You should make a point of seeing the new garnitures and dress trimmings at Murphy's. See their Ad., Page 7.

DAILY WITNESS

FINE AND COOL

Vol. LI., No. 217. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

MONTREAL THREATENED WITH INVASION OF R.. ..ACK GAMBLERS

The autumn race meeting at Blue Bonnets, the second meeting of the year, finishes to-day. On Monday another racing fixture starts at King Edward Park. A few weeks ago Delorimier Park concluded its second week's meeting. Montreal is getting a deluge of race tracks, where, in spite of the Miller law, betting can go on practically continuously unchecked.

This movement for the extension of race track privileges in Canada seems to owe its origin to Montreal. In it are gigantic possibilities. If nothing is done to check the growth it will not only go on here in a way that will make Montreal a red-hot centre of race track gambling, but it will spread to other cities. No doubt many other Canadian cities, encouraged by the ease attending the starting of the ventures in Montreal are already preparing to follow suit.

In the eastern parts of the United States race tracks are permitted, but betting is prohibited. Is Canada, in consequence, to become the happy hunting ground of the turned-out tipster, the banished bookmaker, and the hundreds of runners of horses, who run them as a trade? It appears that because the laws of the United States prohibit betting by these groups of the interested betting fraternity, Canada is to be their refuge. Judging from the preparations made it looks, not only as if this was to become a fact, but also that Canada, and Montreal at present, in particular, was bidding for the trade.

The morality of the United States has declared against race course betting, and through the voice of public opinion laws have been passed, almost everywhere in that country, prohibiting it. It is held not to be a good thing for the United States. The American people refuse permission to turn tracks of land into betting districts. So the turned out mob come to Canada, and are met with the glad hand. What a splendid advertisement it is for the Dominion.

Montreal's three racing tracks are open to the invaders. Hamilton, Toronto and Windsor also have their racing associations, to which the rejected from the United States come and ply their trade. It is not an honest enough trade for the United States to acknowledge or permit, but Canada has no squeamish scruples.

The new race meeting, which will open on Monday at King Edward Park, immediately on the conclusion of the Blue Bonnets meeting, is to be held at a place which is said to have cost $400,000 to put in order. Picnics and aviation meets are amongst its inducements as a rendezvous, but a race track has been specially prepared, and the arrangements point to expectations of its, at least, attracting the American racing group, who will finish at Blue Bonnets to-day. Why should this place be initiated and Delorimier Park meetings be resuscitated and Blue Bonnets also be carried on unless it was all to attract the betting fraternity, who have had to give up their grounds in the United States?

Why should not Westmount incorporate a racing association and start a race track? Why should not Longueuil have one? Or Point St. Charles, or Outremont, or St. Lambert, or the Annex? All that is necessary is that a racing association should be incorporated within three miles of a city of 15,000 people, and build a race track. But in case the building of a track should be inconvenient it is considerately allowed that any racing association may lease an existing track after expiry of its own meeting, and start a new meet. What guarantee is there that this will not be done?

As the law stands at present, and as the circumstances, and the inclination is at present, it is simply a case of when one legalized race meeting is over the next one can start, and continuous race meetings around Montreal may next spring, summer and autumn be an accomplished fact. There is nothing to stop it.

The racing men who travel are perhaps no worse than the other commercial men who get their living by what they can get out of their trade. They get a living, and a good living, too, out of it. They stay at the best hotels, smoke the most expensive cigars, pay large sums for transportation and other expenses. The stay-at-home local population pays.

When these betting visits were migratory at extended intervals it did not mean anything like the same thing that its present proportions have assumed. Once a year the local people lost their money for the sake of a little excitement, and had eleven months and three weeks to recover and get on with their other work. What sort of place is Montreal going to be, and what sort of people is its population going to be with many betting tracks insidiously attracting the attendance and the money of its citizens? Is Canada to become like England, where almost every workingman daily has the best share of his wages on a horse? The hardly-earned money of the English workman goes mostly in betting, and bear. Is Montreal going to set the example for Canada to follow England the ruin that has been brought to millions of families by the general habit of backing horses?

In nineteen cases out of twenty the result of a visit to a race course is that a new suit will have to wait, that a holiday visit home is gone, or that rent is left owing instead of paid. People go to the race tracks to try and get easy money. They get the fever, and try again and again to win after their losses. The longer they try the less chance they have, for, setting out as they do to find winners every time, they have as much chance of beating the mathematically correctly made book, as they have of flying without the use of an airship. When the races are over and done with they are secretly glad, but it's late in the day, for the money has gone to pay for the cost of amusement. Is this the sort of frame of mind Montreal wants to stir up in its people? The large addition of betting tracks is no doubt based on the same conditions in the United States, and cannot fail to degrade the city. Race betting will quickly worm its way into the sound kernel of ordinary social life, and the maggot will be expelled with all the dirt which has attended its trail in older cities.

And where is the pleasure? It may be exciting, but then there are many things that are exciting that do not call the money to pay for like the watching of a horserace. The race of Thursday. Busy men but to win one dollar on Busy Day necessary to stake fifteen dollars. If Busy had not won, fifteen dollars would have been spent in the hope to get one dollar. There is such a thing as a certainty as staking fifteen dollars for the chance of winning one dollar is simply mass.

The first of trying to make something a man lets his judg-

CITY BYLAW INTERPOSED

Brotherhood of St. Andrew Will Not Hold Meeting in Princess Theatre To-morrow.

THE BOY QUESTION.

Importance of Guiding Youth Impressed on by Convention Yesterday.

The meeting for men advertised to take place in the Princess Theatre to-morrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be held in St. George's Church instead at 3.15 o'clock. This change of programme has been brought about through the following letter sent to His Lordship Bishop Farthing, by the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, president of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance:

267 Peel street, Montreal,
September 16, 1910.

'Dear Bishop Farthing:—I have received an invitation from the Brotherhood of St. Andrew (and I beg to say that I highly appreciate the courtesy) for a mass meeting in the Princess Theatre on Sunday afternoon.

'As president of the Lord's Day Alliance for this city, I have to call the attention of the promoters of this meeting to the fact that it is a violation of a by-law of the city to open a theatre on Sunday for any purpose whatever. We have been threatened in the past with Sunday theatricals, and we regard this by-law as very necessary in the conditions of our city, both racially and religiously. I know that once or twice recently this by-law has been violated in ignorance, as in the case of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, but the proprietors of the theatre ought to know that to open their place of business on Sunday is a misdemeanor. I regret exceedingly to call your attention to this proposed infringement of the law, but there is no name attached to my invitation to indicate its author.

'Apologizing for this trouble, I am,
'Yours very truly,
'(Signed)
'J. EDGAR HILL.'
'Rt. Rev. Bishop Farthing.'

NOT AGAINST THE BY-LAW.

Bishop Farthing went to see the Mayor about the by-law, and His Worship said that while there was a by-law preventing the opening of theatres for dramatic representations on Sundays, it was, in his opinion, not intended to prevent the holding of meetings such as the one the Brotherhood of St. Andrew intended to hold. However, Bishop Farthing decided that under the circumstances the venue of the meeting had better be changed, although this meant considerable inconvenience.

THE BOY PROBLEM.

Mr. Hubert Carleton, United States general secretary of the Brotherhood, addressed the gathering yesterday afternoon for fifteen minutes, in which time he made several startling statements. Among other things he said:

'Seventy-five percent of the boys born of Christian parents and who pass through our Sunday-schools and Bible classes in the United States and Canada are ultimately lost to the Church. The awful supineness and apathy of our people to this whole boy question is simply appalling. I may appear over critical and condemnatory, but I must speak of conditions as I have found them in travelling throughout this continent.'

Continuing, he recalled that the great preacher, Frederick Robertson, once declared that whenever he heard of the existence of evil, he could not help feeling that he had a finger in the ple. We were every one responsible for the existence of evil in any form amongst our fellow men. 'Every member of the Church, no matter what his position or work therein, was responsible for every boy in the community. While it was a fact that the Church was now doing a great deal more work among boys than she did ten or twelve years ago, the apathy and indifference of parents had at the same time become appalling. Temptations of all descriptions in the boys' surroundings were greater than formerly. The attendance at Sunday-schools was decreasing, and all knew that the public school could not be depended on to exercise any moral or religious influence. The speaker had talked with many parish clergy about organization and efforts to hold and look after the boys. They were all just considering something of the kind, and now, three or four years later, they were still considering. Men were always glad to tell him where they stood on the question, and what they aimed at. He did not want to know where they stood, but where they were moving, and as for their aim they must be poor shots, for they never seemed to hit anything. Choirmasters, Sunday-school and Bible class teachers seemed content with the work they were doing, and where no greater efforts were made stagnation must inevitably follow.

'We will never accomplish anything,' said Mr. Carleton, 'until we climb out of this unbiblical rut. Only by apostolic and Christ-like fervor can the boys be won and saved for the Master. And where we have some three or four earnest consecrated boys working with us, we can accomplish wonders. I would not take fifteen or twenty boys out camping, I would not undertake a Bible class or boy movement of any kind without three or four such boys as a nucleus, for their influence is incalculable.'

At the afternoon session, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, Ont., occupied the chair, and in a few introductory remarks described the work of the Brotherhood as the extension of Christ's kingdom among men. The society was not for social, literary or financial purposes.

The need for the Brotherhood was the subject treated by the Rev. R. C. Blagrave, B.A., of Christ Church, Belleville. The speaker declared that to work out his mission, that all men might come to a knowledge of the truth, Christ had established in the world an organization that was to be his own body, with power to teach and minister to the world to the end of time. While the church is fulfilling her mission, there is a large body of men throughout the world who do not come in direct contact with her work. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized for the very purpose of coming into personal contact with such men. The work of the Brotherhood is to eliminate from men's minds the erroneous idea that it does not much matter whether they are active workers in Christ's kingdom or not. So long as there is one without the church so long is our work unfinished and the consummation of Christ's kingdom on earth retarded.

The Rev. Mr. Norwood, curate of Trinity Church, pleaded for enthusiasm in the work of the Brotherhood. Interpreting the word enthusiasm as meaning God-inwardness, from the Greek preposition 'en,' and the noun 'Theos,' Mr. Norwood claimed that a society to be identified with the church must prove its right to such identification, and no better proof could be had than Christian enthusiasm.

In a general discussion following the scheduled addresses, the convention was addressed by Mr. Rodgers, of St. John, N.B.; Dr. Davidson, Chancellor of the diocese of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, the Rev. Mr. Woodcock, of Brantford, and the Rev. Mr. Hewett, of Hamilton.

The second session was presided over by Mr. T. Alder D. Bliss, of Ottawa, and was addressed by Mr. J. A. Birmingham, travelling secretary for Canada, and Mr. Hubert Carleton, general secretary of the United States, whose remarks are given in the foregoing.

Mr. Birmingham advocated the necessity of a junior chapter in every parish. In a census that had been taken by the Y. M. C. A. in the city of Ottawa 3,000 boys were discovered. The Y. M. C. A. would be able to care for some 300 of this number, leaving 2,400 to be looked after by the forty odd churches of Ottawa, an average of 60 to each church. He would venture to say that not a single clergyman had any idea of the number of boys that properly belonged to his congregation. There were many boy organizations with the object of gathering boys in off the street, and teaching them moral responsibility, but something more is needed, such as our society, to bring them wholly to Christ.

SIR WILFRID.—ALL READY WILLIAM. YOUR KICK-OFF!

FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Thirteen Municipalities to Vote on Liquor Question.

Welland, Ont., Sept. 17.— Thirteen municipalities in Welland County will vote a local option, Niagara Falls deciding to do so last night.

LEAVES UNIVERSITY.

Princeton, N.J., Sept. 17.—Dr. Wilson, who has been nominated for governor of New Jersey by the Democratic state convention, said yesterday that he would offer his resignation as president of Princeton University to the board of trustees at its next meeting, on Oct. 20.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSED.

Plainfield, N.J., Sept. 17. — Judge William N. Runyon, of Union county, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the fifth congressional district, defeating Mr. Chas. N. Fowler, who is one of the leading men in the present Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Taft administration.

CIGARETTES SHOW INCREASE

Use of 'Coffin-Nails' Expanding by Hundred Million Annually.

STATISTICS OF DOMINION.

Large Decrease Was Shown in 1908-9—Parliamentary Legislation Ineffective.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The consumption of cigarettes in Canada is increasing at the rate of one hundred million a year, according to the government's comparative figures for the last two fiscal years. For the fiscal year ending with March last the total number of cigarettes manufactured in Canada or imported totalled 469,711,071 as compared with 368,295796 for the preceding twelve months.

In 1908-09 there was a falling off of thirty millions from the preceding year, but this was due largely to the decreased consumption consequent upon the financial stringency of three years ago. With the return of good times the consumption of cigarettes by the boys and young men of Canada has very greatly increased, notwithstanding the anti-cigarette legislation passed in 1908 by the Dominion Parliament.

Comparative figures for the last two fiscal years are as follows:—1908-09, domestic cigarettes manufactured, 356,756,130; entered through customs, 11,539,966; total, 368,295,796; 1909-10, domestic cigarettes manufactured, 457,095,138; entered through customs, 12,616,333; total, 469,711,071.

TYPEWRITING RECORD.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Miss Rose L. Fritz, the world's champion typist, in making a test at Toronto before a committee of press representatives and business men, succeeded in breaking all previous records. The total number of words written for the hour was 6,891; total number of words per minute for the hour was 114; total number of errors, 45. This test is considered phenomenal.

GAMBLERS BANISHED.

Ottawa, Sept. 17—Yesterday, the second last day of the Ottawa fair of 1910, the knell of the fortune wheel men was sounded. The luck-wheel artists and all other lottery fakirs were banished from Lansdowne Park, not only for the dying hours of this year's exhibition, but for all time to come.

From noon till two o'clock an endless line of lucky wheel men wended their way out. Most of them laughed scornfully as they departed. They said the authorities were a little late in getting after them; they had made their stakes on Wednesday and Thursday, the two big days of the fair.

G. T. R. STRIKERS STILL IDLE.

Minister of Railways to Confer With Mr. Hays Shortly.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Of much interest is the question which Mr. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, is now dealing with, namely, that of the reinstatement of G. T. R. strikers. As there are several hundred of these former employees still out of work, the statement recently made that they would only be taken on again as vacancies occurred, created consternation among the men concerned, it being contended by them that the agreement which terminated the strike providing for their reinstatement within 90 days was absolute and unqualified, except as regards employees who had been guilty of acts of violence. Yesterday, in consequence of representations made to him by interested parties, Mr. Graham called up Sir Frederick Borden, who was associated with the Minister of Labor in bringing about the settlement. Sir Frederick's testimony, it is said, was that the agreement for reinstatement of strikers within 90 days contained no proviso as to 'vacancies,' and with this assurance Mr. Graham will take up the matter with President Hays upon his return from the West on September 22nd.

END OF LABOR CONGRESS

Long Discussion on Affiliation —Ottawa Man Elected President.

The afternoon session yesterday of the congress of the Canadan Federation of Labor was devoted largely to the election of officers. Several delegates who were proposed declined to accept the office of president, on the grounds that their local unions kept them sufficiently busy, but on the second asking Mr. J. G. Tapp, of Ottawa, accepted the post. Other officers elected were:—J. B. St. Laurent, vice-president for Quebec; M. Trempaine, vice-president for Ontario, and F. Burn, vice-president for Nova Scotia. The vicepresidents for the other provinces will be appointed by the general executive. Mr. J. A. Mercier, of Quebec, was elected secretary-treasurer, and Messrs. James Patterson, Ottawa, ex-president; S. B. McNeil, Glace Bay, and Delphis Verdon, Montreal, as members of the general executive. It was further decided that the new president should retain his position of chief organizer. Montreal was chosen as the next place of meeting by the almost unanimous vote of the delegates.

The principle of paying officers was also adopted, and in future the president will receive at least two hundred dollars and the secretary-treasurer a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

A resolution was passed moving that all unions under the Federation hold charters under it, and that unions holding Federation charters must also be affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council of their own district; also that labor organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labor Councils of their districts must hold charters from the Canadian Federation of Labor.

It was explained that this would unite the Federation's different parts into a solid and concentrated body; but several delegates protested against the motion on the grounds that it was asking too much from the men. Although the question at issue was clear to the majority of those present, who kept calling to the president to put the motion, many of the delegates demanded the right to speak on the subject, and fully an hour was passed in argument before the motion was actually carried.

WANT FRENCH IN SCHOOLS.

Windsor French Canadians Will Hold Protest Meeting.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 17.— French-Canadians of Essex county are greatly agitated over an alleged order recently made known from Bishop Fallon, whereby he will try to stop the French language being taught in the Catholic schools in this city. A meeting of all the French societies in Essex county will be held at Tecumseh, and a formal protest against the bishop's action will be made.

FEWER IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants booked to arrive this coming week number only 5,765, the rush being over. They are almost all English-speaking, and will arrive on the following boats: 'Lake Michigan,' 325; 'Ionian,' 475; 'Dominion,' 625; 'Voltarno,' 750; 'Empress of Britain,' 1,620; 'Corsican,' 1,120; 'Prinz Adalbert,' 200; 'Corinthian,' 350; 'Montfort,' 300.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Woman Ducked Under Level Crossing Gates and Was Killed.

RUN OVER BY ENGINE.

Shunter Loomed Up Suddenly and Knocked Her Down.

As a result of attempting to cross the G. T. R. level crossing at Guy street, when the gates were down, Mrs. Elizabeth Madden, aged 63 years, of 82 Maisonneuve street, Cote St. Paul, was crushed to death under the wheels of a little Grand Trunk shunter.

Mrs. Madden and Miss Hanrahan, aged 70 years, of Galt avenue, Cote St. Paul, came to the gates, which had just gone down. Thinking that, as is sometimes the case, the gates had gone down prematurely, and that she might have time to cross with safety, Mrs. Madden ducked under, and ran towards the track, calling back to her friend to follow her. Then, according to Miss Hanrahan's story, told to Lieut. Acheson, of the Seigneurs street station, the engine loomed suddenly up, and that was the last she saw of Mrs. Madden.

The two women had been visiting friends in the city, and were on their way to Notre Dame street, to take the car back to Cote St. Paul, when the accident occurred.

The gates of the Guy street crossing are worked from a tower, and the man on duty stated that he had seen no one attempting to cross after the gates went down.

APOLOGY FROM JUDGE

Innocent Macedonian Waited Three Months in Jail for Trial.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The judge on the bench apologizing to the prisoner in the dock was the unusual spectacle witnessed in the Sessions yesterday. The judge was Mr. Justice Denton, and the prisoner, Tr.. Sinkliff, a Macedonian, and His Lordship was apologizing, not for himself, but for the law, which allowed Sinkliff to be kept in jail three months when the weight of evidence was in his favor. Sinkliff was charged by Chris. Danto, another Macedonian, with shooting him three months ago. Owing to the nature of the case it could not be tried by a magistrate, and as the prisoner could not get bail he was in prison until yesterday. When the case came up it was found that Danto really shot himself while intoxicated, and the charge was dropped. C. E. Macdonald, who appeared for Sinkliff, declared the case to be an instance of the need for a central criminal court, and of the 'injustice of the law. He asked that the attention of the Minister of Justice be called to it.

With the jury's consent, Judge Denton entered a formal verdict of not guilty.

'Tell the prisoner,' he said to the interpreter, 'that he is honorably discharged.

'I thank the judge,' said the prisoner, through the interpreter.

'Tell him,' added the judge, 'that it is a matter of regret that owing to legal procedure he has not had his trial before this.'

'I thank the judge,' translated the interpreter again.

'And tell him,' continued the judge, 'that we hope he will get his work back, and if I can help in any way I will do so.'

THE CONTROLLERSHIPS

What Might Happen if Dr. Lachapelle Were Unseated.

Mentioning the possibility of Dr. E. P. Lachapelle being disqualified by the court to act as one of the city controllers, in the action taken against him by Mr. Albert St. Martin, the 'Presse' discusses what would follow as regards the appointment of his successor. The Legislature has enacted that in the event of the resignation or death of one of the controllers, his successor, for the unexpired term of office must be appointed by the City Council. No provision is made for the case of a controller being declared disqualified, but our contemporary supposes that the spirit of the law leaves, in that case also, the election of the successor in the hands of the council. No doubt the intention of the Legislature was to avoid the cost and trouble of too frequent elections, but on the other hand, direct election by the whole population is the principle upon which the Board of Control rests, and many consider as an anomaly the article of the charter which leaves it with the council to fill vacancies occurring on said board during the fixed term of four years between each regular election. In the event of Dr. Lachapelle being disqualified, his successor would have to serve for more than three years, and why should that controller not be elected by the people as well as three others.

Now, Dr. Lachapelle disappearing, would the members of the council choose his successor from among themselves, or would they look for an outsider? The choice in the council itself would be a source of strife, and it would necessitate the election of a new alderman. If a stranger is to be chosen, who shall he be? It has been suggested that the best would be to appoint the person who secured the largest number of votes after the four controllers elected in February last, and in that case the position would go to Mr. Louis Coderre.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION.

As harvest laborers in Alberta and Saskatchewan are proving inadequate to deal with the crops in those provinces, the C. P. R. will put on another harvesters' excursion from Ontario Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Over twelve thousand men have been sent west for the harvesting, and this additional call has convinced the railway authorities that the crops, in the farther west, at an rate, are likely to turn out better than the earlier pesimistic reports indicated.

VERDUN EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A senior Epworth League has been formed this week at the Verdun Methodist Church. At the executive meeting Mr. Percy Stocks was elected president, Mr. E. Peddie, secretary, and Mrs. Coles treasurer.

SERMONS ON COCAINE.

Many of the Montreal clergymen who have been approached by the Children's Aid Society, have promised to preach sermons dealing with the cocaine evil.

LEGATE THANKS MONTREAL

Farewell Letter to Mayor Guerin Expresses Great Gratitude.

CHARMED WITH RECEPTION.

Days Spent in Montreal Amongst the Happiest of His Life.

Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, has addressed the following farewell letter to Montreal:

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1910.

The Honorable James Guerin,
Mayor of Montreal:

Mr. Mayor,—I cannot leave Montreal without once more repeating to you the expression of my gratitude for the splendid receptions, and the cordial hospitality extended to me, not only by the municipal authorities, but also, I venture to believe, by all the citizens without exception. I especially remain deeply touched by the innumerable marks of respect and veneration which have been bestowed, in my person, upon the representative of the Holy Father.

The few days which we have just passed together will count among the happiest of my life. I carry away an imperishable remembrance thereof. I would like to tell my gratitude and admiration to all the civic officials, to all the citizens who devoted themselves to contribute to rendering those days so enthusiastic and so harmonious, and I shall feel immensely thankful if you will kindly voice my feelings towards them.

Please accept for yourself, Mr. Mayor, the warm expression of my most sincere thanks for the large and distinguished part which you took in those festivities of such admirable dignity, order and enthusiasm.

Yours very devotedly,
VINCENT CARD. VANNUTELLI.

DON'T GIVE INFANTS MEAT

Dr. Ward Says Ignorance Like This is Cause of High Death Rate.

Like Dr. Coyle, Dr. Ward, of the Health Department, attributes the high infant mortality to ignorance on the part of mothers, rather than to any lack of purity of the milk supply.

'There are many mothers,' he said, 'who seem to know absolutely nothing about the proper care of children. Why we have found that many tots under two years of age are fed on meat. Because this nourishes men, the mothers seem to think it is proper food for their infants. It is from such treatment that much of the intestinal disorder results.

Further discussing the report of the Health Department, Dr. Ward stated that in the past year there have been in the city six mothers of 14 years of age, twelve of 15, 52 of 17, and 86 of 18 years. In all, 701 illegitimate children were born, though it is estimated 41 percent of these came to the city from the country surrounding.

SHUTE ACQUITTED.

Jury Would Not Convict Him For Inficiting Injuries That Caused Tormentor's Death.

In the Court of King's Bench yesterday afternoon the jury acquitted Stephen Shute of the charge of manslaughter. Shute was employed as a longshoreman in the harbor, and was being tormented and insulted by a fellow workman almost every day. He stood the abuse until one day about two months ago the name of the lad's mother was degraded by his abuser, and in a passion he picked up a board and struck the insulter on the shoulder, and head, inflicting injuries which, though not considered serious at the time resulted in death a day or two after. Shute was held for trial on the charge of manslaughter The judge after hearing the verdict of the jury warned the young man to keep his temper under better control in future. The act was one that should not have been committed, but now that it was done, and under strong provocation he should not be condemned to further punishment.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children was held in their board room at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. J. W. Lambly, in the chair; the Rev. J. Patterson, the Rev. T. Harris, the Rev. E. McManus, J. H. Oxley and F. Hague.

The secretary's report showed that 66 complaints had been made during the month of August, affecting 144 children and 30 women. Of these two children were taken in adoption, and a baby of seven months was taken from its parents on account of cruel neglect, and sent to the hospital, where it died a few days later. Both parents were arrested, and sent to jail for six months each, besides ten others sent to jail or fined, according to their merits.

There were twenty-six non-support cases, twenty-eight miscellaneous, five wife-beaters, three desertions and two child crulty.

FAMOUS PICTURES

Many readers regret that they were unable to cut coupons from the 'Witness' regularly during the summer, being out of town, and thus missed the opportunity to obtain any of the masterpieces of the world's art that we have been distributing. We are gratified to be able to announce that we have been successful in obtaining a further supply, and the first coupon of the new series will appear in next Monday's issue. Those desiring one of these fine pictures should see to it that under no circumstances do they miss one of these coupons.

FINANCIAL COMMENT.

The stock market is certainly convalescing. It has had a good period of rest after a thorough liquidation, and now needs only a slight increase of confidence to ...ore quickly regain strength. Bountiful crops, which are promised, should create all the stimulus necessary. Of course, if one studies economic conditions closely one can see basic conditions are not yet entirely readjusted, but then the general situation never will be ideal from the viewpoint of the critic.

Ot is very well to argue that our monetary system is still primitive, that our trade is not what it should be owing to high prices of our products, that people will not economize to any measurable extent, and that the country has gone daft politically.

But all this can be characterized as but a natural consequence of the disgust now so prevalent. We need, or at least many of us do, a distinct change of sentiment, a change that comes when general business becomes so active that there is little time to see or notice e ery little factor that is out of joint.

The idea is growing, however, that we are gradually drawing out of the shadow. There is much less apprehension than existed several months ago. The fear as to strained money this fall is fast being dissipated, while there is less anxiety as to the general outlook. So far as the security market is concerned prices are more attractive. There is a decided slackening of selling pressure, so that even the slightest demand makes for strength. Those interests who watch the position of money most carefully affect to believe that we are facing easier conditions, and if this materializes an even greater improvement should be witnessed in the market.

Western Electric Co. Mortgage Bonds in N.Y. —Company Finances

Boston, Sept. 17.—August sales of the Western Electric Co. were over fifty percent greater than for August last year. With the close of August nine months of the fiscal year have passed and business has been running at a rate to give reasonable assurance that sales for the full year to end November 30, will be upwards of $61,000,000. This record has often been compared with 1906, when sales exceeded $60,000,000, but it is interesting to note that the character of the business has changed quite largely since that time.

It was the latter part of 1907 that the company broadened its policy and since then instead of its principal business being confined to the 25 associated Bell companies, its sales are now distributed among 7,000 telephone companies, as well as many thousands of customers for electrical supplies and apparatus.

Whereas in 1906 and prior thereto a large part of the company's business was in large telephone exchanges the present character of sales can be best illustrated by the statement that in the last twenty months over 250,000 of rural telephones have been distributed.

Business this fiscal year will be divided among approximately 800,000 orders compared with 475,000 in 1906, which gives an average value per order of $71 for 1910, compared with $145 in the 1906 year. In other words, over twice the number of orders have to be handled for the same amount of sales.

The very marked increase in the use of telephones for railway work in place of the telegraph has given the Western Electric Co. a great deal of new business and this department promises to increase for some time to come.

Western Electric is now employing over 23,000 people, and following out its policy of concentrating manufacturing operations at the Hawthorne works and in order to provide adequate manufacturing facilities for the future, the company is now planning to erect further extensions to its already extensive plant in Hawthorne, near Chicago.

Stock for Sale

Boston, Sept. 17.—Tucker, Anthony & Co. are offering $260,000 preferred stock of the Booth Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford, at par, to yield six percent. This stock is the unsubscribed for balance of an issue of $750,000 preferred recently offered for sale. At the same time $500,000 common has been subscribed for at par. Ground has been broken for construction, and it is expected to have the mill in operation within a year.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Baltimore and Ohio has received the last instalment of the large equipment order placed several months ago, which included 240 consolidation freight engines of the heaviest type, 26 Atlantic type passenger locomotives for fast express service, 70 passenger coaches and 10,000 freight cars.

FROST NOT WANTED.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—'Crop Expert Inglis' says that serious frost before October 1 would reduce corn yields considerably. Corn is very uneven, with some dented but some still in milk. Warm dry weather is needed from now on.

SALE POSTPONED.

New York, Sept. 17.—Judge McCormick has postponed sale under foreclosure of International and Great Northern from September 15 to October 6 or some later date, on application of second mortgage bondholders' protective committee.

PLANNING FUTURE.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Chairman Knapp of commerce commission has returned from his vacation and has started planning the future work of that body. First full meeting of the commission will not occur until first week of October.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE---SOME HINTS

The stagnation which characterized the local as well as the New York market last week, says Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, has been succeeded for the last couple of days by a renewed activity of trading, and the volume of transactions is again beginning to assume average proportions. One adverse factor seems now to have been entirely removed from the market owing to the improvement in the crop situation, and the prospects are that it will show results well above the most sanguine expectations of a week ago. In the Province of Saskatchewan especially the reports are that the crop both in quality and yield will exceed all previous estimates. The dominating factor in the market at the present time is the political situation in the United States, but the prospects in this direction have been to a great extent discounted, as was shown by the small effect produced by the sweeping Democratic victory in the State of Maine, which has shown such a substantial Republican majority for thirty years past. Another factor in the New York market is the approaching time for a decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. It is to be hoped that these cases will be decided as soon as possible, as uncertainty and suspense are very unsettling factors in the stock market.

There has been a steady improvement in the money market, plenty of money now being available at 5 percent, and the action of the stock exchange managers in reducing their rate from 6½ to 6 percent should stimulate more interest in the market. Most of the commission houses are very bullish on the market situation, there being a plentiful supply of time loans, and the decrease in marginal holdings of stock has greatly strengthened the technical position. Conditions on the local exchange are especially favorable to an advance, in view of the large number of companies which have increased their dividends during the past few months, and the good prospects for future increases in a large number of others.

Quebec Railway advanced to 45 on heavy buying, which was reported to be for Paris account, but afterwards sagged off a point, there being no news of any consequence at the meeting of the directors at Quebec on Tuesday. Twin City advanced several points on the rumor of a possible increase in the dividend rate this fall, and Toronto Railway advanced on the report that the city might take over the road at a considerably advanced price. Soo had a sharp advance, probably on the prospect of a new stock issue in the near future. Dominion Steel Corporation sold up to 65, the pool which was formed some time ago evidently taking advantage of the strong market to advance the stock. The Cement issues also displayed strength.

LAURENTIDE PULP AND PAPER.

The directors of this company, at a meeting held last week, decided to increase the dividend from 7 to an 8 percent basis on the common, the usual dividend of 1¾ percent for the quarter on the preferred being declared. While this announcement, which was fully expected by the shareholders, on account of the excellent annual report of the company, is doubtless very gratifying to them, the high price of the stock had seemed to indicate that the increase would have been even larger,aand from the strength which it has displayed since the announcement it is not improbable that there may be some further good news in the shape of a new stock issue.

UNION WITH THE ROYAL BANK.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank, held last Thursday, the managment was authorized to take over the Union Bank of Halifax, the basis of exchange of securities being four shares of Royal Bank stock for every five shares of Union. The transfer will be effected as soon as the approval of the Governor-in-Council has been obtained, which should be about the first of November. This deal makes the Royal Bank rank the third largest in Canada, with assets of over $90,000,000, and will greatly strengthen its position in the Maritime Provinces by elimination of competition in several cases, and by the large increase in the chain of branches, there now being no less than 15 in the West Indies. It will also place at their disposal the services of a large number of the trained staff of the Union Bank,who will be available from any points where branches of one bank will be closed.

ILLINOIS TRACTION.

The statement of this company for the month of July shows an increase in the gross earnings of $69,423, as compared with July, 1909, while, in spite of the heavy expenditure on construction work all over the system, the operating expenses have only increased $21,022. The total gross earnings for seven months amount to $3,351,403, as compared with $2,952,750 in 1909, while the operating expenses total $1,997,541 as against $1,715,873, so that the increase in net earnings for the period amounts to $111,080, or over 9 percent more than for the same period in 1909.

MONTREAL POWER CO.

The stock advanced to 136 on Tuesday, evidently on the strength of the developments in connection with the city lighting contract. The Provincial Power Company, which was the lowest bidder for this contract, is controlled by the Power Company, and,although the price submitted was low, the fact that the company was able to take it from the other tenderers was evidently regarded as a favorable piece of news.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The advance in Toronto Railway stock was caused by the report that there was a possibility of the city taking over the Street Railways at a price which would net the shareholders about 150. This story, which originated in Toronto, is too vague as yet to be given any serious consideration. The gross earnings of the company for the month of August were the largest of any month so far in the company's history, amounting to $386,806, a gain of $43,247 over August, 1909. The gross earnings for the eight months are $2,786,285, which is an increase of $291,592 over the same period of last year.

DULUTH SUPERIOR.

The action of the directors of this company in increasing the dividend from 4 to 5 percent came somewhat of a surprise, although such action had been expected last spring, and the particulars of the announcement were kept very quiet previous to the meeting. The comparative statement of gross earnings for the month of August shows that the increase for the month $9,947, which is 10.9 percent more than for August, 1909, and the increase for the eight months is $85,648, or 13.7 percent more than for the same period last year.

SAO PAULO.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2¼ percent on Sao Paulo was declared last week, but the strength of this stock since the announcement looks as though it was expected that the directors would consider the question of increasing the dividend one or two percent at the next quarterly meeting. The earnings of the company to date have been approximately at the rate of 15 percent, and even at the present price the stock yields over 6½ percent.

