
Of the pretty things sleeping below
Waiting the moment of waking,
Ready to bourgeon and grow.
Who shall say but the touch
Of this cool, dark, quiet to-day
Is as full of saving grace
As the strong warm kisses of May?
And which is the dearest and kindest
No soul upon earth may know!'

An old gardener has said that the charm of a garden is its surprises, and it is pleasant to find in spring a clump of daffodils or of hyacinths in unexpected places, half forgotten since the autumn planting. But is was a different sort of surprise to find the other day that the squirrels or field mice had discovered the newly planted crocuses and were serving them up for dessert at their autumn feasts. Who could blame the little 'grafters,' they were only following their instinct and unconsciously filling the role of reasoning animals. But again, who likes to see plump bulbs that have come direct from Holland, and were labeled 'giant,' gobbled up as if they were common acorns?

A genuine surprise is a large garden of shrubbery after the first snowfall that has come down softly in the night, for familiar objects have disappeared and the ermine on the pines and spruces adds a cold dignity to the grandeur.

The bed of roses has disappeared! Only yesterday a stalwart amateur in the work was busy placing sod over them, and we had dubbed the grassy hillocks, mounds of buried beauty.

Sod from an old pasture is quite an item in the work of protection, and the family cynic asked 'if the whole farm was to be carted to cover the roses?' But there is nothing better, for by spring the sods mellow down and fertilize the land adding new elements. There is plenty of practical work digging up frozen grass from a far-off meadow in November, and it justified my appreciation. Many half tender shrubs would benefit by protection, but the time is often short between the first freezing hard, and the early snowfall, yet the grapes must be attended to after the pruning. They, too, must be put close to the ground and covered with earth, for winter strides on apace. Red berries of Berberris Thunbergii glow against the whiteness of the snow, here and there the yellow leaves and red haws of Rosa Rugosa gleam brightly, and a few bits of red phlox is seen in the border. It is well worthy the name it has acquired, being sometimes called 'Farewell Summer.' And so the soft mantle descends upon the deserted garden, where the treasures still live protected and in repose.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

Several housekeepers in writing of their plants in the window garden have asked for an opinion on co-operative housekeeping, and although a little out of line, the kitchen is not far from the house plants in many homes, and the problem of housekeeping is of interest to all. For even the stronger vessel weakens when the domestic machinery is out of gear.

The housekeepers of America have many trials that are unknown to those of some other lands. The German, French and many English of the cities do not allow their wives to carry on all trades in one, and manage baking, washing and ironing besides the family sewing.

Then think of the burdens of labor carried by women in rural districts, who add to the position of nurse that of butter-making and care of milk. It is true that the factories have done much to lighten these burdens, but little has yet been demonstrated as regards co-operative housekeeping. While it might not be possible in isolated homes, there are many villages where co-operative work might be carried on successfully.

In some cities in the West there has been established housekeeping for a dozen families managed by a housekeeper, two cooks and three waiting maids, and it seems to be a success. But there is about it a tinge of club life, and one cannot imagine the feeling of cosy home-like restfulness when so many families, however congenial, are living in common. Yet to overburdened housewives this method must give a freedom from care that is often very desirable.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. W.R.K.—The plant for name is Euonymus Japonicus. You ask if it is 'poisonous like the oleander,' but it has not any such quality, though the bark of some of the species is medicinal.

About 40 different Euonymus are known in the northern hemisphere, and the variety for name is not hardy in this province, though a plant of Euonymus Radicans has lived among the garden shrubbery there for more than a dozen years.

JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

Observer while in New York lately saw some little forest trees for sale, and asks about them.

The Japanese have developed their ornamental dwarf trees by the most tedious process of patient and persistent labor and pinching back.

This is a regular business, and immense quantities of these miniature trees are sent to America. The fad has taken hold of the decorator's fancy and many tables at luncheon or dinner display little fruit trees or tiny specimens of spruce or juniper, even a pine tree can be made gnarled and twisted by constant and judicious restraint of growth.

The favorite among the Japanese for this purpose are the ornamental spruces, with their close star clusters of needles, and well rounded head growing on the rough little trunk; the white pine with long needles, the various kinds of holly with several stems springing from one root, and the smooth little hemlocks. These are indigenuous to America as well as to Japan, and the dwarfing is a part of the labor that gives the result described.

FOR A SHADY WINDOW.

Mrs. G.—It is not necessary to be content with ferns and palms in a room that has but little sunshine. There are winter blooming fuchsias that will delight in the situation, and a Calla should blossom from Christmas till Easter.

Then the flowering begonias are willing to thrive where they have warmth, but not too sunny an exposure, and it is an ideal place for Chinese primroses. These lovely little plants are very desirable, and only require careful watering, so that the crown of the plant, with its downy, close-fitting leaves do not become saturated with water, so as to rot the stem. If this is done there is no reason why primroses should not grow and bloom all winter: among other recommendations is the fact that they come in such variety of shading as to make a gay window garden of themselves.

In spring these plants can be divided and set out in the garden or other shady place, and will recover and form good crowns to pot in early autumn for another winter's flowers.

A GERANIUM.

Mrs. R. A.—You do not say whether the geranium was in a pot all summer, or in the open ground, so that it is not easy to determine the trouble. There are several causes that will produce the same result. Too much, or too little water, lack of drainage, poor soil, or too small a pot may all produce the trouble you mention.

Geraniums are long suffering plants, and seldom fail the amateur, so there must be some just cause for yours proving so disappointing.

VENUS FLY TRAP.

'School Girl' wishes to learn something of this plant, of which she has been reading. It is a curious little plant, growing along the borders of lakes in Florida. I have often purchased them just for the sake of seeing the trapping of insects. The interesting feature is the extraordinary irritability of its leaves. When any small insect chances to light on one of its leaves it quickly folds up around its prisoner, and apparently consumes it as food. The upper surface of its leaves is covered with small hair-like projections, and as the leaf folds up they give off a sticky fluid that helps in retaining the insect.

It is a tiny plant, and its botanical name is Dionaea Mucipula, the leaf is of pale wine color, and it can be found growing in the Atlantic Coast States as far north as the Carolinas.

It does not thrive in a window, but out of doors in summer in a moist shady spot will be an object of interest as one of the wonders of Nature.

HELIOTROPE.

Miss M. asks how to make a heliotrope blossom in the house. The heliotrope is a plant that can be kept in bloom nearly all the time, although it is well to rest it a while in spring when other flowers appear.

In autumn it should have new soil, be cut back a little, and will soon start a new growth. Let it have plenty of water and a bright, sunny place. Of course, the plant will have more and larger bunches of bloom when grown out of doors, but with proper conditions it makes a good window plant.

RHUBARB GROWING.

E.M.—There is difference of opinion on the question you ask as to the best way to start rhubarb. The usual method, if you have, or can get a choice variety, is by dividing the crowns of old plants, as seedlings do not come true to type.

The plants may be set in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row.

The soil should be very rich and kept thoroughly cultivated, and well fertilized. A light crop may be expected the second year, and a full one the year following.

Well established plants are good for about fifteen years, after which the stalks are not so fine. This is especially so if the plants are pulled too long after the hot season sets in.

It is one of the most satisfactory plants to cultivate, and though liking rich food, will not altogether fail on starvation rations, but repays for extra care.

WINTER OXALIS.

E.L.T.—There have been several varieties of this plant grown in winter, but all have been superseded by the Buttercup Oxalis, which is grown largely in Bermuda. It is a wonderful bloomer, one good, strong bulb often bearing four hundred flowers, which are of a soft, bright color. A large bulb, the size of an acorn, will fill a hanging pot full of roots, and a plant will grow rapidly and produce its flowers in profusion. It is always a graceful basket plant, both as regards foliage and flowers.

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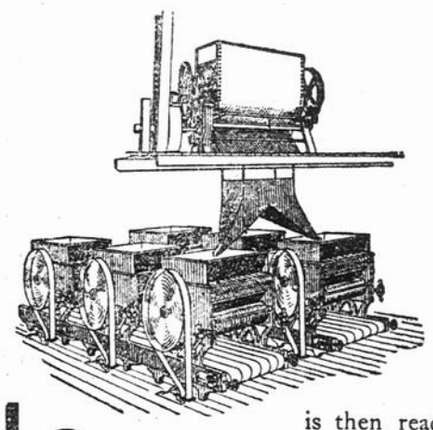
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No. 4

Talks on Orange Meat

(THE PURE FOOD)

Mixing and Flaking.

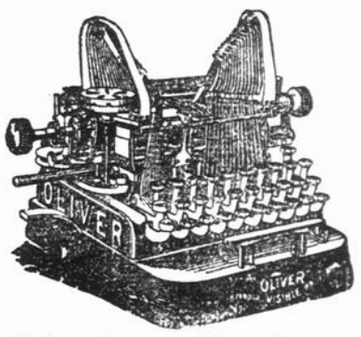
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The Boys' Page.

The Trapper's Scare.

(By Frank H. Sweet, in the Presby terian Banner.')

'Me get scare?' Baptiste leaned back, drawing a deer thong with his full strength across the snowshoe frame which had been shaping under pressure of weeks past, a grin broadening his mouth. Baptiste had been in too many tight places to feel sensitive about his courage, and the fact of being scared was a novelty which pleased him immensely. 'Scare, me, Baptiste?' he repeated. 'Oui, m'sieu; nev' you see man so scare, so tremble. I t'ink maybe I be runnin' yet if my legs be strong as de scare, an' dat be two year, moose huntin' time. Ain' you nev' hear 'bout dat? No?' He turned the frame, took a new grip of it with his knees and passed the thong swiftly and skilfully back and forth.

'I been up in de big moose country dat winter,' he went on, presently, 'an' get plenty skin. Gener'ly get plenty skin when I go huntin'. Been in business long time now, twenty year, an' learn how. Hard winter work, much money, den back in spring an' spen' all queeck, in two t'ree week. Dat my way—till I get scare.

'You been hear I ain' like little peoples? Non? Well, I ain', not one bit—till dat time. When I reach the big moose country, an' fin' dat a new man have move in with a cabin pack full of little peoples, an' dat my camp so fix I mus' go right pas' to ten' de traps, I be mad—Ur-r-rr! I feel like dey been steal my country an' mus' be put out. 'Fore dat dere ain' one man in forty mile, whichever way.

'But dey ain' bad little peoples, an' de man he ain' bad man. When I go pas', de little peoples say "Good-mornin'," an' I say "Br-r-rh!" an' de man say "Good-mornin'," an' I snap my eyes an' hol' my gun more close. After dat dey go roun' hin' de cabin when dey see me comin', all 'cep' one little gal. She run out jes' de same an' say, "Good mornin'," again, an' I say "Br-r-rh!" But it ain' make no dif-rance. She run an' skip, an' one time she grab hol' my han' an' swing it, an' when I say, "Br-r-r-r-rh-ough!" she jus' laugh. Maybe she t'ink dat de only way I know how talk.'

Here Baptiste came to the end of the thong, and bending over the snowshoe he wove the end deftly into the mesh. Then he balanced the snowshoe on his hand, and seeming to find it a trifle too heavy, took out his hunting knife and began to pare away a portion of the frame.

'Do you always make your snowshoes of deer hide instead of wood?' ask the visitor.

'Oui, m'sieu, all excep' de frame. Dey be strong an' light, an' I nev' count de work. Nex' winter I goin' long way up, more far as any man have go huntin' 'fore now, I t'ink, an' I wan' de bes'. S'pose I be long way from camp, tire out, on dark night, with many skin weighin' heavy on back an' wolf scentin' out trail behin'. Den maybe one ounce lighter in dis snowshoe goin' save all de skin, maybe goin' save life. Who know?'

'Will they keep out the snow—like wood?'

'Oui. I put de hide on sof' an' stretch hard; den he dry stiff an' tight as wood, an' dere be a spring dat make walkin' easy. No snow ev' push t'rou' dat shoe, m'sieu. But 'bout de little peoples. Pret' soon I fin' out dat hard time be goin' on in de cabin. I see it in de little people's face, though I ain' look. De man ain' know 'bout huntin', an' dey all be growin' hungry, an' 'fore long dey goin' starve. I see, but I only say to myself, "Br-r-rh!" when dey starve dey be gone, an' dat be good for de country.