RIO RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of this company have been increasing so rapidly that it is probable only a question of time until an increase in the rate of distribution will be made to the shareholders. The earnings at the present time are double the dividend requirements.

MAY ADVANCE TWIN CITY.

It is reported from Toronto that there is some prospect of the stock of this company being raised from 6 to a 7 percent basis in the near future. The stock has risen several points since the recent low price to 111, and as the recent earnings have not shown more that the average increases, the advance is attributed to the recent divided rumors.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The nomination of two municipal ownership candidates for Mayor of Detroit, and the defeat of Mayor Breitmeyer, who was in favor of a settlement with the company, destroys any possibility of the question of a favorable franchise settlement this year, and there seems little doubt that the city will vote in favor of taking over the street railway and operating it as a city affair. While this development may seem at first sight unfavorable to the present shareholders, the city would probably be obliged to take over the assets of the company on fairly favorable terms, and the physical value of the road has no doubt been greatly improved during the last three years that no dividend have been paid, as the earnings have been above the average for some time past.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

It is announced that the Dominion Textile has leased the Mount Royal Spinning Company from the Canadian Colored Cotton Company for a period of ten years, and have guaranteed the proportion of Colored Cotton preferred stock owned by the Cpinning Company, which was recently absorbed by the former company. It is stated by the officials of both companies that the deal will be to their mutual advantage, and since the announcement Textile common has displayed considerable market strength.

SHAWINIGAN POWER CO.

In a recent circular letter to shareholders it was announced that the directors had decided to issue $500,000 new stock, of the amount which was authorized several months ago, to take care of improvements which are being made to the plant. The new issue will be offered at part to the present shareholders. It was also announced that it was the intention of the directors at the next meeting to raise the dividend to 5 percent.

MACKAY COMPANIES.

These issues experienced a renewed activity last week on rumors of an increase in the dividend on the common stock, or some readjustment of capital on a favorable basis to the shareholders. When the dividend was raised from four to five percent it was stated by the directors that it was only a matter of time until a further increase of one percent would be made. It is hard, on account of the difficulty in obtaining any statement of earnings, to determine as to whether the increased divided would be justified, but it is generally believed that a very much higher rate than the present could be conservatively maintained.

BOSTON & MAINE HAS ENJOYED A GOOD YEAR

Boston and Maine Railroad has just issued its sixty-eighth annual report with comparisons as follows:—

	1910.	1909.
Tot. op. rev.	$43,357,175	$39,528,698
Oper. exp.	31,336,324	28,263,855
Net op. rev.	12,020,851	11,264,843
Net after taxes.	9,991,230	9,558,324
Gross income.	10,732,983	10,177,224
Rents, int., etc	7,882,361	7,830,721
Net.	2,850,621	2,346,503
Dividends.	1,868,520	1,817,360
Surplus.	982,101	529,142

President Tuttle says that manufacturing and other industries of New England served by this company's lines were more than ordinarily active throughout the fiscal year, and gross and net were thereby made greater than for any like period in history. Gross from all sources amounted to $44,146,187, compared with $40,231,012 the preceding year, $39,748,549 in 1907-8 and $41,722,139 in 1906-7.

Revenues from transportation of freight increased $2,436,798 from passengers, $1,265,313; from express, baggage, switching, et cetera, $210,348; other operating revenues, $44,131; and income from other sources, $122,852. Income from outside operations decreased $36,154; from the government for carriage of mails under new schedules of compensation, $66,114.

Operating expenses increased $3,072,468; taxes, $286,947; rentals or leased roads, $19,065; payment for interchange of equipment with other roads, $126,247, and miscellaneous rents payable $22,874. Interest paid on funded and floating debt was, however, decreased $75,447.

About 11,283 shares of common stock owned by the company and held unencumbered in its treasury were also sold in January for $1,636,035. Funds received from these sales of stock are being used for making necessary permanent additions to property, while there has been no change in funded debt, which remains at $42,073,000. Notes payable were $4,400,000 at close of the year, but the company held notes receivable of $1,165,505 and had $6,393,274 cash.

During the year 17,331 shares, a majority of stock of Worcester, Nashua & Rochester, leased by this company, were purchased for $2,776,142. Since close of the fiscal year, 440 additional shares have been purchased at a cost of $65,992. Outstanding capital stock is 31,498 preferred, and 288,413 of common, owned by 7318 stockholders. In January the company sold at auction 5699 common shares, for $817,094. Expenditures for additions and betterments totalled $4,698,499, charged to capital account.

SALE OF BONDS.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The 'Chronicle' estimates that during August municipal bonds, amounting to $12,821,993, were sold. This is the smallest August total since 1905, when $8,595,171 were issued, and compares with $22,141,716 issued in August, 1909, and $34,501,536 in July this year. There were $7,482,866 temporary loans negotiated.

ROCK ISLAND RY. PURCHASE AND FUTURE DEALS

New York, Sept. 17.—The acquisition of a large minority interest in Rock Island by Phelps, Dodge & Co., interests came as a complete surprise to the railroad world, especially in view of the fact that the copper interests have been fighting Southern Pacific in the Southwest for years and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of course, are the recognized bankers for the Harriman lines. It is evident,therefore, that some truce has been declared between Phelps, Dodge & Co., and the Southern Pacific. There are those who claim that the ambitions of the copper people will not be satisfied with merely a director or two on the Rock Island board.

The purchase of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s holdings of Rock Island stock by the Phelps, Dodge & Co., at a price believed to be around 66 will be of benefit to all the principals in the transaction, to the Rock Island Company and to the Southwest in general. It would appear, on the surface, however, that the greatest benefit will be derived by the Rock Island Company.

Through the acquisition of these holdings, Phelps, Dodge & Co., have obtained not an actual control, but what amounts to a dominant interest in the Rock Island Company. Their will be the most powerful voice in the affairs of the company. These interests already control the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company, a system of which little has been heard but which has 867 miles of track extending from El Paso, Texas, to Benson, Arizona, and branches in various directions. The El Paso and Southwestern connects with the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway at Santa Rosa, New Mexico. Geographically, it is the natural continuation of the last named road.

As both of these systems are now under what might be considered the same management the interchange of traffic between them will be of much larger volume. It will mean that the Rock Island Company will henceforth be the carrier of the tonnage of the various Phelps, Dodge & Company's mines in the Southwest, and from this tonnage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific should derive a large revenue.

But the new alliance means much more than this to the Rock Island Company. The El Paso and Southwestern has had surveying parties out during the past year, mapping out a line from Benson, Arizona,to the Pacific coast. Undoubtedly this line will now be built, so that virtually the Rock Island will have one of the shortest routes from Chicago to the coast via Kansas City and El Paso, Texas.

In connection with the negotiations which have taken place it should be borne in mind that the Phelps-Dodge Company, incorporated, capitalized for $50,000,000, the shares for which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, has not been the purchaser of Rock Island, but rather the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., The Phelps-Dodge Company, Incorporated, are the owners and operators of the Copper Queen, Detroit and Montzuma copper properties, but the big interest in Rock Island was not made for account of the copper corporation.

The firm's railroad interests are controlled through the El Paso and Southwestern, and not a share is owned by the Phelps-Dodge Corporation. In their mining and other properties, Phelps, Dodge & Company have an investment of well over $100,000,000, yet but little of this amount, represented in stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, is held outside of the Dodge,Douglas and James families and by directors of the various corporations and their associates.

There were several bidders for the Rock Island holdings of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of whom, and probably the most disappointed, was Edwin Hawley, who made a bid of 63 and kept his emissary in close communication with the banking house ever since the announcement was first made that it had gone to the rescue of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate.

The strength of the Reid-Moore interests in Rock Island is now the puzzling feature of the situation, but there are reasons for believing that when the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate last spring ran the price of Rock Island preferred up to $55 per share, Dan Reid could not resist the temptation to slip a large block of his holdings.

General Electric Co. Awards Contracts —Big Business

Boston, Sept. 17.—General Electric has awarded contracts for the building of a large foundry and power house at Erie, Pennsylvania. The new buildings are the nucleus of what in time will probably develop into a gigantic system of plants employing 20,000 men and comprising 20 odd buildings, closely rivalling in size the present Schenectady plant. The new foundry is needed as soon as possible and should be able to go into operation in the early part of next year. The land on which the plant is to be erected includes 700 acres, purchased by the company in the early part of 1907 when gross sales were breaking all records. Then came the depression and all plans for Erie development were held up for over two years.

Gross sales are again running at new high records and additional capacity will almost certainly become imperative in the next year or two.

The Erie plant is to be the most western of any General Electric plant proper, although subsidiary companies have manufacturing centres in Indiana and Wisconsin, which, however, are of minor importance.

The initial expenditure at Erie will be comparatively small, probably but a few hundred thousand dollars, and can easily be met out of net earnings for the current year.

RIGHT ADMITTED.

New York, Sept. 17.—New York Stock Exchange announces that E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company rights and General Chemical Company rights have been admitted to dealings.

NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The special commission created by the legislature to appraise the property of the New Haven road has engaged Prof. George F. Swain to superintend the work.

Bond Investments

Yielding from 4% to 6%

Municipal Corporation Industrial Bonds

The Bonds we offer have been selected to meet the requirements of conservative investors.

Each issue is well secured and has been thoroughly investigated by us.

Our list of bond offerings will be sent on application.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

164 St James Street, Montreal

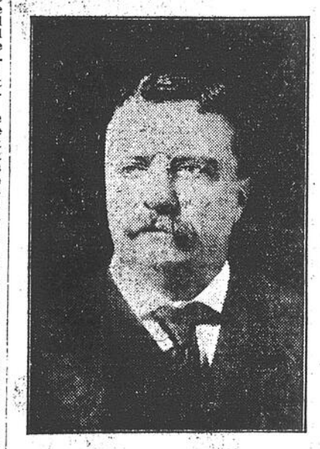
Toronto Quebec Halifax

ROOSEVELT IS TALKING TOO MUCH JUST NOW

Boston, Sept. 17.—A Boston broker, firm member of a large commission house, just returned from a western trip, says:—

'There is an impression here in the East that the West is not experiencing the general dulness in business which has prevailed in this section of the country for some time. While this may have been true several weeks ago, it is not the fact at the present time as too much politics recently nas had its effect.

'The western banks have been quick to note the change in business conditions with the result that it is now be-



COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

coming more difficult to secure loans as the banks say they are already well loaned up.

'The present talking campaign of Theodore Roosevelt is doing more than any other one thing to upset business calculations, and is causing large business interests to go slow. The Roosevelt "supporters," however, are not all sincere in their praises of the policies of the ex-President, and many politicians have taken up the Roosevelt slogan to help along their re-election to office. With the West in its present frame of mind, it is considered good judgment by politicians ostensibly to get aboard the Roosevelt band-waggon until after the elections are over, and then to return to the fold of the "regulars."

'Until the elections are over, or until some fairly accurate forecasts can be made as to the make-up of the next Congress, there will probably be little change in the present status of the stock market. The level of securities is low and another smash in prices seems hardly probable. Less political interference with business is the only development which can immediately change stock market conditions, and until that is brought about, prominent business interests throughout the West will continue conservative in making new business commitments.

'The copper shares should be the first to improve as the copper industry is in better condition to-day than for some time. The curtailment will take care of the surplus, and with a return of good business the price of the metal should improve when the prices of copper securities will record a substantial advance.'

COTTON OIL HAD A GREAT YEAR

New York, Sept. 17.—American Cotton Oil's fiscal year, which ended with August, will make the fourth best showing in the company's history. The previous year with a balance of $2,100,483 on the common stock, equivalent to 10.38 percent, set the high record. The second best showing is 1907, with 8.66 percent earned on the common, and 1902 with 8.03 percent on the common comes third. Full returns for the last fiscal year are expected to show earnings on the common close to 6 percent, which would compare with previous years as follows:—

Year:	Earned on common	%	Dividends paid
1910.	*$1,214,226	6.	5
1909.	2,100,483	10.38	5
1908.	646,134	3.19	3
1907.	1,755,346	8.66	4
1906.	751,621	3.86	2
1905.	403,466	1.99	1
1904.	232,919	1.15	1
1903.	918,165	4.53	4
1902.	1,626,290	8.03	6
1901.	479,941	2.37	2
1900.	885,266	4.37	3½

*Estimated.

Under conditions that have prevailed the year's showing is eminently satisfactory and insures continuance of the present 5 percent dividend rate on the common stock for a year at least, according to those closest to the workings of the corporation.

This last year, while gross business in the company's trade-marked goods has been the largest in its history, the company has had to contend with excessively high prices of raw materials. Trade-marked goods must sell at uniform prices, higher cost of raw materials means smaller margins of profits. Accordingly, the cotton oil companies make their best showings in years of large cotton crops and consequent cheapness of raw materials.

No Cause for Decline

New York, Sept. 17.—Officials of International Paper Company say there is nothing in connection with finances or operations of company to justify abrupt decline in price of its securities.

Business in July and August was best on record for those months. Production has been 20 percent greater than in 1909, and deliveries have increased about 5 percent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, net profits after all expenses and charges equalled a little over 4½ percent on the preferred stock. Surplus for year after dividends was about $550,000. Since the first of current fiscal period net profits have been substantially above the level of 1909.

Standard Oil Co. Trade Falling Off

New York, Sept. 17.—In line with other industrials, Standard Oil Company's business shows a slight falling off compared with last month. However, net profits continue in excess of $80,000,000 a year, an amount more than double dividend requirements. No change in dividends is anticipated until the Supreme Court renders its decision. In the meantime, Standard Oil Company is adding more than $40,000,000 a year to surplus.

A. G. Fowler Ross

INVESTMENT BROKER

Suite 65 and 66

Bank Ottawa Bldg.,

TEL. MAIN 2297.

ST. PAUL RY. NOT ENJOYING TOO MUCH SUCCESS

New York, Sept. 17.—After earning its 7 percent dividend in 1910, only by means of bookkeeping, St. Paul starts the 1911 fiscal year by showing combined net of the old road and the Extension insufficient to cover July interest and dividend requirements by approximately $175,000.

More discouraging than this, perhaps, have been the earnings in August and the early part of September. Forest fires interrupted traffic on the Puget Sound division for about 18 days last month and all trains had to be detoured over the Northern Pacific. It was only last week that service on the Extension was resumed and repair work is not yet completed.

In the 1911 fiscal year St. Paul will have to earn net for its various requirements of approximately $25,000,000, viz.:

Interest on old bonds	$6,624,000
On $50,000,000 4 percent new debentures	2,000,000
Discount on debentures	240,000
Preferred and common dividends	16,231,000
Total	25,095,000

One-twelfth of this amount required would be $2,083,750. In July the combined earnings of the two divisions were $1,910,668 made up as follows:—

Old St. Paul	$1,375,831
Extension	534,837
Total	1,910,668
Deficiency	173,082

Whether or not July is a representative month is an unanswerable question just now. Recent income results cannot fail to give the directors much concern, however, when they meet for dividend action early in October.

There is a gleam of hope perhaps for St. Paul's stockholders in the fairly good crop that is being moved over the company's lines. What additional benefit is felt, if any, from that direction, however, is very apt to be offset by a falling off in lumber transportation which is understood to be running unusually low in consequence of dulness in the trade.

Local Trade Better Than Last Year Profits Increase

Wholesale houses have done a fairly good business, and the fall trade bids fair to outstrip that of last year, both as regards volume and profits, as our merchants state that profits are generally better, due to less cutting in prices. The cool weather the past few days has induced an increase in sorting orders, especially has this been the case in dry goods and furs.

Montreal entertained more visitors last week than ever before known in the history of the city, and as a result the retail trade did more business than they generally do at Christmas time. There is a very big demand for cream from the United States, and every week we hear of new factories that are sending their cream across the line, instead of making it into butter, as they find it pays better. Increased supplies of bran has caused an easier feeling in all lines of millfeed.

Remittances and city collections are reported fair. Money is unchanged at 5 to 5 1-2 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans.

There is an impression among shrewd market observers in Wall Street that the signs of at least a temporary revival of general business activities during the fall will soon begin to have some appreciable influence on the stock market and bring about a moderately higher range of quotations. Pointing in the direction of business recuperation is the announcement of the resumption of practically all of the Fall River cotton mills in full this week, following the heaviest curtailment in August that was ever reported at that season of the year. Furthermore, the large decrease in idle cars throughout the country carries with it a good deal of significance from the business viewpoint. It is, of course, known that the crop movement has brought into use a considerable part of the surplus cars, and this movement, according to the testimony of railway officials, has also stimulated to some extent mercantile business.

While it is generally conceded among speculators that the rise in prices this week was materially assisted by the retirement of short contracts, sentiment toward the market has undoubtedly undergone a pronounced improvement within the last few days. There is a manifest disposition to relegate politics to the background on the theory that whatever the outcome this fall may be the stock market has already given due consideration to it.

Much interest, of course, attaches to the outcome of the Republican state convention at Saratoga, on September 27, and the result o the primary elections in this city does not threw much light on this situation. Should the Roosevelt factor later be found in a position to rule the convention it is regarde as not impossible that the stock market would receive another setback. Farsighted men in the financial district, however, are counting upon a more tranquil political situation after the November elections, and it is believed that the stock market will begin to discount such a state of affairs prior to that time.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 27.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼ p.c.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the three months ending the 30th. September, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of October, 1910, to the shareholders of record on the 26th of September next.

By Order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

Montreal, Aug. 26, 1910.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 p.c.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the **Shawinigan Water & Power Company** has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1910, payable October 20th, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business October 7th.

By order of the Board.

W. S. HART, Secretary.

Montreal, September 7th, 1910.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.,

DEALERS IN BONDS.

222 St. James Street, Montreal.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, OF SCOTLAND,

11 Place D'Armes (Quebec Bank Bldg.).

Resident Partner, Telephone

David S. Kerr, C.A.,(Scot.). 794 Main.

YUKON POWER PLANT STARTS IN EARNEST

According to the 'Dawson ... August 26, the mammoth power ... the Northern Light, Power ... pany is complete. The mac... been tested by several shor... last few days, and to-morrow ... will begin steady work with a ... of power for dredges on the ... creeks.

This plant has cost in round ... says General Manager Thrust... 000. This sum represents the ... and installation of equipment ... terial of various kinds at the ... tion and along the power line ... means, he states, covers any ... the purchase price of the ... holdings in Dawson.

'The plant,' says Mr. Thrust... complete, and every part has been ... and found perfect. All the ... machinery are in most satisfactory ... dition. The plant complete ... ate 9,000 kilowatt units. At ... shall generate 2,000 units.

'No finer plant ever came ... north, and few as good are to be ... serving in any locality. ... some of the equipment may be ... understood when I say no larger boilers are made in the world. ... "Mauretania," the giantess of Atlantic liners, are of the same size.

'The capacity of our full plant can be better understood when I say it is capable of driving 30 dredges ... those used near Dawson by the Yukon Gold Company. These dredges have a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards daily.

'When all our furnaces are ... will burn 330 tons of coal daily.

'The plant is on Coal Creek, ... from Dawson, and 12 miles from the Yukon river. The first ... ment for the plant was laid on the river bank at Coal Creek landing July 1.

'It came in every possible ... shipment, but we have lost no time. Our men have hustled. Our equipment is all English made.'

Vancouver Likely to Become Big Grain Shipping Centre

An authority states that Vancouver is on the eve of becoming an important shipping port for the grain of the Prairie Provinces. It is stated several large shipping companies are now considering the advisability of opening offices in that city.

It is not to be expected that this trade will come to anything like full ... until after the completion of the Panama Canal, but when once that important waterway is opened millions of bushels that now go overland to eastern ports will be placed on board at Vancouver.

By that time it is reasonable to suppose the grain production of the Western provinces will have increased so that the ports of the East will still have all the business they can handle.

Condition in Ottawa

Ottawa reports say general conditions are about as reported last week. The demand for fall lines at wholesale is fair but the sorting trade has not yet set in to any great extent. Retail trade in the surrounding district is generally good. The farmers have come through the year well and storekeepers should be in a good position to meet liabilities.

Trade in London

London reports say general conditions show little change from those of a week ago. A fair volume of retail trade is moving and wholesalers are well satisfied with the movement and with prospects for the future. Local industries are also busy. Cigar makers report a fair volume of business as also do the boot and shoe men. Collections are generally satisfactory.

FOR SALE

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6% Bonds due 1940. Interest payable semi-annually in Montreal or London.

PRICE 109 AND INTEREST.

For further particulars apply to

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164 St. James St. - Montreal

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City and District Bank Bldg.

180 ST. JAMES STREET

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

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City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

A general Stock Exchange business transacted.

Investment Securities a specialty.

157 ST. JAMES St. Montreal.

52 METCALFE St. Ottawa, Ont.

TO THE INVESTOR WITH LIMITED CAPITAL

Upon request, I will send full particulars of a

5 Per Cent. Real Estate Bond

Carrying a bonus of common stock.

Bonds are in denominations $500 and $100. Interest payable semi-annually.

F. WILSON FAIRMAN, 232 St. James St., Montreal, Can. Tel. M. 2783.

POWER STOCK IN DEMAND AT OPENING

Hundreds of Shares Sold in First Few Minutes this Morning.

The Stock Exchange opened very strong this morning, with Power again in demand. In the first five minutes after the opening between 500 and 600 shares sold at 145 1-4.

Montreal Street held strong at yesterday's closing, while Shawinigan was quoted at 104. Dominion Steel commenced opening very strong at 63 3-8, with a big demand. Quebec was again active, and advanced to 44 3-4, while the rest of the list showed up to 10.30 o'clock every indication of continuing the advances made during the past two days.

Wall street opened very strong this morning, with all favorite stocks showing fractional advances over Friday's closing.

Danish Banco for the English Market—Price

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—Three hundred and eighty-five bales of Danish bacon were landed to-day. The market is firm, owing to a shortage. The closing was quieter. Canadian, 73s to 76s. Canadian hams are firmly held at 88s to 90s; light weights, 78s to 77s. Canadian cheese is quiet but firmer at 55s to 55s. Canadian butter, 114s to 118s.

REBUILDING CHURCH.

Practical Sympathy Needed for Campbellton.

Campbellton, Sept. 17.—In connection with the rebuilding of St. Andrew's Church here, which was totally destroyed by fire on the 11th of July last, the minister, the Rev. T. P. Drumm, is now travelling throughout the Dominion with the view of obtaining practical assistance from the Presbyterian churches of the large cities. He addressed the Montreal Presbyterian and received from them assurance of practical sympathy. To keep the matter before the various congregations, and also to receive funds for transmission to the proper quarter, a committee consisting of the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., Y. M. C. A. Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, and Mr. Walter Paul, St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets Montreal, has been formed. These gentlemen will be glad to receive individual and congregational subscriptions.

INHUMAN BULL FIGHT.

Maddened Animal Threatened Lives of Spectators.

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 17.—Panic reigned among thousands of spectators at a bullfight exhibition here last night when an enraged bull burst through the barrier of the ring and headed for the crowd. A deputy sheriff shot the animal in the head, and it fell dead within six feet of the spectators. Humane officers stopped further performances. The exhibition was part of a barbecue and series of Mexican sports given in honor of the Mexican Centennial Celebration.

FATAL FALL FROM CAR.

Unidentified Man Killed in Lachine

As the result of falling out of a car in Lachine yesterday afternoon, a fair man, slightly below the medium height, and apparently Austrian, sustained a fractured skull. He was taken to the Lachine Hospital where he died at 5 o'clock this morning. The man, who appeared sober, went to the rear exit from the car, apparently with the intention of descending and fell out. There was nothing on his person to identify him by but a money order receipt for money sent to people in Austria.

HORSES BURNED.

Three horses were burned last night in a stable fire at the rear of Mr. Wm. Tracey's undertaking establishment at 41 Inspector street.

The blaze was short and sharp, and made such rapid headway that it was impossible to release the animals. For a while it was feared that it would spread to other sheds where a quantity of caskets are stored, but while the bales of hay in Tracey's barn were taken up, the firemen held the conflagration in check for the rest.

The origin of the fire, which did, all told, about $1,000 damage, is unknown.

EMANCIPATION LODGE CASE.

In the Court of King's Bench this morning two applications were made in connection with habeas corpus proceedings, and argument was made by Mr. N. K. Laflamme to quash the indictment against A. J. Lemieux who is charged with highway robbery in connection with the Emancipation Lodge case.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ESTATE.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The will of the late Melville Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and his wife, Mary E. Fuller, who died in 1909, was admitted to probate yesterday. The late chief justice died possessed of an estate valued at $950,000, while the estate of his wife is placed at $100,000.

C. P. R. OFFICE HOURS.

The re arrangement of office hours of the headquarter staff of the C. P. R. at Windsor Station, by reason of 'daylight saving' scheme coming to an end, for this season, is at present in two sections. Part of the officials are now working from 9 to 5, while others will continue with the former arrangement of 8 to 5, until the end of the month, when the 9 to 6 hours will become general.

'THE SOUL OF PROTESTANTISM.'

'The Soul of Protestantism' will be the subject of the Rev. Joseph Sullivan's sermon in Olivet Baptist Church next Sunday evening.

PIANOS TO RENT

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Heintzman and Pianola Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 510-512 St. Catherine street, west, corner of Mountain street. 'Phone Uptown 2664.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Y.M.C.A. Classes Opening Next Week.

The regular work of the Physical Department of the Central Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, opens next week in a clear, concise way the physical need for active season. For the past two weeks the men have been busy overhauling the entire department, and getting ready for this opening.

The Association conducts classes for men and boys over 12 years of age. These classes are graded so that each one receives just the work suited to his need. In addition to the regular classes they conduct bowling, basketball, hockey and snowshoe clubs.

An attractive folder has been issued by the department, which is worth anyone's careful reading, as it sets forth in a clear, concise way the physical need of business men.

The business men's classes, which are a special feature of the Association's work, opens with the week beginning Oct. 3.

DEATH OF AN M. P. P.

Mr. Gabriel Marchand Expires After Dinner Yesterday.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Gabriel Marchand, M.P.P. for the County of St. John's, caused a painful impression in the district and throughout the whole province, when it became known this morning.

After his dinner, yesterday, Mr. Marchand, who appeared to be in excellent health, went to Sheriff Mayrand's office, where he passed some time in conversation. From there he proceeded to the office of the 'Canada Francais,' of which he was proprietor and editor, and shortly after sitting at his desk had a syncope and lost consciousness. Summoned at once, Dr. A. Godin succeeded in reviving the patient and had him removed to his residence. Upon reaching his home, Mr. Marchand had a new attack, and he breathed his last after a few moments.

Mr. Gabriel Marchand was the only son of the late Hon. Felix Gabriel Marchand, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. He was born in 1859, and after studying in the St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University, at Quebec, was admitted to the Bar. He was for several years prothonotary of the district of Iberville, after which he devoted himself to journalism. He was a member of the City Council, school commissioner, president of the St. John's Exhibition Company, and vice-president of the St. John's Electric Company. In 1908, he was elected a member of the Quebec Legislature for the County of St. John's, which he represented in the Liberal interests.

Mr. Marchand was married to Miss Rosanna Chaput, daughter of Mr. Chs. Chaput, of this city, who survives him with one son and two daughters. He was the brother of Mrs. Dandurand, wife of the Hon. Senator R. Dandurand.

As a writer and a journalist, Mr. Marchand had inherited the talent of his regretted father, and his literary attainments had deserved for him the title of 'Officier d'Academie' from the French Government.

The funeral will take place at St. John's on Tuesday next.

TARIFF EXPERT'S MISSION.

United States Seeks Reciprocity With Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 17.—Bound on a mission which is generally looked upon as a re-opening of the reciprocity issue between the United States and Newfoundland following decision, Professor Charles M. Pepper, a United States tariff expert has arrived here from Washington. He is to have a conference shortly with Sir Edward Morris, the Premier. At this meeting it is believed an informal discussion will be had regarding the fisheries question and several other principal industries of Newfoundland in which the United States is interested.

AS ALLY TO TURKEY.

Secret Convention With Roumania Against Bulgaria Reported.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The 'Matin' says to-day that Turkey has concluded a secret military convention with Roumania, by which the Roumanian army will aid Turkey in its Bulgaria attack. The 'Martin' says the convention was concluded under the inspiration of Austria and Germany.

BIG GIFT TO Y. M. C. A.

Will Contains Bequest of $23,000.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—The late Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of Lethbridge, left twenty-three thousand dollars to the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

THE 'POINT' YOUNG MEN.

The annual business meeting of the Point St. Charles Congregational Young Men's Club was held in the schoolroom on Thursday evening, a large attendance being present. The secretary and treasurer both submitted their reports, which were most satisfactory. The outlook for a most successful season's work is very bright. The following officers were elected for the year 1910-11: Hon. president, the Rev. A. W. Main; president, J. W. Pritchard; first vice-president, A. Colbeck; second vice-president, G. Preston; secretary, E. M. Plummer; treasurer, A. Hutchinson; pianist, E. M. Plummer. General committee, Messrs. W. Greig, P. McKenzie, F. Roberts, J. Grainge and P. Roberts; lookout committee, Messrs. S. Clarke, Jas. Carmichael, E. Jones, D. Wayte and S. Symonds; music committee, Messrs. W. Greig, S. Symonds and L. Hare.

MR. KERR'S RETIREMENT.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. W. G. Annable, of the C. P. R. steamship department, at the Board of Trade, to consider in what way the retirement of Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., could be most properly recognized by his brother officials.

Fifteen representatives of the various transportation companies centring upon Montreal were present. The meeting decided that on the eve of Mr. Kerr's retirement from active business the transportation interests should tender him a banquet and make him a suitable presentation. It was decided that the banquet should be held on September 30th, the last day of Mr. Kerr's active career, if this date proved acceptable to him.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERY.

Seward, Alaska, Sept. 17.—Prospectors returning from Knikarm, a branch of Cook's Inlet, report the discovery of an immense field of bituminous coal that promises to be one of the most valuable in the country.

REVENUE INCREASES.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Canadian inland revenue returns for August totalled $1,508,690, an increase of $273,190 over that month of last year.

THE VERDUN 'ECHO.'

The 'Verdun Echo' is the name of a new weekly newspaper to be issued in Verdun on October 1.

OUR 'VARSITY'

Suits and Overcoats

For Young Men are gaining in favor every day. They are moderate in style and well tailored throughout

PRICES:

$12.50 to $20

Manufactured and Retailed by

WM. CURRIE

Newest Styles in Young Men's Hats

$1.00 to $3.50

WM. CURRIE

CLOTHIER

423 Notre Dame Street West

905 St. Catherine Street East

PERSONALS

Dr. and Mrs. W. Grant Stewart have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marling have returned to town from Caledonia Springs.

Mrs. Harold Redpath, Miss Betty and Masters John and Peter Redpath, are sailing for England.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McFarlane were passengers by the 'Empress of Britain,' arriving from England on Thursday night.

Miss Laura Smith arrives in town shortly from Ottawa, to remain until after the wedding of her niece, Miss Aileen Smith.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. Chas. R. Hosmer, Andrew A. Allan, J. G. Savage and Thos. E. Hodgson.

Among Canadian visitors registered at the High Commissioner's office, London, recently, were the following from Montreal: Henry Miles, W. Prescott Sharpe, Dr. George Dupont, L. N. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Miss L. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Parke, Quebec, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lucy Parke, granddaughter of Mr. Joseph Parke, of the Quebec Bank, to Mr. H. Weekes, of Montreal, which will take place in St. Andrew's Church, on Wednesday morning, September 21st.

The marriage of Miss Lois Shepherd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Shepherd, to Dr. Shirley Ogilvie McMurtry, takes place this afternoon, at St. Mary's Church, Como, with a reception afterwards at the summer residence of the bride's parents. Dr. McMurtry's chosen field of work is Honan, China.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Alyson Louise May, daughter of Mr. John Morris, to Mr. Hugh James Heasley, formerly of 'Brooklyn,' Bootle, England, now of Montreal. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, September 28th, at half-past five o'clock, at 1032 Dorchester street west.

At the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola, on Thursday evening, September 15th, at eight o'clock, their niece, Miss Violet Ascher, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Schlesinger. The house was beautifully decorated with an abundance of flowers, and the ceremony was solemnized under a handsome canopy with the lighted conservatory as a background. The guests were limited to the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. H. S. G. Ascher, and the bridesmaids were her cousins, Miss Florence Mendes, of New York, and Miss Jessica de Sola. Mr. Otto Schlesinger, brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Schlesinger have sailed on the steamer 'Victorian' for an extended tour in Europe.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—The Boy Scouts who have returned speak warmly of their reception in Canada.

The Imperial Cadet Association proposes to extend until 1911 the invitations to teams from all the oversea dominions. It is hoped to send a team around the Empire.

'TAY PAY' O'CONNOR SAILS FOR CANADA.

London, Sept. 17.—T. P. O'Connor sailed for New York to-day to plead the cause of Ireland. He intends to devote himself specially to Canada, and hopes to have as chairman at his meetings at the provincial capitals Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or a member of the Dominion cabinet.

SIR LOUIS BOTHA MUCH SURPRISED.

Johannesburg, Sept. 17. — The position of the parties now is: Nationalists, 52; Unionists, 36; Labor, 4; Independents, 10. The report that Botha will resign the premiership is unconfirmed. For several minutes after the declaration of the poll, Botha, who is not strong, was speechless and livid. Minister of Commerce Moor was among the defeated. The defeat of three ministers as caused consternation among the Nationalists. The result of the elections terminates the fear that extremists will rule and is probably the deathblow of Hertzogism. The Unionist majorities are large. Sixteen of the 17 seats in Orangia have gone solidly Orange.

OTTAWA WELCOMES VETERANS

The Fenian Veterans, numbering nearly three hundred, on a visit to the Ottawa Exhibition, were welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Hopewell, who told them that the government should deal with the country's heroes in a proper way by the donation of land grants. Captain Patterson read two letters from Sir Frederick Borden, assuring the veterans of his heart co-operation in the work.

Captain Paterson is anxious to hear from Gunner Quigley, whose medal has been found.

PLUMBERS TO STRIKE

Want 40 Cents an Hour and 8 Hour Day.

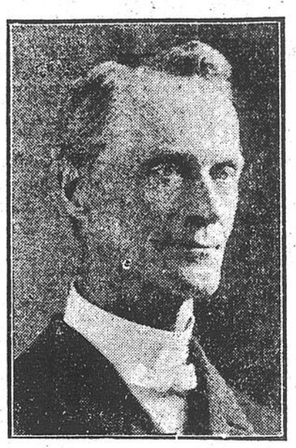
An eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour are the demands of the Union plumbers of Montreal, for which they went out on strike to the number of 400 at noon to-day.

The strike was not as sudden as it appears to be. For two years, according to the officers of the Union, negotiations have been going on between the Master Plumbers and the Union for a uniform wage scale, over 35 cents an hour, which has been about the best average given the plumbers. Nothing was done, however, and after bringing the matter up recently, the plumbers held an indignation meeting, and the executive last evening quietly ordered them out on strike.

In Ottawa, the men say, the uniform wage scale is forty cents.

AEROPLANE RECORD.

Bordeaux, Sept. 17.—M. Aubrun, flying Bleriot monoplane, broke all speed records for 300 kilometres (186.3 miles) yesterday, covering the distance in three hours thirty-three minutes seven seconds. His average time was about fifty-five miles an hour.



THE REV. J. E. MAVETY, D.D., Who will preach at the re-opening services at Centenary Church to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS

OUTWARD.

Manchester Mariner, left Montreal	Sept. 17
Hurona, left Montreal	" 16
Noordam, arr. Rotterdam	" 16
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, arr. Cherbourg	" 16
Pomeranian, arr. Havre	" 16
Europa, arr. Genoa	" 16
Ionian, arr. London	Sept. 16

INWARD.

Montezuma, left London	Sept. 16
Corsican, arr. Montreal	" 16
Cassandra, left Glasgow	" 17
Prinz Adalbert, arr. Montreal	" 17

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The treasurer of the Catholic Sailors' Club acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £7.6.5½ from R.M.S.. 'Royal Edward,' of the Canadian Northern Steamship Company, Ltd., per Captain Roberts and Mr. Coates, purser, being part of collections taken up on last westbound voyage.

THE DOMINION DRY DOCK CO.

Regarding the newly incorporated Dominion Dry Dock Company, Mr. Andrew A. Allan stated last evening that they had no intention of entering into competition with the floating dry dock which the harbor commissioners are installing in the port of Montreal. The company, he said, was formed solely as a business proposition without any idea of subsidy or outside assistance of any kind. The company expects to do a good business in the repairing of vessels, and even hopes to build a few ships. Although the Government have a dry dock at Quebec, it is of little use to the shipping interests in general, and if a government vessel wants even the slightest repairs she is given the preference over even the most urgent cases among the merchant vessels. Therefore, it was felt that it was time for private enterprise to step in, do for the merchant service what the Government cannot or will not do. The plant is to be operated by the company itself, and will not at least for a time be leased to anyone.

According to a despatch from Ottawa, plans for the proposed Levis dry dock will be filed next week with the department of Public Works.

NEW JAPANESE SERVICE.

This month the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one of the chief Japanese steamship lines between Japan and North America, will inaugurate a new service with British Columbia, making Victoria the port of call. The Tacoma Maru will commence the service, and will make her first voyage between Yokohama and Victoria on the 20th instant. A fortnightly service will be maintained, and another company, the Nippon Yusket Kaisha will alternate with them, making a regular weekly service of one Japanese steamer calling at British Columbia.

CORSICAN LIST.

The Allan line SS. Corsican arrived here last night with the following saloon passengers:

Mrs. Acheson, Miss L. Acheson, Miss L. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Adams and maid, Mr. Guy C. Ambrose, Miss Anderson, Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. George Beggs, Miss Beggs, Miss W. Brebach, Mrs. M. Bricata, Miss Bryson, Mrs. Budd, Miss Campbell, Miss A. L. Campbell, Mr. W. B. Carleton, Miss M. A. Carleton, Miss M. Carmack, Mrs. R. G. W. Connolly, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. E. R. Crowell, Mr. R. Dashwood, Mr. Godfrey Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dien. Mr. H. Driver, Miss Nora Edwards, Mr. J. Elliott, Mrs. E. J. Fuller, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gaither, Mr. N. Gray, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Miss Rose Hagerty, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hall, Mrs. H. Hellewell, the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Mrs. Hewton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hodder, Mr. E. Hodder, jr., Mr. Charles Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hudson, Mrs. Hume, Miss Hume, Miss Florence Hume, Miss Constance Hume, Dr. L. Hurrell, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ketcheson, Miss Ida Lovring, Mr. W. S. Maher, Mr. J. C. Maher, Miss A. S. Major, Miss M. Mapor, Miss Anne La Malie, Mr. C. S. Mansfield, Dr. J. F. Mather, Miss U. McCann, Miss U. McCann, Mr. H. Mills, Mrs. Nash, Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Niles, Mr. L. E. Opdycke, Mr. L. Opdycke, Miss M. Opdycke, Mrs. Arthur Popplewell, Prof. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. R. G. Poyser, Mr. G. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Read, Master Eric Read, Mrs. J. S. Reed, Mr. F. A. Robinson, Mr. G. Ronat, Miss M. I. Roy, Mr. H. Silberschmidt, Lieut. N. S. Simson, Mr. Frank Smith, Miss R. J. Smith, the Rev. de Sola, Mr. A. E. Solomon, Mr. Southern, Mr. L. Spero, Mr. N. C. Stephens, Mrs. F. W. Stirling, Miss V. L. Tooth, Sister Ursula, Mr. R. B. Wade, Mr. H. Walker, Mrs. Welch, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Winder, Mr. H. O. Wootten.

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE.

Our Clients are Montreal's leading Citizens.

ST. JAMES MOTOR SERVICE

CARS FOR HIRE. Up 4488.

FOR SALE

Modern self-contained houses in Westmount on following avenues:

WINCHESTER	Price $6,800
GROSVENOR	Price $8,500
VICTORIA	Price $8,000
GROSVENOR	Price $8,500
STRATHCONA	Price $8,000
WOOD	Price $7,500

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED,

211 Notre Dame Street West.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION.

Anyone interested in the development of the West will not be surprised at the urgent call for harvesters.

The C. P. R. are in receipt of advice that men are still in demand, and at least 1000 can find ready employment in the harvest fields of Saskatchewan.

Another Farm Laborers' excursion will be run on September 23rd, the rate to the West being $10.00.

THE CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the Regular Quarterly Dividend of 6 Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th September, 1910, and a bonus in addition of 9 Per Cent. for the same term, making a total payment of 15 Per Cent., has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th October, 1910, to Shareholders of record the 30th September, 1910.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER, Secretary.

Montreal September 12th, 1910.

N.B.—Dividend cheques will be mailed by the Company's Transfer Agent, the Crown Trust Company, on the 14th October, and Shareholders are requested to advise the Transfer Agent of any change in address

A REFINED ENGLISH LADY, MUSICAL, would like a position as companion to a lady or as mother's helper. Best references furnished. Apply, H.A.C., 80 London street, Sherbrooke.

C. P. R. TORONTO SERVICE.

An optimistic view of the business of the North and West Toronto train was taken from the start, but the success of the service has been more than was anticipated. People are now finding out how satisfactory the service is, and it is being well patronized. The train leaves Windsor Street Station at 10.45 p.m., and arrives at Toronto only a few minutes later than the trains leaving here earlier in the evening.

TWO WERE MURDERED.

Hunters' Bodies Found in Stage Station.

Globe, Ariz., Sept. 17.—The bodies of Fred Kibbe and George Hillpot, Globe business men, who left on a hunting trip last Monday, have been found shot dead at an abandoned stage station on the Fort Apache ranch. Posses are searching for the murderers. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive for the crimes.

BIRTHS.

MACLEOD — At the Manse, Blakeney, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1910, to the Rev. D. M. and Mrs. Macleod, a son.

DIED.

COOKE — On Sept. 14, 1910, at 202 Elgin street, Ottawa, Rose Connor Cooke, the beloved daughter of Dr. S. C. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke, aged 19 years.

COLE — On Sept. 14, 1910, at Ironsides, Que., Ellen McGoey, aged 67, wife of the late H. J. Cole.

HOWELL — At her late residence, 326 Waverley street, Ottawa, on Sept. 17, 1910, Anne Ross, relict of the late Samuel Howell.

LADIES!

You will be glad to hear that this year we are going to do business with the citizens of Montreal and on the Island.

We have a Catalogue for you. It is a work of art and a true index to the latest styles. Do not think of ordering your

Fall Suit, Your Coat or Dress

until you see this handsome style book. You can save money and, furthermore, we build your garment to your own measure at less than ready-to-wear prices.

Call Up-town 433 for a Catalogue, or drop us a postal card.

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MONTREAL

The Daily Witness

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EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seyschelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 pr annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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

N.M. 3 F.Q.11 SEPTEMBER F.M.18 L.Q.26

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

The continued growth of the German population gives further point to Father Vaughan's animadversion of 'race suicide' among the English-speaking populations. Germany expects that the census to be taken in December will show a population of at least sixty-five millions, compared with a population five years ago of 60,641,000 odd, the annual increase being reckoned at about nine hundred thousand. This compares with a population of something like forty-five millions for the United Kingdom, and a population of perhaps less than forty millions for France. The population of France has long been practically stationary, in spite of German immigration, while that of the United Kingdom is falling of its former normal rate of increase; and if, as is contended by some eminent economists, 'the increase in national wealth depends in the long 'run on the increase of the population 'more than on invested capital,' then the German Empire promises increasingly to be more wealthy presently than its neighbors. In this the economists are at least at one with the poet, who assures us that 'Ill fares 'the land, to hastening ills a prey, 'Where wealth accumulates and men 'decay.' Not only is Germany's population increasing, but her death rate is notably decreasing, as it is under the same conditions in other countries, because of better sanitary surroundings. If population continues to increase in Germany at anything like the present proportion German preponderance in the councils at least of Europe is a foregone conclusion.

A United States judge has decided that one sixteenth of negro blood makes a white girl into a negress. There is nothing new about this. It has been the universal rule in the United States wherever the color line has had effect. It seems, however, to be a question that has not till now been pronounced upon by the United States as a whole. It has just been decided as above in the District of Columbia, which is United States territory, and it is now to go before the Supreme Court of the nation. The decision which has been given means one of two things: either African blood is more than sixteen times as valid an vital in the human system as is Anglo-Saxon blood, or else African blood is such a poison and stain that the last attenuation of it is socially and legally damning. There seems to be room for no other explanation. Which of them will the United States Supreme Court adopt; or will it institute a new color line giving what is called white blood at least as good a standing in the person and in the community as black?

Spain, appalled perhaps by the ruthless execution of the martyred reformer, Ferrer, is said to be about to abolish the death penalty, following in this the example of Italy and France, although the latter, after trying the experiment, has had to acknowledge its failure. Reform in this direction has, however, reached as far as China, where the horrors of penal executions have long shocked the western world. It is now announced that the horrible tortures hitherto inflicted upon Chinese criminals before they were put to death have been entirely put an end to by the Chinese Government. It is also said that there is a large and growing party in China which is striving to have the death penalty abolished altogether. It is hard not to sympathize with such a reform, and yet so long as there are murderers, whose acts are diabolical, society is apt to revert to the death penalty from the ancient sentiment that it is necessary to cleanse the land from blood.

LANGUAGE AND FAITH.

The language question reached an acute stage at the meeting of the recent Eucharistic Congress held in the Church of Notre Dame on Sunday evening when Archbishop Bourne enunciated the large policy of the Church with regard to it, and when Mr. Bourassa withstood him to the face as the champion of what has been called in this long controversy 'Particularism.' Particularism was a word imported from Europe, where similar problems had to be dealt with, and was rightly applied in the United States to the attitude of those who championed the preservation in Church organization of the languages of the several peoples by furnishing their communities with priests of their own nationalities, and by preserving as far as possible the usages of those peoples. Against this was the movement, that seemed all along to have the sanction of Rome, of bringing all Roman Catholics as speedily as possible to the use of the English speech. This attitude had, of course, to be taken with the utmost care in view of the deep-rooted and intense prejudices that were opposed to it. But all along the Vatican has seemed to work steadily in that direction. It has been a little strange to those who gave the matter small attention, especially here in Canada, where segregation has been so diligently instilled into the French speaking people, and where their distinctive customs have been the local battle-cry of the Church, that a policy should be followed which seemed best calculated to assimilate the faithful in America with the mass of the nation and thus to remove the safeguards of their distinctive traditions.

Both the Archbishop and the lay champion of Catholicity had but one purpose in view in the position each took, that of the triumph of the faith. The explanation of the diametrical difference must, therefore, be sought for in a difference of judgment as to which policy will contribute most to that end. We find, what we might look for, a much more sublime faith in the Church's future on the part of the churchman, whose policy looks to advance and conquest, yet possibly a better appreciation of actual facts on the part of the layman, whose policy, however much he may hang it over with garlands plucked from history, is essentially one of defence. The question lies between the strategist dealing with facts and probabilities and the prophet whose faith laughs at impossibilities. Mgr. Bourne's reasoning is very interesting. English has become and is destined to be the language of America; the children of immigrants to Canada all use it. Where that language is in use there are everywhere religious differences—there is no unity. Religion in English-speaking Canada is evidently in his opinion a rope of sand, bound to give way at the first pull. If Canada is to become a Catholic country, as he evidently assumes it will, sooner or later, the mysteries of the Church will have to be presented to its people in the English tongue. 'God has allowed the English tongue 'to be widely spread over the civilized 'world, and it has acquired an influ-'ence which is ever growing.' His Grace does not seem to associate this growth with the greater personal independence and initiative to which a faith different from his own naturally gives birth. He says until English thought is brought into the service of the Church its saving work will be impeded and hampered in the English-speaking world. Canada, with her deeply-rooted Catholic traditions can do most to this end. In accomplishing it the Church in Canada will advance her own sacred cause and give courage to English-speaking Catholics the world over. 'It is,' he says, 'an opportunity now given that 'may never come again.'

CROWDED IN THE DARK.

In the flats built in Montreal during the past decade or two it is by no means uncommon to find dark bath rooms which have to be illuminated by gas or electricity before the tenants can use them; it is less uncommon than one might suppose to find bedrooms without a single window, and other parts of houses semi-dark. We read in the current number of the 'Technical World' that both New York and Chicago have far worse tenement house conditions than London, which is the most congested city in Europe. Each of the United States cities referred to still permits houses to be built with rooms so small as seven feet by ten feet, and which allow a density of thirteen hundred people to the acre! 'When groping my way 'in the passages,' says a frequent visitor to the New York tenements, 'I usu-'ally imitate the steam craft in a thick 'fog and give a danger signal when 'hear some one approaching; and even 'when all is silent I proceed with 'caution, for more than once I have 'stumbled against a baby that was 'quietly sitting in the dark hall or on 'the stairs.' It is because there is yet time to avoid the worst conditions of the big United States cities in a wholesale fashion that we give publicity to the fact that on February 13, 1908, there were in New York 101,277 absolutely windowless rooms, most of them bedrooms inhabited by the poorer classes, those who pay rent of three to sixteen dollars a month. Because of the strenuous efforts of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society in securing and enforcing the tenement house law the number of windowless rooms was reduced to about 90,000.

Think of it, urges the 'Technical World,' think of it you dwellers in spacious, sunny suburban villas —ninety thousand rooms without any sunlight whatever save that which enters by the door that admits the person who goes in it to eat, to sleep, to work, or to sit about and enjoy himself as best he can! Some of these ninety thousand rooms are in cellars, some in attics and others are distributed about on intermediate floors in that most hopeless of all human habitations, the dumb-bell tenement house. The condition of people living so in darkness is most hopeless: 'The man 'who lives in a cave can at least enjoy 'privacy and silence and air that is 'not contaminated by the exhalations 'and nuisances of his fellows; the man 'who lives in a tent can pull back the 'flap and get air, and the man who 'lives in an igloo can cut as many vents 'in its walls as he chooses and have as 'much light and air as he wants and at 'any time he wants it,' but the man who lives in a dark flat or double-decked tenement house has no such luck. London's greatest density of population is set down as less than six hundred to the acre, while in New York there are blocks and blocks where the density is one thousand to fifteen hundred human beings in that space. In Chicago the population of the Polish quarter, according to Robert Hunter's report, is three times that of the most crowded portions of Tokio, Calcutta or other Asiatic cities, and yet the density rarely reaches five hundred to the acre, or only one-third to one-half that of New York's packed-in population. As we have said, it is for us to see that such conditions are not perpetrated wholesale here. In London, no dark bedroom, bathroom, or living room is allowed. Each must have a specified quantity of window-space, and of air space, and we should at least insist upon as much as that in Montreal.

MOTOR SPEEDING.

A gentleman came into the office speaking strongly of motor racing on St. Catherine street. There was of course no proof that it was the spirit of racing that prompted the speed, but the machine was keeping pace with the street car in the very most inconvenient way for traffic. The observer was asked if he had taken the number of the motor car. Oh, yes, there was a number, which he gave, but there was nothing else to show where the number was issued. There would seem, however, to be small reason for special indignation against one strange car, as the reckless rush of these vehicles is a matter of constant observation. Of all streets on which to speed motors those with double car tracks and great throngs are doubtless the worst. A day or two ago a lady was knocked down by a motor as she left a street car. The chauffeur took no notice of the passengers that were stepping off the platform and catching up to the car was, as is customary, for spinning past it regardless of them. People old or young might cross his path at their peril. If they were hurt they would soon learn to observe the comings and goings of the new institutions with due respect. Must we in future wait after a car stops to look a block behind to see whether we have time to scurry for dear life from car to curb, or will the police do their duty and protect us from such lawlessness?

In the case mentioned the lady had her nice summer frock befouled with the dirt of street and motor. She must have been hurt too and badly frightened, as were those who saw the accident and heard the screams, but she was brave and polite and did not want to make others feel badly, so when raised to her feet she said, 'Oh, I am all right,' and with a bow of courtesy, on the part of one of the occupants of the car, and a set expression on the face of the chauffeur, saying a plainly as words—'that will teach her at 'all events,' the motor was started and dodged up a side street. The lady was left to lament her shock, her bruises and her befouled garments, and to find her way home as best she could. It was not long ago that another lady was knocked down on St. Catherine street in exactly the same way. Surely automobiles could be forbidden the use of St. Catherine street as a thoroughfare or compelled not to pass the street car in front of them. It is asking too much to demand that elderly people and children should have to run for their lives lest a motor should knock them over. A lady may have a bag and a child and a skirt to hold up while she climbs down the car steps, and all the time must keep her eye on the street for a block back lest she and her child and her bundle be scattered along the street before gaining the sidewalk. It is time that regulations should begin to be formulated for this dangerous form of locomotion and that special steps should be taken to enforce these. A crowded city like this needs rules of the road such as those which prevail in London, where drivers indicate by the uplifted hand when they are going to slow up or turn. The very sad case of Mr. Murphy shows something to be needed. According to the evidence he was on a motor bycicle behind an automobile. The latter slowed unexpectedly, and he shot past it only to plunge into an unseen car coming the other way, which had been the cause of the reduced speed. It may be said there is no providing against such conditions. It can only be answered that there is a maxim of law which says there is no injury without a remedy. It simply must be provided against.

TASTE AND FASHION.

It is not likely that there ever has been a more determined and wilful departure from elegance in human apparel than has prevailed for a year or two and still prevails. With women the remark applies at the moment almost exclusively to hats. The latest gowns, by minimizing or avoiding the square line across the waist, are a great improvement on what has been customary. But what are called hats are not hats at all, because they do not go on the head, but are singularly uncouth and uncomfortable attachments to the hair. Their crowns bear no relation to the size or shape of the head. With men the coat of to-day seems as though it were a studied stultification of the lines of the person. In such matters men and women do not choose for themselves. They are dictated to by occult powers out of their sight and control. But that is because they are willing to be dictated to. If there existed in the individual man and woman an independent taste, as there no doubt does exist in some, there would be a rejection of the worse forms and such a preference for the better as would make monstrosities impossible. As it is, people are more gregarious than sheep or the little fish which swim in shoals, no one of them having any mind but to swim among the rest; for once an absurd fashion is launched it is a competition between individuals as to which will carry it furthest. There is no accounting for this tendency on any reasonable theory. Women, for instance, are supposed to desire to please men with their appearance; but it is impossible to assign this reason for the hideous vagaries which now for the moment find scope for their extravagances in the headgear. It is equally hard to suppose that they do it to please their own taste; for taste, such as it is, is a more or less permanent thing, while the pursuit of fashion rushes them from year to year into the most contradictory absurdities. The theory that their aim is to outdo each other is meaningless unless we add in what way, and the only answer is in ugliness and misfit. We cannot imagine even self-advertising to wish to draw attention to what is repulsive and silly.

We of course know where the ugly fashions come from. There are people, and they are many, whose interest and profit and living it is to vary the fashions To vary them continually towards better taste would reduce the number of garments sold to a fraction of what people now buy. For one reason, the change would become infinitesimal and people could wear everything they got till it wore out. For another, things that are pretty give pleasure, rest and satisfaction, and the wearers are less willing to lay them aside. But why are we the slaves of these self-seeking distorters? It is probably an original instinct. Wherever a bell wether runs the whole flock runs, without any mind or intention. So wherever the people whose business and profit it is to vary the fashions choose to lead we follow by some law of our nature which is apart from either our taste or our reason. We have the same tendency to fashion in everything in our lives. One can tell, the world over, the decade in which a house was built by its architecture. In painting we always thought ourselves to be in pursuit of beauty, but we were most of us simply following the fashion, while some were trying to make a new fashion. Those who have reached middle life can vividly remember the kind of parlor so well described by Mark Twain in 'Huckleberry Finn,' and the counterpart of which will be found in the pages of Dickens; for from Kent in England to the shores of the Mississippi it was all the same—antimacassars, framed samplers in colored silks or Berlin wool, wax flowers and fruit and metal or glass birds under glass covers, and highly-colored Biblical scenes. Many have been the changes of fashion since. The old heavy horsehair sofa gave way to the rococco lounge of reckless curves and loose joints, done in damask or chintz. We have certainly improved on the bathos of all arts, reached in the fifties. The pre-Raphaelite revolt was a symptom of real renaissance.

But, following the better taste of the day, comes necessarily the activity of the factory. Ruskin insisted on handwork and the artist's sign manual. Every piece was to be as distinctive of the maker as a man's handwriting is. Just as a man's handwriting is so much himself that millions are daily turned over on the attestation of it, so was every house and every piece of furniture to tell a human tale. But economics veto that. Whatever has the approval of the taste of the day immediately goes to the factory and is found in everybody's house. In the days of the revolt, sage greens, sober olives and terra cottas and geometrical designs ousted the flower gardens from the walls, with their blazing reds and lilacs and chrome greens, and revolutionized the carpets and furniture. But that ran its course. Then set in the process of stereotyping until now there comes a protest against 'the intolerable 'conventionality of our artistic interiors,' as bitter as was the artistic protest against early Victorian barbarism. Just as we all wear the same coat, so everywhere as of old, from Kent to the Mississippi, and to the Pacific coast we now meet everywhere the same Boston fern, the same rubber plant, the same goldfish and tank, the same canary and cage, there is 'the ubiquitous 'shelf with its brass candlesticks and 'plaster casts,' and because 'brass' is said to be the 'proper thing' now, we see brass warming pans misapplied as drawing-room decorations. Some time ago, 'mission' furniture was a relief. Then it got to be 'fashionable,' and people of taste tried to flee from it; and so it has been with many things which were refreshing individually, but distressing when repeated, so that there is no escape from them. It is the same old story. Men and women are still sheep. They lack individuality. They fail to be themselves.

TO WRECK KAISER'S TRAIN.

Formidable Bomb Discovered on Railway Track.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—A special despatch to the 'Morgenpost' from Fuenfkichen, Hungary, says that a formidable bomb was discovered yesterday lying on the railway track in front of the Emperor William's train, in which he was proceeding to the hunting lodge, 55 miles south of Fuenfkichen.

NEW WARSHIP PRACTICE.

Portsmouth, Sept. 17.—There was a new development in gunnery practice by the home fleet yesterday, it being squadron firing at a moving target. The target, an elaborate latticework affair, ninety feet long by thirty feet high, was towed by the 'Indomitable.' A 'Dreadnought' squadron, steaming at the rate of sixteen knots, opened fire simultaneously at a distance of five miles and demolished the target in three minutes. Other warships carried out the same practice under varying conditions with similar success.

THE SEVEN DAYS.

The seven days of hope are gone!
Their splendor sped, their fervor spent:
The faithful, gathered from afar,
The potentates and primates proud
Now melt into the thoughtless crowd
Where vain contentions clank and jar—
The veil of sanctuary is rent:
The seven days of hope are gone!

Here stands the summit of our need:—
'A message which shall fit the day'—
A kindly, strong and sane appeal,
The sting of grief and sin to heal;
A joy to cheer us in the fray
And draw us closer, creed to creed!

Mayhap a simple faith is right
Which knows no complex decalogue?—
An humble yearning after truth,
Though springing from a mind uncouth,
Has often set the world agog,
And brought us nearer to the light:—

And yet, the narrow path expands
If we be brethren in the way:
Our differences seem harsh and wide,
Our fellow frailties hard to bide;
But He, who formed us for to-day,
Will lead us as His will demands!

No new religion would we see,
But added strength to live our own!
More faith in God for all we plan,
The love of Christ 'twixt man and man,
Till charity has overthrown
Intolerance, and made us free!

There is a culture broad and deep
Which learning cannot well supply,
A dignity of soul and thought
A fellowship, which ne'er is bought
Yet brings the truth of God more nigh:—
This is the good we strive to keep!

The seven days are sere and dead!
For Ah! The fly still spoils the myrrh!—
Unbridled zeal still boasts in vain;
Weak envy fans the flame of hate,
And malice burns insatiate!—
We lose more than we seek to gain!
Our days are as the days that were:
The seven days are sere and dead!

GERVAIS DORE.

WORK FOR THE CHILDREN.

University Settlement and Neighborhood Clubs Summer Report.

The Board of Management of the University Settlement, and the trustee, Dr. Milton Hersey, take this opportunity of thanking the many friends who contributed funds for summer work among the children of the city.

The Neighborhood Clubs have met for gymnastics, sewing, scouting, games and recreation during the summer days and evenings. Several street car drives were participated in and numerous outings to the parks of the city were taken. On one occasion, by courtesy of the Montreal Street Railway, a special car took about a hundred boys and girls for three hours' ride around the city and mountain.

Twelve boys were taken to camp for a week-end, in the care of a Scout Master.

Through the kindness of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners the gymnastic classes and basket-ball practices have been held in the Dufferin school.

Nearly $45.00 was received in response to the circular appeal which was sent out early in the summer. Thanks are due to those who signed themselves 'Friend' as well as to the following:

M. S. Alloway, L. Ackerman, R. B. Angus, H. B. Ames, Aumont, Jan. Adaire, Dr. Frank Adams, Bank of Toronto, Mrs. Wm. Barnest, Birks, Mrs. Alfred Benn, Bryson, Mrs. Sam'l Bell, A. F. Baillie, R. Charles Buchanan, F. J. A. Bacon, N. G. B., J. Baylis, Birks, S. M. Baylis, Lt.-Col. Brock, A. Burton, J. Baisin, S. S. Boxer, Birchille, N. Brogue, S. Baylis, Miss Bickerdike, J. N. Bailey, Miss Borden, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Boxer, Baker, H. S. Birkett, Blackford, Dr. W. G. Byers, M. Brodie, M. L. Brown, C. A. Barnard, C. Burgess, O. J. C., Mrs. Crumpton, Sir E. Clouston, Misses Colley, C. M. Cameron, Chouillou, A. N. Crombie, E. G. M. Cape, D. W. Campbell, O. J. Corner, Castle & Son, E. J. Cantlie, Coyle, W. H. Curtis, Miss H. D. Cameron, Mrs. D. P. Campbell, J. Cairns, Commercial Union, L. Cushing, W. B. Clark, R. C., J. M. M. Duff, Dougall, Mrs. Thornton Davidson, E. R. Douglass, J. W. Davidson, R. J. Dale, G. J. Dawson, G. Davidson, W. A. Dodds, E. A. Dobell, Chas. Desjardins, H. T. Dreyfus, Durnford, W. R. Duff, Wm. Dow & Co., W. L. Dart, W. D. Drum, Dobbin, Dolbel, A. Dolbel, Davidson, Mrs. Douglas, R. N. Dupuis, D. Downey, O. N. Evans, L. Lorne Edgar, Evans, G. W. Elliott, James Elliott, J. A. Freeze, G. B. Ferres, J. Finlayson & Sons, Dr. Foley, G. Falconer, Friedman Bros., F. G. Findlay, J. B. Fraser, D. Foster, J. Stuart Foster, P. D. Gordon, Gurd, Dr. Gurd, Glass, K. Girdwood, Miss Ethel Gale, Miss Margaret Grant, G. R. Goulden, the Rev. F. R. Griffin, R. Gauthier, Gorden, C. B. G., A. Goldstein, Dr. Guerin, L. B. Grigon, G. Gillespie, Duncan Gordon, Dr. Gurd, B. Goldstein, Mrs. J. H. Hodges, jr., G. Hodge & Co., R. Hamson, G. L. Howard, A. E. Howard, Hemming, the Rev. G. C. Heine, E. F. Hebden, C. C. Holland, Mrs. Hersey, Holden, W. L. Haskell, J. P. Harrison, Mrs. E. Heney, R. Hemsley, George Ham, C. M. Henderson, J. Hyde, Hyde, Wm. Hanson, H. Hodgson, Herbert Hudson, Hersey, Miss Carrie Holman, J. W. A. Heaton, Mrs. J. A. Hutchison, S. P. Howard, J. B. Learmont, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Miss Millen, A. Mosco Vici, G. A. Mann, G. C. Morgan, J. C. Murray, Miss M. A. Michaels, F. E. Musser, M. & L. T. Moule, Mrs. Morse, Munderloh, Miss Mowatt, M. Howard Murray, Robert Munroe, J. W. Molson, T. W. Matheson, Molson Bros., Moss, Mudge, M. Michaels, J. C Merritt, W. Irwin, W. Jack, Mr. J. Johnston, M.J.J., S. C. Jones, A. Jones & Co., G. E. James, Robert Job, F.A.J., Mrs. Knowles, L. Kent, G.B.K., S. J. L. Kennedy, John Lovell & Son, J.D. Lang, Dr. Lachapelle, the Leach Piano Company, Larivière, Mrs. Larkin, L. H. Lavers, Miss A. B. Lindsay, G. H. Labbe, H. Lambert, Leofred, C. W. Lindsay, the Laing Packing and Provision Company Labatte, Mrs. Liersch, Mrs. G. H. Luddell, R. Levinson, Moodie, James Morgan, J. B. Martin, B. Marcuse, Mrs. A. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Mitchell, J. B. Monk, E. C. Mount, the Montreal Warehousing Company, MacTier, A. H. McKenzie, Mrs. J. A. McMaster, Mrs. A. McLachlan, M. McLennan, Mrs. Alex. McKay, Mr. James McDonald, D. McIntyre, B. McLennan, E. McCaulay, C. S.M., C. J. McCuaig, Misses McLennan, McArthur, Mrs. A. McKay, Mrs. McBride, Miss McFarlane, H. L. McDougall, H. B. McKenzie, L. B. McFarlane, E. J. McLeod, Miss McQueen, H. McKeown, L. de B. McDonald, M. McGuire, McNally, Mrs. McKay, A. McFarlane, W. H. Nolan, D. M. Nolan, C. H. Nelson, Senator Owens, A. L. Oughtred, Orsali, J. D. Ouelette, J. M. Orkin, Mrs. A. P. Paterson, Mr. Frank Peden, S. R. Preston, Paterson, Pitcher, Paton, J. R. Percival, N. Prevost, Pollack Bros., A. H. Paterson, Mrs. James Peck, Mrs. S. A. Paterson, T. Paul, F. J. Parsons, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Richards, W. G.R., G. C. Rice, J. K. L. Ross, L. Ross, E. G. Ross, A. Racine, R. Reille, P. S. Ross & Sons, W. A. Rolston, D. Rolland, J. R. Reid, Mrs. R. B. Ross, jr., Mrs Guy Ross, Mrs. G. E. Robertson, E. Robertson, Rene & Co., H. E. Sterns, J. D. Shearer, P. L. G. Starke, Hester L. Settle, J. H. Shaw, Mrs. A. Sanderson, Mrs. S. C. Steven, W. P. Saddler, Jennie E. Smillie W. A. Swift W. J. Sadler, Mrs. G. W. Steven, Shearer & Adair, Son, J. B. Saxe, W. B. Smith, H. Scott, T. B. Smith, Sarah Scott, M. D. Sawyer, H. W. Shennard, J. Cradock Simpson, E. Schafheitlin, E. W. Smith, Esther M. Smith, C. A. Stransman, Southam, Limited, J. Scrimger, F.A.S., Wm. St. Pierre, Francis Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Trenholme, H. Timmis, Mrs. Thompson, J. E. Tremble, J. F. W., Thompson, G. Tookey, J. K. Unsworth, Vineberg, Mrs. Wight, R. Wisdom, E. Warriner, C. Wotherspoon, Mrs. P. Wardleworth, Miss Wisdom, S. G. Walter G. C. Wells, H. E. Whittal, J. E. Warriner, Ward, S. A. A. Watt, G. P. Walton, H. B. Yates, Laura A. Young.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Sheffield Welcomes the Great World Gathering of Scientists.

THE OPENING MEETINGS.

Sir George Reid Tells Scientists Bluntly to Simplify Their Language.

('Witness' Special Correspondence.)