'But dey try get t'ings, ev' las' one. De little gal dat say, "Good-mornin' have a rusty, broke t'ing of a gun dat I be scared bust. But she ain'—nor, non, m'sieu. She go bang! bang!—an' get t'ings, too. One day I see her kill a rabbit dat is more as fif' yards off. She ain' only as ten or twelve year, but she de bes' of de little peoples to shoot. I been see her two, t'ree mile from de cabin!'

'But about the scare?' suggested the visitor. 'You started out to tell that, you know.'

'I goin' bring up to dat when de time come,' Baptiste answered tranquilly. 'I ain' forget. De little gal come in de scare better as me. Dat mornin' I was get more in de trap as ev' before, an' it make me feel good. I t'ink dat I de bes' hunter dat ev' earn money to spen', an' I start right den to plan how I goin' spen' it. I was doin' dat when de las' trap was reach, an' dat trap had de bes' of all, a black fox. "I boun' to get fif' dollar for dat skin," I cry out loud, an' I t'row de gun down on de snow an' run to take de fox out. You ev' go huntin'?' abruptly, to the visitor.

'Occasionally.'

'Well, don' you ev' lay your gun beyon' reach,' earnestly. 'I nev' did before dat, an' I nev' did after dat; an' co'se dat was jus' de time I need it. 'Fore I could get de fox out, dar come a bellow dat make my hair stan' up straight. I know dat snort, an' I make one spring dat take me ten feet, an' anudder dat take me ten feet more. I ain' no time to get gun, only jus' time to t'ink maybe I can stay 'live if I run fas' 'nough. An' run, m'sieu, surement, I did run dat time, an' I nev' stop nor turn out for not'in'. But dat bull moose he been make longer jumps as me, an' over bigger rock an' t'rou' heavier bushes. 'Fore we go a hun'red yards I feel his breath on my neck.

'I know how de t'ing was goin' end, but I wouldn't give in. Old hunter nev' do dat. I goin' run til de horn touch my back, den turn an' fight with my han's an' feet. But I was scare.

'Den, 'fore dat time come I see a big tree ahead dat have branches down to de groun', an' I t'ink if I reach it maybe I make a queeck jump an' scramble up 'fore de horns get me. An' den—' Baptiste paused and removed the last few delicate shavings with great care.

'Well?'

'I buy dem snowshoe at a magasin—a store; I ain's nev' buy none since. I make dem all now.'

'They gave out, then?'

Baptiste nodded.

'Jus' 'fore I get to de tree. An' de moose be on me queecker'n I get my face out de snow. I hear de bones crack. A moose ain' waste no time, an' t'ree or four second be plenty for him to settle me. I know dat. But jus' as my arm snap under de feet I hear a gun bang, an' de moose tumble over dead. An' dar, not ten foot off stood de little gal who say, "Good-mornin'," her gun still smokin'. She been shoot de moose jus' back de shoulder. I ain' nev' see no old hunter beat dat shot.'

Baptiste rose and placed the finished snowshoe aside, then set about gathering fuel for his campfire.

'You goin' stay supper?' he said, hospitably.

'Why, no, I must be going at once, and the visitor arose also, but looked at Baptiste, inquiringly. 'That isn't all?' he said.

'Oui, all. I worse scare dat time den in all my life togedder.'

'But weren't you badly hurt?'

'I t'ink pretty bad. De doctor say two rib an' arm an' some udder t'ings. De man go seexty mile for him. I been stay in de cabin t'ree month.'

'And the little girl?'

'She in school down to Montreal. She want study, an' I say yes, she goin' have anyt'ing she want. An' de udder little peoples ain' bad like I t'ink one time, only de man ain' know how hunt. I stay in de cabin now when I come back in de spring, only I build it out bigger. An' I ain' been down to de city one time to spen' money—non, m'sieu, not one time since de day I been scare.'

A Visit to the Dentist in China

The Rev. W. Percy Knight, a missionary of the China Inland Mission at Pingyang fu, North China, has sent us the following interesting account written by a fellow-worker. Those of us whose courage oozes fast away in a half-hour's journey to the dentist will contemplate with awe the possibility of a four days' trip:

I think at home, dear friends, you've paid
A visit to the dentist's lair,
Perhaps set forth with trembling heart,
In view of all that's waiting there.

And so I thought you'd like to know
That e'en in China teeth will ache,
Then to the dentist's home, alas,
A journey we must surely take.

A journey! yes, just stay a while,
And hear how once Miss X and I
Decided we must really go,
And thus got ready with a sigh.

Come, see us, then, one sunny day,
So busy running here and there
With candles, bedding, food and clothes,
And wants for days and nights prepare.

The early streaks of dawn beheld
A hasty breakfast—then the start,
Arranging bed-bags into seats,
And packing up the three-muled cart.

Good-byes were said, and then we three,
Miss X, myself, and serving man,
The carter, and the three old mules,
Jogged off as carts in China can.

The journey—ah! who can describe
A jolting cart in rough Shan-si,
The sudden bumps, the jolt, the shock,
The smarting elbow, head and knee?

The wild attempt to read a book;
Then comes an unexpected lurch,
Which sends it flying from your hand,
And nearly throws you from your perch.

The longing just to have a nap,
You try, and lie in cushions deep,
But feel as if an earthquake shock
Each minute threw you in a heap.

At noon we seek a wayside inn,
The mules are fed, we get a rest,
And call for dough-strings, tea, and bread,
But find the flies a dreadful pest.

Then on we go till twilight shades
Remind us that the day is o'er,
We find an inn and from the cart
Descend both hungry, tired and sore.

Our room! perhaps it saw a brush
A year, or may be two, ago;
We spread our oil-cloths on the k'ang,
And 'keatings' settles all below.

Miss X then hunts both high and low
For all the suitable brick-bats,
To stuff in those suspicious holes
That mark the haunts of hungry rats.

We try to sleep, but mules will roam
Beneath our window through the night,
The carters talk, the donkeys shriek,
And fierce mosquitoes buzz and bite.

Then, just as we get off to sleep,
Within our dreams we hear the strain,
'It's four o'clock!' we scramble forth,
Pack up, dring tea, and start again.

One night we reached a royal abode
Where once the Empress lodged her head,
And in that very room we slept,
Kept warm all night with paper red.

Thus four long days we journeyed on
From five a.m., till darkness fell,
But how we crossed a river wide
I think it time I now should tell.

We reached the river's sloppy bank
And waited long in pouring rain,
At last the boat appeared in view,
And slowly, slowly, nearer came.

A clumsy barge, with no attempt
To make the passage quick or fair,
But screeching boatmen, rough, loose planks,
No shelter from the rain or air.

The cart reared then on two broad planks,
Descended with a mighty thump,
We found ourselves upon the boat,
And whole, despite that awful bump.

The rain poured down, the boat put forth,
Now floating with the current wide,
Now slowly dragged by shouting men
Against the flowing rapid tide.

The mats above our heads refused
To keep out all the heavy rain,
And basins used in washing face
Most useful in the cart became.

In time we reached the other shore;
Again the bump that shook each bone,
And on—with hope—thro' pouring rain
To reach that night the Dentist's home.

At last, at last, with weary limbs
We stood outside the city gate,
But found that it was firmly locked,
And damp and chill were forced to wait.

Till cards had to the Yamen gone
To say We waited at the door,
And soon the lumbering gates swung back
To let us pass the threshold o'er.

'Twas nearly midnight when we reached
The dentist's often dreaded lair,
But oh, the joy, to really find
The journey ended—we were there!

We knocked upon the massive door
And waited in the silent street,
Till in the distance heard a call,
The bark of dogs, the tread of feet.

We roused the house from slumber calm,
And felt quite guilty as we strode,
So hungry, damp, and travel-stained,
Into the dentist's clean abode.

Then what a welcome! and the joy
To sit down to a tempting meal,
To drink some cups of fragrant tea,
And water freely use and feel.

A week ensued of joy and pain,
Sweet converse, and the dentist's chair:
The whizzing drill, the cruel gag,
Weak flesh and blood could hardly bear.

The work was done, good-bys are said,
We leave our friends with eyelids wet,
Such kindness, skill and courtesy
We never, never shall forget.

Again the springless three-muled cart
Jogged off, and joggled us once more,
We crossed the river's flowing tide
And reached our own provincial shore.

The heat was great, we seemed to live
Within an oven all the day,
And sought with many a cup of tea
To drive our burning thirst away.

Then came a day, a happy day,
When in that jolting three-muled cart
We reached our own beloved abode
With weary bones, and thankful heart.

A visit to the dentist, then,
We do not yearn to take again,
And trust, indeed, it may be long
Before we know neuralgic pain.

T.

Counting Out

There are few games in these crisp, clean days of early winter that are greater favorites for the school recess than 'Tag.' The scamper with all the excitement of the chase in the desperate effort to escape being 'it,' is a grand tonic for the constitution. The counting-out by means of which the first one is chosen 'it' reveals a great variety of methods. This is mostly done by rhymes of the 'Eeny, meeny, miny, mo' sort, and that one seems to be the most generally known of all counting-out rhymes, although it possesses even less sense than many of the others. A rather funny one is a corruption of the Greek alphabet that was used to our knowledge some seventy-five years ago, running like this:—

Alpha, Beta,
Gamma, Deta,
Eta, Ita, Ota, Pecka,
Lambda Mu
Ni Signa Tu
Upside Down a Nigger.

In this case the colored gentleman who is treated so unceremoniously in the previously mentioned well-known rhyme is only introduced in an undignified position because his name has a slight similarity to Omega, the last letter.

A very questionable method was seen on one of the streets of Montreal lately, when a small girl of about ten undertook to decide who should be 'it,' after a truly Spartan or Indian style. Her plan was to range up the line of her companions against a wall (they were all evidently younger than herself) and proceed to administer a generous punch, the first one to show any sign or make any cry of distress was to be 'it.' The punch was borne by the first two with a heroic calm that proclaimed they had 'been there before,' but the third, likely a newcomer, burst into angry tears and declared he wouldn't play, and the loud complaint was seconded by his indignant mamma. That was a decided failure in the way of counting out.

This is the way it is done in China, according to 'The Presbyterian':—

'The Chinese have a funny way of choosing who shall be 'it' in a game. One of them holds her hand out with the open palm downward, then all the others stand round with the tips of their first fingers touching her palm; then, after repeating a few words, she suddenly closes her fingers and tries to catch theirs. Sometimes she fails to catch one, and then it has to be done again but when she does manage to imprison one finger, the owner of the finger has to be 'it.'

It would be quite an idea to see how many of the counting-out rhymes are now in use. Here are two that are quite well known:—

Eery, iry hickary hum,
Fillison, follison, Nicholson, John,
Quever, quaver, English maver,
Stringalum, strangalum, buck!

Intery, mintery, cutery-corn,
Apple seed and apple thorn;
Wire, brier, limber-lock,
Five geese in a flock.
Sit and sing by a spring,
O-u-t and in again.

We would like to hear from any of our readers who can let us know the rhymes which they use. Address your letters to Editor of Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and let us find out which are the greatest favorites.

Money often costs too much.—Emerson.

THE BELTED PLAID.

The original dress of the highlander was the belted plaid. This was a piece of tartan cloth, two yards broad and four long, and was drawn around the waist in nicely adjusted folds and tightly buckled with a belt. The lower part came down to the knees in such a manner as the modern kilt, while the upper part was drawn up and adjusted to the left shoulder, so that the right arm might be perfectly free. This upper part was the plaid, which was used as a covering for the shoulders and body in wet weather, and when the use of both arms was required it was fastened across the breast with a brooch, often curiously enriched. A brooch was also used to fasten the plaid on the left shoulder. To attire himself in the belted plaid required on the part of the highlander no small amount of dexterity. The usual way was to lay it on the floor and, after carefully arranging the fold, to lie down upon it and then buckle it on. The lower end was fastened to the right hip. The utility of such a dress in the highlands is obvious, for the plaid rendered the man indifferent to storms and prepared to pass a night in the open air in the most inclement weather, while the loose undergarment enabled him to wade rivers or ascend mountains with equal ease. It was thus peculiarly adapted to the warrior, the hunter and the shepherd.—London 'Mail.'

WHAT HE WANTED.

Bishop Brewster, of the diocese of Connecticut, in a recent talk to Yale students on 'Robust religious faith,' cited for them the case of Rudyard Kipling when he was critically ill in New York. He said:

'I suppose you young men are more or less readers of Rudyard Kipling. There is no name in English literature that stands more truly for masculinity than Kipling. In fact, he is said to be not lady-like enough to suit some of his critics. The story I am about to relate about Kipling, and I suppose none of you have heard it, comes to me first hand, and shows the strong, vigorous faith which is back of the man's writings.

'A trained nurse was watching at the bedside of Mr. Kipling during those moments when the author was in the most critical stage of sickness, and she noticed that his lips began to move. She bent over him, thinking he wanted to say something to her, and she heard him utter these words: "Now I lay me down to sleep," that old, familiar prayer of childhood days. The nurse, realizing that Kipling did not require her services, said, in apologetic whisper: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Kipling, I thought you wanted something."

'"I do," faintly observed Kipling. "I want my heavenly father. He only can care for me now."

'It is this masculine, robust religious faith that we see in Kipling's writings,' added Bishop Brewster, 'and it is a faith which young men may well carry with them in the performance of their daily work.'—'Brotherhood Star.'

PUZZLES.

A CHARADE.

My first is a public building.
My second is a thin stick.
My whole is an author's name.

ENIGMATICAL BOTANY.

1. Herds of sheep. 2. An hour in the afternoon. 3. The seashore. 4. A noted millionnaire. 5. Swiftly flowing water. 6. A couple. 7. Adam's son. 8. A labyrinth. 9. To win a game. 10. An English humorous author. 11. Found in history. 12. Part of the hand. 13. A wise old man. 14. A dairy product and drinking vessels. 15. Straight lines of things. 16. The end of a cigar. 17. A narrow bed and a weight. 18. 'The cup that cheers.' 19. 'Waits for no man.' 20. To languish. 21. Grows on a cat. 22. An invitation to continue to exist. 23. A kind of shot. 24. Gay dancing-parties. 25. A wily animal and an article of ladies' dress.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Make the following changes by transposing the two syllables of the words:

Change a language of Europe to a place for horses' food.

Change send back to a bishop,s headcovering.

Change guarded to a boy's name.

Change a mixture of metals to faithful.

Change honor to a ghost.

Change a boy's name to what a boy should be.

Change whirling water to colored.

Change a machine worked by the fingers to a person that works in a factory.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

HIDDEN PROVERB.

Still waters run deep.

ENIGMA.

Faith, hope and charity.

Nos Nevett's' answer to last week's puzzles are correct.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

A Trained Cat

(Philadelphia 'North American.')

'Lily,' a snow-white cat, remarkable not only for being possessed of one blue and yellow eye, but for the wonderful tricks that she performs, some having never been done by any other animal of her species, is the property of little Esther Field, who lives at Eighteenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

The cat is a freak of nature in more ways than one. First, no other cat known to science has ever had different colored eyes, and been able to use the sight of both; secondly, the animal possesses some traits that are only attributed to human beings; thirdly, 'Lily' utterly refuses mice, rats and other cat diet, subsisting only upon the choicest foods that are set for man; and lastly, the animal never meows or cries, being content to purr when pleased and to remain silent at other times.

A gray maltese named 'Fluff,' the property of Esther's brother Freddie is the only companion that 'Lily' will tolerate other than the Field children. 'Fluff' is very proud of her superior sister, and shows her affection for her dumb companion in many ways. When the animals were younger, 'Fluff' would catch mice and lay them before the queenly 'Lily.' But such overtures toward gaining her love were scorned by 'Lily,' who would quickly walk away, leaving the delicate morsel for the Maltese.

Brilliant colors, red, blue, pink and yellow, have a special fascination for 'Lily,' and so completely has the cat's sense of color been trained that she can distinguish and point out any distinct color that one might name. It may be that this knowledge of color can be attributed to the difference in the pigment in the cat's eyes, but Mr. Field, who is an artist, declares that the animal is gifted naturally because it belongs to an artistic family!

It is a risk for any one in the family to leave a bureau drawer open, or to permit anything prettily colored to lie where the cat can reach it. For instance, the animal like to get into [illegible] among bright ribbons, but [illegible] carry away to a hiding place [illegible] lar article that suits her fancy.

Many tests have been made [illegible] mal's ability to properly distinguish [illegible] The family has been sitting down [illegible] when Esther has said to the cat [illegible] 'Go upstairs, "Lily," and bring [illegible] red ribbon from the table.'

Instantly the cat, who seemingly [illegible] started conversation directed to her, [illegible] pered away, and returned in a few [illegible] utes with the desired article in her [illegible] and trailing behind her.

A paper of pins has also a great attraction for the cat. She will roll [illegible] and toss them about in perfect [illegible] never seeming to get pricked by the sharp points.

'Lily' begs in approved [illegible] fashion. Upon a given order from her mistress, the minute she is hungry and craves attention, she sits straight up on her hind feet and looks pleadingly, never uttering a sound.

Candy, ice cream, cantaloupes and tomatoes are what 'Lily' likes best. Never a day passes without the cat [illegible] is served with ice cream or sweetmeats, [illegible] she is given either of these kinds of food she refuses to eat anything.

Some time ago an effort was made to starve the cat into eating meat and drinking milk, another food that she [illegible] But when the cat had refused food for over six days, and looked as if she must waste away to a shadow, she was presented with what she desired.

At certain times parties are given the cats, the food being placed in each upon a doll's table. The invited guests and 'Fluff' act in most undignified ways, but 'Lily' waits for the given signal, which, being given, she then quietly and daintily eats.

Large sums have been offered for 'Lily,' but no money can tempt her little mistress to part with the pet.

HEN DRESSES WITH SEASONS.

Professor William P. Ellis, of Buckingham county, is the possessor of a game hen which annually changes her feathers to suit the varying seasons. Early in the spring the hen begins to show a few white feathers, which continue to get more and more numerous until the first warm days of May, when she regularly turns out in a suit of pure white. This white dress she wears proudly until the first days of early fall, when a few black feathers begin to appear. The black feathers increase as the days follow each other, and usually by Thanksgiving she has resumed her shining coat of black. The change in the color of the hen's feathers never fails to take place. She is almost black now, although a few of the white feathers of her summer costume still remain in her plumage.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

BIRDS OF PARASITIC HABIT.

Some time ago reference was made to the installation in the central hall of the Natural History Museum at Paris of a case showing a large series of eggs of the common cuckoo placed with those of the other birds among which they were respectively deposited. Opposite this has now been placed a second case for the purpose of showing that this parasitic habit is not confined to the common cuckoo, or even to cuckoos in general, and also that there are certain kinds of cuckoos which lay and hatch more than one egg. As an example of a parasitic cuckoo other than the common species is exhibited a clutch of eggs of the common magpie, containing an egg of the great spotted cuckoo, which habitually victimizes in this manner magpies, azure-winged magpies, and crows. This particular clutch was obtained in Spain, and the close resemblance both in size and coloring of the parasitic egg to the eggs among which it is placed is very noticeable. The second exhibit is a nest with four blue eggs of the American black-billed cuckoo, a species which, like the Malagasy coucal, builds its own nest (which is remarkably small for the size of the bird), and lays and hatches its own eggs. More remarkable still is the habit of certain South American cuckoos, such as the ani and the guira, a number of females of which combine to lay a large number of eggs, incubated in turn by the different members of the party. A small clutch of guira's eggs are shown, these being remarkable for their curious type of coloring, consisting of a bright blue ground, upon which are irregular raised white markings, the whole structure thus resembling a nutmeg. To show that the parasitic habit is not restricted to the cuckoo family, the case contains a clutch of eggs of the tyrant bird with an intruded egg of the South American cow bird. In this instance the parasitic egg is strangely different, both in size and shape, to the eggs among which it is deposited, although presenting a considerable approximation to the latter in coloring. We have thus evidence that the habit of depositing the eggs singly in the nests of other species has been independently developed in at least two totally distinct groups of birds. —'Field.'

A WILD ANIMAL THAT KNEW ME.

Strawberry Hill was a good mile long, the afternoon was warm, and I was enjoying my coast tremendously. At the bottom of the hill, the road took a sharp turn to the left, and before I could check myself I ran plump into him, amidships. This unceremonious introduction was a most unfortunate beginning of what might otherwise have turned out to be an interesting acquaintance. To say he was angry but mildly expresses it; he was speechless. His eyes looked like coals of fire and I lost no time in picking myself up and climbing over an old stone wall which afforded some protection, but would, I fear, have offered little resistance to my irritated friend had he desired to interview me at close range.

Through the chink in the wall I could feel his hot breath as he stood there glaring at me, apparently undecided whether to jump over or to investigate my wheel, which lay in the road. Scared as I was, his beauty fascinated me. Dressed in black, with a white spot on his forehead, his only adornment a copper ring in his nose, with his glossy coat glistening in the sun, he cut a splendid figure.

Evidently my wheel offered the greater attraction, for he made a rush at it, and, catching it on his horns, tossed it high in the air. Then came a series of stunts which would have put a bicycle performer to shame; in fact, he did everything but ride it, and every time the bell rang he would go for it with renewed vigor.

At length, wearying of this sport, he once more turned his attention to me, who had so far forgotten myself in my excitement as to sit on the wall. Fortunately, at that moment the bicycle moved and the bell rang. This my friend evidently took for a personal insult, for with a bellow of rage he turned on my already battered wheel and hurled it into the air, and then looked up at me as if to say, 'You will dety me, will you?' But alas! he reckoned not on pride's proverbial fall. The frame of my bicycle in falling caught on his horns and slipped down over his head, while one of the broken spokes passed through the ring in his nose.

Then there was a struggle, the like of which I had never witnessed. Up and down the road he went, bellowing with pain and rage; every now and again he would throw himself, until finally, bleeding and panting, he stood dejected, with his legs spread apart, bawling like a calf.

To the victor belong the spoils. I fastened a stout stick by a strap to the ring of his nose; then removed the offending spoke, and led him home to his owner like a captive behind the victor's car.—'The Country Gentleman.'

AMEN DOGS.

'Whatever kind of dogs can that be?' I expect you will say. Well, there are a good many dogs that go to church, and a minister once described a scene that he witnessed on a Sunday in the Highlands of Scotland. He says that the churchyard where the service was held was crowded with shepherds, accompanied by their dogs, which lay quietly asleep at the feet of their masters. The sermon finished, the psalm had been sung, the final prayer was being offered, and there was no sign of impatience on the part of the dogs. But the moment the benediction began, every devotional doggy rose to himself, and before the 'Amen' they were all in marching order. This same minister once had an amusing experience with a dog which had learned that 'Amen' marked the conclusion of worship. The dog belonged to a family who were members of his church. At their family prayers doggy always occupied a certain seat, and remained in motionless as a devoutly behaved dog should until the 'Amen.' On one Sunday the minister was invited, being a guest, to conduct the family worship. He read the fifth chapter of the Revelation, and when he came to the fourteenth verse, 'And the four beasts said Amen,' the dog jumped from his seat and began barking as usual, as if the worship were over.—'Ram's Horn.'

The royal family of England has always been very fond of animals of every kind, and among its various members probably owns the finest collection of dogs and cats in England. Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, the eldest daughter of Prince Christian, has recently had erected at Cumberland Lodge, her home at Windsor, a beautiful little home for her famous Persian cats.—Springfield Republican.'

INDUCTION OF REV. E. W. FLORENCE

SERVICES AT ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Que., Nov. 16.—The services in connection with the induction of the Rev. E. W. Florence, the new minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, Huntingdon, took place yesterday. At 10 o'clock the Presbytery of Montreal met at the church, when the Rev. Dr. Morison, of Ormstown, interim moderator, presided, being supported by the Rev. Messrs. James Patterson, clerk; W. R. Cruikshank, James Steven, W. D. Reid, George Whillans, James Rowat, and the pastor-elect of St. Andrew's, the Rev. E. W. Florence. The public service, which followed, in connection with the induction was largely attended, interesting and solemn.