Sheffield, September 3.—A bed of smoke at the bottom of a valley stuck full of hundreds of chimney stacks, all busy pouring forth more smoke, is one's first impression of Sheffield. But as the double-decked street cars climb the steep streets to the thinner upper strata of smoke, one sees striking evidence of the big preparations made for the entertainment of the British Association. Cutler's Hall, opposite the Old Parish Church, flared with the notice of the headquarters, and everywhere at street corners big white placards point the way to the meeting rooms of the dozen different sections. Appropriately one of the first day's reports in the agricultural subsection dealt with the effects of the atmosphere of a town on vegetation. With praiseworthy politeness it was not Sheffield that was taken as the awful example, but Leeds. The picture drawn by Dr. C. Crowther was a graphic one of an experiment in which different specially sown plots of grass were watered with samples of Leeds rain, the acid of which killed the micro-organisms of the soil, so necessary for helping the plant get its nourishment, stunted the growth, increased its fibre and reduced its proportion of food values. What vegetation survived this acid bath was half smothered by having its breathing pores stopped up by the sticky, tarry smoke. Some leaves had had 80 percent of their pores so blocked, while the varieties of pines, which have the pores sunk below the surface of the leaves, suffered still more.

But lest one should get the impression that Sheffield is all smoke, it is well to recall John Ruskin's estimate of the city. He left his museum to the city 'because, I acknowledge, iron work is an art necessary to man, and English work in iron masterful of its kind. . . . that in cutter's iron work we have in Sheffield the best of its kind done by English hands. . . . because Sheffield is in Yorkshire, and Yorkshire is yet in the main temper of its inhabitants Old English, and is capable, therefore, yet of the ideas of honesty and piety by which Old England lived; finally because Sheffield is within easy reach of beautiful natural scenery, and the best art of English hands.'

One is first impressed by the size and representative character of this gathering of world-famed scientists—1,296 in all, 256 old life members, 24 new life members, 337 old annual members, 48 new annual members, 506 associates, 168 ladies and 7 foreign members. The Local Programme is a pamphlet of 48 pages, the 'Journal,' issued daily, contains 34 pages. The 'Sections' include mathematical and physical sciences, chemistry, agriculture, geology, zoology, geography, economic science and statistics, engineering, anthropology, physiology, botany and educational science. The mere list of the officers of the sections occupies six pages of the 'Daily Journal,' and the 'Handbook and Guide,' a bound, illustrated octavo volume of 500 pages.

One of the first things to strike an unscientific outsider was the apparent youth of the older men. Dr. Bonney, the new president, has been a member for perhaps fifty years, yet as he delivered his presidential address his voice rang clear as a bell to the farthest corner of the Victoria Hall, clearer and more resonant than that of much younger men following him. The older men are young in spirit too. At the reception in the Town Hall they were laughing like boys over the whimsicalities of an elocutionist describing the trials of a selfish man in a railway carriage. 'Very light this, very light,' exclaimed a very young man with grave disapproval. The other, who might have been his grandfather, only said, 'Very good, oh, very good,' and turned towards the platform for another laugh. Perhaps another reason of this perennial youth is that they mix work with play even in their conventions. The sections sit only in the morning. The evenings are devoted to popular concerts and lectures, and the afternoons to excursions. These are but another form of work looking at the results of other people's work. One of these excursions of the educational section took the form of something over an hour's walk from the car terminus to a new departure in education—an Open Air Recovery School, where the visitors were met at the gate at 3.30, with the request that they keep very quiet, as the children were all asleep and must not be disturbed. Sure enough, ranged up the slope, under the trees, were a hundred chairs and canvas cots, each holding what looked like a big brown cocoon. They were children rolled up in blankets. The doors of the old stone school house stood wide open; next it was an open shed filled with tables, that was the dining-room; beside this was the study shed, also open, and empty. And there the children lay moveless. At four o'clock a bell rang. The cocoons began first to stir gently, then to wriggle. Then they broke open, and out crept the boys and girls yawning and stretching. Mechanically, with eyes half shut, they reached down for their boots beneath the chairs and yawned again as they laced them. A few minutes more and they were folding up their blankets and carrying them and the chairs indoors, running about for all the world like disturbed ants under a suddenly lifted stone. Then some rushed for their bath, some fell in line for gymnastics, some drew chairs into a semi-circle for another lesson, the drawing class trotted off with their pencils and pads to the open shed on the hillside, and soon all were as busy as bees. Every morning these children come up to this place, and go home every night. The term lasts from the end of May to the end of September. The children are picked from the schools of the city by the physician in charge, are under his care all the while they are here, and return to their school duties in the fall, most of them hearty and well. The worst cases are not taken, but there some with spinal curvature, some with weak hearts, some with tuberculous glands, most suffering from lack of nourishment and care.

Dr. Bonney, in his address on the opening evening on 'Question relating to the effects of ice,' reminded one of the late Sir William Dawson in his faculty of speaking in the simplest English that the veriest child could enjoy. Indeed, the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Earl Fitzwilliam (who by the way was born in Canada) in moving a vote of thanks to the distinguished speaker, said he proposed to go home and tell it to his own children word for word. A lesson in positiveness was Dr. Bonney's address, a warning, perhaps, to those with a smattering of knowledge is apt to assert 'Science says so.' In all controversies, he goes on, he said, hypotheses were to masquerade as facts. The problem stated by Dr. Bonney was brief, whether the mountains had been dug into valleys and the rivers by the ploughing of the glacial age, or whether the ploughing was done by the rivers and streams and the wind and before the glaciers came. These theories he stated impartially, then left his hearers to infer his objections to the first theory as the more serious, and that now he had held to this for some he was now inclined to think the second was the more probable of the two.

The breeze of the education meeting yesterday was caused by Sir George Reid the Minister for Education of Australia, whose name we did not appear on the programme at all. In the midst of a highly technical talk on 'Testing the intelligence of children,' the 'Measurement of quantity of intelligence,' experimental work on intelligence and deliberation as a test of the quality of intelligence,' and the 'Psychological tests,' to which latter the unscientific listener was looking forward as a relief from most of the former, the bulk of the minister from the Antipodes upheaved itself with the startling assertion that it would be a grand day when scientists really understood what they were talking about, so that they could tell it to children in such a way as to feed their minds instead of giving them mental indigestion. When the body was starved or overfed it cried out. The mind did not, or only rarely, and was thus often ruined unknown to those responsible for the deed. There was danger in stuffing too high an estimate on memory. Memory was often the strongest characteristic of a fool. Memory was nothing to a child's capacity to be a storehouse, not a factory. What children needed was not memory but the soul of the words. A child's mental digestion was as delicate as its physical one and as easily upset. Yet in school it was too often forced to swallow the nut of knowledge shell and all. He pleaded for the opening of universities at night to boys and girls who, like himself of ordinary capacity, had had to leave school before twelve years of age. When the time came that he was offered the second place in the Australian Ministry he declined it and took the sixth, the Ministry of Education, and he had opened the universities at night to working boys and started seven years ago a state system of technical education.

In the physiology section the first day interest centred on the report of the committee to acquire further knowledge, clinical and experimental, concerning anaesthetics, especially chloroform, ether and alcohol, with special reference to deaths by anaesthesia and their possible diminution. Prof. A. B. Macallum, F.R.S., of Toronto University, chairman of this section. His address was on 'The record of investigation of the phenomena of life of animal and vegetable cells' drew forth from Dr. Waller, Dr. Hewitt and others warm encomiums on the modesty of the man who 'intellectually and physically overtops most of us.'

To-day the association is not sitting, the members being scattered abroad in the multitudinous week-end excursions.

C. R.

THE BANNER JOKE.

(From the Ottawa 'Citizen.')

The true inwardness of the flag incident at Montreal in connection with the Eucharistic Congress has not been set forth in the despatches from that city. There were a number of interesting incidents that did not find their way into the despatches sent out during the congress. But this is the banner joke of the season. What is said to have actually happened is this. When the Montreal City Hall was considered dressed for the festivities the building was principally draped in the papal colors, plus a number of French tricolors, Irish flags, etc. It is also said there was a British flag or two, enough to show that it had not been entirely forgotten. But a distinguished foreign ecclesiastic in the retinue of the cardinal, Archbishop Touchet, took strong objection to the plenitude of French tricolor, denounced it as the emblem of revolution against the Church, and declared that the French flags should be taken down, especially from the churches. Obedient to this the French tricolors were removed from the front of the City Hall, but allowed to remain up on the back. When the question arose as to what flags should be substituted in the decorations, apparently nobody seemed to think of the poor old British flag, under the protection of which so much freedom and special rights were being enjoyed, so it was decided to fill in the vacancies with Irish flags.

When the French-Canadians discovered that Irish flags had been substituted for the tricolor there were wigs on the green. Immediate notice was given that an investigation would be demanded before the city council, and the two factions, neither of which apparently cared a hoot for the one flag which should be most respected by them, were at once ready to lock horns as to what other flags should be preferred to the British colors. Not a moment was lost; they scarcely waited until the congress was over before the demand for an investigation was lodged before the City Council. With equal promptitude the demand for an investigation will be duly held.

Perhaps the cream of the whole joke consists in one of the reasons put forward in condemnation of the slight put upon the French tricolor. One French-Canadian alderman declared with righteous indignation that the Americanized French-Canadians from across the border had been particularly scandalized at not being able to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the tricolor accorded its usual triumphal position, because at home (that is the United States) they are not accustomed to getting 'fair play,' and they came to Montreal expecting to see civil liberty, and were disappointed. In other words the people of the United States, where they now live, would not stand for having a foreign flag flaunted over the stars and stripes, and, that pleasure being denied the Americanized French-Canadians, they had looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing it flaunted in Montreal to the practical exclusion of the British flag. Here is their ingenuous and quite natural disappointment.

It would seem that nearly every one except the one that braved a thousand years was honored during the festivities, for the report in the New York 'Herald' states that on Sunday, when the procession was in progress, the first real enthusiasm shown by the masses of humanity along the line of march was when the stars and stripes appeared.' As has already been remarked, the majority of the people in this British Dominion are an easy-going lot, but the flag business has at last reached the reductio ad absurdum.

THE MORNING DIP

Early morning bathing in the St. Lawrence near Verdun, still popular. At six o'clock this morning four were in swimming near Melrose

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PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1910, incorporating John William Henry Gerrit Hopman Van den Berg, diamond merchant, Alexander Wardrope Greenshields Macalister and Charles Mackay Cotton, advocates, Clement Cecil Alloway, insurance broker, and Ralph Erskin Allan, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on business as buyers, sellers, importers, exporters and miners of diamonds, rough and cut, also as cleavers, sawyers, cutters, polishers, and setters of diamonds; (b) To carry on business as buyers, sellers, importers, exporters, and manufacturers of jewellery of all kinds, watches, fancy goods, smallwares, stationery, objects of art and other articles, and tools, and machinery and equipment; and all supplies and things connected with the sale, manufacture and disposition thereof; (c) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and rights of the firm of J. W. H. G. Hopman Van den Berg & Sons, diamond merchants, as the same now exists and is carried on in the Dominion of Canada, or any other person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (d) To enter into any arrangements for sharing profits union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or amalgamation or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company; and in consideration thereof to issue fully paid and non-assessable shares of this company; (e) To issue in whole or part payment for any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company, or for any guarantees of the company's securities, or for services rendered, shares of the company's capital stock whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid and non-assessable; (f) To acquire subject to section 44 of The Companies Act the stock, shares, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company; (g) To sell or dispose of the whole or part of the undertaking of this company for such consideration as this company may think fit, and in particular for shares and securities of any other company having objects similar or in part similar to those of this company; (h) To distribute in specie or otherwise, from time to time among the shareholders of the company any property, assets or rights in the company; (i) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of this company; (j) To employ such part of the company's moneys and assets as may be deemed expedient in establishing a reserve fund, and to invest such fund in whole or in part in stocks, bonds or other securities approved by the board of directors; and to re-invest the whole or part of the same from time to time as may be deemed advisable; and to do all things necessary and expedient for the management and disposition of the said fund in the interest of the company; (k) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others whether persons or corporations; (l) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's property or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'Hopman Van den Berg Sons, Limited,' with a capital stock of six hundred thousand dollars, divided into 6,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Signed at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of September, 1910.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

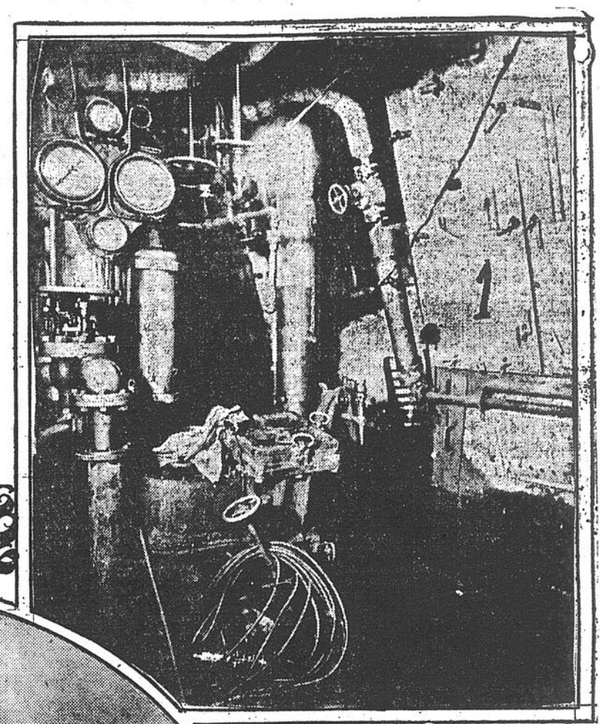
Macalister & Cotton,
Attorneys,
Montreal.

RAILWAY IS FINED.

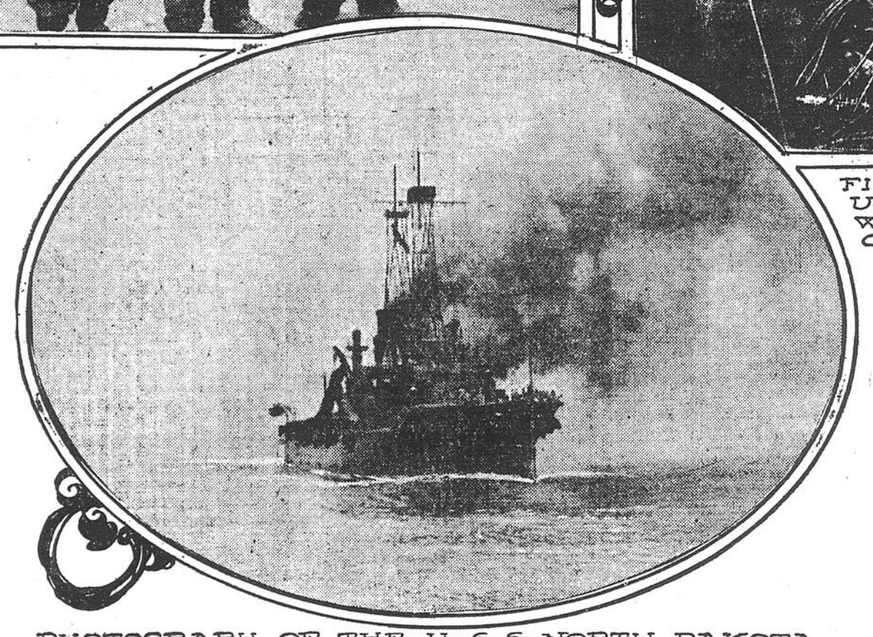
For Cruelty to Animals in Transit Crew Negligent.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—For keeping 36 head of cattle confined in a car for 48 hours without food or water, the C. P. R. was fined in the Police Court this morning $50 and costs, after entering a plea of guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals. The cattle were bought by Mr. Wm. Boyd from Tosh & Flesherton, and owing to the awful length of time in transit without food or water, they arrived in an awful state. Mr. Walker, who appeared for the C. P. R., said that owing to the scarcity of freight, the train crew had failed to drop the car at the place, but took up the line, where the cattle could have been fed and watered.

FIRE IN A UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP.



FIRE ROOM OF THE U.S.S. NORTH DAKOTA WHERE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U.S.S. NORTH DAKOTA SHOWING SMOKE POURING FROM VENTILATORS AND FIRE ROOM GRATINGS. COPYRIGHT BY THE N.Y. HERALD CO.

Receipt of the report of the Board of Inquiry investigating the fire on board the battle ship 'North Dakota' is anxiously awaited at the Navy Department at Washington.

Naval officers are warm in their praise of Patrick Reid, chief water tender, who, after Lieutenant Commander Murfin and Midshipman Stoddard had failed to get into the blazing fireroom, succeeded in bringing out the bodies of the three men who had been killed. His act was deemed as heroic as though he had been able to save the lives of the men. James Sprout and Max Grybowski, firemen, and Jerry Shannon, water tender, were also sitting on the top of the settling tank when the fire broke out, but succeeded in struggling through the flames and flooding water and making their escape. Splendid photographs of the 'North Dakota' while she was on fire were taken from the deck of the battleship 'New Hampshire,' which, when the first alarm was just given at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, was ordered to stand by and render any possible assistance in case the nine hundred of the crew were obliged to quit the vessel. The only outward evidence that a fire was raging in the interior of the battleship was the thin broken smoke which came up through the ventilators and the fireroom gratings from the burning oil.

TO UNVEIL WINDOW

Memorial to the Late Bishop Carmichael in St. George's.

BISHOP OF NIAGARA.

Will Preside at the Closing Meeting of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

To-morrow, at midday service, the memorial window to the late Bishop Carmichael will be unveiled in St. George's, by his oldest friend, the Bishop of Niagara, the last of the great bishops whom Ireland gave to Canada. Fifty years ago three youths, Carmichael, Sullivan and DuMoulin, came out to this land. They were close friends. They all became bishops of the church. Bishop DuMoulin is the only survivor. It will be an interesting event in the history of St. George's that the last of the three should dedicate the memorial to his beloved predecessor.

The evening meeting will close the great gathering of the St. Andrew's Church of England Men's Society, so splendidly opened by the Bishop of London. The closing sermon will be preached in St. George's, by the Bishop of Niagara.

The subject of the Carmichael memorial window is the resurrection, the three centre panels being filled with the scene of Christ arising from the tomb, while the two outer panels contain scenes immediately subsequent to his resurrection, viz.: The three Marys at the tomb, Christ appearing to Mary in the garden, the journey to Emmaus, and Christ appearing to his disciples in the upper room, all these subjects being enshrined in a rich and delicate treatment of canopy work.

The bases of the three central panels are filled with adoring angels, and those of the outer panels contain respectively the arms of Bishop Carmichael and the Diocese of Montreal. The inscription in the window reads as follows:

'To the glory of God and in the memory of the Rt. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., D.C.L., fourth bishop of Montreal, born Dublin, Ireland, July 24th, 1835; died Montreal, September 21st, 1908, and of his devoted wife, Emma Du Bourdieu, born Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, November 17th, 1839, died Montreal, January 14th. Erected by their sincere friends, Mary A. E. and E. S. Crawford.'

The window was designed by the well-known English artist, Mr. Orr, and painted and executed entirely under the supervision of Messrs. J. C. Spence & Sons, at their studio, Lemoine street, city, by their artist, Mr. Bird.

A McGILL MUSICIAN.

Mr. Saul Brant, the New Head of the Violin Department.

Mr. Saul Brant, who has been appointed head of the Violin Department in McGill University Conservatorium of music, is a native of the United States, but has studied almost entirely in Europe, returning to his native country a year or two ago. Whilst in Europe he studied at most of the great music centres, receiving instruction from the world's most famous violin masters, such as Joachim, Cesar Thomson, Sevcik, Henri Marteau and Carl Flesch. Mr. Brant gained scholarships at Frankfort Conservatory, and also one at Geneva, the latter owing to the personal interest taken in him by Mr. Marteau, then head of the Geneva Conservatory of Music, and now Joachim's successor at the Royal Hochschule in Berlin.

Mr. Carl Flesch, now of Berlin, who is considered second to none as a soloist; and as a classicist is probably the greatest living authority, as he is undoubtedly the very best violin pedagogue in Berlin—in giving particulars of Mr. Brant's studies whilst with him at Amsterdam, states that he possesses an extraordinarily beautiful tone, ample technique, and a very temperamental style of playing. He goes on to say that he is also possessed of the highest zeal in that which concerns his art, and owing to the fact that he used his study period in Europe to visit different musical centres in order to acquire the important methods of violin playing, he is in a position to form entirely independent principles.

Mr. Brant has been peculiarly fortunate, although quite young, in securing an amount of experience in every branch of musical art. He has had every opportunity of being in touch with such celebrated orchestras of Europe and America as those of Amsterdam and Pittsburg, as well as of getting thoroughly acquainted with operatic work through connection with the Hammerstein Opera organization.

The friends of the Conservatorium will have an early opportunity of being brought into touch with Mr. Brant, seeing that the authorities have fixed a violin recital to take place at the Royal Victoria College Hall on evening of October 11th.

Opportunity will be taken to distribute, at the same time and place, the certificates gained by McGill Conservatorium students and others in Montreal, at the recent musical examinations held by the University.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS

First of Season Will be Given on Nov. 25.

The first of the series of the concerts of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra for the coming season is announced to be given on November 25th. This year the locale will be changed to the Princess Theatre, which is central and has excellent acoustic properties.

Mr. Frank Veitch, under whose management the performances will again be given, has augmented the Orchestra, and there will be a number of new instrumentalists

DR. PERRIN.

The programmes of the concert will also be found to contain many new works that will come fresh to the concert goers of the city, and it is expected that the coming season will be one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

One of the greatest changes will be in the conductorship, for which post Dr. H. C. Perrin has been engaged Dr. Perrin, since he came to Montreal, has done much to foster the musical spirit of the city. Though he has not been seen wielding the baton much here, it is safe to say that his great ability, and his musical faculty will be the means of providing some fine renderings of the works that are produced.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Threatened with having to seek another route than that through the Yellowhead Pass, because its projected line comes too close to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway is now confronted with another difficulty in British Columbia.

The company applied to the Railway Commission for permission to build some six miles of its line in British Columbia on the right-of-way of the Canadian acific Railway, but as the Canadian Northern is being built in British Columbia under a provincial charter, the Railway Commission has no power to grant it this privilege, although they could do so if the road were being built under a charter issued by the Dominion Government. In order to get within the letter of the law in this regard the Canadian Northern people seek to construct this six miles of road under an old Dominion charter which they hold creating the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway. Chairman Mabee stated that if he granted the application, not only the six miles but the whole road would have to be constructed under it. To facilitate matters the solicitors for the Canadian Northern agreed to have the entire line constructed by the E. Y. & P. Railway and also undertook to seek power from the Dominion Government to transfer the line to the provincial company.

Commenting on the aspect of the situation the Vancouver 'Province' says:

It is interesting to speculate where all this legal tangle will land both the C. N. R. and the province of British Columbia. The people of British Columbia wanted cheaper railway rates, and in the hope of securing them endorsed a proposal to guarantee the bonds of the railway company by an overwhelming majority. The Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway Company is not in any way a party to the bargain between the country and the provincial railway company, and if a portion of the line, to say nothing of all the line, were built on terms now proposed it is obvious that Mackenzie & Mann could dispute, and probably successfully, the right of the province to control the rates. This the province does not want. On the other hand the province has not undertaken to guarantee the bonds of the E. Y. & P. Railway, and in the event of any breach of covenant on the part of Mackenzie & Mann could repudiate its guarantee. This Mackenzie & Mann do not want. Of course it may be possible for the Dominion Government to come to the rescue of both the province and the C. N. R. and find a way out of the difficulty that will be satisfactory all round. Chairman Mabee doubts this, however, and Chairman Mabee has an annoying habit of being right in his opinions in the great majority of cases.

In the event of Chairman Mabee being right the only solution of the problem would seem to be for the Canadian Northern to find some other route to the coast, and that is said to be impossible. To the ordinary lay mind the situation is about as confusing and complex as it is possible for a situation to be, and while we may all hope that some way will be found to straighten out the tangle and carry out the arrangement as originally planned, it looks on the face of it as if it is not going to be plain sailing. There is material in sight for a wrangle that may keep the lawyers busy for many a day.

GAMBLING FLOURISHES.

New York Police Believe to be Selling 'Protection.'

New York, Sept. 17.—The gambling is being run wide open throughout the city and under the 'protection' of the police, is the information which Acting Mayor Mitchell is said to have obtained, and the raid on a gambling house on West 45th street is said to have been made under direct instructions of Mr. Mitchell, over the heads of certain police officials. Several days ago, Acting Mayor Mitchell handed a list of gambling places and the prices they paid for 'protection' to Police Commissioner Baker. The list was secured after a quiet investigation by Mr. Mitchell and agents. It is said that the list shows that gambling flourishes throughout the city as it did several years ago.

CALEB POWER'S CHOSEN.

Barbourville, Ky., Sept. 17.—Complete returns from the eleventh district congressional primary show that Caleb Powers defeated Mr. D. C. Edwards for the Republican nomination by 11,280 votes. Mr. Powers to-day declared that the majority was a vindication of his political career.

VERDUN'S NEW LOAN.

Letter to the Ratepayers of the Town of Verdun.

When the existing dyke was constructed debentures were issued for $25,000 to aid in the construction thereof; the whole town becoming responsible, and paying the interest thereon; the balance of the cost of this dyke being met by a special tax levied on the properties within the protected district. The recent sub-dividing of a number of farms outside of the protected district makes it necessary to provide for a drainage system which cannot, however, be installed until the dyke is extended and the stream known as the River St. Pierre diverted at the south-west limits of the town.

A petition, signed by a large majority of the ratepayers interested (identical to the petition under which the original dyke was constructed) has been presented to the council praying that this dyke be constructed so that the properties now unprotected and without drainage may be accorded the same protections and privileges as the town proper.

Arrangements have been made with the contractors of the Montreal Aqueduct to do this work at about one-sixth the cost under ordinary conditions, and the item of $25,000 mentioned in the by-law is for the purpose of carrying out this work.

The sum of $15,000 is required to complete the electric light system in the town. When this work was undertaken the plans were far less elaborate than were finaly decided upon. The engines, dynamos, etc., are of a superior quality and of greater efficiency than originally intended. The power house required to be extended, adding about $4,000 to the cost of the plant.

A far greater number of arc lamps are also being installed than was originally intended. The plant is rapidly approaching completion, and within a short time the town will be one of the best lighted in the Province of Quebec.

The item of $10,000 is required for the town's proportion of drainage for the newly developed districts southwest of the dyke which is an absolute necessity.

We would call special attention to the item of $200,000 for the macadamizing of streets and placing of curbs. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of debentures have already been issued for the macadamizing of streets; this sum representing one-third of the proposed cost of the street macadamizing scheme; the other two-thirds being paid by a special tax on the properties fronting on the streets macadamized. Owing, however, to the rapid growth of the town and the resulting increase in assessable value, together with the possibility of compulsory annexation to the City of Montreal, the council now propose to abolish this frontage tax and macadamize the streets of the town entirely from capital account, feeling that it would be an injustice to the citizens of the town to pay this tax in view of the possibility of the town being forced unconditionally to become a part of the City of Montreal.

The council have carefully considered the various improvements covered by this proposed by-law and believe they can carry out the same sucessfully and without any increase in the rate of taxation.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the town to signify their approval or disapproval of this by-law will be held on Monday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Town Hall.

A public meeting will also be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., when the members of the council will be present to offer any further explanations desired.

THE RAILWAYS AND FARMERS ARE COMPARED

New York, Sept. 17—The Wall Street Journal says: In the year ended June 30 the railroads of the United States earned gross of $2,417,677,538, or 13.8 percent on total outstanding capital of $17,487,868,935.

Farming property of the country, including lands, buildings, machinery, and live stock, was valued in the census of 1900 at $20,439,901,164. Considering subsequent price advance, the figure of the 1910 census promises to be around $25,000,000,000. In the calendar year 1909 the value of farm products was approximately $8,670,000,000, and this calendar year should be above $9,000,000,000, equal to 36 percent on capital represented.

Assume that there is no water in farm values, that this 36 percent is not an understatement of the proportion of gross farm return to actual capital. Suppose that the 13.8 percent is an understatement of the proportion of railroad gross earnings to capital; that the $7,686,278,545 railroad stock outstanding were all issued as bonus, pure water; that earnings have not been turned back into a multitude of the properties, displacing water with solid assets. Then last year's gross of American roads amounted to 25 percent on actual railroad investment.

The moral seems obvious, nor can our people remain wilfully blind to it when investment in new railroad work ceases in earnest. Rail tariffs must be increased an average of 10 percent to restore the relation of transportation gross to bond capital. The figures used are gross because the farm average operating ratio is unavailable; but on the basis of prices at which farmer and railroad now sell their commodities it may be presumed, without injustice to the former, that of a dollar gross earned he secures for himself fully as large a share as does the average railroad. This brings the matter back to the amount of gross business done with the capital tied up, 36 percent for the farmer, 25 percent for the railroad, or less in proportion as one recognizes that railroad stocks too represent investment.

Admit or not that a large block of railroad stock has fully as sound a claim to return as a portion of the farm capitalization employed above, it is surely obvious that there is something more than water in the railroads' claim to a better return, in view of that secured to other fields of investment where the individual outlay and risk is incomparable.

BOLIVIAN RAILWAY.

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 17.—The Senate yesterday approved the concession granted to a syndicate of British capitalists for the construction of a railway from the Yacuma River to Santa Cruz. The new line is expected to open to exploitation natural resources of considerable value.

EGYPTIANS BARRED.

France Will Not Allow Congress on French Territory.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The government has prohibited the Egyptian National Congress from holding its projected meeting in Paris or on French territory. This is an unusual measure. It is attributed in some quarters to France's vivid impression caused by Mr. Roosevelt's speech on the Egyptian question.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

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Weekly Calendar

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH
Re-Opening Service
REV. J. E. MAVETY, D.D., of Ottawa,
Will Preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
And Address the Sunday-school Rally in the Afternoon

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
11 A.M. ..... "THE PRE-EMINENCE OF CHRIST."
7 P.M. ..... "GO FORWARD, OUR WATCHWORD."
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 10 A. M. AND 3 P.M.
Visitors to the City Cordially Welcome to the Services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH
Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
The REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE AT 11 A.M.
Subject: 'NOT DREAMERS BUT TEACHERS.'—The Pastor.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 P.M.
EVENING SERVICE AT 7 P.M.
Subject: 'THE TRUE GLORY.' An Address for Young People. The Pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
PASTOR, REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH.
Subjects—11 A.M. ..... "MANLY CHRISTIANITY."
7 P.M. ..... "WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?"
VISITORS AND STRANGERS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine)
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18TH,
REV. DR. MARTIN
will preach his FIRST SERMONS as pastor of Calvary Church.
11 A.M. ..... "THE DOUBLE INVITATION."
7 P.M. ..... "GOD'S INSCRUTABLE WAYS."

EMMANUEL CHURCH 169-171 Drummond St.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)
will preach at both services.
Evening Subject:—
"TEMPLE-BUILDERS AND TEMPLE-DESTROYERS"
The Yorkshire Society will attend in a body, at the evening service.
A WELCOME TO ALL.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner Dorchester and Crescent Sts.
REV. ROBERT W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.
The minister will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Evening Subject:—
'THE NEW PROTESTANTISM."

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., Minister.
11 a.m.—"WHAT WE HAVE IN COMMON WITH ROMAN CATHOLICS."
7 p.m.—"WHEREIN WE DIFFER WITH ROMAN CATHOLICS."

By Special Permission of His Majesty King Edward VII. — Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 9-10 Edward VII., ch. 158.
THE ROYAL GUARDIANS
A Fraternal Benefit Association, Supreme Lodge Office, Montreal.
A Special Meeting of the PAST MASTER GUARDIANS of the lodges in Montreal District, No. 1, will convene on MONDAY, 19th Sept., at 8 p.m., in the ROYAL GUARDIAN BUILDING, for purpose of organizing District Lodge. All Past Master Guardians specially invited.
T. PATTERSON,
Supreme Secretary.

GLASGOW SELECT CHOIR
WILL GIVE GRAND CONCERT IN 'ARENA,' 21st SEPT., 1910, AT 8 P.M.
ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE
UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
OVER 20 Professional performers. Part Songs, Solos, Duets and Trios.
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
Book Seats early at WILLIS', 600 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

MEN'S OWN
Calvary Congregational Church,
GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18th, 3 P.M.
Open Meeting and Distribution of Books.
Mr. T. B. MACAULAY will preside.
Dr. J. J. MARTIN, Pastor of Calvary Church, will give message of greeting.
Presentation of books, Miss GERTRUDE MACAULAY.
Soloist, Miss SHERRING.

PILATE'S PROBLEM:
What Shall I Do with Jesus?
And incidentally the EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS will be the subject of
NORMAN MURRAY'S
LECTURE AT CRESCENT HALL,
642 St. Catherine St. West,
NEXT SUNDAY AT 3 P.M.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE HELD AT
LACHUTE, 20th, 21st and 22nd Sept.
Reduced fares on all railways. (Principal days are 21st and 22nd inst.)

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
OF MONTREAL
The Quarterly Meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Home, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20th, 8.30. All members are requested to attend.
W. E. DICKSON,
Hon.-Secy.

Bob Edgren, the New York A.C. man, has entered for the shot, discus and the weight throwing events in the Canadian championships next Saturday.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at the Montreal Post Office During the Week Ending Sept. 17, 1910.

Sept.
16 9.00 a.m. St. Paul, American.
*16 6.15 p.m. " Supplementary.
**16 6.00 p.m. Victorian, Allan.
**17 12.30 p.m. Megantic, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.
**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers, latest time of mailing is 5.00 p.m. Friday and 13.00 noon Saturday.
Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes, and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.
*Letters for Registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER.

New billiard tables have been placed in the M.A.A.A.

G. Cumine rode 213½ miles (unpaced) inside 12 hours, on English southern roads.

Seven races will be run in the opening day of King Edward Jockey Club on Monday.

Toronto polo club will visit Montreal and play Back River on Monday afternoon at 3.30.

Roby, of Worcester, will meet Eugene Tremblay on the wrestling mat at Sohmer Park to-night.

Longboat beat Sellen in a 12 mile race at Port Hope yesterday by over 2 laps in 1 h. 6 m. 10 2-5 secs.

Sept. 28 will see the opening of the bowling alleys at the M.A.A., and the competition season starts on Oct. 3.

While hunting near Malabat Mountain, B.C., Chester Young, aged 18, was accidentally shot an dbadly injured by a Tod Inlet man.

Bronzino beat Bachelor's Double and three other rivals for the Doncaster cup, and Cardinal Beaufort 'walked over' for the Doncaster stakes.

Eastman, of Canada, and Taylor, of Tasmania, have made a match to run 136 yards, at Pontypridd towards the end of this month.

Death has claimed W. M. Walter, who represented Scotland at three-quarters in many Rugby internationals, between 1906 and 1908.

G. Dockrell won the half mile swimming championship of Ireland at Cork in the fast time of 8 mins. 45 2-5 secs., the tide favoring the swimmers.

The case of Jack Ryan, who has applied for reinstatement in the Interprovincial Rugby Union, was laid over till the next meeting by the board of governors of that body.

Minor Heir, son of Heir-atLaw, again broke the world's record for a paced mile to-day at Indianapolis, going the distance in 1.58⅕. The former record was 1.59.

Diggle recently made breaks of 427 and 433. Reece also distinguished himself by compiling a break of 498, included in which were 134 consecutive cannons. This is a record under B.C.C., which do not allow of more than 25 consecutive ball to ball cannons, consequently Reece had to hit a cushion five times.

DEMMITT HITS M'GINLEY HARD

One of His Two Baggers Helps the Royals Beat Toronto.

A SNAPPY DOUBLE PLAY.

Burchell Cool in Pinches and the Visitors Never Get the Lead.

Knowing that Toronto's skilled governors are coming to this city next week for hints, the Royal baseball team felt that it was incumbent upon them to give the Toronto ball team some pointers on the great professional game. With this end in view, Borchell, a man of considerable renown, was deputed to pitch for the Montreal club. Burchell took his appointment seriously, and ere the game was over so did the doughty Maple Leafs. Burchell dropped hints on economy, being exceedingly careful, not to say stingy, of the hits which he allowed. Shaw, Delehanty and O'Hara succeeded in straightening his twists to some effect, but the other visitors were mystified. Moreover, yesterday was one of those exceptions which prove the rule that 'they' also serve who only stand and wait. Burchell was not lavish with his passes.

But to the point. The joyous tidings are that Montreal won the game, won it emphatically by scoring4 runs while the Maple Leafs got but one. The home team scored these runs by clever play. They prevented Toronto getting more by equally skilful work. Jones in the outfield, pulled off a fine catch. Burchell, Holly and Cockill negotiated a snappy double play. And then Demmitt hit. He wasted a good two bagger in the first inings, but in the 5th, with Cockill on second, he doubled again.

Toronto added some features,too. All their outfielders made nice running catches, and Slattery effected a storp which robbed Nattress of what seemed a sure hit. But Natty would have been safe at that had not McGinley run over and covered first.

As remarked above, Demmitt wasted a double in the first innings, but in the second all worked for the Royals' good. Bailey first of all walked, and if there is one thing more than another which puts a team to the test it is to have the first man walk. The fielding club must then work to their utmost to see that he gets no further. The batters must get that man around. It's a merry game when the first man walks, and there's only one sure bet, and that is, you never can tell. So it was yesterday. Nattress, who followed Bailey, singled nicely, and all looked bright. It grew brighter still when Holly sacrificed to Fitzpatrick, and Bailey was on third, and Natty on second. A long fly was wanted from Cockill. It would have meant a run. But McGinley, Toronto's veteran Jim, was too many for the Royals' first baseman. Just to be perverse he dropped a few hints on pitching himself and Cockill walked back to the bench, while the umpire said strike three. Then came Kritchell,and Kritchell smote the ball. It went to deep left centre, and Bailey and Nattress both scored. Kritchell tried to stretch the hit into a triple, and was touched out by Fitzpatrick.

O'Hara started excitement in the 4th by dropping a fly just over first. It was one of those weak hits which hasn't strength enough to go far, but just floats over the heads of the infielders. A nasty hit it was to handle, and Bill was safe. With Slattery, a strong hitter, next up, things looked promising for the visitors, but Burchell leaped and pulled down a high bounder. Throwing to Holly he forced O'Hara at second, and Holly hurled the ball to Cockill in time to put Slattery out.

Toronto really did get a run in the sixth when Burchell became indiscreet and passed Shaw. Delehanty here stepped into the breach and drove the ball past Demmitt for two bases. Only the Montreal man's good return held Shaw on third. Then came O'Hara. He gripped his bat like a real pinch hitter, but went out on an easy pop foul to Kritchell. Burchell considered when Slattery came to bat, and decided he had better take no chances with his landing on the ball. He threw so wide that Kritchell had to hop all around, but Slattery didn't get a chance to hit. Still, of course, he went first, and there were three on and only one out. Mullen grounded to Holly, who threw Slattery out at second,while Shaw scored. Then Fitzpatrick flew out to Bailey.

In their half of the eighth the home team illustrated some more points. Cockill first took advantage of an error and reached first. Burchell and Kritchell retired gracefully. But Demmitt wasn't in a retiring humor. He swung on the ball and away it went once more, Cockill coming in and the left fielder reaching second. He didn't stay there long, for East contributed a nice single, and that's all Demmitt needs to bring him home from second any day.

It was a gladsome occasion, especially so, as the score board showed that Buffalo was losing.

The score:

TORONTO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shaw, rf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Delehanty, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0
O'Hara, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Slattery, 1b	3	0	0	10	2	0
Mullin, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Fitzpatrick, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	1
Vaughan, ss	3	0	0	3	3	0
Tonneman, c	3	0	0	7	0	1
McGinley, p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	30	1	4	24	12	2

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Demmitt, lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
East, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Jones, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Bailey, rf	2	1	0	5	0	0
Nattress, 3b	3	1	1	2	1	1
Holly, ss	2	0	0	3	4	0
Cockill, 1b	3	2	1	10	1	0
Kritchell, c	3	0	1	3	1	0
Burchell, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	27	4	6	27	11	1

Score by innings—
Toronto .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Montreal .. .. .. 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2x—4

Summary—Two base hits; Demmitt 2, Kritchell, Delehanty; left on bases, Toronto 5, Montreal 2; sacrifice hits, Holly, East; stolen base, Cockill; struck out, by McGinley 6, by Burchell 3; bases on balls, off McGinley 2, off Burchell 3; double plays, Slattery to Tonneman; Burchell to Holly to Cockill. Time, 1.35. Umpire in chief, Fineran; field umpire, Hurst. Attendance, 600.

ROYALS DRAFT PITCHER

Applegate, Late of Toronto, Will be With Montreal Next Year.

Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 16.—John H. Farrell, secretary of National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, today gave out the list of drafted players in Class 'A.' More than $50,000 was deposited with Secretary Farrell for the drafted men. The list of these selected by draft (chosen by lot follows in part:

By Baltimore, from Wilkesbarre — Dorner.
Montreal, from Wilkesbarre — Applegate.
Columbus, from Akron—Ray Miller, Macallister.
Jersey City, from South Bend. — Wells.
Atlanta, from Syracuse—Odell.
Atlanta, from Utica—Zimmerman.
Newark, from Trenton—Swayne.
Newark, N.J., from Evansville. — Cady.
Newark, N.J., from Dayton—Nee.
Jersey City, from McKeesport — Kesler.
Boston (American), from Zanesville. —Kenworthy.

Applegate is not unknown in the Eastern League, having been with Toronto for several seasons. He left them in 1908 because of trouble with the management. It was said the pitcher was not doing his best. Applegate is a left hander, has burning speed, and all the wildness which is so often characteristic of south paws. In the past he has been very much like the little girl who made the little carol famous: 'When he was good he was very, very good. But when he was bad he was——' well, he was rushed to the bench with the greatest possible expedition.

NEWARK LOSING ALL HOPE.

Jersey City, Sept. 16.—Newark's pennant hopes have about gone. After today's setback in the hands of the Skeeters, McGinnity's chance for the championship is remote. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Newark. . . .0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	6	1	
Jersey City. .3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	11	0	

Batteries:—Parkins, Cleary and McAllister and Hearne; Frill and Butler. Umpires, Murray and Stafford.

BISONS WASTE MANY HITS.

Rochester, Sept. 16.—Rochester gave Buffalo another trouncing to-day. Buffalo made fifteen hits off 'Duckey' Holmes, but most of them were wasted. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo . . . .1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3	15	2	
Rochester. . .3 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 x—8	11	3	

Batteries:—Croning, Vowinkle and Woods; Holmes, Graham and Blair. Umpires, Halligan and Byron.

ORIOLES WIN GOOD GAME.

Providence, Sept. 16.—Baltimore won to-day's game, 2 to 0, in a game in which both teams played fast ball. The Orioles found Steele for eight hits, which were scattered except in the third and eighth innings. The Grays were unable to hit Vickers effectively. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore. . .0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	8	1	
Providence . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	2	

Batteries:—Vickers and McDonough; Steele and Carr. Umpires, Kelly and Boyd.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Toronto at Montreal.
Baltimore at Providence.
Newark at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester, two games.

McGRAW STILL TRUCULENT IS BANISHED FROM FIELD NEW PITCHER MAKES GOOD.

New York, Sept. 16.—New York took the last game of the set from Pittsburg to-day, 3 to 1. The Pirates were shut out until the ninth, scoring then on Leach's triple and Wagner's single. Manager McGraw and Captain Doyle, of New York, were banished from the field by Umpire O'Day for disputing decisions. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg. . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	5	2	
New York. . .0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 x—3	7	4	

Batteries:—Leifield, Ferry and Gibson; Mathewson and Myers.

Brooklyn, Sept. 16.—Cincinnati wound up its series here to-day by introducing Covaleski, who made a great record in the Southern League. He continued his good work, striking out twelve batters and beating Brooklyn 7 to 3. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati. . .0 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 0—7	5	1	
Brooklyn . . .0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3	8	4	

Batteries:—Covaleski and Clark; Bell and Bergen.

At Philadelphia:—

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago. . . .4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	14	1	
Philadelphia. .0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3	6	0	

Batteries:—McIntyre and Kling; Moore, Brennan and Dooin.

At Boston:—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston. . . .0 0 3 2 0 0 1 1 x—7	11	3	
St. Louis. . .1 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—5	12	3	

Batteries:—Brown, Mattern and Graham; Lush and Phelps.

TIGERS NOW ARE TAME SUFFER ANOTHER DEFEAT

Cobb, the Mighty, Again Strikes Out When Called Upon to Hit in Pinch.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—Coombs held Detroit to two hits this afternoon, one of those being a bunt, while the Athletics pounding Willett and Stroud at will, scoring ten runs. Despite the Athletics' four errors, Detroit never had a chance to score, only one man reaching second. Cobb batted for Willett in the eighth and struck out. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.0 1 0 0 4 0 1 4 0—10	14	4	
Detroit. . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0	2	3	

Batteries:—Coombs and Lapp; Willett, Stroud and Schmidt.

Cleveland, Sept. 16.—Cleveland again defeated Washington, 6 to 5, to-day. Walker and Mitchell were very effective until the eighth inning, when both were knocked out. Both clubs played loosely. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland. . .0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 x—6	9	2	
Washington. .0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0—5	6	2	

Batteries:—Mitchell, Koestner and Land; Walker and Ainsmith.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester.	86	55	.610
Newark.	82	62	.569
Toronto.	75	66	.532
Baltimore	76	68	.524
Buffalo.	66	74	.471
Montreal.	63	77	.450
Jersey City	62	83	.428
Providence.	59	84	.413

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.	88	40	.688
Pittsburg.	78	56	.582
New York.	76	55	.580
Philadelphia.	68	66	.507
Cincinnati.	68	68	.500
St. Louis.	53	76	.411
Brooklyn.	52	80	.394
Boston.	46	88	.343

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia.	93	40	.699
New York.	77	56	.579
Boston.	76	57	.571
Detroit.	77	59	.566
Cleveland	61	74	.452
Washington	59	77	.434
Chicago	53	80	.398
St. Louis.	41	94	.304

TO-DAY'S AMATEUR GAMES.

Many Matches to be Played on Many Fields.

SPALDING SENIOR LEAGUE.

R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Irish Canadians, at Fletcher's Field.

SPALDING JUVENILES.

St. Michael's at R.R.Y.M.C.A., double header.
Vics vs. Monarchs, double header, at Lafontaine Park.

MANUFACTURERS' LEAGUE.

Dominion Car and Foundry Company vs. Wire and Cable Company.
Jenkins Brothers vs. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock.
Mitchell Company vs. Dominion Textile Company.

SPALDING JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Park vs. C.P.R.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

LACROSSE — N.L.U. — Cornwall vs. Montreal at M.A.A.A. grounds. Minto cup match—Nationals at New Westminster. Junior League—Celtics vs. Ivy Leafs at M.A.A.A. grounds.
BASEBALL — Toronto at Montreal; Spalding League games; Manufacturers' League games.
RACING—Autumn meet at Blue Bonnets; races at Toronto.
ATHLETICS—Annual meet of Y.M.C.A. at McGill track.
GOLF—Annual match between Royal Montreal and Beaconsfield Clubs on their clubs' links. Outremont—Semi-final for Drummond cup.
FOOTBALL — Montreal Football Association—Sons of Scotland at R.R.Y.M.C.A.; Royal Rovers at Lachine; Montreal and District League games; Junior League games.

ARGENTEUIL FAIR.

Argenteuil County's annual exhibition will be held at Lachute on Sept. 20, 21 and 22. There will be reduced fares on all railways.

Opening of the
Down-Town Fit-Reform Agency
In the Fit-Reform Building
4 Beaver Hall Hill

This new home of Fit-Reform hand tailored garments will be opened on Monday, September 19th. uader the management of Mr. A. W. Parker.

Those interested in the most perfect garments ever made in Canada, are cordially invited to visit this new agency and see the Fit-Reform styles in Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Fit-Reform Down-Town Agency
4 Beaver Hall Hill

CLOSE FINISH FOR 'CHASE

Jimmy Lane Beaten Half a Length After Looking all Over a Winner.

ATTENDANCE SMALLER.

Earl of Derby Cup This Afternoon, With Earl Grey Present.

Although the weather was all that could be desired the attendance at Blue Bonnets yesterday showed a considerable falling off. The members' enclosure was, however, better patronized than on any other afternoon during this week. Amongst those present were: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Sir Montagu Allan, and parties.

The track continued very fast, but no further records were broken. On the whole the fields were on the big side. Towards the end of the afternoon the heavy weight pugilistic champion, Jack Johnson, was the centre of attraction, as he watched the racing with his perpetual smile and certainly unassuming manner. Mr. August Belmont, president of the New York Jockey Club, won his first race at the meeting.

Nine of the ten runners went to the post in the opening event, a two-year old race for maidens, which was secured by Twickenham, by a length from Ganogue, the latter owned by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon. Tee May was third. Grania easily appropriated the second race from Adruiche and Responseful, and Mr. A. Belmont's Field Mouse accounted for the next, winning by half a length from Big Stick, after the latter had put in a strong challenge in the straight, with G. M. Miller third.

The Provincial Nursery for two-year-olds contained two entries of Mr. C. S. Campbell, San Droit and Kilom, who ran first and second respectively, San Droit getting home first by five lengths, and Kilom being three lengths in front of Crown Reserve. This race was for horses owned, foaled, and raised in the Province of Quebec.

The next event saw four jumpers turn out for the steeplechase. Jimmy Lane led first time past the stand, and going strong, kept well in front so long that he appeared to be winning easily, but, through a bad landing at the fourteenth jump, he allowed Nebuchadnezzer to come alongside, and the latter, jumping the last two hurdles in front, won by half a length, a narrow margin for a steeplechase. Lucas, the rider, a man of color, won the 'chase on each of the three last days.

Archibald, the jockey who was suspended for two days, signalized his return to the track by bringing Sir Alvescot home easily first from a field of ten in the next race. The owner of the winner had to stand a raise of $600 to retain him, Cooney K being second. He also won the next event on Question Mark from Aylmer, with Nethermost third.

This afternoon the Governor-General and his party will be among the visitors at Blue Bonnets to see the first running of the Earl of Derby cup. Earl Grey has always been a lover of the thoroughbreds, and has attended the meetings at both Toronto and Blue Bonnets. It was through his efforts that the Earl of Derby generously donated the handsome gold cup for Canadian owned horses, which will see its first running this afternoon. Earl Grey will be the guest of honor at the luncheon to be given previous to the races by Sir H. Montagu Allan, president of the Montreal Jockey Club.

As on Saturday last there will be eight races this afternoon.

RACING IN FRANCE.

Maisone-Laffitte, France, Sept. 16.—The Prix Caius of $1000 for two year olds, distance 6½ furlongs, was run here to-day and won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Mirabo.

The Prix du Bac, selling, for 2 years, $600, distance 5 furlongs, was won by H. B. Duryea's Froidure.

In the Prize de Maule, $600, selling, distance 1½ miles, Eugene Fische of Lebonlarn finished second.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Suburban Service.—The Canadian Pacific suburban train to Dorval, Beaconsfield, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Rigaud and Point Fortune leaves at 1.30 p.m.

AQUATIC GAMES

Geo. Hodgson Won High School Aggregate at Laurentian Baths Last Night.

It was a pretty good class of swimming that some of the boys served up last night at the annual aquatic games of the Montreal High School at the Laurentian baths. Good, telling strokes, trudgeon, crawl, side-stroke, or whatever you like, and all with apparent enjoyment.

George Hodgson, M. A. A. A., Canadian champion for two hundred yards, and a member of the sixth form, had not much trouble in the one and two hundred yards. His forty-six feet won him the long plunge, and a second in the fancy swimming event gave him 18 points, and the cup for the highest aggregate.

Bob Logan, a clever swimmer from the fourth form, almost won one from Hodgson.

The following are the results of the races:

Twenty-five yards, under 13, 1, G. H. Harrison; 2, Morrison.

Fifty yards, under 14, first heat, 1, W. Lester; 2, I. Ibbotson.

Second heat, 1, A. Wilson; 2, Rutherford.

Final. 1, L. Lester; 2, Wilson; 3, I. Ibbotson.

Twenty-five yards on back, under 14, 1, Lester; 2, W. Harkness; 3, A. Wilson.

One hundred yards, under 16, 1, R. Logan; 2, K. Julien; 3, Millen.

Diving, under 14, 1, Millen; 2, Aird; 3, Rutherford.

Diving, open to school, 1, Millen; 2, Logan; 3, Julien.

One hundred yards, open to schools of Inter-scholastic Association, 1, G. Hodgson, High School; 2, R. Logan, High School; 3, N. Williamson, Crichton.

Two hundred yards, open to school, 1, G. Hodgson; 2, R. Logan.

Style swimming, open, 1, Logan; 2, Hodgson; 3, McGill.

Long plunge, 1, G. Hodgson; 2, R. Logan; 3, McGill.

Relay race (handicap), 1, Sixth form (scratch), Hodgson, McGill, Smith, McLean; 2, fourth form (four seconds), Logan, H. McLean, Galt and Corbett; 3, fifth form (two seconds), Johnson, Rutherford, Seath and Silver.

Officials—Starter, Mr. C. B. Powter; judges, Messrs. Logan, D. Crutchlow and W. Ross.

WOULD WRESTLE GOTCH

Big Norwegian in Montreal Looking for a Match.

Henry Ordermann, a husky Norwegian wrestler, whose heart's desire is to arrange a match with Frank Gotch, was in Montreal last evening on his return trip from Europe, where he has been taking a three months' holiday, to Minneapolis, where his home is.

While in the city he made preliminary arrangements with George Kennedy, the wrestling manager in Montreal for some prospective falls to come off in Montreal probably during the month of December.

The big Norwegian has been three years at the wrestling game. He is a heavyweight, standing five feet, ten and a half inches in his stocking feet, weight 210 stripped, and age 26 years. The distance across his shoulders must be discomfitingly large to his opponents.

While Ordermann did not meet with Zbysco on the Continent, he stated that he had been led to understand that the latter was coming over to America again in the fall and was anxious to try conclusions with Gotch. Zbysco and the Norwegian, the latter said, had clashed in Minneapolis for a one-hour handicap match, but Zbysco didn't win, and Ordermann expressed a poor opinion of his merits as a knight of the mat. Ordermann himself has had some battles which reflect credit on him, besides having trained Gotch for the fall with Zbysco. Dr. Roller, Fred Beel, of Mossfield, Wis., Raoul de Rouln, Charlie Olson of Indianapolis and other minors are numbered among his conquests, his proudest match being that which he won from Beel. Beel had previously beaten him once, but even Gotch once fell to the clever Mossfield wrestler.

WATCHED THE NATIONALS

Greek Meets Greek at Westminster To-day With Silverware at Stake.

ISSUE—QUESTION OF DEGREE.

Both Teams at Best—Montreal and Cornwall at M. A. A. A. Grounds.

This afternoon two lacrosse games in which Montreal teams figure will be played; the National Lacrosse Union season will come to a close, and it will be evident what chances Nationals have of adding a certain cup donated by one Lord Minto, to Montreal's silverware pantry.

It is probable that the 'winged-wheelers' will triumph over the Factory Town twelve on the M. A. A. A. grounds, thereby ranking in league standing with Charlie Querrie's Indians of the Toronto reservation. Is it probable that Nationals will cross the Canadian Alps with the Minto Cup, thereby earning fame and as much newspaper space as Doc. Cook and Doc. Crippen have got in their time?

Although New Westminsters appeared to tremble when the clarion voice over telegraph announced that Nationals were out for a visit to the west, some say now that the shivers were bluff. Fact is, the cup-holders are in as good condition as Nationals couldn't want them to be. Nationals, be it said, are not a weak team, and the entente will be one of Greek with Greek. Cup-holders are said to have a strong defence. So have Nationals. Cup-holders are said to have a strong home. So have Nationals. The whole question is one of degree and no one will really know the relative merits of the teams till they clash.

Vancouver, Sept. 17.—The Nationals had a light workout yesterday afternoon in preparation for the first cup game with New Westminster to-morrow. Except for colds, which some of the men contracted on the way out, they are all in good shape. The experts here think well of the team, but the series does not appear to have aroused the same interest as the series with Montreal earlier in the summer. The attendance to-day will probably fall considerably short of that of July 16, when Montreal played their first game with the Salmon Bellies.

New Westminster will play the regular champion line-up, and there is the greatest confidence in their following that the team can defend the cup by winning both games by a safe margin.

Laviolette will probably replace Dussault at inside home for Nationals.

The Montreal team to meet Cornwall will be that to which Shamrocks fell last Saturday. There will be only one change on Cornwall, Denis Wheeler going on in place of Degray.

LAST ROUND TO-DAY.

Wood and Fownes Win Semi-Finals in Golf Championships.

Brooklyn, Mass., Sept. 17.—In the semi-final round yesterday for the amateur golf championship of the United States, Warren K. Wood, of the Homewood Club, Chicago, and W. [illegible] of the Oakmount Country Club, Pittsburg, beat their opponents and will play the final round to-day.

The losers, both of whom went down on the home green, were Walter B. Tuckerman, of the Stockbridge, Mass., Golf Club, and Charles Evans, jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club, of Chicago. Wood won from Tuckerman by two up and Fownes from Evans by one up.

AGED WOMEN SENTENCED

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The war against 'blind pig runners' in the Gatineau district is being carried on by the provincial officers with a vengeance, threatens the total extinction of the traffic very shortly.

Yesterday at Maniwaki the district magistrate assessed J. Ricard and Medledge, both of Baskatong, [illegible] costs, amounting to $19, or in default three months in jail, while Mrs. Moore, a woman of 72 years of age, who has several previous convictions against her for selling whiskey to Indians, was sent to jail [illegible] months without the option of a fine.

Things of Immediate Importance Relative to Your Fall Outfit

OUR great fear at this time, is that you may come to us weeks from now for something that will be sold out before half that time, and that you will be disappointed because somebody else got it instead of you. Many of the ultra fashionable things are for one lady only—one for one, another for another, and so on with the lesser choice to the later shopper.

This is all the more important this season because we have some garnitures, trimmings, and dresses copied identically in both design and material from models displayed during the recent Brussels Exposition, when the master designers of Europe put their best foot forward and stood before the world.

If you come Monday and buy a certain piece of corded allover fastened at the intersections with beads, and if you buy 4¼ yards of it, you buy all there is in Canada, and for your protection it will not be repeated. But if the other lady comes first your only chance is gone.

The same stands true of some most exquisite boleros, garnitures, bandings, Irish lace coats, Persian effects, blouses, hats and dresses.

It would be well, in fact, it is of the greatest importance that you should come on Monday. And if you cannot come Monday, come Tuesday, or just as soon as you possibly can, but for goodness sake don't put it off for weeks, for you, and we, will both be feeling bad about your disappointment—awfully bad.

—In Coats
—In Dresses
—In Suits

The Dresses of immediate importance are those Panama, serge, shepherd plaid, broadcloth and velvet dresses on the practical order which are likely to sell out very quickly because of their suitability for right now, and more particularly for their splendid value at prices that range from $12.50 to $50.00.

The Suits of immediate importance are such of our $16.50 to $50.00 ones in some styles which are not as plentiful as the rest. For Misses, by the way, there are our Peter Thompson suits, the sizes of which are complete.

The Coats of more immediate importance are sample coats—one only of a kind, in the heavy mannish styles of this Fall, selling at from $10.00 to $100.00.

—In Millinery

— The Feather Turban—very light.
— The High-crowned Toque.
— The large, low flat-shaped Dress Hat.

These are the predominant millinery features of our department to-day. You'll probably see a few of them on the way to church to-morrow, and—well, why should not you have the pleasure of wearing yours too? If this doesn't reach you in time to remind you about Sunday, at least we hope that you'll not let the matter out of your thoughts until you come right in Monday and get your hat.

ONLY ONE OF A KIND
In These Exclusive Dress Patterns

That emphasizes the importance of immediate selection if you want one for evening wear. The prices per dress length are $15, $16.50 and $18.50, including designs exclusive to us in Montreal in evening shades of such weaves as

—Cashmere de Soie
—Crepon Royale
—Crepon Fantasie

Also black filet net dress patterns, plain and fancy.

UMBRELLAS

At $4.00 we have a very smart looking umbrella; Directoire handles of etched silver; paragon frame; steel rod; gloria cover with tape edge; an umbrella guaranteed to wear well.

But this is only one line out of a great many, varying in price from $1.00 up to $10.00.

Bed Furnishings

White Quilts

White honeycomb quilts, hemmed or fringed; single bed size; these are extra heavy quality; specially priced at each 89

White Marseilles quilts for single or ¾ bed; very good designs, price each . . . $1.75

White Marseilles quilts; large size; neat designs, well raised; price each . . . $2.00

Colored Quilts

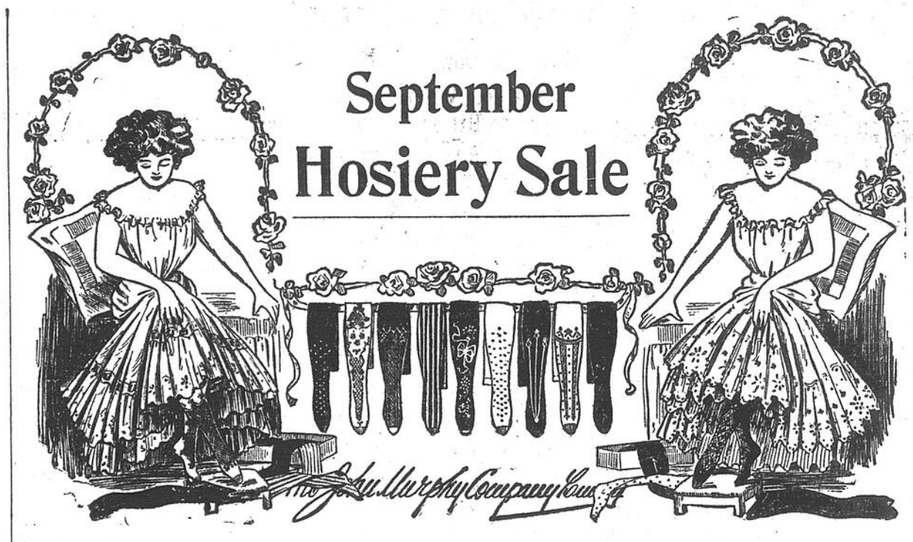
Colored honeycomb quilts in reds and blues; good heavy quality; good designs; fast colors; price each, .98

Down Comforters

A splendid quality of down comforters, reversible; assorted designs and colorings; good reliable coverings; ventilated; specially priced at each . $3.95

LUNCH ROOM SERVICE

BREAKFAST from 7.45 to 9.30. (16 different menus, 25 cents to 50 cents.)
LUNCHEON from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m. (Full course, 35 cents.)
AFTERNOON TEA (Shoppers' Special)—3.00 to 5.30 p. m., 25c.
A la Carte all day.



We have 400 pairs of fine lisle thread stockings for women, to sell Monday at 4 pairs for $1.00

The qualities are the same as you have been in the habit of paying .50 a pair for. They are in black and tan; mercerized and plain; every pair guaranteed fast dye.

600 pairs of men's fine cashmere socks at 29 cents a pair. Their strong points are

— *Every thread wool:*
— *Every pair guaranteed unshrinkable both by the manufacturer and ourselves:*
— *Every pair soft and seamless:*
— *Every pair suitable for wear now and in the winter:*
— *In black only; per pair* 29

Children's pure wool cashmere stockings, guaranteed unshrinkable; 25 cents a pair; sizes from 4 to 7 inches; colors—black, white, sky blue, tan and red.

Two Lines to Clear Monday

300 pairs of women's cotton stockings, guaranteed fast dye; double soles; to clear at per pair 05

230 pairs of children's lisle and cotton stockings; ribbed and plain; our September sale price was .19 a pair; to clear at . . . . . .08 pr.

The Size Question Makes Corsets Important Now

Mostly all our new model corsets are represented in our present exhibit, and in the matter of size we can fit you to satisfaction right now.

AT $1.50.

We have a coutil corset embracing the new features of the shortened back, cut away front and very long skirt and hip; size 18 to 26; six garters.

Ottoman Repp Blouses

It is the cooler weather that makes these blouses things of immediate importance; they are warmer than the one you are wearing and there's a new cast of style to them—tailored, of course.

Some at $2.75; some at $3.00, and most handsome ones at $3.50; and these Ottoman repp blouses are quite new to Montreal, as you may know.

Gloves to Match

When you want a really good glove to match your new suit or dress, think of our "La Rive" at $1.25

Monday's Special Feature Of Our Toilet Goods Department

Vinolia shaving soap and shaving powder; 25 cents every other day. Monday 19

Children's Handkerchiefs

Plain white linen handkerchiefs, at each 05
Mercerized handkerchiefs, with colored borders, each 05
Initialled handkerchiefs, 3 in box, for 20
White handkerchiefs with colored borders, 3 in box, for 15
Boys' cotton handkerchiefs for school, each . . .05

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6-0-1-0

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE SKY-MAN

By...
HENRY K. WEBSTER,
Author (with Samuel Merwin) of Calumet "K"

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By The Century Co.
Copyright 1909, 1910,
By The Success Company.

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

This stirring story of invention and adventure opens in the solitude of the Arctic Circle, and Philip Cayley, a young American army officer, is at first the only human being on the scene. The disgrace following a false charge brought against him by his greatest friend, Perry Hunter, has driven him into solitude in disgust at humanity. During his four years of life alone in the north he has mastered the secret of flying, and it is while aloft that he catches his first sight of human beings once more, and at the same time witnesses a deliberate murder. The murderer and his companions disappear. Cayley waiting until midnight descends cautiously on the hitherto unknown coast where he had discovered the men, and visiting first the ship, which is anchored to an ice floe, startles a young girl who is alone there. After they have convinced each other that they are not dreaming she tells Cayley that her name is Jeane Fielding, and that she is at present waiting for word of her father lost years ago whose records or remains are being sought by a party from the yacht. Cayley, in turn, explains his presence, and after promising to make a search on his own account, flies away, having told her nothing of the murder he had witnessed. He leaves behind him by accident, however, the instrument he had picked up on the scene of the murder. The murderer himself, a giant named Roscoe, was one of the survivors of the 'Walrus' wrecked four years ago. The crew of eleven had been welcomed to this shore by Captain Fielding and two other survivors of the previous wreck, but for the sake of a deposit of gold known of by them, Roscoe had one day murdered all three and assumed undisputed command of the 'Walrus' men. On the approach of the yacht he had forced them to desert their huts and go into hiding. To Planck alone, the former captain of the whaler, he explains his ruse to entrap the search party now on land in Fog Lake, and after so drawing away from the yacht the inevitable relief party, take the vessel and steam away with the gold they had collected. Meanwhile on board the yacht, Jeanne and her guardian, Mr. Fanshaw, are becoming anxious and Jeanne tells about the visit of her 'sky-man.'

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

Then he rose and went over to the buffet, returning to the table with the oddly-shaped, rudely-whittled stick. 'Do you mean to say,' he demanded, looking up at the girl with a puzzled frown—'do you mean to say that he, the man you dreamed about, made you a present of this stick?'

She laughed. 'If that seems a reasonable way of putting it, yes; at least it slipped out of his belt and I found it where he had been sitting. But can you imagine what he used it for?'

'Oh, I know what it is, but that only makes the puzzle all the deeper. It's an Eskimo throwing-stick. They use it to shoot darts with. It lies in the palm of the hand, so, and the dart is put in that groove, though the butt of this one seems curiously misshapen; I can't make it fit my hand. But I can't figure out how the thing got aboard the yacht; it wasn't here yesterday.'

'Of course not,' she said; 'my sky-man brought it.'

He ran his fingers through his bushy grey hair perplexedly. Then laid the thing down and seated himself at the table. 'At any rate,' he said, 'we needn't let even a mystery spoil our breakfast. Come, my dear, you've eaten almost nothing. That omelet deserves better treatment.'

Obediently she took up her fork, but almost immediately laid it down again, and he saw her eyes brighten with tears. 'Of course, if there'd been any news, if there'd been anything to find, we'd have heard.'

Silently he reached across the table and patted the hand that lay there on the white cloth.