The sermon upon the subject of holiness was preached by the Rev. James Steven, of Cote des Neiges. Following this came the examination of the new minister, tenderly and solemnly carried out by the venerable Dr. Morison, who, after praying for the blessing of heaven upon pastor and people, formally extended the right hand of fellowship to the inducted minister of the church, being followed by the same action on the part of the visiting ministers. The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, of Montreal, addressed the new minister as to the responsibilities and possibilities of his high and honorable office. This was followed by an address to the congregation by the well-known pastor of Taylor Church, Montreal, the Rev. W. D. Reid. He delivered an address breathing with humor and practical advice to congregations as to their relationship to their ministers. A pleasing feature was the presentation of an address and purse to the Rev. Dr. Morison by the ruling elder of the church, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham.

Dr. Morison has been the interim moderator of St. Andrew's Church since the lamented death of Dr. Hutchinson last spring. Following the public service, the Presbytery and Session of the church met for a few moments in the vestry, when certain questions as to the work of the officials were answered by the officiary.

At 1.30 p.m. the officers of the church, the Presbytery and the local ministers, the Rev. Messrs. C. E. Jeakins, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and W. H. Stevens, of the Huntingdon Methodist Church, sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by the ladies of the church.

Last evening a public reception was held at the church, when supper was served from 6 to 8 o'clock. It was attended by many of the citizens other than the members of the local congregation. After supper, Mr. Robert Sellar, of the 'Gleaner,' at a public meeting in the church, presided. The choir of the church rendered several selections, and solos were sung by Miss Bell Marshall, Mrs. Thomas, and the Rev. W. H. Stevens; recitations by Miss McNaughton and the Rev. O. W. Booth. The latter recited 'King Robert of Sicily,' and was heartily encored, the chairman intimating that 'Mr. Booth had given a new meaning to Longfellow's poem.'

Congratulatory and welcome addresses were made by Dr. Morison, the Rev. Messrs. Rowat, of Athelstan, and C. S. Jeakins and W. H. Stevens, of Huntingdon. Mr. W. H. Walker, M.P.P., read an address of welcome to the new minister on behalf of the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Florence made a feeling reply, and heartily thanked all for the cordiality of the welcome as manifest in the entire service. It is a little over six months since the charge was declared vacant.

The Rev. E. W. Florence, who has been temporarily stationed at the Arundel misson, preached twice recently in Huntingdon, and at the congregational meeting on Oct. 22 last received the majority vote, and was afterwards unanimously chosen as minister by the people. Feeling reference was made to the splendid pastorate of the late Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, D.D., and to the fact that the new church would always be a standing monument to his work at Huntingdon. The entire services were most favorable and inspiring, and a happy and fruitful pastorate is bespoken for the new minister of the Huntingdon Presbyterian Church.

STOCK IMPROVEMENT

MESSRS. R. BEITH AND T. BAKER, OF DURHAM COUNTY, IMPORT HORSES AND SHEEP.

Mr. Robert Beith, a former member of parliament for West Durham, and proprietor of the Waverley stables at Bowmanville, and Mr. Thomas Baker, county councillor, one of Durham county's most enterprising farmers and breeders, returned a few days ago from a two months' visit to England and Scotland.

Mr. Beith brought over twenty-five young horses, the shipment being considered the best and largest importation of Hackneys made into Canada this year. Of the lot, four are Clydesdale fillies, two two-year-olds and two yearlings.

Mr. Baker, of Elmdale stock farm, Solina, brought out two fillies, a yearling and a two-year-old. They were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall, Castle Douglas, Argyleshire. Mr. Baker also brought over two Welsh ponies. He bought seven Shropshire sheep from Mr. R. S. Minton, of Shrewsbury, one of the largest breeders of Shropshires in Great Britain. Owing to being unable to secure accommodation on the 'Cassandra,' on which they came across, Mr. Baker left the sheep behind, to be sent later. The voyage across was very stormy, and at times the huge waves dashed over the decks in such a manner as to cause fear that the stock would never be landed alive.

SHIP WORKMEN'S BENEFIT

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Ship Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association of this port has made substantial progress during the season now closing. Starting with eighty-three working members, it has reached a maximum of 303. During the twenty-eight weeks of navigation that it has been open, members who paid ten cents per week, were entitled to receive five dollars per week for thirteen weeks in case of accident while employed on the wharves or on shipboard; to three dollars per week in case of sickness, and their representatives in case of fatal accident, of which fortunately there has not been one, became entitled to $100 benefit.

The second annual report of the joint committee of management, of employers and workmen, presented to the general meeting held in the Sailors' Institute last Wednesday, shows that $305 has been paid in cash benefits to sick or injured members during the twenty-eight weeks, and that $176, equal to 12 1-2 weeks' dues of ten cents, is available for return to regular members.

Dr. J. J. Ross, the medical officer of the society, has given advice and medicine to forty-five members during the season.

After meeting all claims and expenses, and making the aforesaid refund, the Ship Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association has $481.13 in the bank wherewith to start work with next season, this being mainly composed of subscriptions from honorary members, amounting to $110, and the fixed grant made by the Shipping Federation, which is $291.77.

The society, though only in existence for two years, is now in a good financial position, and promises to perform the same useful work which similar mutual benefit organizations have accomplished in other ports.

The Labor Day holiday was taken advantage of to inaugurate the first annual picnic of the society, which took place at Electric Park, Back River, and was largely attended by members, with their wives and children. Many employers and honorary members were present, and at the conclusion of a long day devoted to sports and games, and after an excellent dinner, Mrs. Hugh A. Allan presented over thirty prizes to the successful competitors. This gathering was the only one held on Labor Day in which employer and workmen freely mingled in the old fashioned style, and its success promises great results in the future.

There are many French Canadians among the members, and the committee of management includes Messrs. Joe Pare, Ed. Moyen and H. Hearns, as representatives of the workmen, and James Bailey, P. W. Ferns and Capt. W. H. Logan, for the honorary members and employers; Capt. R. Griffiths being the chairman, Thomas Robb the treasurer, and John Adams, the secretary. The annual meeting for the election of officers will take place prior to the opening of navigation in May next.

'The principle of mutual self help, upon which the association is founded, seems to be getting better understood along the wharves of Montreal,' said a prominent shipping man, who was present at the recent meeting. 'It is to the interest of employer and workman that such an organization should prosper, and the stronger it is, the better class of men we shall get to work at a calling which is hazardous to life and limb, and requires considerable individual intelligence and ability as well as physical strength. The contemptuous terms in which the 'longshoreman and ship worker is too generally spoken of is cruel and unjust. A mutual benefit society of this kind creates a nucleus of skilled and reliable workmen whose abilities can always secure them work, and who are, for a smaller payment than that made to any other club or insurance society secured against distress in case of a sudden call upon their pocket owing to accident or sickness.'

The honorary members of the society who supplement the weekly subscriptions of the workmen in a regular proportion include the principal representatives of the Allan, Dominion, Hamburg-American, Reford, Leyland, Furness-Withy, Donaldson, Nova Scotia Steel, and Dominion Coal Company's lines of steamships.

Another member, a workman, remarked that he believed it was to some extent due to the better feeling now existing, which this society has helped to establish, that there had been less friction between the various interests employed in the loading and discharge of vessels in Montreal than in any previous season since the unfortunate strike of 1903.

Next year it is hoped to obtain a membership of at least 500. The proportion of accidents to those belonging to the society has been far less than that among the casual outsiders who work irregularly among the wharves.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago, on Nov. 9, Prince Alexander, heir to the Russian throne, married the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister of Queen Alexandra. Their son is the present Czar.

Many state serfs were emancipated in Poland on Nov. 11.

The papers on the Pacific coast were commenting upon an extraordinary exhibition of oratory and endurance in the Vancouver Island Legislature. The feat was performed by Mr. Leonard McClure, of talking seventeen hours without sitting down and without even pausing.

Horace Greeley offered a prize of $100 for the best open air grape. The prize was finally awarded to the Concord grape, not on account of its quality, which the judges considered not at all first rate, but on account of the vigorous, healthy productive character of the vine and the great beauty of the fruit, qualities which rendered it the most profitable for culture in the latitude of New York.

St. Patrick's Hall was being built on Victoria square.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago a complimentary banquet was given by the citizens of Montreal to Captain James Wylie, who was retiring from the sea. For thirty-nine years he had been in the service of the Allans, thirty-three as a ship master, and twenty-five of that in command of a steamer. Mayor Beaugrand presided.

THE MISSING NOTE

(From 'Iskro.')

One of the leading tenors in Moscow was called upon to sing an opera in which one note was much too high for him, but he got a man in the orchestra to come in just at the right time and supply the note. In exchange the tenor was to take him to supper. The plan answered well, the applause was loud, but the tenor forgot all about the supper. Next time he sang the opera he went to the front of the stage, put his hand on his heart and opened his mouth as wide as he could. His discomfiture was great when the expectant hush was broken by a voice from the orchestra saying: 'Where's my supper?'

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**"All that other boys can do—
Why with promptness should not you?"**

Boys all over the Dominion are sending in for the 'Canadian Pictorial' to sell for watches, fountain pens and jack-knives, and many of them are already proudly showing these premiums to their schoolmates.

'People buy them as quick as I can hand them out.'—Alexander Sutherland, W....., N. S.

'I received the fountain pen and I am well pleased with it.'—Theodore Smith, D....., Que.

'Sold twelve in an hour and a half.'—James Finlay, P....., Ont.

'Send me twelve more as soon as you can. They take very well.'—Robert C. Kingsborough, D....., Ont.

'Everybody thinks the papers are all right.'—Levi White, T....., Ont.

'Please send the other twelve copies. The others sold great.'—Fred Gibson, A....., Ont.

'Received fountain pen safely. Many thanks for same. It is a beauty.'—Clyde Mallock, A....., Ont.

'I received the watch you set me all right. I think it is a perfect beauty. I don't see how you can afford to give them.' Wm. B. Moulton, L....., Ont.

We have enough watches, or pens, or knives to send one to every boy who reads the 'Witness,' and we have not heard from all yet.

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'The 'Canadian Pictorial' (The Pictorial Pub. Co., Montreal), is the title of a handsome illustrated monthly, the second number of which has just reached us. It is intended to take the place, with Canadians, that some of the United States magazines have sought to monopolize. The views are beautifully printed, and the entire magazine is highly creditable to the publishers, who deserve support in their patriotic undertaking.'—Hamilton, Ont., 'Evening Times.'

'One of the nicest Canadian publications that has yet come to our table is the 'Canadian Pictorial.' It contains about 1,000 square inches of photographic pictures, beautifully printed. It is a monthly, and deserves the support of every loyal Canadian. The 'Pictorial' is only $1.00 per year, but is worth twice that amount. It is published by The 'Canadian Pictorial' Co., Montreal.'—Kingsville, Ont., 'Reporter.'

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a new publication of greatest promise.'—The 'Forester,' Huntville, Ont.

'It is gratifying to see such an excellent publication as the 'Canadian Pictorial.'—The 'Gazette,' Grand Forks, B.C.

'The 'Canadian Pictorial' is beautifully illustrated and printed on fine paper, and will no doubt gain a firm foothold in many Canadian homes.'—'Liberal,' Tilsonburg, Ont.

Our Boys Testify:

'People buy them as quick as I can hand them out.'—Alexander Sutherland, W....., N.S.

'I received the fountain pen and am well pleased with it.'—Theodore Smith, D....., Que., who earned his pen by selling eighteen 'Pictorials.'

'Sold twelve in an hour and a half.'—James Finlay, P....., Ont.

'Please send the other twelve copies. The others sold great.'—Fred. Gibson, A....., Ont.,

'Received fountain pen safely. Many thanks for same. It is a beauty.'—Clyde Malloch, A....., Ont., another boy who sold eighteen.

'I received the watch you sent me all right. I think it is a perfect beauty. I don't see how you can afford to give them.'—Wm. B. Moulton, L....., Ont., who sold twenty-four for a watch, and is now working for a pen.

'The magazines go quick; I have sold them all. Send on twelve more.'—Gordon C. Dewar, B....., Que.

'I received these papers Wednesday, and sold them before I got home from school; please send another dozen as soon as possible.'—James Armitage, W....., Ont.

Still More Boys:

'I sold all my magazines in about half an hour.'—C. S. Lambly, I....., Que.

'I sold the twelve copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' you sent me; they went like hot cakes. Please send me another half dozen.'—Miss A. D. Hart, W....., N.S.

'I received the twelve copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' and I am delighted with them. I sold four between twelve and one, then went to school and sold six after school. The remaining two I sold easily in fifteen minutes the next day. Please send on another half dozen as I want a fountain pen.'—John J. Weidmark, H....., Ont.

'Got your papers to hand Monday night, and went out the next night and sold them all easy, and have customers for more. Please send another dozen as quick as possible.'—Bruce McLeod, M....., P.E.I.

'I received the jacknife and was much pleased with it.'—Robert Rankin, P....., Ont.

'I sold the twelve 'Canadian Pictorials' in about three or four hours. I just hitched up the horse last Saturday, and went for a drive; then I sold some on the way home; took them to school and sold the other four. I guess I will take my jack-knife. Well, I am glad I sent for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'—Albert L. Scott, W...., Ont. A capital example of what a boy in the country can do.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

LIFE OF DR. GRIFFITH JOHN.

A graphic and sympathetic study of the long, arduous and adventurous career of the 'Grand old man of Central China,' is 'Griffith John, by R. Wardlaw Thompson. (Religious Tract Society, 7s. 6). Interwoven with it are many of the chief events of China's history during the first years of her awakening as well as the difficulties and dangers attending European settlement in China. Belonging to a Welsh family noted for fervent piety, Griffith John early developed marked religious gifts. At sixteen years of age he was one of the noted preachers even among the eloquent men of his native land. At twenty-two he offered himself to the London Missionary Society, renouncing his early ambition to be a famous preacher in the home land. His great desire was to go to Madagascar, but as circumstances did not favor this, he was persuaded to turn his thoughts towards China. Never since landing at Shanghai has he regretted the change of plan. From the first his value was recognized by the pioneer band who preceded him in that city. Speaking of his character his biographer says: 'Above all I have been impressed by his amazing and tireless industry and thoroughness, his magnificent optimism and the magnetism of his faith and enthusiasm.' The first two qualities manifested themselves early in the energy with which he attacked the study of Chinese, and the unusual mastery he obtained over both the written and the spoken language. This contributed greatly to his usefulness with his pen in later years. At first, however, almost his whole time was given to preaching, which, he felt, was above all others the way to reach the Chinese. As soon as he had mastered the language sufficiently, he began, and from that time for years never a day passed without preaching the Gospel in chapel or market place, on the street from village to village, wherever he could win hearers. Not till six years of itinerating work had passed, did the devoted missionary and his wife receive a permanent location. Then he was sent, as he greatly desired to be, to Hankow, the commercial centre of the immense and wealthy Yang-tse Valley. There the first Central China mission was established. Its first home, a small Chinese house in a narrow lane, forms a striking contrast to the handsome and substantial array of buildings in which the various departments of work are now carried on.

The great personal attraction of the warm-hearted Welshman is evidenced by the kindly relations in which he stood with natives and foreign residents alike. For four years the European settlement enjoyed his ministry and from that time they have shown a continued and generous interest in the mission, practically manifested in repeated gifts of buildings and money to help the work. The common people have always 'heard him gladly,' but even the official class have as a rule been on cordial terms with him. When trouble did arise, however, his keen insight showed him where it originated, invariably among officials, who still hate and despise the foreigner. These over and over again showed that when English power was in the ascendant all was peace and goodwill, but let it suffer a reverse and 'heart comfort' or fair words covered deep malignity. These times of trouble generally occurred during the pioneering trips, which were undertaken by Mr. John and his colleagues with the object of opening all Central China to Gospel influence. The contrast between the early journeys in native boats amid all discomforts and those of later years in government yacht or regular steamer, shows what an advance in western civilization has been made during the half-century in spite of China's conservatism. The province in which the anti-foreign feeling was strongest was Hunan, whose people were brave, hardy, strong, but retrogressive in their adherence to the old ways of their nation. This was the last province to admit any foreigners or to allow Christian missionaries to carry on their work within its bounds, but nowhere have the native Christians shown a higher standard of character.

During Mr. John's time of service in China two great risings have taken place, the Tai Ping or Great Peace Rebellion, and the Boxer trouble. To the missionaries the first movement was of particular interest. Semi-political, semi-religious, almost Christian, in its relations with foreigners as well as natives, it aroused great hopes among those who knew its nature. The breaking of neutrality by the foreign consulates at Shanghai was deeply deplored by the missionaries. But for the repulse there met, the Tai Ping seemed likely to spread throughout the empire. The character of the leaders as portrayed by Mr. John shows what this might have meant for all China. Its failure meant the triumph of reactionary ideas. The Boxer trouble is passed briefly over. It is still too recent to dwell upon it. Throughout, Dr. John remained at his post and Hankow remained undisturbed, though not beyond danger. He helped in the relief and comfort of the fugitives from many of the fields far inland, who escaped to Hankow and from there were forwarded by boats to the coast. His faith that even this trouble would bring good to his adopted country has already been abundantly rewarded.

Only twice in his long term in China has this ardent laborer returned to his native land, for a furlough in 1870, and ten years later on account of his wife's serious illness. His labors then to increase interest in the work of the society were almost as severe as in China. He swayed great audiences with his eloquence till even his robust constitution threatened to give way. He had enmity and ignorance at home to combat. Even in parliament the missions had been attacked as the cause of trouble in China, but this only called forth in fuller measure his power as speaker and writer. In later years the press as well as the legislators of Britain have changed their attitude on this question.

With each return to China the work extended in scope and character. His pen became as great an instrument as his voice, his contributions to the Tract Society forming a very important part of its work, and his translations of the Scriptures proving of special value as a popular edition. His influence on younger missionaries has been no small part of his work. In the direction of a native self-supporting church he has of late years done much, as, like many other thoughtful men, he sees that the great hope of China is in her own Christian children. He has found them worthy of the trust he places in them, faithful even to death, eager to teach and intelligent in their views. The story closes with an account of the honors offered him in Britain and in China on the completion of fifty years of work, and his biographer adds a brief tribute to the qualities now so generally recognized :—

His practical wisdom as a councillor, his rich endowments as a preacher and writer, and his personal charm of character, have increasingly distinguished him from the rank and file of workers, and marked him out as a great man and great leader of men. He believes and thinks the best about men, and so gets the best out of them.

THOUGHTS ON HIGH THEMES.

Two volumes of meditations are among the recent publications of the Fleming H. Revell Company. 'The Orbit of Life,' by William T. Herridge, D.D. (price $1.00), contains a series of brief, pointed essays on some of the mental and moral problems with which men have to deal. Under suggestive titles, the distinguished minister of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, discusses such questions as the sane point of view with regard to the life that now is and that which is to come, sympathy with and appreciation for 'the average man' by our side, the power and need of Christian love, the force of character which can surmount the commonplaces of life, the virtue of joy, mutual helpfulness of husband and wife ('In Defence of Xantippe'), the need of quiet hours, and the spiritual body. Many bright sentences and aphorisms adorn its pages, such as: 'One may do the present grave injustice by an excessive regard for the future. . . . . It is more to the purpose to impress on men that they are immortal than that they are mortal. . . . The contrary wind may often be accentuated by a contrary spirit in ourselves. . . . While the Christian religion teaches us to love all men, including our foes, it does not make its doctrine impossible of practice by expecting love to be parcelled out everywhere in equal quantities. . . . Incessant doing is a foe to being.'

'Quiet Talks on Service,' by D. S. Gordon (75 cents), is the third of his 'Quiet Talks' series, sequel to those on 'Power' and 'Prayer.' It breathes the deeply spiritual tone of its predecessors in its treatment of the new theme. First comes 'the true source of strong sesvice,' persosal contact with Christ, assimilating to his the character and view-point of his servant. This leads to 'the triple life of service, the secret life of prayer, the open life of purity, the active life of service.' This last is to be 'yoked service,' in full surrender to and rhythmic harmony with his will. Its motive power is to the passion for winning souls —the 'compassion' by which Christ himself was moved. That this service be not hindered by worry a threefold cure is prescribed, 'be careful for nothing, thankful for anything, prayerful about everything.'

Similar in thought to these, though of a simpler character for young readers, is 'Unbeaten Paths in Sacred Story,' by Mrs. O. F. Walton (Religious Tract Society, price 3s 6d). On some slight Scripture incident, sometimes merely a verse or phrase, this popular writer builds up a vivid and picturesque narrative rich in life's lessons. For instance, among those sending greetings through Paul to Timothy are the names of Pudeus and Claudia. These are connected with the legend of the British princess Claudia, daughter of Caractacus, who was carried a hostage to Rome, and there became a Christian. As Claudia was afterwards married to a young Roman senator, Pudeus, the writer pictures them as meeting in the Mamertine dungeon while ministering to the aged 'Paul the prisoner.' The cup of cold water in this instance meets its reward even in this life. These 'Unbeaten Paths' may be trodden by many young people with pleasure and profit.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Nancy Nicolson,' by Annie S. Swan. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'The Duel,' by Coulson Kernahan. (Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society.) 'The Lamp of Sacrifice,' sermons preached on special occasions, by W. Robertson Nicoll. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'Canada To-day,' by J. A. Hobson. (Toronto: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'Poems,' by Alfred Noyes. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited.) 'Cupid and the Candidate,' by Mrs. Leeming Carr. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'The Pancake Preacher,' by Mack Cloie; 'Studies of Plant Life in Canada,' by Mrs. C. P. Traill. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'Outing' Magazine.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

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LITERARY NOTES.

OUT AND ABOUT.

Two outing books of much interest, but covering very different ground, are 'With Knapsack and Note book,' by A. W. Cooper (London: A. Brown & Son), and 'Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies,' by Dr. William T. Hornaday (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). The first is a lively record by a well-known raconteur of a trip through parts of Scotland, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. The second is well defined by its title, it is the account of a hunting trip with gun and camera. The New York 'Sun' notes with especial commendation the results of the milder form of hunting employed by Mr. John M. Phillips:

The photographs taken of Mr. Phillips are wonderful, and fully justify the inclusion of his name on the title page. There is no sentimental natural history here, but proof that there is as much adventurous spirit in the hunter with the camera as in him who fires a rifle. The chase after goats and sheep cast the experiences with grizzlies into the shade, and the snapshot of an ugly mountain goat at four foot range supplies all the evidence needed of the photographer's pluck.

It is a delightful outdoor book in which the additions to scientific knowledge are overshadowed by the story of adventure.

RECENT HISTORY.

The 'History of All Nations,' published by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, has reached its nineteenth volume in 'The Reconstruction of Europe,' by Professor Theodore Flathe. This is divided into two books—The Second Empire and United Germany—and brings the history up to a period within the memory of many now living. It is an exceedingly clear and forceful presentation of the various causes and effects of the national struggles of the time. As the Brooklyn 'Eagle' says:—

Not only are the campaigns in the Crimea, in Schleswig-Holstein, in Austria and in France described with dramatic power, but the long drawn negotiations between the various states comprising the German Confederation, with all their petty jealousies and endless 'log-rolling,' are given succinctly and clearly. The story of Prussia's ultimate pre-eminence and the casting out of Austria from Germany form an intensely interesting narrative. . . . . The great value of this narrative is that it bestows less space on events themselves than it does on the causes which led to those events, and the results which flowed from them. As to the genius and style of the work done by Professor Flathe it is fair to observe that while far from being dull reading, dramatic description is not cultivated on the one hand, nor is the reader left to reason out the philosophy of events on the other.

PANAMA.

The long dreamed of possibilities of the Panama canal are discussed in a very practical manner in their relation to the countries of South America, and general American commerce by Charles M. Pepper in his recent book 'Panama to Patagonia' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). Mr. Pepper is especially qualified by study and practical experience for the discussion of this subject, and as the Springfield 'Republican' says, 'No one can examine the facts and conclusions which Mr. Pepper presents without believing that South America has a great future.'

Several chapters are devoted to the canal, in its various aspects, while the bulk of the book is a narrative of travel in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili. The economic and political situation in each country is carefully and clearly discussed. . . . . There are many illustrations, and also several maps of the canal and the railway routes in the countries described. An appendix contains valuable tables of distances, prepared by the hydrographic office of the United States navy, showing the relation of the Panama canal to the ocean transportation routes.

FUN.