'Oh, I know I oughtn't to cry,' she said, 'and I won't; it's your goodness and kindness to me as much as anything else. Ever since he went away you've been like a father to me, and Tom, dear old Tom, like a brother. And then building this ship and coming up here yourself, facing the dangers yourself and letting Tom face them, all for such an impossible, hopeless hope as that message the sea brought to us.'

Her voice faltered there, and she bent down abruptly and kissed the hand that was still caressing her own.

'My child,' he said, 'your father and I were like brothers—nearer to each other than most brothers. He went away, knowing that if his venture failed, if it ended fatally for him, as it probably did, I should regard you as my daughter—as just as much a child of mine as Tom is. If you hadn't been in the case at all, we'd have built this ship and come up here to find Tom Fielding just the same. There, don't cry. Put on that big fur coat of yours and come out with me on deck.'

It is safe to say that no craft even remotely resembling the 'Aurora' had ever cut the Arctic circle before; but for all that, old Mr. Fanshaw had known what he was about when he ordered the building of her. Captain Corcoran, of the United States Revenue Cutter 'Bear,' a man who knew Arctic waters and Arctic ice as well as any who ever sailed, admitted as much when he came aboard at St. Michaels to pay a call. In fact, old Mr. Fanshaw knew what he was about most of the time, as his financial rivals were frequently forced to admit.

His later years of leisure and comparative ease had not dulled the intellectual processes of that keen, shrewd brain of his; and he knew the sea better than he knew most things. In his early rough-and-tumble days he had voyaged much at random about the world, and now that he was old, a fair proportion of his great wealth was invested in ocean carriers.

The news from Captain Fielding,—a strangely pathetic account of his expedition and the loss of his ship, which an Arctic whaler had fished up in a bottle the summer before,—had not reached them in San Francisco until after the passage through Behring Straits was ice-locked for the winter.

Fanshaw had spent the time, therefore, and devoted practically the whole of his personal attention to building and equipping the 'Aurora' for the exact purpose to which he meant to put her. Her hull had received the most thoughtful care, and for just one great purpose. In vain the designers at the ship-yard protested that she would be slow, unhandy, wet and laborious in a head-sea. Fanshaw replied, tranquilly, that he knew that as well as they did, but that a hull of that shape could not be crushed in the ice, whatever the milling forces of the pack which beset her might be. It was this milling force of the pack that had destroyed Fielding's ship; that had destroyed also—though Fanshaw did not know it—the 'Walrus.' But if the 'Aurora' were beset, she would be able to wait till open water came again.

She had started out equipped with everything that knowledge and invention could suggest; everything that might prove necessary on her long, precarious voyage. And after that, she had been supplied with all the luxuries that there was room for. Fanshaw had done a good deal of roughing it in his younger days, and he was willing to rough it again should the event make it necessary, but until the necessity should arise, he meant to be as comfortable as possible.

It was altogether likely, they thought when they started out, that they should be able to return from their expedition without wintering north of the straits. In that case, the expedition would be nothing more than a comfortable yachting cruise. And there was no use, Mr. Fanshaw said, in beginning to eat walrus steak the moment one got outside the Golden Gate, just because the cruise was to be in Arctic waters. So the breakfast to which he and Jeanne had just done such scanty justice was as daintily served, and as appetizing a repast as they could have had in the great stone house on Nob Hill that Jeanne had called home ever since her father went away.

It was under this reasonable expectation that the voyage would be productive of few dangers and few discomforts, that the old gentleman had yielded to Jeanne's impassioned plea, and taken her along.

The moment Mr. Fanshaw and Jeanne emerged upon the deck they heard the sound of oars beneath them, and looking over the rail saw one of the boats in which the shore party had set out, pulling up along side the accommodation ladder. Three men were in it, two of the crew and Tom Fanshaw.

'What news, Tom?' his father called out anxiously enough to belie his former tranquil manner. 'Have you found anything? I hope there's nothing wrong.'

The younger man looked up. He saw his father, but not the girl. 'Nothing wrong,' he growled, 'except this infernal ankle of mine. I've sprained it again, and I did it just when—' He broke the sentence off short there, his eye falling at that moment upon Jeanne.

She paled a little, for she had been quick to perceive that something he had been about to tell would not be told now, or must be told differently. But she waited until his father, together with the two sailors, had got the disabled man up onto the deck and safely installed in an easy chair. Then gravely, but steadily, 'Just as what, Tom? What clue had they found just as you had to come away?'

'It was very wonderful,' he said, 'quite inexplicable. Just as we were about breaking camp this morning, we saw a man coming toward us across the ice. We thought at first that it was Hunter, and we were mighty glad to see him, because he had strayed off somewhere and hadn't camped with us. But we soon saw it wasn't he, wasn't a man anything like him. He was a queer, slouching, shuffling creature, dressed in skins, and he came up in a hesitating way, as if he was afraid of us. He couldn't talk English, nor understand it, apparently. He looked to me like a Portuguese, and I tried him in Spanish—good Filipino Spanish—on the chance. I thought it startled him a little, and he pricked up his ears at it, but he couldn't understand that either. He just kept beckoning and repeating two words—'

'What words, Tom? Out with it!' This from the old gentleman, who had controlled his patience with difficulty during the little silence. But the younger man hesitated and looked into the girl's face, mutely, half-questioningly, before he spoke.

'The words,' he said, 'seemed to be your father's name—"Captain Fielding;" it sounded like that.'

She went quite white, and reeled a little. Then clutched at the shrouds for support. The old gentleman was at her side in an instant, his strong, steadying arm across her shoulders. Tom himself half rose from his chair, only to drop back into it again with a grimace of pain and a little dew of perspiration on his forehead. He looked rather white himself under the tan.

'I suppose,'—the girl said almost voicelessly, 'I suppose I mustn't dare—even let myself begin to hope yet, must I, not—yet?'

'I don't know,' said Tom. 'The fellow seemed half-crazed; seemed, almost, to have lost the power of speech from long disuse of it. But he meant to take us somewhere, that was clear enough from his gestures. If I could only have seen you before I began to blurt the thing out, I'd have spared you the suspense until there was something to tell. I'm sorry, Jeanne.'

His contrition seemed to serve as a stronger stimulant than his father's caresses. She went quickly over to him and took one of his hands. 'Don't worry, Tom, dear,' she said. 'Even at the worst, they'll find something, and that's really all we hoped for when we started.'

She seated herself on the arm of his chair, steadying herself with one hand upon his shoulder. There was no relationship of blood between these two, but they were like brother and sister, for all that.

'It's queer,' she said, at the end of a rather long silence. 'I'm sure there was no Portuguese in father's expedition. Except for two or three Swedes and Norwegians, they were all Americans. I know the name of every man who sailed in his ship.'

'He might have taken some one on at St. Michaels,' suggested the elder Fanshaw.

'Yes,' she said a little dubiously, 'only he never thought much of southern Europeans as sea-faring men.'

There was another silence after that. She rose presently and began sweeping the shore line with a prismatic binocular which was slung across her shoulders. The two men exchanged glances behind her, the elder, one of inquiry, his son, a reluctant negative. No, it would clearly be insane to build any hope on the incident.

At last she let the glass fall from her listless hand and turned to them, her face haggard with the torture of impossible hope. 'I wish my sky-man would come,'—she said forlornly, 'come whirling down out of the air, with news of them.'

'Your sky-man?' said Tom Fanshaw questioningly.

Here was something to talk about at last, and the old gentleman seized the chance itafforded.

'Yes, we've another mystery,' he said. See what you can do toward solving it.' With that for an introduction, he plunged into a humorous account of Jeanne's report of her adventure of the night before, of the man who had dropped down from the sky, in the middle of the night, and talked to her awhile, and then flown away again. 'She was really out on the ice floe,' he said; 'so much I concede; but when I assure her that she dreamed the rest, she is skeptical about my explanation.'

'But even you can't explain,' she protested, 'how I could dream about an Eskimo throwing-stick, and then bring it back to the yacht with me when I was wide-awake, and show it to you at the breakfast-table this morning.'

'I'll have to admit,' said the old gentleman, 'that my explanation doesn't adequately account for that.'

The expression of the younger man's face was perplexed rather than incredulous.

'But, my boy,' cried the elder man, 'think of it! He comes down out of the sky and says he just dropped in from Point Barrow; and that's five hundred miles away. That's just as impossible as it would be to materialize an Eskimo throwing-stick out of a dream, every bit.'

'No, hardly that,' said Tom judicially. 'What was his aeroplane like? What was it made of? Did you notice it particularly?'

'Yes,' she said; 'I helped him fold it up. It was made of bladders and bamboo and catgut, he said.'

'And his motor?' cried Tom. 'What was his motor like?'

'There was no motor at all,' she said; 'just wings.'

'There you see, Tom,' interrupted his father; 'absolute moonshine.'

But still the younger man shook a doubtful head. 'No,' he said, 'the thing's not impossible—not inconceivable, at least. The big birds can fly that far, and think nothing of it.'

The old man snorted. 'They're built that way. Think of the immense strength of their wing muscles.'

'Not so enormous,' said the younger man. 'I dissected the wing of an albatross once to see. It's not by main strength they keep afloat in the air; it's by catching the trick of it.'

'That's what he said,' the girl cried eagerly. 'He told me he could fly across the North Pole, from Dawson City to St. Petersburg, and when I asked him if he could keep flying, flying all the time like that, he said the biggest birds didn't fly; they sailed, and he said he sailed, too, and the force of gravity was his keel.'

Her story was making its impression on the younger man, at least, even if his father was as impervious to it as he still seemed.

'Well, if you dreamed that,' said Tom, 'it was a mighty intelligent dream, I'll say that for it.'

'But it wasn't a dream at all,' she cried. 'Didn't I help him take the thing apart and fold it up into a bundle? And didn't he say that he was a tax payer, and that his name was Philip Cayley?'

She was addressing the elder man as she spoke, and as she mentioned the name—it was the first time she had mentioned it to any one—she saw him shoot a startled, inquiring glance at his son. Following it, she met Tom Fanshaw's eyes staring at her in utter amazement.

(To be continued.)

"SOME BED-TIME STORIES"

THE NOAH'S ARK LION.

(By Doris Webb, in the 'Eagle.')

The baby's name was Eleanor, and she had three dolls. One was a black doll, named Sambo, and he was made of rubber. His smile was always in place, and he was always willing to be hugged or washed or even bent double, so the baby loved him with both arms—very hard—two or three times a day. Her second doll was rubber, too—white rubber, and she had a hole in her neck which made her squeak when you pressed her. Her name was Evangeline. And Eleanor's third doll was china, so Eleanor was most proud of her and named her Marjorie, and took her out walking.

At night, when all the toys came to life, these three dolls were always together, because they liked to talk to each other about Eleanor, and tell what interesting adventures they had had during the day. And one night, as soon as Eleanor was fast asleep, Sambo came bouncing up to the other two and cried:

'What do you think her Uncle Jack is going to send her to-morrow? A Noah's Ark!'

'Dear me!' said Marjorie. 'I'm sure that won't be pleasant. We shall have those wild animals roaming around the nursery all night!'

'I know it,' said Sambo, 'and I've been thinking of a way to stop it. We must ask the soldier company to march around the ark all night to see that they don't get out. The soldiers like military duty anyhow.'

So the soldiers were interviewed, and agreed to guard the ark when it arrived. The next day it did come, just as Sambo had said, and Evangeline, who was on duty all the afternoon, declared that all the very fiercest beasts of the jungle were to be found inside that ark. There were tigers with snarling faces, and lions with shaggy manes. 'It would have made my hair stand on end if it hadn't been painted,' said Evangeline.

As soon as the house was quiet that night the soldiers began their sentry duty, marching tramp, tramp, tramp around the ark, double file. The animals inside were hot and crowded, and longing for a little fresh air and change, but the minute one of them pushed his head out of the ark door he met a soldier's bayonet and was forced to jump back again.

Sambo, Evangeline and Marjorie came to see the excitement, but when they heard the animals roaring inside the ark they ran away in a hurry. For several nights things were just the same, and the animals grew very tired of being penned up in one small ark. But one day an unforeseen thing happened.

Baby Eleanor, who had been very tidy at first about putting away her animals when she had finished playing with them, finally grew careless, so that the animals were hastily picked up by nurse at bedtime and thrust into the ark. And it happened that nurse overlooked the fiercest lion one evening, because he had fallen under the sofa.

So, when all was dark, that lion came prowl, prowl, prowling out through the fringe of the sofa, and went sniff, sniff, sniffing along the carpet to the place where Sambo, Evangeline and Marjorie were standing against the wall. And when he caught sight of them he gave his loudest roar and went toward them.

Sambo, Evangeline and Marjorie were too frightened to move, when all at once the lion gave a last big spring and jump and shouted 'Boo!'

Marjorie was the first to recover her presence of mind. 'Excuse me,' she said; 'I didn't quite catch your remark.'

'Oh, nothing' said the lion, carelessly. 'I only meant "How do you do?" I'm glad to make your acquaintance.'

And after that they began talking together quite pleasantly. At last Marjorie, who was always filled with curiosity, said: 'Would you mind telling me how you happen to be so meek and mild? I thought lions were rampageous.'

'Not a Noah's Ark lion,' declared their new friend. 'The people who make us are most careful to give us a very fierce expression and waving manes, and all that sort of thing, but when they put in the dispositions they are careful to use only the very tamest, to make it perfectly safe for the children to play with us.'

'And are all the other animals as tame as you?' asked Sambo.

'They are as harmless as rubber dolls!' declared the lion, adding, tactfully, 'and just as pleasant.'

After that the other dolls went at once to the ark and explained things to the soldiers. The military force was at once withdrawn, and the animals came bounding out through the door and the roof, and were so full of fun and merry that the dolls decided it was a fortunate day for them when the ark came to the nursery.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

September 17.

A bruised reed shall he not break.

The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.—He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds.—Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones. For I will not contend for ever, neither will I be always wroth: for the spirit should fail before me, and the souls which I have made.

I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick.—Wherefore lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed.

Behold, your God . . . will come and save you.

Mat. xii., 20. Ps. ii., 17. Ps. cxlvii., 3. Is. lvi., 15, 16. Ezek. xxxiv., 16. Heb. xii., 12, 13. Is. xxxv., 4.

R & O Pleasant WEEK END Excursions

(Sailings from Victoria Pier.)

SATURDAYS, at 2.30 p.m.—New Str. 'Three Rivers' for Lavaltrie. Returns at 8 p.m. Fare, 50c.
SATURDAYS, at 2.30 p.m.—Str. 'Terrebonne' for Vercheres. Returns at 7.30 p.m. Fare, 60c.
SUNDAYS, at 9 a.m. New Str. 'Three Rivers' for Berthier and Grand Nord. Returns at 8.30 p.m. Fare, $1.
SUNDAYS, at 9 a.m.—Str. Terrebonne' for Sorel. Returns at 8.30 p.m. Fare, $1.00.
Calls are made at intermediate ports. Half rates for children. Meals, 50c, and other refreshments served on board at city prices. Special Low Rates for Saturday to Monday Excursions to Quebec, Cornwall, Prescott, Thousand Islands, and Kingston.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS FROM MONTREAL

Brockville	$3.90	Cornwall	$2.15
Ottawa	3.45	Quebec	5.00
Sherbrooke	3.30	St. Johns	1.00
St. Hyacinthe	1.30	Valleyfield	1.15

For other points and full information see Week-End Excursion Pamphlets, to be had at G.T.R. Offices.

4 TRAINS DAILY
TORONTO and WEST
9.00a.m., 9.45a.m., 7.30p.m., 10.30p.m.
THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
From Montreal 9.00 a.m.
CANADA'S FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN.
Only 7½ Hours to Toronto.
Splendid equipment of Sleeping, Parlor, Dining Car and Coaches to Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc. Meals and refreshments en route.
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION
To Winnipeg, South Saskatoon, Saskatoon, Warman, Swan River and intermediate stations via Chicago and Detroit.
$10.00
Proportionately low fares to points beyond on the G.T.P. and C.N. Railways.
Going Date, September 23, 1910.

EXHIBITIONS
OTTAWA AND RETURN.
Going dates—Sept 17. $3.35
Return limit—Sept. 19, 1910.
OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Tickets to
(PRESCOTT AND RETURN.)
Going dates, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 .... $3.40
Return limit, Sept. 24, 1910.
WESTERN EXCURSIONS.
Until September 17, inclusive.
Valid to return until October 3, 1910.
RATES FROM MONTREAL:

DETROIT, MICH.	$15.00
PORT HURON, Mich.	$14.85
BAY CITY, Mich.	$17.25
SAGINAW, Mich.	$17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.	$18.95
CHICAGO Ill	$18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., all rail	$34.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, via Lake Route	$37.50
CLEVELAND Ohio, via Buffalo and boat	$13.85
CLEVELAND, Ohio, via Detroit and boat	$18.00

REDUCED FARES
UNTIL OCT. 15th, 1910.
Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to:
NELSON and SPOKANE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE and PORTLAND $47.70
October 1st to 15th, 1910.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, MEXICO CITY, Mex. $49.00
Low rates to many other points.
HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION.
ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Chicago on sale September 20, at very low fares. Good for 60 days.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO SERVICE
TO UNION STATION
Daily at 8.45 a.m. and 10 p.m
Through trains to Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.
Daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 p.m.
To North and West Toronto Stations. Quickest and best service to Northern, Western and Suburban districts of Toronto.
All trains are equipped with the famed cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.
MONTREAL and VAUDREUIL
SATURDAY
1.30 P.M. All stations.
4.00 P.M. St. Annes and Vaudreuil.
4.15 P.M. / 6.15 P.M. All Stations.

DESIRABLE WEEK-END TRIPS
Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following, to various points.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS
TO THE
CANADIAN WEST
ON SEPT. 23rd
$10.00
To MOOSEJAW, SASKATOON, and East—Proportionately low rates beyond, to and including Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton.

BLUE BONNETS
Special trains leave Windsor street Station at 1.35 p.m. and 1.55 p.m.
Returning immediately after the last event is over. Tickets one way, 15c. Round trip, 25c. Buy your tickets early and avoid rush at the wickets. Tickets on sale at 218 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Windsor Station.

EXCURSIONS
September 17.
Valid to return until October 3rd, 1910.
RATES FROM MONTREAL.

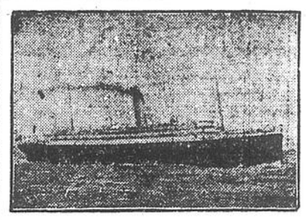
DETROIT, Mich.	$15.00
BAY CITY, Mich.	$17.25
SAGINAW, Mich.	$17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.	$18.95
CHICAGO, ILL.	$18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	$34.00

via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie direct, via Detroit and Chicago.
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie .. $37.50
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Buffalo and boat $13.85
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat $18.00

EXHIBITIONS
OTTAWA AND RETURN.
September 17 .... $3.35
Return limit, September 19, 1910.
REDUCED FARES
UNTIL OCT. 15th.
Second-Class Colonist fares from Montreal to
NELSON AND SPOKANE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE & PORTLAND. $47.70
Oct. 1st to 15, 1910.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO $49.00
MEXICO CITY, Mex. ....
Low rates to many other points.
TOURIST CARS.
Leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.30 p.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Price of berth: Winnipeg, $4.00; Calgary, $6.50; Vancouver, $9.00.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James Street.
Telephones: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
TRAIN SERVICE.
MARITIME EXPRESS.
8.15 a.m. DAILY — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. Ouelle, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton.
8.15 a.m. Except Saturday — For the above-named Stations; also Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
4 p.m. Except Sunday — Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.
OCEAN LIMITED.
7.30 p.m. Except Saturday — For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Bic, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Through connections for Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.
11.45 p.m. Sat. Only — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis and Quebec.
N.B. — Special Sleeper for Riviere Ouelle and Murray Bay will make its last trip, leaving Montreal, Friday, 16th, and Riv. Ouelle Wharf, Sunday, 18th September.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SHAWINIGAN FALLS TRAIN.
Commencing Sunday September 18th, the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway train leaving Montreal at 9.15 a.m., on Sundays for Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations will only go as far as Joliette.



White-Star Dominion.
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL.

Megantic	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Nov. 12
Dominion	Sept. 24	Oct. 22	Nov. 19
Laurentic	Sept. 30	Oct. 29	
Canada		Oct. 8	Nov. 5

Laurentic and Megantic largest and most modern steamers sailing from the St. Lawrence. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.
Canada and Dominion, One Class Cabin (called Second Class). Rates very moderate. Third Class are also carried.
For all information apply to Local Agents, or
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
THE ROYAL LINE
New Triple Screw Turbine Steamships
MODERN TO THE MINUTE.

From Bristol.	From Montreal.
Sept. 1	ROYAL EDWARD, Sept. 15
Sept. 15	ROYAL GEORGE, Sept. 29
Sept. 29	ROYAL EDWARD, Oct. 13
Oct. 13	ROYAL GEORGE, Oct. 27

and fortnightly on Thursdays thereafter
THE FAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
For rates and reservations apply to any Steamship Agent; GUY TOMBS, Acting General Passenger Agent; A. H. DAVIS, Passenger Agent, Imperial Bank Building, Montreal, Que., or WM. PHILLIPS, Acting Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

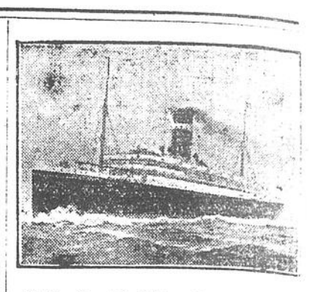
REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. LAKONIA .... Sept. 15 (Cold Storage.)
SS. ATHENIA .... Sept. 22 (Cold Storage.)
Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $29.00; Prepaid, Westbound, $30.00.
THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
LONDON SERVICE.
SS. HURONA .... Sept. 17 (Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. DEVONA .... Sept. 24 (Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
LEITH.
SS. FREMONA, about .... September 25
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B. Portland, Me.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
Weekly Sailings from Montreal.
MANCHESTER MARINER .. Sept. 17
MANCHESTER SHIPPER .. Sept. 24
MANCHESTER EXCHANGE .. Oct. 1
MANCHESTER IMPORTER .. Oct. 8
MANCHESTER SPINNER .. Oct. 15
MANCHESTER TRADER .. Oct. 22
Via Charlottetown.
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co
To Ottawa, Single, $2.50; return (going Steamer and returning Railway), $5.00.
Delightful Day Trips by Steamer EMPRESS and Home by the Rapids, at 6 P.M.
To CARILLON or OKA, $1.00.
Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine.
To St. Anne de Bellevue, G.T.R. or C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Return steamer. Round Trip, 80c.
To Lachine, G.T.R., 4.20 P.M. Round trip, 50c.
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 128, 130, 286 St. James, and 530 St. Catherine West.
Telephone MAIN 1029.

CLARK'S ARABIC ORIENT CRUISE
Feb. 4. $400 up for 71 Days. All Expenses.
4 High-Class Round-the-World Tours
October November January
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, NEW YORK

American Cement Trade is Growing and the Output is Very Large
Washington, Sept. 17.—More cement was made and used in the United States in 1909 than in any preceding year, and price per barrel was lower than ever before. The production in 1908 was 52,910,925 barrels, valued at $44,477,653; production in 1909 64,196,386 barrels, valued at $51,232,972. The increase was mainly in Portland cement—62,508,461 barrels, valued at $60,510,385, against 51,072,612 in 1908, valued at $43,547,679.
The average price of Portland cement per barrel in 1909 was less than 81 cents; in 1908 it was 85 cents. Portland cement cost $3 a barrel in 1880, but can now be profitably sold for 80 cents.
In 1909 there were 103 Portland cement plants in operation, an increase of five over 1908.



ALLAN LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.
Victorian	16 Sept., 9.00 a.m.
Corsican	23 Sept., 5.00 a.m.
Virginian	29 Sept., 9.00 a.m.
Tunisian	7 Oct., 5.00 a.m.

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal 6 days 15 hours 6 minutes.
Saloon, $77.50 and up; Turbiners $87.50 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $30.00, and $31.25, according to steamer.
TO GLASGOW.
Hesperian, Sept. 17. Grampian, Oct. 1
Ionjan, Sept. 24. Pretorian, Oct. 8
Hesperian and Grampian, Saloon, $60 and up; second class, $47.50 and upwards.
Other steamers, One-Class Cabin and Second Cabin, $45.00, and upwards; Third-Class, $30.00.
TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Sardinian, Sept. 17. Lake Erie, Oct. 1
Corinthian, Sept. 24. *Pomeranian, Oct. 8
*Will not call at Havre on the homeward trip.
One-Class — Second Cabin, Havre, London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00, $47.50 and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third-Class—London, $29.00; Havre, $30.00; Paris, $34.50.
All the steamers on the above services Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN,
55 COMMON STREET, Montreal.

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC
CAN. PA. RY. COY'S STEAMSHIP LINES
Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool

Emp. of Britain	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
Lake Champlain	Sept. 29	Oct. 27
Empress of Ireland	Oct. 7	Nov. 4
Lake Manitoba	Oct. 13	Nov. 10

Rates—Empress steamers: First class, $90 and upwards; Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Lake Steamers—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50 and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agent or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Pass. Agt. Wm. Webber, Pass. Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
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Commissioners for all the Province
And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.
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CORT. C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
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Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.
Tel. Main 4703
Tel. Main 3360
PATTERSON & JENKINS,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON. J. JENKINS.
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ISSUED BY
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PRIZES for patents. Patents secured through advertised without charge. New lists of inventions needed and possible buyers. "Hints to inventors." "Why some inventors fail." Free. patents. Send us rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records and report on patentability. Special agents in 500 cities and towns. [illegible] while Acting Commissioner of Patents had full charge of U. S. Patent Office. GREELEY & McINTIRE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.
PATENTS FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. PENNISON & CO.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE BLDG. MONTREAL
PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL
INVENTIONS PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES
OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal
W. P. McFEAT, Associate Atty.

Sales Slow in Quebec
Quebec reports to Bradstreet's pretty much the same as the previous week, although some wholesalers having received fair orders for the moment; the volume, however, is not up to the average. In the city [illegible] port sales slow, which is attributed to the Eucharistic Congress, the latter by the means of drawing many people to town. No change is noted in the industrial situation, which is much the same.

Pap-Sag AND DYSPEPSIA
TABLETS
The only way to cure a bad case of Dyspepsia is to take one or two Pap-Sag Tablets in a little warm water, after each meal. Not to observe this simple and easy rule is to remain depressed with all kinds of stomach disorders, such as Heartburn, Fetid Breath, Gastritis, Flatulence and Indigestion.
For sale by all Druggists. Sent also by Mail on Receipt of Price.
50c per Box, $2.50 for six Boxes
WE MAIL A FREE SAMPLE WHEN REQUESTED
ADDRESS: PAP-SAG COMPANY MONTREAL

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

For Adults

ELOCUTION

UNDER

PROF. J. P. STEPHEN

(22 years' *experience* as a Specialist)

A valuable and delightful accomplishment? More. The "finding" of one's own powers for Business and Social use

Arrange for a few lessons only and judge for yourself.

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MONTREAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION
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Telephone: Up. 2474

Miss Graham's Business College

109 METCALFE STREET
(A few doors above St. Catherine.)

Now Open. Pupils may enter at any time

Day Classes, Ladies only; Evening Classes, both sexes.

A thorough, practical business training on modern lines. Isaac and Ben Pitman's Up-to-date Systems. Also Bookkeeping. Qualified and experienced teachers.

A special class for those deficient in the English Branches, and French pupils desiring to learn the English language.

Practical business training afforded students at Miss Graham's public copying offices, **517 ST. JAMES STREET.**

Write or call for Prospectus. Phone Up 2936, or Main 1714.

ART ASSOCIATION.

The **SCHOOLS** of **ART**, under the direction of **William Brymner**, P.R.C.A., will open for the Session 1910-11 as follows:—**Elementary**, October 4th; **Life** and **Antique**, October 17th; **Painting**, November 2nd.

Apply without delay to the Secretary, 23 Phillips Square.

J. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Established 1864. The Monteith Business College **46 University, Cor. St. Catherine.**

The Oldest College, the Newest Courses, the **Latest Systems**, and **Best Methods**. All graduates in positions.

Write, call, or tel. Up 151 for prospectus.

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(Late of Goltman's)

592 ST. CATHERINE WEST.

Day and Evening classes. Absolutely individual instruction in Shorthand (Isaac Pitman's system), Typewriting, Spelling, Punctuation, etc. Dictation and outlines by the Principal. Pupils may enter at any time. Call or write for Prospectus.

MISS KELLY, Principal.

MISS GRACE McLAREN

Will re-open her classes under the name of

WESTMOUNT FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD

On Monday, Sept. 12th, 1910

Studio: Room A, Victoria Hall. Residence: 421 Mount Pleasant Ave. Phone Westmount 1866.

Studio hours (after Sept. 1st) 3 to 5 p.m. daily except Saturday, for demonstration of Fletcher Method and enrolment of pupils.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE AND BUSINESS COLLEGE

MRS. BULLOCK, Principal.

MOLSONS BANK CHAMBERS, 127 Stanley Street, Cor. St. Catherine St.

RE-OPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 6th.

Offers Exceptional and Special Training for Business. Sir Isaac Pitman's Shorthand, Typewriting, English Composition, Correspondence and Practical Office Work. Individual Tuition. Day and Evening Instruction.

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Large Staff of Highly Qualified and Experienced Teachers and Professors. Native French and German Teachers. Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music. Modern Educational Methods, Refining Influences, and well-regulated Home. Lawn Tennis and other games. Rink.

For Prospectus, apply to **MISS VEALS, Principal.**

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

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(THE MISSES SHANKS' SCHOOL)

471 Argyle Avenue, Westmount.

This School for Girls will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Boys under nine received in the Preparatory Class. Pupils prepared for McGill Matriculation, if desired.

Vacancies for young girls as resident pupils.

After September 1st visitors on school business will be received daily from 2 to 4 p.m.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER

74 McGill College Avenue.

will re-open their classes for young ladies and children on Thursday, September 15th. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University Matriculation Examinations. Boys under eight admitted to the Preparatory Class. After September 8th, the Misses Gairdner will be at home to receive visitors and attend to school business.

Westmount Private Commercial Classes

2367 DORCHESTER STREET.
(Three Months' Course.)

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, French, German, Typewriting, and all Commercial Subjects.

Day and Evening Classes. Apply to W. IRWIN, Principal.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

McGILL UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Director . . . . H. C. PERRIN, Mus. Doc.
The Session 1910-11 opens Sept. 19th.

INSTRUCTION: — In Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ and all Orchestral Instruments. Classes in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Counterpoint and Composition, Sight Singing, Choir Singing, Classes, English, French, German, Italian and Diction.

THE McGILL ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY will resume its weekly practices under the personal direction of Dr. Perrin (with Mr. Saul Brant as Concertmeister), on MONDAY, October 3rd, in the Conservatorium Hall.

THE ORPHEUS (Male Voice Choir) will hold its first weekly practice on TUESDAY, October 4th, in the same hall. This will also be under the direction of Dr. Perrin, with Mr. Blair as Associate Conductor.

A SPECIAL OPERATIC CLASS in close connection with the scheme for the establishment of Grand Opera in Montreal, will be started early in the session.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS in all branches of music for the diploma of Licentiate in Music, and other Certificates, will be held in numerous centres throughout the Dominion.

DEGREES:—Complete Courses, Theoretical and Technical, leading to the Degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc., are offered.

For Syllabus and full particulars as to admission, exhibitions, courses, fees, etc., apply to **THE SECRETARY,** 323 Sherbrooke street West, Montreal.

EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES

The Evening classes in Technical Subjects conducted in the Commercial & Technical High School, 53 Sherbrooke Street, West, under the joint management of the Montreal Technical Institute and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, will re-open on MONDAY EVENING, September 19th, at 7.30 p.m.

COURSES.

I. PREPARATORY COURSE IN ENGLISH AND ARITHMETIC.
II. PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS, AS REQUIRED IN INDUSTRIAL WORK.
III. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.
IV. MECHANICAL DRAWING.
V. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.
VI. FREEHAND DRAWING.
VII. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING.
VIII. APPLIED MECHANICS.
IX. THEORY OF STRUCTURES.
X. MACHINE DESIGN.
XI. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
XII. METALWORK.
XIII. ELECTROTECHNICS.
XIV. CHEMISTRY (with individual LABORATORY WORK). Elementary and Advanced.
XV. HOUSE CARPENTRY.
XVI. COOKERY.
XVII. SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.
XVIII. MILLINERY.

The class-rooms of the school have been specially fitted with MACHINES, TOOLS and APPLIANCES in order to make the work PARTICULARLY USEFUL to APPRENTICES and MECHANICS. The EQUIPMENT of last year has been considerably added to, and the time allotted to most subjects has been doubled.

The Principal of the School, Mr. I. Gammell, will be in attendance from September 12th to 16th inclusive, from 8 to 9 p.m. to give information and enrol pupils.

Prospectus may now be had on application to

H. J. SILVER,
Secretary-Superintendent.
197 Peel Street, Montreal.

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Drawing: Mr. W. M. Barnes.

With assistant tutors for English, French, etc.

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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Williamson may be seen daily from 10 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL.

The opening of the courses will take place on **October 4th.**

Matriculation examinations will begin on **September 15th.** Bearers of certificates or diplomas are exempt for the whole or for part of such examination.

NUMEROUS SCHOLARSHIPS WILL BE ALLOTTED.

Preparation for the higher Branches in Commerce, Industry, Finance, etc. Special inscription for certain courses: Commercial Bureau, Commercial and Industrial Chemistry, etc.

For programmes of the studies and information, call on the Principal at the school, Viger Avenue, from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

WYKEHAM HOUSE SCHOOL

337 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.

A Select Private School for Boys.

School re-opens MONDAY, Sept. 12th. The Headmaster, Mr. T. HOLMES-ORR, can be seen at the school, or telephone Westmount 268.

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First Class residential School for Girls and Young Ladies.

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WRITE FOR CALENDAR and Full Information.