There is always a steady output of books of a more or less exaggerated humor, and in even the very best there is sometimes a lingering sensation that the author is trying to be funny, which makes the effort not quite successful. Some recent books containing some laughs worth having are Oliver Herford's 'Little Book of Bores' (Charles Scribner's Sons), with suitable illustrations by the author; Harry Graham's 'Misrepresentative Women' (Duffield & Co.), treating of dames both real and fictitious; 'The Book of Spice,' by 'Ginger' (Boston: John W. Luce & Co.), a collection of quaint sayings and aphorisms illustrated by particularly apt sketches; and 'Perkins of Portland,' by Ellis Parker Butler (Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.), the tale of a lively advertising agent. Mr. Butler also has recently out 'The Incubator Baby' (New York: Funk & Wagnalls), that has its own fun of an imaginative sort, giving the private impressions of a small specimen of humanity from the hour of her birth.

THE SMALL BOY.

The world is genuinely glad of honest laughter, and some of a very wholesome sort is indulged in in 'The Gentleman Ragman,' by Wilbur Nesbit (New York: Harper & Bros.). It is ostensibly told by an office boy concerning his hero, a young Virginian, who deems it best, owing to circumstances, to follow for a time in Ohio the calling of a ragman. He is fortunate in the friendship of Johnny Thompson, the narrator, and a chum of his, and the reader is fortunate in being admitted to their councils.

'Tinker Two,' by Edgar Jepson (McClure, Phillips & Co.), is another book of even a greater levity than this. Indeed, young Hildebrand Anne Beauleigh, whose adventures made him many friends in 'The Admirable Tinker,' sees little in this life to awake seriousness, although he has a full sense of his responsiblities. He and his father are boon companions, and the world having showered upon him its good things, is treated with the smiling regard it deserves. His pranks are as much part of himself as is his worldly wisdom.

KRAVONIA.

Anthony Hope has added another name to the list of mythical European kingdoms, and supplied as a suitable centre for its small turbulences a very lovable and, of course, beautiful heroine. 'Sophy of Kravonia,' (New York: Harper & Brothers), is a tale after the author's own heart and likely to meet with a warm reception among his admirers.

The whole eventful story, says the New York 'Post,' is so well knit that each marvel seems not only possible, but almost inevitable, from the childhood of Sophy Grouch, daughter of an Essex farmer, till the time when she sits in the dwellings of kings, and wears the sheepskin tunic of the shepherd subjects of her prince. The conspiracy which thickens the plot is capitally developed, and long before the matter is solved the reader has quite forgotten that at the outset there was a curious sense of oppressiveness in the very serious marshalling of documentary evidence, as if for the history of a nation or the biography of a nation's hero.

AN INDIAN'S LIFE.

Now, when the troubles between the United States Government and the Indians have been freshly stirred, the time is particularly opportune for the publication of 'Geronimo's Story of His Life,' (New York: Duffield and Co.). The old Apache chief had considerable difficulties to overcome before he was allowed to give to the public the story of his life and relations with the government. Mr. S. M. Barrett, in whose hands has been placed the editing and preparation of the tale for the printer, has, as far as possible, given it in the old chief's words. With regard to its historical value the New York 'Sun' says :

It would have been a shame to lose the valuable account of Apache customs and history which Mr. Barrett secured from the old chief. The story of personal exploits is interesting as a psychological study, but is unavoidably rather vague. What harm could arise from stating the Apache side of the differences with the United States authorities, whether before or after the surrender, it is difficult to see. Accusations against persons must be taken with caution, and complaints of ill-usage are either so far in the past as to be without remedy, or at any rate open to investigation. The Apache question has been settled, as most Indian question have been, so that inquiries into rights and wrongs would now be merely academical. Geronimo's record was certainly worth preserving.

A PROBLEM AND AN AUTHOR.

An early appreciation of Mark Twain was shown by his daughter, Sopny, who at the age of thirteen, determined to write a biography of her father. In the course of his autobiography in the 'North American Review,' he quotes several passages from this early effort, with great pride in the unrelenting truthfulness of the young narrator. The humorist pleads guilty to the indictment contained in the following :—

He has the mind of an author exactly, some of the simplest things he can't understand. Our burglar-alarm is often out of order, and papa had been obliged to take the mahogany-room off from the alarm altogether for a time, because the burglar-alarm had been in the habit of ringing even when the mahogany-room was closed. At length he thought that perhaps the burglar-alarm might be in order, and decided to try and see; accordingly he put it on and then went down and opened a window; consequently the alarm bell rang, as it would even if the alarm had been in order. Papa went despairingly upstairs and said to mamma, 'Livy the mahogany-room won't go on. I have just opened the window to see.'

'Why, Youth,' mamma replied, of course you opened the window, why, of course the alarm will ring!'

'That's what I've opened it for, and I just went down to see if it would ring.'

Mamma tried to explain to papa that when he wanted to go and see whether the alarm would ring while the window was closed he mustn't go and open the window—but in vain, papa couldn't understand, and got very impatient with mamma for trying to make him believe an impossible thing true.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

(By James Dexter Taylor, in the 'Missionary Herald' of the American Board.)

In January, almost coincidentally with the enforcement of the poll tax law, the colony of Natal was startled by the news that near Richmond, some twenty miles south-west of Pietermaritzburg, a native chief had taken up arms, and that in the melée that followed an attempt to arrest the ringleaders and disperse the band two European troopers had been killed. Troops were at once mobilized, martial law was proclaimed, and a hunt was begun for the fugitives, who had taken refuge in a large tract of forest. About the same time troops began to move in other directions, and it came out that in various parts of the colony unpleasant incidents had been taking place, the programme showing suggestive similarity in the different places. It would seem that a show of passive resistance had been the first intention, but the blood was too hot, or, as the natives would say, 'the heart was too red,' to stop there, and an exhibition of defiance before the magistrates who attempted the collection of the tax revealed that trouble was brewing.

The first incident resulted in the trial by court-martial of the captured fugitives and the condemnation of twelve of them, who were sentenced to be shot. The execution of the sentence was stayed for a few days by a cable dispatch from the Home Government, which threw the colony into a furore. Protest meetings were held everywhere, and a government which had not distinguished itself by vital administration narrowly escaped the posthumous fame of having resigned to support a great principle of colonial autonomy. A few days of mutual explanation and the Home Government withdrew its reprieve, and the prisoners were shot. The other affairs ended in military demonstrations by large forces, both of which took place in the vicinity of mission stations of our board. The rattle of the offending tribes were swept away, some hundreds of prisoners taken, and in some instances kraals were burned. The most significant thing about the troubles from our point of view was that, although in the immediate neighborhood of mission stations, our Christian and even our station natives took no part in them.

Apparently quiet was nearly restored, although the wholesale seizure of cattle deepened the feeling of resentment that was felt by the natives generally, when a more serious phase of the trouble appeared in an actual attack by a deposed chief, Bambata, on a detachment of mounted police, in which several Europeans were killed. The rebellious natives crossed into Zululand, where they managed to secure the assistance of a few other tribes, and found a stronghold in the great Nkandhla forest. Forces that had been demobilized were recalled, neighboring colonies sent contingents, the Militia Reserves were organized and called out, and for the first time actual war began. After a search of several weeks the rebels were surprised in their stronghold in the early dawn of a Sunday morning, and their 'impi' was annihilated.

All this is perhaps ancient history, but a review of it may be helpful as a preface to the most surprising, and to us most serious, phase of all. Almost like a thunderbolt, both in its suddenness and in the scorched and blasted desolation it left behind, was this last phase of the native rebellion in Natal. When, after a crushing defeat of the rebel armies in Zululand, everybody supposed that the rebellion was over, suddenly, almost without warning, it reappeared in the very midst of the district which had been the home of the present writer for nearly four years. How did a spark from a dying fire fly fifty miles and start a fresh conflagration? If we may credit native stories, the firebrand was a company of survivors of the terrible slaughter in Nkandhla forest, who, not having had their fill of bloodshed, circulated exciting reports of native victories, and using the names of Dinizulu, whom the natives look upon as their paramount chief, and Bambata, whose only claim to recognition was the rebellion which had already cost him his life, stirred up the tribes to war. Not a native in the district, except some of the educated ones, believed that Bambata was dead. It was proposed to extend operations, under the supposed dual leadership, even to Durban itself.

The spark fell in the dry grass of native credulity and superstition. Thousands of natives responded to the call of their chief, and even men of other tribes, whose chiefs declined to join in the uprising, cast in their lot with the rebels. Once more the old war customs were revived. The witch doctors sprinkled the host with medicine that was to melt the bullets of the troops and leave them at the mercy of assegai and knobkerry. The ox tails were fastened at elbow and knee, the sign that war was on, and the men thus became 'abatshokobezi' (wearers of the ox tail), or warriors. Even among the dressed men of the neighboring mission stations and into the church itself the contagion spread, until a considerable number of station men and some church members, yielding to the command of their heathen chiefs and to pressure from friends, and some, finally, to threats of violence, threw in their lot with the rebels. It is consoling to know, however, that, counting those who were away at work and remained away, there were more than fifty male adherents of the church at Esidumbini and others at Noodsberg who took no part in the rebellion. About half of them were at home through it all.

For days our native pastors, Sivetye and Zama, at Esidumbini and Noodsberg were in grave danger, being threatened with death unless they went to the chief's kraal and prayed for the success of his 'impi.' This they resolutely refused to do, choosing to be killed, if necessary, rather than to shame their heavenly king by rebellion against the earthly authority. A third pastor, Hionono, at Imushane, escaped to Mapumulo, where the whole station remained perfectly loyal throughout the troubles.

It was in the wake of this last stage of the war that our duty as missionaries called us to ride through the district where the fighting had taken place. Just one month from the first news of trouble in this district, we, Mr. Ransom, Mr. LeRoy, Mr. Maxwell, and the writer, were visiting our stations in the affected district, travelling in safety over roads where three weeks before no small company of white men could have passed alive, looking upon familiar scenes now become battlefields, where the dead still lay unburied. From each end of the long and rather narrow valley in which the operations took place had come a strong force of colonial troops armed with machine guns, the new Rexer gun, and modern rifles; and against these a host of brave but misguided Zulus flung themselves in two or three brief engagements, armed, after the fashion of the days of Chaka, with the short, stabbing assegai, the knobkerry, and the futile shield of ox-hide. The rest was a hunt, searching the thick bush with machine guns, 'driving' through the thorns, and shooting every native who showed himself.

As we topped the hill where Lindley and Tyler knelt and claimed the valley below for God, we looked down upon a scene of desolation, a man-made wilderness. Heaps of ashes where heathen kraals had stood, charred walls, the sad remains of Christian homes. Not a man did we see till next morning, when a handful of loyal men returned from Mapumulo, where they had been to get certificates of loyalty to save them from further molestation. Women and children were living in the bush or in such grass shacks as could be thrown together on the site of the ruined home. We found upwards of thirty women and children with the pastor's wife, living in the mission house. The pastors at both Esidumbini and Noodsberg had been taken by the troops as far as Durban, and only returned as we were leaving. Even the loyal natives had suffered with the rest, their cattle being taken and their houses burned, with a very few exceptions. In both directions as we passed, first to Noodsberg and afterward to Mapumulo, we were obliged to cover our faces with medicated cloths as we passed the spots where fights had taken place close by the road.

A few steps beyond this scene we pass a European store looted by the rebels. The store had been not only looted but burned, and the adjoining house was a desolation of desolations, not a whole object of any sort except a picture of a little child hung high on the wall and looking down upon the ruin below. There has been surprisingly little of this sort of thing on the part of the rebels, considering that everywhere deserted stores have been left at their mercy. It was a joy indeed to pass out of this inferno on Saturday, and, gradually coming to kraals with cattle feeding quietly about and the people at their usual occupations, to spend a quiet Sunday in the little church at Mapumulo.

But war, like a great steamship, has a long wake, and after it has passed from sight leaves disturbed and disturbing billows behind. The catastrophe brings us face to face with many problems: How to assist the suffering women and children, not only of loyal natives, but of the rebels, some of whom are dead and some in prison for two years, and some still hiding in the bush. How to save what is left of our work, reorganize our churches, and start again on the long and uphill fight with savagery and superstition. So short-handed are we that some other work must be sacrificed in the interest of this which presses so heavily and immediately. The Theological School, most important of all our mission institutions, yet in spite of all promises and hopes the shuttlecock of all departments, bids fair once more to be the victim.

If the mission has problems, having suffered first of all by the apostasy of some, and materially by the loss of the homes of all and the almost complete loss of the male population of the district, the colony also faces problems still more serious.

1. There rests upon it the onus of charges which, however much categorically denied, are nevertheless based upon evidence that would satisfy the ordinary unprejudiced mind that the compaign has been unnecessarily brutal and cruel. We ourselves gathered information that satisfied us that the wounded had been killed, the unarmed men willing to surrender had been fired upon, that prisoners had, at least in a few instances, been shot without a trial.

2. The government must, in the name of justice and in order to retain the respect of loyal natives, give just and fair compensation for the houses destroyed and cattle looted from loyal natives during the rebellion.

3. The colony must learn the lessons of the rebellion—cease to regard the native simply as a taxable commodity, modify the galling restrictions under which he chafes, reorganize the system of government so that the natives shall have some form of representation in the body which legislates concerning him, and adopt a less narrow-minded policy toward mission work and native education, which are the only hope of the race for the future.

Sometimes God has to speak in the earthquake and the fire when men will not listen to the still, small voice. There are not lacking signs of a healthy change of public opinion, or rather an awakening on the part of the class which forms and directs public opinion. It is to be hoped that out of a crisis which threatened to be far more serious than any or all of the outbreaks that have actually taken place we may secure a more enlightened policy of native administration. Moreover the crisis which has been brought upon the mission has a message for the churches at home. For years we have ben denied the reinforcements we have demanded, or given them so sparingly that further depletions have more than counterbalanced them, and now when a little extra pressure comes something must break. We are bending our backs to the burden, one man doing three men's work. How long will you let it continue?

Mr. Taylor forwards a printed government notice in which is a new regulation, by which the 'Governor-in-council,' under the provisions of Missions Reserve Act, reduces the hut tax from three pounds to one pound ten shillings, at the same time making provision for the further reduction of ten shillings a year 'in any case where it appears that one pound ten shillings would be an unduly heavy rent.' This is in accordance with the long-continued efforts which our missionaries have been making. The imposition of the three pounds tax was felt to be unjust and oppressive; and it is not too much to say that had it not been for the attempt to enforce this high rate the recent disturbances in Natal would not have occurred. Too late to prevent these disturbances, the government has seen its error. This tardy act of justice will undoubtedly help toward the restoration of peace through the colony. But the wounds of war cannot be healed in a day.—Ed. 'Missionary Herald.'

MEN'S WORK IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has within a few years shown marked growth and development in Canada. For eighteen years it has passed through the tribulations that come to most societies, emerging more active, stronger and energetic after every trial, as a power in the Church in work amongst men. Besides the active work of the members in parishes the Brotherhood has set thousands of men thinking; has prompted hundreds actively to work; has pointed out to laymen definite work along spiritual and religious lines; has taught men that, even if they have but one talent, they are expected to make use of that towards the extension of Christ's Kingdom amongst men; has induced men to bring the 'prayer life' into their every-day life, teaching that religion is not meant for Sunday alone.

Perhaps the most marked development has been in the junior department, perhaps the most hopeful and inspiring feature in connection with brotherhood work of recent years. It has shown the boys and lads of our church that there is work for them, and they are responding and are doing the work. To those who have studied the organization it is clear that the work is but begun, while the prospects ahead appear to be of the brightest. There is now the solid foundation of three thousand Brotherhood men and boys in Canada, but not alone in numbers has there been marked development, but in the nature of the work carried on. From the original Bible class has developed, little by little and after much prayer and thought, different kinds of Brotherhood work, equally well adapted to the quiet village, the growing town, or the large city throbbing with activity. It covers all fields of activity in work amongst men—house-to-house visiting, organizing Lenten services, hospital visiting dock services, cottage meetings, mission services in outlying parts, bringing men to Holy Communion and inviting them to church services, leading men to confirmation, services at prisons, and work amongst sailors on vessels and soldiers in permanent barracks.

The following up, through the agency of the different chapters, of churchmen who move from place to place and keeping them in touch with the church is a practical side of the work, and more and more of this is being done, and done well. The strong points of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew are its definiteness—undertaking to do one thing and to do it well; its simplicity, so simple that a lad of fourteen can understand; its adaptability—not meant solely for city work, or for men of great ability, but for all earnest men and boys. The travelling secretary for Canada, Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Toronto, is at present in the city, where he will remain for the next two weeks, visiting the different parishes, and laying his important work before the men. Active preparations are being made for a men's mass meeting on Sunday, Nov. 25, full particulars of which will be announced later.

THE LATE DR. F. W. BAEDEKER.

('The Christian.')

Dr. Baedeker was a German, born at Essen-on-the-Ruhr. He was a Doctor of Philology, and for some years after coming to England he conducted a school.

The great time of spiritual crisis in this useful life was in 1866, when he became 'a heaven-born,' and could thenceforth 'boast' that his name was written above. This led to the abandonment of his professional career, that he might give himself entirely to the work of the Lord. To the world he became well-known as a traveller; but his journeys had but one aim—the seeking of the kingdom of God, by the preaching of the Gospel where it was little known, and by the encouragement of the groups of evangelical believers who, in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, amid great difficulties maintain a faithful testimony to the truth. Speaking of the change which conversion meant for him, he said:—

'Since then my business has been that of a messenger for the King. I am a debtor now—debtor to the Germans, debtor to the English, debtor to the barbarians, debtor to the ends of the earth. If I were only an Englishman, I should be a debtor to this country; if I were only a German, I should be confined to Germany; and now, having been born from God, the whole world is open to me, and that same wonderful Gospel is worth carrying to the ends of the earth.'

Dr. Baedeker was the most humble and modest of men, but the Lord made him great and useful, enlarging his borders in a marvellous manner, as he went from place to place like a modern apostle sent forth by the churches. He praised the Lord especially for the manner in which, since about the year 1887, the doors of some of the darkest places of the earth, the prisons of Russia and Siberia, were opened to him. In many cases year after year the hearts of the officials were moved to receive him kindly, and he experienced again and again the true joy of the evangelist as he saw evidence that the seed which it was his privilege to sow was taking root in the hearts of poor, suffering men and women. It was a glad day to him when there was put into his hands the official permit from the head of the Prison Department of the great Russian Empire, to visit as he should be able any or all of its prisons.

In the prosecution of this gracious work the words spoken to the captives were wont to be of the simplest and most direct character, and his personal experiences often furnished illustrations. He made plain the lost condition of the sinner, telling them they had no power of amendment in themselves. Then the Saviour was presented in all His beauty, as the one for whom none were too poor. He was wont to recall meeting, in 1891, among the prisoners in Siberia, a nobleman of fine presence and cultured manners. Asked how he came to be there, the man replied that it was through one act, the work of a moment; but he would soon be free. He would go and live a new life, and he would take care not to return. Our friend told him that it would take a stronger power than his own to keep him, but he thought he was able to keep himself. 'No,' said this faithful adviser, 'another power is necessary, without which you will have no deliverance from sin.' Six years later, noble and missioner met again, 500 versts away, when the latter was working among a great company of 2,500 prisoners. Addressing the man, Dr. Baedeker asked: 'Why, how is it that you are here? You told me that when you were free you would begin to lead a new life.' 'It was the work of a moment. I was free, but I could not walk straight.' Then turning to the man's companions, the incident was powerfully used to show where alone true help may be found: 'If you think you can do without Jesus, you will fail. Take heed. That man gave way to temptation again. The prison doors were opened to him, but the cords of his sin remained.'

During his travels in Russia, Dr. Baedeker sometimes met those whom he had previously found in Siberian prisons. Once, at a meeting of students, there came up to him such a man, in whose favor he had spoken to the governor, and obtained for him a passport. He was a Jew, and in the same prison was a young student. The Jew heard Dr. Baedeker in Odessa, and the student had met him in Dorpat. This common tie brought them together, and they became fast friends. Later again, the doctor found the student in a prison in the Far East. He wept bitterly, and said: 'If I had only followed your advice I should not be here. You told me I must have the Lord Jesus as my Saviour and Guide.' He had been drawn into crime and his life ruined.

Not seldom it happened that the prison became a valley of Achor, in which a door of hope was opened to a prisoner. A man who had committed a crime, to escape the penalty of which he fled, went from one country to another until his position became unbearable. He returned and gave himself up to the police, and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. When the governor told Dr. Baedeker the circumstances, he asked how they found him now. 'Oh,' replied the governor, 'we have found a missionary. He is the most valuable man in the prison.'

Much prayer was made over the copies of the Scriptures which Dr. Baedeker left behind whenever he could find readers likely to make use of them. As he testified himself he never missed an opportunity of saying a good word on behalf of the work of the Bible Society. He himself circulated copies of the Book of books in over thirty different languages, as many as 15,000 volumes in the course of one tour. On one occasion the director of a steamboat company on a Siberian river, on learning what was the nature of the contents of some of his bulky packages, would accept no payment either for the carriage of the books or for his own passage. In one prison a man testified before a very large company that a book given to him three years before, on a former visit from Dr. Baedeker, had proved a great means of blessing in his life.

Wherever converts from the Romish or Greek Churches were persecuted or in poverty, they also found a warm friend in Dr. Baedeker. Towards the Stundists of Russia his heart went out specially. In all their poverty, he spoke of them as apostolic missionaries, who—with few opportunities for more formal gatherings—engaged zealously in 'mouth-to-mouth evangelization.' He had a great wish that Christian friends in this country could have shared his privilege of seeing some of these Stundists, and talking with them.

Once Dr. Baedeker expressed himself in these words:—

'In Russia it is a happy experience to give the Bible into a peasant's hands. He will dance with joy and jump about in the snow because he has God's Book. He will go home, and call his neighbors together, and they will read it. He will press it to his heart, and stay up all night to read it.'

When he reached the remote and inhospitable island of Saghalien, the governor described the lot of the whole of the inhabitants as being like that of prisoners, and the people were astonished at his coming to such a place. 'Why,' they said, 'this is the place in which there is no hope.' 'If that is so,' he replied, 'forgive me for not coming to you first of all. The place where there is no hope is just the place for the message of God.' On one visit to Russia a nobleman came to him and recalled the memory of work in another remote district of Eastern Siberia. 'You talked to the prisoners,' he said, 'and you hit me.' He had received the Word with joy, and was a converted man.

Throughout the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, as well as among the nations of South-Eastern Europe, Dr. Baedeker was known and loved in many places. After a visit to Hungary about eleven years ago, he reported that he had visited two theological colleges, and could not have been received more grandly if he had been a king. The bishop of the district was among his ready hearers, and a professor gladly translated for him. He was deeply interested in the South-East Europe Mission, having for its chief aim the spreading of the Gospel among Poles and Russians, with headquarters at Kattowitz in Prussian Silesia. Connected with this is a seminary for the training of young men as evangelists and ministers, under the charge of two brothers—Pastors Martin and Johann Urbans. Well-known workers like Pastors Lohmann and Kulisz are also active in support of the work, the future development of which may be expected to exercise a beneficent influence in many directions.

Though not connected with any of the denominations, Dr. Baedeker loved all the Lord's people, and cultivated their fellowship. Realizing how far the Evangelical Alliance was fitted to help the cause of the Gospel in the lands which lay near his heart, he enlisted much practical sympathy through this channel, and was a highly-valued speaker at conferences, notably when the Alliance celebrated its jubilee in 1896. At the Blankenburg and similar conferences on the Continent, as well as at Keswick, the presence of our beloved friend was much valued; and he was greatly used of God for the furtherance of missionary interest in specially needy countries, as well as in the upbuilding of believers in the faith.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The 'Indian Ladies' Magazine' says:—A movement was set on foot recently among Parsee ladies of Bombay, and is already doing good work. A number of leading Parsee ladies have associated together and formed a society for helping their sisters of the community, who are in less favorable circumstances, not only with money, but also with their personal advice and assistance as to the means of improving their circumstances by putting suitable work in their way as well as other things. These ladies by turns regularly visit the poorer Parsee quarters of the city once a week and distribute aid among those who need it. The sick alone are not their care. They have opened a work-class where useful and paying work, like dressmaking and knitting, is taught, and several now make an indepedent living through such knowledge. The members of the association also look to the education of the poorer classes and in several instances have put deserving children of poor parents to school.