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Its graduates are eminent in the Medical profession either as specialists or general practitioners. Facilities for teaching unsurpassed. Modern equipped buildings; fully appointed laboratories; large and independent lying-in asylum for practical obstetrics; department for study and treatment of hydrophobia cases; hospitals for clinical work; distinguished professors.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons affords the medical student every advantage to acquire a thorough course in every department. **39th annual session** begins October 3rd. For catalogue and other information address—

Charles F. Bevan, M. D., Dean, Calvert and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Opening of Session, 1910-1911

The Session will open in the Faculty of Medicine on **MONDAY, October 3rd, 1910;** in all other Faculties on **October 1st.**

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.

Roslyn Ladies' College

425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE,
WESTMOUNT, BY MONTREAL.

This school for Junior and Senior pupils will be reopened on **TUESDAY,** 13th September.

Prospectus on application.

Accommodation for one or two resident pupils. Principal, J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.J.S.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

The Church School for Girls, Diocese of Montreal, is most beautifully located, has highly accomplished staff, splendid educational facilities and provides a thorough and up-to-date training for girls only. Large improvements have already been made, and larger ones are about to be made in the near future. Full particulars on application to the Lady Principal, Dunham, P.Q.

CHAMBER MUSIC IN MONTREAL

The Beethoven Trio is to be Continued for Another Season.

CHANGE IN PERSONNEL.

New Artists Are Mr. Emil Taranto ..and Mr. Gustav Labelle—Mme. Froehlich Remains.

Chamber-music possesses an aesthetic value and an aesthetic attraction no other form of music holds. Its appeal is more intimate than that of any other form. Its interest is accumulative, and its hold on the senses increases with familiarity. It permits of a more complete realization of tone poetry and allows of a closer and more ready analysis than the orchestra. In a word, it is less violent in its impressions, and more lasting.

This peculiarly intimate quality attracts all who find in music at once a recreation and a satisfying art. It appeals to those who seek to realize more than mere sensuous sound or the charm of melody alone in the works of the great masters of music.

Montreal has manifested a steadily increasing appreciation of and demand for chamber-music during the past few years. That there is in this city a public capable of gauging chamber-music at its real worth has been proved during the seasons of 1908 and 1909. That this public is slowly but surely growing in numbers and in the strength of its affection for this particular type of music is beyond doubt.

The work of the three artistes who became associated at the beginning of 1908, and who first came before the public as the Beethoven Trio, was of a high order. Mme. Froehlich brought to that Trio an art which had its final development under the great Kleffel himself. M. Dubois contributed the mellow experience and rich tone he had gained by years of arduous labor, and M. Chamberland, though the youngest, displayed an ardor and an intuitive artistic delicacy that made up, in large measure, for his lack of experience.

Under the auspices of this Trio, Montreal heard—in many cases for the first time—a large number of the finest works by the greatest composers, works which, but for the Trio's initiative, would not have been available to the music-loving public here save as chance allowed.

Circumstances do not permit of the same Trio uniting their artistic efforts for another season. Reasons of professional demands and certain business considerations have combined to prevent the continuation of the same association of artistic merit.

But the Beethoven Trio is not dead. On the contrary, a new combination replaces the old which will not only assure the maintenance of the high standard hitherto associated with the name of the Beethoven Trio, but which will result in an even higher standard of artistic excellence.

In the first place M. Dubois is replaced by M. Gustave Labelle. The professor of the 'cello at McGill Conservatoire is an artist whose sterling merits have at times not received the full measure of recognition to which they are entitled, partly on account of M. Labelle's own retiring nature and partly because he has been unable, hitherto, to devote that amount of time to serious artistic work which both his inclinations and his undoubted talents require.

M. Chamberland, the violinist, gives place to M. Emil Taranto, whose standing as a serious artist is now assured. M. Taranto has passed by the adolescent days and is now an accomplished violinist with a repertoire, an executive skill, and a talent second to none of Canadian violinists now before the public here. He is a worthy pupil of Ysaye, the unrivalled master of modern times, and in his hands the violin part of the Trio is safe.

Mme. Froehlich, who organized the original Beethoven Trio, will remain with the combination, and will once more devote her energies, her powers of assimilative work, and her invariably sound judgment to the interests of the Trio. Mme. Froehlich has shown herself to be not alone a pianiste of exceptional merits and of the highest artistic standard, but one whose resourcefulness, broad range, and versatility alike command appreciation and practical support.

This newly organized Trio looks forward to the coming season with hopefulness, believing that the support extended to the Trio of the past two years will be forthcoming in equal measure, and that the public appreciation of its work will be commensurate with the earnestness of its desires to give that public nothing but the best and the most famous chamber-music.

The noble creations of Beethoven, Grieg, Bach—the masters, old and new, fascinate the imagination and create a demand for their reiteration. This type of chamber-music cannot be appreciated to the full at one hearing. A second rendering reveals beauties unthought of, unsuspected, at the first.

The Beethoven Trio will, having due regard to this fact, repeat, during the course of the season, several of the greatest works which the Trio of the past two seasons made known in Montreal for the first time. In addition, many new works will be included in their repertoire.

In accordance with requests received from many of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Beethoven Trio, the policy will be followed this season of introducing from time to time vocalists of high merit. The promise can be made that more than one singer will appear at these concerts whose talents will come as a revelation. The songs that will be sung will be on a level with the class of chamber-music produced.

The Windsor Hall will be the home of the Trio for the coming season. A subscription of $5.00 will cover the series of six concerts, with all tickets available for any concerts, and single tickets will be $1.00 each. Special arrangements will be made with students.

The first concert will take place on Tuesday, October 18. Subscription lists have been opened at the principal music stores. Subscriptions may be also sent to the manager of the Beethoven Trio: Mr. Fritz Froehlich, 202 St. Nicholas Building. Tel. Main 6744.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ALBERT COLLEGE

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.

Highest facilities in all departments.

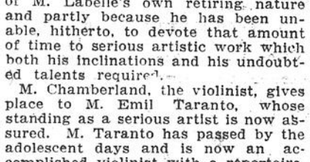
Will reopen Sept. 6th, 1910.

For illustrated calendar, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL for GIRLS

Berthier en haut, P.Q., will re-open Oct. 1st, 1910. Apply to Madame P. A. CLEMENTS or Mademoiselle AMARON.



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TORONTO

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A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls

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Piano, Organ, Singing and Harmony. For terms apply:

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Two important rules to follow if best results are wanted: Best Fruit, Best Sugar. For over fifty years

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Extra Granulated Sugar has maintained the highest quality standard. Best to-day. Always say "REDPATH'S" Extra Granulated to your grocer

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

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MACHINE WORK and PLATING

The Best Equipment in Montreal for Small Machine Work.

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We make a specialty of working out inventions, and give our customers the benefit of a wide experience.

BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin St., (near C.P.R Tracks)

YUKON STARTS ITS BIG ORE SHIPMENTS

A despatch from Yukon states that Yukon is shipping copper and iron ore to the smelter. The first shipment in a commercial way left Whitehorse recently. It was received at Skagway in good condition. This shipment marks the beginning of an epoch in Yukon. It marks the beginning of the first large steady commercial ore shipment from the entire Yukon valley. Some silver mines of the south end have made shipments now and then, but shipments have been interrupted. 'General Manager Berdoe of the 'White Pass, when in Dawson recently, declared that his company had a contract to haul 200 tons daily, from the Pueblo beginning now, and continuing without interruption, with a gradual increase, with it specifically set out in the contract that a year from now the shipments shall be 1,000 tons a day. The 'Skagway Alaskan' of Thursday says:—

The first shipments of ore from the Pueblo mine came over a few weeks ago. There were thirteen cars, and the total is approximately 245 tons. From this on the Atlas Mining Company will ship 200 tons or more daily, and by the first of January, this amount will be increased to 300 tons daily.

Arthur L. Ford, Dominion inspector of railroads, accompanied by Supt. V. I. Hahn made the inspection of the new spur running to the Pueblo and the approval of the government has been given to the work. The inspector was much pleased with the construction of the road, which although not fully ballasted at the time of inspection was pronounced ready for use, and the first train was started to-day.

The Whitehorse 'Star' of Friday said: Arthur L. Ford, Dominion inspector of railroads, arrived on Monday from Prince Rupert, and, accompanied by Supt. V. I. Hahn, went over the recently completed spur to the mines on Tuesday. The inspector was much pleased with the construction of the road.

Supt. Hahn will keep a construction train and big crew of men on the spur for some time to come, and until the roadbed is placed in first class condition; but in the meantime a trainload of ore, from 15 to 20 cars, will be shipped from the mine to Skagway every day.

Good Business in West

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there continues a good volume of business both at coast cities and at all provincila points. The demand for general merchandise has kept up well and prospects for future trade are considered distinctly good. Vancouver will this year ship more grain from the prairie province than she has ever done, and there is no doubt but that with the completion of the Panama canal this port will be a big factor in the annual grain movement.

Kenyon Coats For Every Purpose

For evenings, driving, walking or travelling. They present a most attractive, stylish appearance. Made in four distinct types — all rainproofed.

Ask your dealer. If he does not sell them, write for style book and samples.

C. Kenyon Company
23 Union Sq. New York

Malone Moulding Company

48 BEAVER HALL HILL

will frame the

"Witness" series of Pictures

with beautiful three-inch mouiding, dull artistic finish, at the specially low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

Orders are rushing in.— Bring yours. Telephone Up 1861.

CANADIAN DAILY JOURNALS FOR 1911

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Make your selection early to prevent disappointment.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Printers, 115-117 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.

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A. ELLISON & SON, Limited

962 St. James Street.

ANDREW YOUNG

Engineer and Machinist

11, 13, 15 BUSBY LANE, Montreal

'Phone 2544 Main.

For BREAKFAST

....TRY....

BRODIE'S ROLLED WHEAT.

A little better than all others.

BRODIE & HARVIE
14 Bleury Street, Montreal.

Samaritan Hospital FOR WOMEN,

394 Dorchester street west, Montreal.

The only hospital in Canada exclusively devoted to Diseases of Women.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Ice Pier at L'Assomption, P.Q.,' will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Wednesday, October 12, 1910, for the construction of a concrete Ice Pier, opposite L'Assomption, in the County of L'Assomption.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the office of J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James street, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at L'Assomption.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations, and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for the sum of seven hundred ($700.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 13, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Wharf at Bic, P.Q.,' will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 12, 1910, for the construction of a Wharf at Bic, Rimouski County, P.Q.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the office of A. R. Décary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office Building, Quebec, and on application to the Postmaster at Bic, P.Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations, and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for four thousand six hundred dollars ($4,600.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 13, 1910.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Winnipeg Grain Moving

Winnipeg reports say the grain movement is now well under way and inspections show the quality of the wheat yield to be generally excellent. From those districts where the drought damage was most marked the wheat has been pretty much affected out from the northern parts of the provinces the yields is of first class quality. Fall business is beginning to move well in all directions. Wholesalers state they are receiving good supplementary orders for goods and the outlook is generally bright. Collections are showing improvement and will continue to do so as the crop gets marketed.

SHUNNED FOR 700 YEARS

Famous Old Thoroughfare Doomed.

'LITTLE DORRIT'S' LAND. ..

(London 'Chronicle.')

If old houses and the like have really any value to memory, beyond what art gives them, there is going to be a great forfeiture in the more than threatened demolition of Tabard street, Southwark.

This slummy, dingy, frankly filthy thoroughfare — leading from St. George's Church in the Borough to the junction of the Old and New Kent roads—has at last been effectively condemned as hopelessly insanitary as well as disreputable by the Southwark medical officer. As a matter of fact the housebreakers have already begun their work on the Southwark side.

Though there are few folk living—except, perhaps, its actual denizens—who are not glad that Tabard street should be wiped off the face of the earth as a disgrace to modern civilization, it has to be confessed that hardly a street in London is so famously connected with history, poetry and every circumstance of greatness.

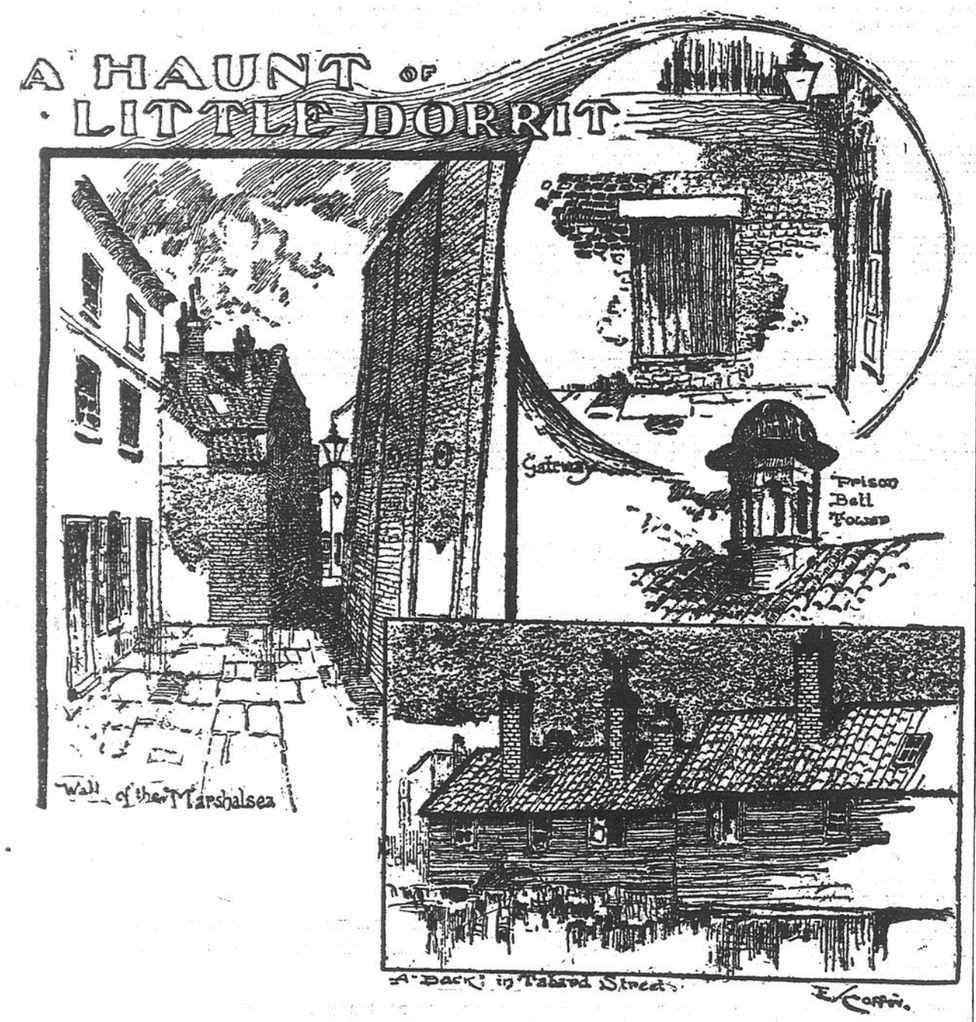
In the old, old days, before the new Dover road wheeled round from the Borough into the Kentish highway, Tabard street was called Kent street, and was the main approach to London for everyone who arrived from anywhere in Kent, from Canterbury, from the Cinque Ports, and so, one might almost say, from Europe.

In the 'Golden Days.'

Up Tabard street, nearly 600 years ago, rode the Black Prince, conqueror at Poictiers, bringing with him in triumph the captive French king—a pageant compared with which those twentieth century shows are but half-hearted pieces of make-believe. Up Tabard street swarmed the peasants of Kent under Wat Tyler and, later on, Jack Cade, and his Kentish men, pouring in from the heart of England's industry—the 'Lancashire lads' of that day.

Down Tabard street, some time before either of these events, the Canterbury Pilgrims clattered over the stones on their way to Becket's shrine, laughing, jostling, jingling in the May morning—a bevy of jollity and color.

Yet, even in those far-off times, Tabard street seemed to have made up its mind to prove unworthy of this honor of welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest. As long ago as the thirteenth century it was a haunt of depravity and poverty. In Shakespeare's time it was shunned by all respectable folk. For centuries it was deplored that distinguished foreigners coming from the Continent should get their first impression of London from Tabard street, and sometimes they used to be hurried through by night so that they should see as little of it as possible.



So on to our own times. The recent, resurge of changing its old name to something pretty and poetic has had absolutely no effect. Vice and dirt seem to be in its very air, and since the creation of Dover road turned the stream of traffic elsewhere, it has just quietly degenerated into a back-slum, from the associations of which one fancies the very earth will need to be cleansed.

Little Dorrit's Birthplace.

Yet with it all, the very dingiest—though not the worst—features of Tabard street still have a romance for us to-day. For their last distinction was that of being touched by the genius of Charles Dickens. Not a hundred yards from Tabard street 'Little Dorrit' was born. At St. George's Church hard by she was married, and there, too, is the vestry porch where the kindly beadle laid her to sleep with the burial register for pillow.

Even the old Marshalsea, the debtors' prison, where Mr. Dorrit was so distinguished a resident, where Dickens's own father was not unknown, and to which Dickens himself paid many a visit as a boy—is still to be traced to a far greater extent than can be imagined. One has only to dive into Angel-place—the little court on the left just before one comes to St. George's from London Bridge—to find the grim old walls of the Marshalsea standing as they stood a century ago, with here and there an old grated window that still recalls those times of tears.

Following the old walls round by warehouses and offices flanked by grimy little paved alleys that are probably themselves Dickens survivals, one reaches the Southwark mortuary—a blithe resort by comparison, surrounded by a little garden of old-fashioned flowers. Close by is a battered old door—once an actual door of the old Marshalsea. If one peeps over the wall here from across the alley close by the entrance to the mortuary, one may catch a glimpse of the old Marshalsea belfry, still practically just as it was when it rang out locking-up-time for Little Dorrit and her old father. Coming round into St. George's churchyard, one has completely encircled the famous old prison that was the world of Little Dorrit's girlhood.

Dickens's Rosy Spectacles.

Both in the Marshalsea's own precincts and in Tabard street as it is to-day the wonder is, as always, the way in which Dickens brought life and love and tenderness and light itself into these dark corners.

The Marshalsea, of course, is changed and emptied, but Tabard street is still the haunt of a seething population. Barefoot urchins in every stage of dirtiness still play around its gutters. An indefinable blend of every kind of unpleasant odor still pervades its atmosphere. There is still some suggestion of the street's ostensible and really respectable industry of brush-making. Round the public-house doors hoarse-voiced women, shawled and draggled, stand gossipping in groups, their half-emptied glasses in their hands.

Down squalid little courts, those who think dilapidation picturesque will find refuse-strewn yards, where chickens peck round the backs of houses that prove to be little else but wooden sheds. They look very pretty as a picture, these old wooden shanties, half a mile from London Bridge; but only the other day a young wife in Tabard street fell through the stairs. She died under terrible circumstances at Guy's, and another little life went with hers. Altogether, it is perhaps better even for Dickens memories that Tabard street should go!

Michael J. Connell, a solicitor, has ben arrtstd in Glasgow on a charge of having embezzled twelve hundred pounds while acting as legal adviser of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Friendly Society He protested against the charge, and declared the society probably owed him money.

LADIES' Suit and Costume Advice

1.—*You cannot fail to recognize the necessity of early ordering.*

2.—*You shouldn't pick a style from another, but look over the pattern books of a reliable ladies' tailor, hence you obtain a style befitting to your own person.*

3.—*Selection of materials is difficult, unless the tailor's word can be relied upon.*

4.—*Pick out a few tailors, look over their lines, their styles, and then place your order.*

Now I am open for competition. I recognize the good it does all commercial enterprises, and it assists the ladies in obtaining the highest efficiency in ladies' tailoring. Reliability, workmanship, exclusive patterns, styles of the best, I can offer at the most reasonable prices, and I solicit your inspection any time, and I will prove my ability to merit your order.

S. ROSENVEESEN

Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker

510 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal.

Bell Tel.—Up. 2709.

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited

Formal Exposition —OF— Fall and Winter Modes

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED, announce the formal inauguration, on Monday, of their Exposition of Styles for the Fall and Winter season of Nineteen Hundred and Ten and Eleven.

Numerous and attractive are the features which go to make this an event of world-wide importance, every country in the globe having contributed that for which it is known to excel.

Many and varied are the assortments assembled for this occasion. The merchandise itself is fresh and inviting in its newness. Not for many seasons have lines of such characteristic distinction and charm contributed so largely toward the ultimate success of this important event.

New arrivals recently added, to our already numerous displays, practically complete all lines, placing each section in entire readiness to offer a greater range of fabrics, weaves and modes than ever before. These and other interesting features of an equally impressive nature suggest the importance attached to this Exhibit.

Fashion's newest modes are now assembled for inspection. Soft, rich fabrics in the season's most favored weaves and colorings for street and outing costumes, are shown in wide and varied assortments. Delicate, lustrous silks, in all the fascination of their initial conception, suggest the facility with which individual preferences may be gratified, while the many exclusive creations in Trimmed Millinery, in Hats for street, outing, afternoon and reception wear, suggest how thoroughly the requirements of every occasion have been met.

Autumn modes in Costumes express accurately the latest in styles. In this respect the lines carried are so varied and distinct in their newness that one may readily make selections with the satisfaction that a pleasing and becoming costume has been purchased.

In brief, this Store, with its immense assortments of beautiful merchandise, is peculiarly fitted to meet the many varied and exacting tastes of a large and cultured clientele.

Profiting by the experiences of the past and with an accurate knowledge of the exacting requirements of Fashion during the coming months, this organization now calls attention to the completeness of their many sections—Fashion's final authoritative decree.

IMMIGRATION SOCIETIES

Severely Criticised at Trades and Labor Congress Convention.

Port Arthur, Ont., September 17.—Severe criticisms of various methods of promoting immigration and direct charges that there had been many violations of the law were features of the afternoon session of the Trades and Labor Congress. This was the second day on which immigration was discussed, and on both occasions remarks have been very strong. The report of W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, which had been referred to a special committee on Tuesday, was up again, the concrete subject of discussion being a proposition to establish an office of the congress in England to keep artisans there who contemplated moving advised as to the labor conditions here. This was voted down, principally on account of the expense it would entail. Mr. A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg, classified Old Country societies interested in the promotion of immigration to the colonies as 'humbug benevolent, charity and religious organizations, which are in the business for whatever they can get out of it.' Mr. R. P. Pettypiece paid his respects to the Salvation Army directly. He said it was officers of that organization who were protesting against the immigration laws made by labor union men in Canada in regard to immigration policies of Old Country organizations. This, he declared, was ample proof that the Army was an offender, inasmuch as it had assisted incapables to come to Canada, even if the officers had not received a fee for the exporting of undesirable residents from the Old Country.

A. Studholme, M.P.P., from Hamilton, declared that the Dominion Government's efforts to enforce restrictive laws against immigration resembled a farcical comedy.

The grounds for refusal were that the siding would not be temporary, and that Toronto must be hostile to the railways because the railways are hostile to it. The practical unanimity with which the Council and Controllers were arrayed against each other suggests the likelihood that the aldermen considered that their vote would be a rebuke to the Board of Control for having attempted to settle the matter over their heads.

If such was the case, it was unfortunate that the matter was not considered upon its merits. It was unfortunate, also, if the aldermanic vote was influenced by a desire to cater to the more or less popular cry of 'Whack the railways.' One way not to get things from these corporations is to 'whack' them whenever they make a proposal, whether good or bad. 'When you see a head, hit it,' is not always good business.

The plea that the siding in question would be permanent was an excuse rather than an argument, since the C. P. R. officials expressed every willingness to bind themselves to remove it in a stated time. The Council's real idea apparently was that the railways must be given nothing, no matter who might suffer. It is to be feared that at Montreal this will be regarded as just one more proof of Toronto's unreasonableness.

'WHACK THE RAILWAYS.'

Toronto 'Star,' Says Council of That City Catering to That Cry.

Some days ago a meeting was held in the Toronto Board of Trade to protest against the treatment meted out to the Queen City by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways in the way of providing facilities for the prompt handling of freight. In reply, the railway officials pointed out that they were anxious to provide Toronto with all the facilities necessary, but intimated a desire to solve ways and means themselves. One of the suggested ways was the placing of a siding on Lake street temporarily, by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was desired by the merchants in order to relieve the freight congestion. The siding was approved by the Board of Control of Toronto, but their action was nullified by the City oCuncil

Commenting on the action of the latter body the Toronto 'Star' says:

ROAR OF FALLS STARTLING.

After Period of Dryness Yosemite Falls Started Again.

Yosemite, Cal., September 17.—The Yosemite Falls, which have been dry for several weeks, owing to the lack of rain, started afresh last evening, with a suddenness that caused almost a panic among the guests of the hotel. Shortly before seven o'clock a bank of water plunged over the top of the falls without warning. It leaped the 2,600 feet to the bottom with a roar that could be heard for miles. At nine o'clock last night the falls were running with undiminished vigor, and the volume of water that poured over the edge was equal to that of any spring high-water record. It is supposed there has been a cloudburst in the mountains.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DR. N. A. MACNAB.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Norman A. Macnab, son of Mr. Brenton A. Macnab, managing editor of the Montreal 'Star,' and a graduate of McGill University at the age of twenty-four.

Dr. Macnab was engaged in professional work on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, near Edmonton, and news of his death followed quickly after a message from there that he was suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, and had been removed to Mile Forty-two Hospital. About three years ago he had a long illness from the same disease.

Dr. Macnab had just reached his majority when he graduated from McGill in 1907, after which he served with the medical staff on the National Transcontinental line north of Three Rivers. Later he was on the house staff of the Western Hospital, and then on the Canadian Pacific steamship 'Montreal.' In May last he went west and took charge of the medical work on the Grand Trunk Pacific section being built by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, and had his headquarters some one hundred and ninety miles west of Edmonton. During his college days he spent his vacation as a reporter on the Montreal 'Gazette,' and was a successful writer of short stories, many of which were published in London magazines.

Much sympathy will be felt in the city for Mr. Macnab.

REAR-ADMIRAL DICKENS.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 17.—Rear-Admiral Francis W. Dickens, who during the Spanish-American war had much to do with planning the successful naval campaigns in his capacity as assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is dead at his home in New York.

DR. JAMES M. McCARTER.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 17.—Dr. James M. McCarter, of Verona, died at midnight in the General Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow, whom he married six months ago. Deceased, who was aged 37, was born in Almonte, graduated at Toronao University, and practised at Flower Station and Verona.

MR. GABRIEL MARCHAND.

St. Johns, Que., Sept. 17.—Mr. Gabriel Marchand, M.P.P., proprietor of the 'Canada Francais,' was attacked with a fit of indigestion shortly after dinner yesterday, from which he died last evening.

Mr. George H. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific, left last night on a business trip to Vancouver and Victoria.

WATER FRONT FIRE

Halifax Has Serious Fire to Fight—Firemen's Narrow Escape.

Halifax, N.S., September 17.—Fire on the water front of Halifax last night threatened to be disastrous, but after a hard fight, the firemen were able to confine it to the block of wooden buildings in which it originated, and the loss will be about $10,000. The blaze began in a building north of the King's wharf, stored with hay. This structure was three stories high and the flames spread rapidly, going from building to building, till three of them running westward in a line from the waterfront were all on fire. The 4th, occupied by Mrs. Baker as a boarding house, and Mr. E. J. Quirk, as a saloon, was only slightly damaged. The buildings destroyed were owned and occupied by Miss Fahie, grocery; Alexander Adams & Co., feed and produce; the Beamish Estate, as warehouse stored with hay, belonging to I. B. Shaffner & Co. When the fire was at its height an accident happened, which came near having a fatal result. Captain R. Stone and Vincent Brunt, of No. 2 steamer division, were on a ladder two stories up when the cornice of the burning building fell and knocked them to the earth, burying them under the debris. The firemen were pulled out and sent to the hospital. The doctors say they will recover.

GREEKS GIVE $10,000.

Over ten thousand dollars has been subscribed by the Greek colony in Montreal to Speros Matsoukas's 'New Generation' battleship fund.

RUGS OF ALL KINDS

One of the most important articles in furnishing a home is the rug.

We have recently received some very handsome rugs in new designs.

These rugs are suitable for the drawing room, den, living room, library, bedroom, etc.

Then we have door mats, large and small hearth rugs and hall runners.

Among the designs are Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, etc.

We also have a very fine line of genuine Scotch Wool Squares, which are especially suitable for dens, living rooms and bedrooms. Some of these are reversible—both sides can be used.

Renaud King & Patterson

COR. GUY & ST. CATHERINE STS.

LOVELY ROSE

American Melody Co. N. Y. Copyright,

American Melody Co. N. Y. Copyright,

Lovely Rose

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.'

This is the gingerbread none need disdain,
Homely and sweet, but decidedly plain,
Shining and squared, like a chocolate quilt,
Here's to the gingerbread—barring the 'gilt.'

Ever the favorite, children hold dear,
Wholesome and healthful its virtues appear,
Why should we trust to the shams Time has built?
Honest the gingerbread, made without 'gilt.'

Free from all glitter, this simple repast,
With its traditions our lot shall be cast.
Truth and sincerity cover no guilt,
Give us life's gingerbread—minus the 'gilt.'

In a London magazine lately this question was propounded: 'Why should we expect 'gilt' on our gingerbread, and be dismayed to find it missing?'

But among the maxims and sayings handed down to us this one has always seemed perverted, for who would really desire to be led astray by a veneering of gilt on anything they prize?

Most of us acknowledge hatred for shams in any form, and desire our food whether material or spiritual in such form that we can see it without having to peel off the gilding.

It has become a habit of this age to appeal to the senses instead of the sense, to cease inquiry as to the merits of the gingerbread itself, and be dazzled and charmed by tawdry adornment represented by the gilt. Generally we forget tha there is no nourishment in this outside show, that it is not even the 'outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace,' any more than is the sudden augmentation of a Sunday school, just before the annual picnic.

We are not content to be genuine if we must be of plain composition, and though we may be assured that the ingredients are the best and freshest, mixed by an expert hand, we sigh for the gilt that takes the eye, which is more appealing to the palate for many things.

If digestion is unspoiled the plain, wholesome food would appeal to us even if adorned, and it is a sure sign of weakness in that respect when it is necessary for our nourishment of body or mind to be gilded.

There is a maxim that 'character and manners are the same thing,' that 'like begets like,' the world over, for every one stamps his value on himself, whether he a veneer of gilt or the substantial gingerbread of simple honest worth.

We are too apt to be led astray by the example of the gilt, to measure each by appearance, by the cut of a coat, the cost of a gown, and fail to see the nobleness of soul, the richness of purpose in the lives of those who lack the gilding that attracts.

'Is far from russet frieze
Or silk or satin gown,
I doubt if God has made degrees
Twixt courtly heart and clown.'

WHAT TO DO NEXT.

Going round the garden these days of mid-September the question arises: 'What is to be done next, and if we can forget that the weeds, like the poor, are always with us, we can perhaps turn our attention to the planting of bulbs.

The amateur, busy with the present, is often apt to forget to cater for the future, or to plan for April tulips in the flush of September days. But in no other way can these dear children from Holland be ours, when the snow melts away from the flower beds in spring, and we are eager for a glimpse of their loveliness.

But when the time for planting arrives in the autumn, we are loth to disturb the late blooming flowers, and so put off the planting until the bulbs are too late to get firmly rooted, so as to give the best results. This is especially true of the Daffodil, that requires all the season for forming roots.

If there is one early spring flower that gives delight more than another it is the Crocus, and it can be planted at this season in any warm corner where the sun delights to linger in the early spring days.

If the amateur plans with good judgment the bulbs can be planted where they are to remain undisturbed for two or three years, and after they have finished blooming, annuals that are not tap-rooted can be grown between the rows. For this purpose petunias, pansies, asters or poppies do well, and can be easily pulled up after blossoming time, after which, the ground can be covered with a little coarse litter or manure when frost has set in.

It may seem unnecessary to give this protection when we know that the bulbs are hardy, nor would it be recommended if we could be sure the snow would remain on the ground all through the season. But in our changeable climate there is danger from injury to our plants, and bulbs from contraction and expansion of soil caused by freezing and thawing. So the time has come when there are many next things to do.

BERGAMOT.

A question that was sent some weeks ago in regard to Bergamot is before me now, and if the essence is required, it may be stated that the Bergamot of commerce is a citrous fruit named Bergamote.

The plant mentioned as a herb is properly named Monarda Didyma, a showy perennial, producing whorls of crimson scarlet flowers throughout the summer. The foliage is fragrant, and it is a pleasant plant to cultivate, nor is it rare or difficult to possess, being found in catalogues of perennials under its name of Monarda.

SAVING SEED.

Mrs. A. W. G. — There is a difference of opinion as to the value of seed saving in the garden, but good results are obtained if attention is given to details. For instance, it is well to select the finest and earliest and to trim many of the seed stems off, allowing only a portion of the seed to ripen, as this will cast all the vitality into what is left.

It is not wise to pick out the largest specimens, but such as combine uniformity of size and shape with earliness of maturity.

In picking beans if there is a plant that appears of finer grade attach a string to the stem end and leave the beans to ripen instead of gathering the first fruits for table use. Leave them until perfectly dry, then remove and tie up in a paper bag and mark.

Melon, cucumber and squash seeds, are easily managed by laying on a paper to dry, and one tomato will furnish enough seed for a family planting, if washed out and dried.

No matter what varieties are being saved the best results are obtained from the earliest flowers and fruits, and to secure perfection it is very important for the grower to study the habits of the different plants with this end in view. For keeping the seed pure it must be remembered that no two varieties can be grown near each other, or mixing will result.

In years of inexperience I recollect once planting two kinds of corn in the same garden though a little distance apart. One was Early Minnesota, the other Black Mexican.

The result was that every white ear of corn was dotted with kernels of black, and every black ear was spotted white, for the wind had wafted the pollen across, and the result was a practical demonstration of the danger of mixing seed varieties.

It is a good plan to save the best of our flower seeds for a second season's crop, for it is often as dependable as purchased seed.

VINE FOR NAME.

Ally—The leaves and flower sent is the Trumpet Vine, Tecoma Radicans, and it is a very useful vine for covering a trellis, or arbor, because even if it dies to the ground in winter it will start in early spring and grow rapidly.