PIYARIBAI, A HINDU ENDEAVORER.

Piyaribai is a widow, whom God's Spirit moved in the revival last December. Led by the Spirit, she walked twelve miles to seek to bring another widow to Christ. The fifth day she came back, hoarse from talking, leading the other. She had talked not only to this woman, but to the whole village. Soon after her return she led her own sister to Christ; to show her how helpless her idols were, she took up one and began to beat it. Her sister was horrified, expecting to see her drop dead, but when she did not suffer harm, after some more urging, her sister accepted Christ. When Piyaribai found that God could and would use her, she became a transformed woman. Daily she found opportunity of witnessing for him, going out to the villagers answering their objections, and doing splendid personal work.—'C. E. World.'

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Health Restored by the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thousands and thousands of young girls throughout Canada are literally passing into hopeless decline for the want of the new rich red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are distressingly weak, pale or sallow, appetite fickle, subject to headaches, dizziness, are breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion. The doctors call this anaemia—which is the medical name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood—they cure anaemia just as surely as food cures hunger. Here is a bit of the strongest kind of evidence: 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and nothing else saved my two daughters when doctors had failed to help them.' This statement is made by Mrs. Joseph Martel, St. Oliver street, Quebec. She adds: 'My daughters are aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three years. For two years they suffered from the weakness and distress of anaemia, and had I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills earlier, it would not only have saved me money, but much worry and anxiety as well. Both girls were as pale as a sheet. They suffered from headaches, poor appetite, and grew so weak that they could hardly go about. They were under a doctor's care, but did not improve a bit. I despaired of ever seeing them in good health again, when a friend called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after they began the pills there was an improvement in their condition and in less than a couple of months they were again enjoying good health, active robust girls. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for my children that I strongly recommend them to every mother who has a weak, pale-faced boy or girl.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new, rich blood. They don't tinker with symptoms. They act on the bowels. They simply change bad blood into good blood and thus strike straight at the root of such common ailments as rheumatism, sideaches and backaches, indigestion, anaemia, nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the special, painful secret ailments of growing girls and women. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

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THE STORY OF MRS. PEN.

(By Mrs. J. S. Adams, Hanyang, Central China, in the 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

Mrs. Pen is a most interesting personage to whom I would like to introduce you. Years ago one of the Wesleyan doctors from Hankow was visiting in Hanyang, and met Mrs. Pen as she was telling the fortune of one of the patients. The message spoken that day sank in her heart; but she did not meet another messenger of the gospel until, some years after, she came into the chapel and attended the dispensary and woman's classes. We spoke of her as the old woman with wooden teeth, for she had fixed pieces of bamboo to her toothless gums in such a way that they appeared like a row of teeth. In this and several other ways she showed herself an original character.

We found she could read well, and soon the gospel had its effect on her life, and she was baptized by Mr. Adams. When the dispensary was opened she came several mornings each week to sit with the women patients and tell them the gospel story. The result was that a number of earnest women were brought under sound of the truth through her efforts and are now in membership with us.

When Dr. and Mrs. Huntley went home on furlough three years ago she was in great distress about her daughter, whom her husband, for large monetary gain, wished to betroth to an old heathen man. I encouraged her to place the girl in the Wesleyan girls' school near here. She gladly consented, and, being freed from anxiety about Grace, she desired to give more time to preaching.

I set her to work selling Scriptures and visiting from house to house. This she did most faithfully whenever her health permitted. At first she did it without remuneration, though she is very poor, then after testing her devotion I allowed her a percentage on what she sold, and she did splendid work among the better class women, who live in semi-seclusion. She has her basket filled with Scriptures and tracts from the Central China Tract Society, gaining easy access because of her age and former employment as a fortune teller.

When asked to come in and choose a lucky day, she says: 'I have changed my business now. See! my basket no longer contains superstitious emblems, but books that tell how to obtain salvation and lead pure, good lives. Let me come in and read something to you. Then if you like you can buy a book and let your husband read it to you.'

One day a most interesting family group appeared before the pastor and deacons for examination; a venerable looking man, a seller of spectacles, his wife, and their grown up son and daughter. They all stated they had first heard the gospel through Mrs. Pen's visits, and reading the Scriptures which she sold them. She frequently visited them during the year, and finally brought them to see the pastor, never telling any one of her share in their salvation. The whole family were baptized and received into fellowship. Mrs. Pen's little daughter 'Precious Grace' was also baptized last autumn with the others.

Last Chinese New Year Dr. Huntley opened the new dispensary and Mrs. Pen was taken into regular employment as a bible woman to preach each morning to women coming for treatment.

Pray for dear old Mrs. Pen and her daughter, that they may long be spared as fellow-laborers in saving the people of Hanyang.

MOTHERS, HERE IT IS!

A friend and comforter, an unceasing aid in every house for the hundred and one ailments that do turn up. Nerviline is too valuable to be without. It some thing eaten causes trouble, if it's cramps, indigestion or headache, Nerviline cures. For cold on the chest, aching limbs or lame back rub on Nerviline and get ease at once. As a family safeguard nothing is known to excel Polson's Nerviline. Get the large 25c. bottle from your dealer.

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Confed. Life Assur. of Can., 174 St. James. M. 251.
EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189.
LA SAUVEGARDE, 7 Place d'Armes M. 4053.
London & Lancashire Life, 64 St. James st. M. 2526
Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., 260 St. James. M. 1708.
Nat. Life Assur of Can., 180 St. James. M. 2140.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Hampson, R. & Son, 30 St. Sacrament. M.3790 & 3731.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO. Coristine Building. Main 4811.
Riley & Co., Marine Underwriters & Brokers, Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1137.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street West. M. 4374.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame street East. Main 2932.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James st., Room 26. M. 2360.
Charruau & Daoust, 'La Presse' Bldg. M. 4918.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg. M. 2091.
MITCHELL, J. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549.
PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.
WARD, S. H., Alliance Bldg, Room 36. M. 4445.

SAVINGS BANK.

City and District Savings Bank, 176 St. James st.

STOCK BROKERS.

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.
Beaubien, L. G. & Co., 104 St. Fran. Xav. M. 4053.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
BRUNEAU & DUPUIS, 84 St. Frs.-Xavier. M. 210.
DOUGLAS, JOHN A., 30 St. John st. M. 2021.
EDGAR, E. MACKAY & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120
FAIRBANKS BROTHERS, 1724 Notre Dame. M. 310.
McDougall & Cowans, 98 St. Francois Xav. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
PATERSON, ALEX., 21 Hospital street. M. 2515.
SCOTT, H. C., 21 Hospital street. M. 700.
SIMPSON, GARLAND C., 30 St. John st. M. 3993.
TURPIN,W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

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Montreal Trust & Deposit Co, 1707 N. Dame. M. 1872.
National Trust Co., National Trust Bldg. M. 4699.
Royal Trust Co., Bank of Montreal Bldg. M. 3071.

Professional.

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ARMSTRONG,EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
Atwater, Duclos & Chauvin, 160 St. James. M. 3380.
BARNARD & DESAULLES, 180 St. Jas. M. 1679.
Beique, Turgeon, Robertson & Beique, 17 P. d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BERNARD & CHALIFOUX, 412-14 N.Y. Life. M.1419
BLAIR & LAVERTY, 66 Can. Life Bldg.M. 1413.
BROSSEAU & HOLT, 160 St. James. M. 1490.
BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. M. 1427.
Campbell, Meredith, Macpherson & Hague, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal. M. 27.
CARTER, GOLDSTEIN & BEULLAC, No. 2 Place d'Armes. Tel. Main 1395.
Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, 112 St. James. M. 2635.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
ENRIGHT, F. T., B.C.L., Bell Tel. Bldg. M. 3513.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Temple Bldg. M. 2054
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, 97 St James. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
Gouin, Martineau, Lemieux & Brassard, New York Life Building M. 2127.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & MACALISTER, 1724 Notre Dame street. Main 3596.
Hall, Brown & Sharpe, 164 St. James st. M. 42 & 43.
HIBBARD & ORR, 151 St. James st. M. 1453.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg. M. 2118.
Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, 7 P. d'Armes. M. 4800.
Lighthall, Harwood & Stewart, 180 St. Jas. M. 2382.
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,N.Y. Life Bldg. M.4703
P. J. COYLE, K.C., Street Railway Bldg. M. 2784.
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Temple Bldg. M. 1121.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
MORRISON, M. J., 709 Merchants Bank Building. Main 3114.
MURPHY & ROY, 97 St. James street. M. 4172.
PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Bldg. M. 3960.
PELESSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James. M. 2173.

Professional.

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RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
ROBILLARD & RIVET, 97 St. James. M. 2582.
St. Julien & Theberge, 60 Notre Dame E. M. 901.
WEIR, HON. W. A., K.C., Mchts Bk Bldg. M.2396.
WEINFIELD, HENRY, 508-519 New York Life Bldg. M. 1742.

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DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M.252.

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MARTIN, N. L., 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. M. 1180.
SHANNON & MUNDELL, 107 St. James st.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

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HICKS, M. & CO., 450-452 St. James st. M. 1211.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. M. 772.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

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BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 30 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 3200.
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, 28 Board of Trade Bldg. Ph. Main 2614.

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Montreal Business College, Renouf Bldg.Up 151.
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MRS. BULLOCK, Shorthand Institute, 16 Osborne st., Dominion square. M. 1272 Up.

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KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street. M. 1271.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 4125.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2851.

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KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street. Main 1271.

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EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

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CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

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CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940

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BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4095.

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ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

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FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323-4.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M.907-8.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

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Gault Bros. Co., Ltd., 13-21 St. Helen st. M. 3680.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 345-351 St. Paul street. Main 3631.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Ltd.,13 Victoria sq. M.3573
RACINE,A. & CO., 340 St. Paul street. M. 340.
A. McDOUGALL & CO., 196 McGill street. M. 2393.

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PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 962.

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Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 80 St. Peter street.
Chaput, L. Fils & Cie., 2-4-6-8 De Bresoles.
HUDON & ORSALI, 259 St. Paul street. Main 4966.
Laporte, Martin & Co., Ltd., 78 St. Peter st. M.3766.
Quintal, L. & Fils, 270 and 274 St. Paul.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill street M. 3685
CROSSE & BLACKWELL CO., 10 St. John street.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

Caverhill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter. M. 5350.
LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 309-11 Craig st. West. M. 4904-5.

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MONTREAL OPTICAL CO., 29 Notre Dame street, West. Main 873.

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Currie, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 2088.
DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James. M. 265.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1396.
McFARLANE, SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig street, West. Main 3334.
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GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Notre Dame st. M. 4678-9
PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine st. Up 1490.
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WILSON & LAFLEUR, 17 and 19 St. James. M. 2921

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CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine street West. Up 2604.
HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 5061.
LAVALLEE, A. S., 53 St. Lawrence st. E. 1846.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 2111 St. Catherine st. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine street, West.
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

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GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
McGALE, B. E., 2123 Notre Dame street. M. 187.
MOISAN, cor. Sherbrooke and Main. E. 2974.
SCARFF, C. E., 2262 St. Catherine street. Up 1881, and Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 30.
Spearman's Pharmacy, 4190 St. Catherine street, Mount 427.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2
ROBINSON, T. H., 278 West Sherbrooke. Up 942.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St. James street.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS, 219 St. James st. M. 6339.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1163-1167 St. James. Up 2739.

DINING HALLS.

WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street. Up 4308

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GAGNON, D. & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st. E. 3500.
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DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathrn. E. 51.
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Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 605
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BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbroooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine st. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street, Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere. M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

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DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

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DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

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JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 3073.

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REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

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BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O., 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356.
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666.
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

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GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

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SMITH, R. F., 1756 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

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SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

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The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941
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AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't, 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1331
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux. E. 512.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri. Mt. 162
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1665

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LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572

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THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 256

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1756

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TOWNSHEND, G. E., 389 St. James st. M. 2548

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MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited. Dorion st Charles. Main 5380, 5381, 5382.

RAINCOATS—(Ladies' and Gentlemen's).

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LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1707
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208 & 1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street

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Macfarlane, R. & Co., 160-181 Richmond. Up 1844
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