If a little care is given in autumn by slight protection you may always count on the blossoms in August, and in fact, until frost. This has been an exceptional season, and flowers are numerous; it is a vine to be recommended for the purposes mentioned.

QUESTION OF DAHLIA.

E.E.B. — It is quite likely the tuber was injured by the treatment you describe, but in rich land it should have recovered. No doubt it was too weak to perfect the buds, but the tubers if carefully dug up this autumn should be all right for another season if carefully stored in a box of sand.

Sometimes in a very wet season in undrained land the buds fail of perfecting.

TO ERADICATE THE BURDOCK.

Farmer's Wife.—Broad leaved plants, such as the burdock, in fact, all weeds of this class, make their top growth exclusively from the crowns, and there are no buds on any other portion of the root; consequently, if cut out so as to remove the entire crown, they will be killed just as surely as if the entire root had been taken out.

Keep the tops cut off in early spring before they run to seed, and the burdocks will disappear. All through the summer it is a good plan to have a 'spud,' or straight hoe on a long handle, so that the weeds can be beheaded and destroyed when walking along through their haunts.

BOOK ON FRUIT CULTURE.

W.C.C.—A line to any city bookstore enclosing stamp for reply, will bring you word of the price of the book asked for. The writer of it, long dead, was a personal friend of mine, and at one time editor of the 'Rural New Yorker.' His book is a standard work, depended upon as reliable, for he was a man who had studied horticulture thoroughly, and lived through a wide range of painstaking experiences on the subjects of which he wrote.

NON-BLOOMING PASSION FLOWER.

Miss McD.—It will be safer to winter your passion flower in the house, and it will probably blossom next summer. The soil in places where the hardy passion flower occurs in a wild state is generally sandy and somewhat poor, and it is possible your land may be too rich and the luxuriant growth you mention has run all to leaves. If you lift it into a pot or box try a liberal addition of sand to the soil, and so give it a little starvation.

If the vine is killed to the ground every winter try covering carefully if you do not wish to lift it, but the climate is too uncertain for any safety.

PLANTING THE DEWBERRY.

A.L.—It may not be wise to recommend the planting of the Dewberry for commercial purposes, for it is a straggling plant and takes up a great deal of room.

There are a number of improved varieties, but the most dependable is the Lucretia, its chief recommendation being its season of ripening, which is just between the raspberry and the blackberry.

It is not suitable to every locality, but where it thrives, it will reward the grower with an abundance of large, luscious fruit just after the raspberries are done.

The vines are not trained like the blackberry, but can be fastened to stakes or a wire trellis. On good moist soil the canes often grow ten feet in a single season, and the old fruiting canes must be cut out each season and the young ones cut back severely in order to get the best results.

A dozen plants will be enough to furnish a family with fruit, after they are once established, and this is a good season of the year to plant them, mulching the vines with coarse litter before hard frost sets in.

CINNAMON VINE.

Elsie.—It has never been a favorite with us, but many men of many minds of course. It is a very curious plant in its habit of growth, and is propagated from small tubers which are freely produced in the axils of the leaves.

These tubers look like miniature potatoes, and vary in size from one-eighth to half of an inch in diameter, most of them being nearly round, but the larger ones elongated. After frost kills the vines these tubers fall to the ground, and although there is no apparent difference in them, the first frost will destroy some while others remain solid and sound all winter, and seem to work themselves into the ground. After the second year the roots run down deep, and make tubers from six inches to two feet long. They make elongated tubers through the summer, tapering to a slim neck, and are considered hardy. But as a vine there is a lack of anything interesting, or specialy attractive, either in leaf or flower.

Westminster City Council (London) has decided to use gas for public lighting in preference to electricity, tenders for gas being in some cases 50 per cent. less than for electric lighting.

WITH THE 'HUMPTY HERDS.'

Camels, Not Horses, Made Travel Possible in Arabia.

(From the 'Wide World.')

In Arabia travel is only possible by means of camels. The prancing Arabian steed is a myth to the traveller in the peninsula. I never saw a horse worth looking at in those desert regions; indeed I cannot see how horses could be bred to perfection in such a herbless land.

Without the camel life would be impossible. The 'humpty herds' are the sole product of the desert and on them one must wander from well to well if one determines to brave this most inhospitable and dangerous of journeys. Camels form the chief concern of the Arab's existence. They supply him with all his wants, tents, food, clothing and transport, hence the breeds are well selected and pedigrees carefully kept.

The tribe I was with owned immense herds of camels, chiefly of highly bred dromedaries capable of great endurance and of going without water for long periods, but they also had a few heavily built baggage camels. These dromedaries will when in good condition travel seven or eight days without water. In the spring months when the pasture is fresh they will even exist for three weeks without it.

For a short journey they can go at a rate of seventy miles a day and the Bedouins are very fond of telling stories of record rides on camel back and of extraordinary distances covered without water. They can even cross immense areas of fodderless country, subsisting entirely on their hump, which, however, gradually diminishes in size. The highly bred dromedary is, like a thoroughbred horse, very nervous and difficult to ride. It is as necessary to talk to your camel as it is for the ploughman to talk to his team.

MISTAKES OF SCIENTISTS.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

Sir Humphry Davy's dogmatic pronouncement against gas lighting is not the only instance of a clever scientist being hopelessly wrong. The early history of submarine cabling furnishes two striking examples. Consulted on the scientific side of the project, Faraday asserted that the first cables were made too small. Then he said that 'the larger the wire, the more electricity would be required to charge it'; and in this quite wrong opinion he was supported by other eminent electricians. As a result of this dictum the current was increased until the operation literally 'electrocuted' the wire and the cable broke down. It was Lord Kelvin who by sending messages through heavy cables with incredible weak electric currents proved that Faraday was mistaken.

Sir G. B. Airy submitted the project to mathematics and arrived at the conclusion that a cable could not be submerged to the necessary depth, and that if it could no recognizably signal could ever travel from Ireland to Nova Scotia. In aviation Professor Newcomb, one of the cleverest mathematicians America has produced, who died last year, declared that he had mathematically investigated all the conditions operating against the heavier than air machine and was convinced that the aeroplane would never be more than a scientific toy; and the possibility of an aeroplane motor being reliable in the reduced atmospheric pressure above 3,000 feet was by several experts said to be out of the question a few months ago. Drexel's carbureter was certainly a bit erratic above the clouds last week but he rose to an altitude of 6,750 feet.

WHERE ABRAHAM FISHED.

(London 'Globe.')

Mrs. Victoria de Bunsen in 'The Soul of a Turk,' relates a legend concerning Abraham which will be new to many readers. She learned of it whil at Edessa, the traditional Ur of the Chaldees. She was shown there a large oblong tank of water so filled with fishes resting just below the surface of the water that their fins and backs seemed almost wedged together so as to form 'an almost solid layer of silvery life.'

'The guardian of the mosque throws some meal into the water and the fish jump high to catch it, a great living pyramid, of which those who jump the highest form the pinnacle. The tradition is that Abraham, as a child, fished in the tank. Hence the fish were considered sacred. No single one has ever been caught or killed to this day. Indeed, death would overtake the man who transgressed this law.'

Years of Suffering

A Desperate Case of Catarrh in the Head.

My father had catarrh in the head a long time. It was such a desperate case that he didn't know what to do. One of his friends recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. He got a bottle immediately, and as soon as he commenced taking it he felt relief and after the use of two other bottles he was completely cured. He was so pleased he has ever since recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla." Delle Pelletier, Levis, P. Q.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by druggists everywhere.

How Do You Eat?

Some people eat with their palates—and others with their brains. To which class do you belong? Those who eat with their palates eat only the food that tastes good, no matter whether it nourishes the body or not.

Those who eat with their brains eat food which supplies the greatest amount of body-building material in the most digestible form.

SHREDDED WHEAT
BISCUIT

not only tastes good but IS good. It supplies all the elements needed for building sound bone, healthy tissue and good brain; and more, is easily digested.

Made in Canada of the choicest selected Ontario Wheat—A Canadian Food for Canadians.

Served with milk or cream and sliced pineapple, fresh berries or preserved fruits, it is a healthful, delicious substitute for heavy meats and soggy pastries.

IN SUMMER MAKE YOUR "MEAT" SHREDDED WHEAT

THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LIMITED, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO
Toronto Office—49 Wellington Street East. 2576

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

LIFE'S COMMON THINGS

The things of every day are all so sweet—
The morning of meadows wet with dew;
The dance of daisies in the noon, the blue
Of far-off hills where twilight shadows lie,
The night with all its tender mystery of sound
And silence, and God's starry sky!
O! life—the whole life—is far too fleet,
The things of every day are all so sweet.

The common things of life are all so dear,
The waking in the warm half-gloom
To find again the old familiar room,
The scents and sights and sounds that never tire,
The homely work, the plans, the lilt of baby's laugh,
The crackle of the open fire;
The waiting, then the footsteps coming near,
The opening door, the handclasp and the kiss,
Is heaven not, after all, the now and here?
The common things of life are all so dear.

—'Great Thoughts.'

DO NOT BE A FRETTER.

There is one sin which is everywhere underestimated and quite too often much overlooked in valuation of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Wate hany ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets; that is, makes more or less complaining statements of something or other which most probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, it may be, knew before, and which probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith has resulted in his comfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may bze found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble, as sparks fly upwards. But even to the sparks that fly upward, in the blackest smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road, the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all 'time wasted on the road.'—'Herald of Peace.'

THE CARE OF LINEN.

Care and judgment are as essential in the management of the household linen as in its selection, for without them renewals will be necessary far more frequently than they ought, and the various articles wil neither be kept in the best condition during their period of service, nor put to the best uses when their original purpose can no longer be served.

Many details, trifling in themselves, says the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' are worth considering from different points of view. For instance, the method of folding tablecloths and napk:: might at first seem to be solely a matter of appearance; but in point of fact it has a great effect on their time of wear, for if the well-pressed folds in the starched damask or linen are made time after time in exactly the same place signs of wear will appear along these creases, while other parts are in perfectly good condition. The articles in question should therefore, when washed, be folded in four one time and three the next, and time of wear may be prolonged still further, for everyday use, if later in their history—when for example, a salvedge edge shows signs of wear—a hem is run along one side of the tablecloth or napkin, and one of the existing hems at the ends cut off and a new one made. Thus, whether folded three or four times across, the folds will all be made in new places. Any thin places which are showing signs of breaking should at the same time be darned neatly, and if fine soft linen thread is used or threads unraveled from an old tablecloth, best of all, and the darn is well done and carefully pressed, it will be invisible whereas if left until worn into a hole it is certain to show when mended. When too old for their original purpose napkins may still be mended for use for serving fish, hot scones, etc., or for pinning round cooking utensils sent to table, as in these cases they are folded, and imperfections can be hidden. Tablecloths when past mending may be turned to account, the best parts being cut and hemmed round for everyday table napkins, and the poorer parts used for dish napkins, while the worst pieces will be useful for draining fish, drying currants (which stain cloths badly), etc. Possibly a small tray or carving cloth may be obtained from a large tablecloth, or even a kitchen tablecloth with a seam down the middle, and very thin and worn parts of fair size will come in useful for covering table silver and plate in the cupboard, and protecting it from the aid, thus preserving the brightness from meal to meal and saving a great deal of labor.

Economy is served in the case of towels by turning sides to middles, as recommended for sheets, and finally two or three laid one above the other and machine-stitched together (round and across a few times) make good thick overcloths. The remains of plain linen towels, with no loose 'fluff,' may be joined together, and will make good cloths for dusting oilcloth and linoleum or polished floors, being used slightly damp, and old teacloths may similarly be machined together, the best parts of them, for dust cloths.

RECIPES TO TRY NOW

An Appetizer.—Take one large onion or semeral small ones, and two fresh cucumbers, chopped fine; three large tomatoes—chop and squeeze all the juice out; three chopped green peppers—take seds out of all but one; one-half teasponful of salt and one of sugar, and a little black pepper. Mix well together and cover with vinegar. It is ready for use immediately, and is good with cold meat.

Cold Catsup.—One peck of ripe tomatoes—chop fine and let drain half an hour; four green peppers and five onions; two-thirds of a teacupful of salt, one teacupful of mustad seed, one teacupful of grated horseradish, one teaspoonful of black pepper and one of red, with one of cellery seed. Mix with two quarts of cider vinegar, put in a jar and stand in a cool place.

Colonial Pancakes.—Beat a pint of sour milk into one pint of flour, mixed with half a tablespoonful salt. Beat until bubbling before adding half a teaspoonful of soda discolved in half a cupful of sweet milk. If the batter cannot be baked as soon as prepared, do not add the soda until ready to bake.

Spanish toast might be regarded as a variation of the popular Spanish omelet, or, at least, to be counted among its near kith and kin. It makes an extremely tasty breakfast bite and one which is popular with the stronger sex.

Take five or six nice ripe tomatoes, the number to depend on the size, cut them up and put them in an agate stewpan with three green peppers, three slices of minced onion, two bits of parsley and seasoning. Stew until the mixture is smooth. Toast some buttered rounds of bread cut out with the biscuit cutter or from a circular loaf. Top each with a spoonful of the tomato and on this drop a poached egg.

Cream Nut Loaf.—This is a very good substitute for meat and it may be served sliced cold with cold tomato sauce or tomato jelly: Grind or chop fine one cup of English walnuts, one cup of cream or rich milk, two eggs beaten light, two tablespoonfuls of grated onion and a cup of rolled dried breadcrumbs mixed with four tablespoonfuls of soft butter. Season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Bake in moderate oven for half an hour, or until it is firm in the centre.

Cold Tomato Sauce.—Peel six ripe tomatoes, cut in halves and press out the seeds. Then chop the tomato fine and lay on a sieve to drain as dry as possible. Add half a teaspoonful salt, two dashes of pepper, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a dash of paorika and about half a cup of good, thick sweet cream, whipped to a stiff froth. Fold the cream in carefully and add it at the last minute before serving.

Boiled Smoked Tongue a Lao Meron. Soak half a package of gelatin in a cup of cold water for half an hour. Meanwhile cook a cup of shredded white cabbage and a half a cup of white celery, sliced fine, in enough water to cover, until tender, about twenty minutes, but not long enough to darken the vegetables. Strain off the water and add a cupful, boiling hot, to the gelatin with two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar, sugar and lemon juice. Season to taste with salt and white pepper and strain. When cool add the vegetables and two pimentoes or one sweet red pepper, cut in small pieces. As it begins to stiffen pour into small molds, decorated with a slice of hard-boiled egg or stuffed olive. Set on ice to harden. Turn these out in the centre of a chilled platter and arrange the slices of cold tongue around them. Cold boiled ham or jellied corned beef may be substituted for the tongue.

Eggplant fried—If the eggplants are very young and tender, slice them thin and do not peel them. Make a thin batter with two eggs and flour, adding a tablespoonful of cold water to each egg while beating it light, season with salt and pepper and soak the slices of eggplant in the butter until well coated; then fry in hot fat until nicely browned on both sides. Two eggs will be sufficient for two small eggplants. Use only enough flour to make a very thin, smooth batter.

HOW TO SPOIL A BROOM.

'It makes me sad,' said a broom maker, 'to see the way people use brooms. The life of a broom could be twice prolonged by proper usage, and used properly it would be vastly easier to use.

'You've seen people sweeping ahead of them, pushing stuff with a broom? Why, the best broom that ever was made of the best and most perfectly seasoned broomcorn stock that ever was put into a broom wouldn't stand such treatment as that.

'Then you know the majority of sweepers always sweep with the same side of the broom to the front, and in this way they soon get the broom lopsided, so that they can't use it any other way. There couldn't be a worse way.

'Used in this manner the points of the splints get bent all one way and then they meet together at their ends. They don't bite, they don't take hold of dust as they are meant to do, they don't sweep clean; and when a broom has come to this condition the sweeper is less careful of it, for then it is not so good a broom. Such a broom the sweeper feels that he may push ahead of him; and when he does this with it the broom is finally and irretrievably ruined.

'Of course the correct way to use a broom is with the handle, in its initial position, held vertically, so that all the splints in the face of the broom will take hold at the same time and evenly. In sweeping the broom should be swung back and forth from a point at an equal distance in front. That is the proper way to use a broom, and then every day the sweeper should turn the broom around, so as to sweep with a different side daily. Used in this manner and turned daily the broom wears down evenly.

'I have seen—a delight to the professional eye and a comfort to everybody who likes to see any implement used to the best advantage, thoughtfully and considerately—I have seen brooms that had been so used that had worn down almost to the binding threads, but that still bit beautifully. I am perfectly well aware that brooms carelessly used, as commonly they are, wear out faster, with a corresponding benefit to broom manufacture; but still I do really hate to see anybody misuse a broom.'—'Sun.'

RULES FOR THE BATHROOM.

1. Open the window, top and bottom.
2. Take out all soiled towels, washcloths and linens.
3. Take out the rug, if there must be a rug, and leave it in the air awhile after shaking.
4. Run hot water into the bathtub with a dash of ammonia or soda or plain soap, and scrub well—ends, sides and bottom. Rinse well with hot and cold water and wipe dry.
5. Wash all sponges and hang in the air to dry.
6. Wash soap dishes, mugs, slab, faucets, bowl and closet with soapy water, and wipe dry.
7. Wring a housecloth as dry as possible and lightly wipe over the closet seat and lid and all woodwork and walls, and, last of all, the floor.

It sounds long to listen to, but it is short and quick work to do. Fifteen minutes means a fresh, bright-looking room that can honestly call itself 'clean' till the next day.—Pittsburgh 'Despatch.'

It is better to talk too little than too much. Form the habit of saying little of your works and less still of your troubles.

At War With Himself

By . . .
CHAS. FREDERIC GOSS
In 'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

(Concluded)

'At this very moment he said, 'I should be entering the hall, at the head of the procession.'

Instantly everything was in disorder, and Caldercott said wildly: 'Maltravers, telephone the Republican Club that they are to start without me. Let Donnelly ride my horse! There's an automobile belonging to the Club and I'll run down in that! Tell them that I will be on the stage in ample time for the speech. If the rest of you are still determined to go, the car will get you there by half-past eight. I'm awfully sorry to leave so abruptly. Good-by. Good-by. A thousand thanks to all! If I do well to-night it will be from your presence and sympathy. No man can make a speech alone! It is the great human power that strikes up from a thousand minds and acts upon him that makes the speech! Good-by.'

He shook hands all around, but with Fanny Moffatt last.

'And so you have not made up your mind yet?' he whispered. She shook her head.

'But may I hope?'

'You will have to give me more time. I like you less to-night than usual.'

'But why?'

'You do not seem sincere! You must not let politics corrupt you! Be sure and speak your bottom thought; Be sure and be yourself, but your best self'

'These are great words! Good-by.'

'Good-by!'

In a moment more the automobile was on the way, and as the chauffeur was driving at break-neck speed the solitary passenger was vainly trying to collect his thoughts for the speech out of the chaotic mass of reflections struggling in his mind.

In a few moments they hit the procession at the junction of Ninth and Myrtle streets, five blocks from the Auditorium, and Caldercott sprang out. The crowd on the sidewalks was so dense that he decided it would take more time to break through it than to join the parade and march in with the procession.

In a sullen mood, with his hat drawn over his eyes, he watched the advancing column until a rank went by in which there was a vacant place, and took it with a word of apology to the man whom he jostled a little to make room.

'Can I join you?' he inquired.

'Of course,' the man replied.

Trying to catch step, he noticed that the line was stumbling along without regard to order and rhythm.

'It's a beastly place to march,' he said, giving vent to the turbulent emotions which had been bottled up so long.

'But why?' his neighbor asked.

'I cannot even hear the band!'

'Partner,' repleid the man, 'I have been marching in parades for forty years and never been any nearer to the band than this.'

'Eh! What?' asked Caldercott, struck by the fact, its uncomplaining statement and something in the manner of the man.

'For forty years,' he replied.

'And never been any nearer to the band?'

'Never any nearer; always at the tail of the procession.'

'Umph!' said Caldercott, and began asking himself in how many processions he would have marched if he had never been any nearer to the head. 'Not everybody can be next to the band,I suppose,' he answered sulkily.

'Nor many!' replied his companion.

'But did you ever ask yourself what the head of the procession would do without the tail?'

'Not very much, I reckon!'

'Right you are! It's the tail-enders that count! It's the butt of the wedge, as well as the cutting edge—and maybe more! At any rate, I am a tail-ender. I do not march to hear the band! I march to count "one" in the procession!'

Caldercott turned and looked sharply at the man, and saw that he was short and squat; that his shoulders were stooped; that he dragged his left foot wearily; that he was old and poor; but that his bearing was bold and independent. For the first time in his life he had heard the inmost thoughts of a plain man from the ranks of the common people, and he compared them with his own low views of patriotism and politics. Following so closely upon the heels of those words spoken by Fanny Moffatt, they produced a tremendous revulsion of feeling, and all that was noblest in his nature responded to them. Like a drop of acid in some muddy solution, they settled and clarified his confused ideas. They did more: they crystallized his fluid purposes!

In a moment, almost in a twinkling of an eye, a resolution was formed! Exactly as there comes an instant when the molten mass in the mould of the statue becomes hard and unchangeable, there comes an instant when the soft and molten elements of human nature become character. At last he was a man!

While he was still thrilling with the consciousness of a new courage to do his duty, the procession reached the Auditorium. Like a serpent entering a cave it crawled into the open door, and Caldercott made his way to the platform, where he was welcomed with hand-shakes, waving of flags and loud huzzas.

Glancing up at the box he saw that Fanny Moffatt was already in her place. Their eyes met and he shot her a swift, clear glance that entered her heart like a bolt of light. 'What can it mean! His expression is so different,' she said to herself.

The band played. The chairman of the meeting made his opening speech and introduced the orator of the evening, with a magnificent flourish. At the name of Caldercott pandemonium broke loose. Pale as marble the young orator stepped to the front of the platform, calmly surveyed the great audience, and when the applause died uttered these astonishing words, in a loud, clear voice:

'Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I had been able to do so, I should have spared you the trouble of assembling to meet a disappointment. The speech which I had prepared for this evening I shall not deliver. My opinions have been suddenly and radically altered. I shall take the other side in the campaign, and vote with the 'Citizens' party. I owe you an explanation. Permit me to say in a single word that the recognized leader of the Republican party has demanded from me assurances which, in a moment of weakness, I gave him and which I now publicly retract.'

With a low bow Caldercott turned and was going back to his seat, when a roar of rage went up from the audience, and amidst a storm of hisses some one yelled in a piercing voice:

'Gag him! Gag him! Gag him!'

Something in Caldercott's heart seemed to swell up and burst, like a flood of waters.

'Gag me!' he cried, whirling like a lion struck with a dart, and springing to the edge of the platform. 'Gag me! You will as soon gag a volcano. I will not be gagged! If you are cowards enough not to want to hear the truth, you shall be compelled to listen!'

The confusion was frightful and ominous, but in it Caldercott, looking this way and that, caught sight of something reassuring in the box above him. Fanny Moffatt was leaning far forward and clapping her gloved hands together, and, although he could not hear a syllable, he knew from the movement of her lips that with all her might she was crying, 'Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!'

If he had needed anything at all to steady him (which he did not) this would have been enough. Planted squarely on his two feet, with his clenched fist defying danger and demanding silence, he stood breasting the storm.

'Traitor! Put him out,' yelled the half-insance crowd. Here and there men sprang from their seats and started toward the platform and were pulled back. The chairman pounded his gavel and yelled himself hoarse. A certain respect for the freedom of human speech in a democratic government alone seemed to keep these furious partizans with whom the room had been packed from tearing to pieces the man who had insulted the sacred organization. Waiting until the first passion had expended itself, Caldercott began to speak; but the storm broke out again. Undaunted, he held his ground, and at every lull began shooting off a good-natured joke, at one time, and at another flinging out a fiery epigram. Three minutes went by; four; five; six; and then the grit of the single man against the mass began to tell. Each time he spoke the silence which he had commanded near the platform crept back in a widening curve. The people began to want to hear.

'Give him a show,' yelled a man in the gallery.

'Fair play!' shrieked some one in the parquet.

'It's a free country. Go ahead!' called Francis Dymond from the box, and Edward Kenneth shouted, 'Stand your ground, old man!'

The storm subsided: if the orator began. What he said was not fully reported, but here and there a sentence was remembered and recorded.

'I did not mean to speak. I'll not say much. What I want to say is this. If we are not careful, we shall lose our municipal liberties. Power is always streaming from the hands of the many to those of the few. As fast as we let go of our prerogatives, the shrewd and eager politician seizes them. As they multiply in his hands he will be tempted to their abuse.

'The tendency of power is toward tyranny. The web of the tyrant is spun in such gossamer strands, at first, that its victim does not feel them. At last he does; but all too late, or at least he wakens only in time to recover his liberty by revolution.

'People say that we are better governed by the Gang than by ourselves. Perhaps we are; but it is better to be badly governed by ourselves than to be wisely governed by a tyrant.

'Decent people do not dare go into politics. It has become known that after honest men have been permitted to climb up to a certain rung on the ladder of preferment, they find a halter and a chain. At that critical point they become slaves. I did not believe it until to-day. I do believe it now! From this slavery I was saved by a series of events, the last one of which I will describe. I marched to the hall to-night on foot. In an unhappy and sulky frame of mind I said to the man I touched elbows with: "This is a fine place to march! I cannot even hear the band!" "Stranger," he replied, "I have marched in political parades for forty years and have never yet been near enough to the band!"

'I found that I had met a patriot at the tail end of the parade! I cannot describe the effect of this man's simple words upon my soul. I said to myself: "If I cannot be a public man with self-respect, I will be a private citizen! I will be true to my own ideals and do my duty at the tail end of a procession, no matter what those are doing up at the front. Good-by."

In the outburst of applause which followed these words, an applause in which the true mood of the audience citizen expressed itself, Caldercott stole out. Finding himself in the streets, alone, he began to walk aimlessly about. Perhaps it was some unconscious sense of moral that which guides a wounded animal to certain springs or plants, that took his way toward the country, at any rate, when he reached the open fields and woodlands a soothing influence from nature calmed the tempest in his soul. A full autumn moon was shining and scudding along through fleecy clouds like a lifeboat through an ocean surf. The air was warm and the soft breezes, in amorous mood kissed and caressed him as he walked.

All that he had just gone through seemed like a distant dream. What he had gained or lost was like a sum in his computation of the values of life. He felt that he had spoken a message that had been given him by a higher power. To the consequences of the message he did not give a thought. As he reflected, he came to know that in this scene through which he had just passed his true self had come to light. His real nature had been covered up by certain alluvial deposits of culture, tradition, philosophy and imagination. But this freshet had washed it away and he had discovered a bed rock of conviction, purpose and courage.

Randolph Caldercott had given loose rein to his thoughts and they had wandered freely over the past, the present and the future; but they always came back to that girlish figure leaning over the railing, clapping her gloved hands and crying, 'Bravo, Bravo!'

She had drawn his thoughts to herself and she now began to draw his person. Turning toward the city, he paused in front of the Moffatt residence. From the opposite side of the street he surveyed the house at leisure and wondered in which of those rooms she lay asleep. As he looked and dreamed and longed, a window was quietly lifted, and it seemed to him that a white arm was outstretched and that something fell to the ground. He crossed the street to see, and in the light of the moon discovered a rose upon the pavement.

By mean economies we make our pockets richer by a little, and our whole nature the poorer by much.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION

Good, Better or Best?
A VITAL DIFFERENCE IN BREADS

QUALITY you know is comparative. Just as much so in bread, as in woolens or linens.

If you make bread at all you naturally want it to be good—as good as, or better than your neighbor's.

But is your bread as good as it ought to be? Does it furnish its full quantum of health and strength? Is it nutritious as well as delicious?

Ordinary flour makes fairly good looking bread. But if you care for *food value*, for nutrition, for digestibility, for bone and muscle and blood building quality, you will want a flour rich in the highest quality of *gluten*. You will want the flour that makes bread not only good-to-look-at, but also makes it strength-producing, health-producing.

But where can you get such flour and how can you tell it from the kind that isn't nourishing?

The safe way is to get OGILVIE'S "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD". Then you *can't* make a mistake.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the *finest flour in the world* and makes the best bread in the world.

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ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR isn't just ordinary wheat sent to an ordinary mill and ground by the ordinary process. It is Manitoba Red Fyfe Wheat, which is especially rich in high quality gluten, scientifically milled and subjected to scientific chemical tests as well as baking tests before it comes to you in sack or barrel, etc.

No wonder "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" makes the finest and most nourishing bread. No wonder it makes the most delicious and healthful pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, rolls.

Bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is *vastly* more nourishing than bread made from ordinary flour. Also it is lighter, flakier, more delicious as well as more nutritious.

Order "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" at once. Don't delay. The sooner you commence using this finest of all flours the better for your family.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD ICH DIEN

THE BOY'S PAGE.

A Chance in a Million.

(By Norman Duncan, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

'I have known a slight mishap to cost a man his life,' said Easyworth, quietly, when the last of the dinner litter had gone with the waiter. 'Let your experience be as wide as it may, and your strength as great,' he continued, 'it is not wise to go into the woods alone if you can help it. The chances of the solitary trail are too many.

'If fortune ever unkindly turns me back to prospecting, I'll not venture far without a trustworthy mate.'

We had met Easyworthy by chance at the door of the 'Roast and Pudding,' where I was going to dine with Jimmie Rigdon. He was one of Jimmie's old friends—school and college both, I think—and after much handshaking and clapping on the back, was made the third of our party.

I found him a grave, brown man, the mark of the woods still plain upon him—a frank fellow, clear-eyed and direct, of few words, but quick, searching glances.

'About three years ago,' he went on now, 'I was prospecting a section of the north shore of Lake Superior with Tom Dunton, of Sault Ste. Marie. We had gone from point to point in the canoe, searching without result, until we were far beyond the farthest outposts of civilization.

'It was then that Tom had the ill fortune to break his leg. I set the bone, with what skill I had, and we went into camp then and there, choosing rather to wait patiently for Tom's recovery than to attempt the long return journey with one paddle.

'The poor fellow had a hard time of it for a day or two—a delirium, in which he babbled a good deal about the girl he loved back at the Soo; but when he was able to hop about camp on a pair of rough crutches, he insisted that I should push on with the canoe and leave him to take care of himself for a week. Perhaps the girl back at the Soo had something to do with that.

'"I'm all right," said he. "You're wasting time here. Push on for three days, and then come back for me. If you don't strike anything, we'll give up for the season. I'll be able to help with the paddles by that time."

'It is the forlorn hope, you know, that sometimes wins the city, so I consented to the plan, though with some misgiving. I left him with ten days' provisions ready to his hand.

'"I don't like to leave you here alone," I said, at parting. "It may be that nobody else will pass this way for years to come; and if anything happens to me—"

'Well, I left him to imagine his own situation and that of the girl he had babbled about.

'"But nothing will," said he, with a laugh.

'Tom was wrong. Something did happen—and that's my story. It was the Canadian Indian summer; the weather had been dry for a great many days, and the smoke and smell of far-off forest fires hung in the air. I paddled alongshore, keeping a sharp lookout for signs of ore, but at noon of the third day of my journey I had to admit the defeat. There was nothing for it but to return.

'However, there was a little island lying offshore a mile or more, and, attracted by a suggestive discoloration of the rock, I determined that at any rate I would have a closer look at it. I landed on a narrow, stony beach to leeward, for there was a stiff breeze blowing, and I feared to leave the canoe to rub against the rocks on the windward side. Two hours later I relished that I had chanced the damage.

'"Here goes the last shot," I thought, as I walked up the beach.

The island was four or five acres in extent—a rock, covered thinly by a growth of spruce and shrubs and moss, which the weather of the week had pretty well dried up. A brief inspection of the outcrop was enough to disappoint my last hope. There was nothing there. But I made my way to the windward shore, and there, utterly discouraged, I sat down to smoke and brood. Then I wandered farther, lay down on the moss, thought gloomily of poor Tom Dunton's girl, and fell sound asleep.'

Easyworth paused. 'What do you think happened then?' he asked, looking up.

We were unable to tell.

'When I awoke,' said he, 'the island was afire! I know the meaning of a forest fire, and I am a cautious woodsman; but I am sure that a spark from my pipe started that blaze—but where or how I cannot tell you.

'The flames were running off with the wind, jumping from shrub and from tree to tree, swiftly spreading, with a roar and crackling that rose like a gust of wind. The moss, the dead wood, the foliage had all been dried out; it was like tinder to the blaze.

'My situation was desperate. Where I stood, to windward of the fire, I was safe for the moment; but the canoe lay in the leeward side of the island, toward which the flames were sweeping—not merely sweeping, but leaping, for the sparks went ahead with the wind, and set new fires in every direction.

'To save the canoe was my instant duty. That once lost, I should be marooned on a barren island a mile off the mainland, and the fate of Tom Dunton and the girl at the Soo would not be pleasant to contemplate through all the stages of starvation.

'I bounded alongshore, racing across the short stretches of beach and leaping over the rocks; and as I came nearer to the path of the wind, I began to feel the heat and smoke of the fire.

'I should have been warned by this, perhaps, but it did not enter my head that I might need to get to windward of the flames, though it was fearfully plain to me all the while that the chance of saving the canoe was slight, and dwindling rapidly.

'At last I rounded a rocky point, which had hitherto shut off my view of the way beyond. Before me lay a narrow cove, with a curved beach sloping to the water; and beyond the opposite point, as I knew, my canoe lay moored. But that point—a bold, heavily wooded jut of shore—was already in flames. The way was blocked.

'I should then have turned back to the windward shore; but desperately hoping that I might yet find a way to pass, I ran on, until the blistering heat brought me to a standstill.

'For a long time I stared blankly at the fire ahead, wondering in a dazed way what Tom Dunton would do when his ten days" provisions were exhausted; and when at last I turned I found that the fire had crept to the very edge of the point I had crossed.

'It was no longer the canoe that concerned me. I was caught in a pocket, with fire on either hand and coming up through the bush in front.

'The smoke choked me, the heat blistered my face and singed my hair; heat and smoke drove me down the beach, into the water, out from shore—farther and farther yet. There I stood, up to my neck, ducking my head between breaths.

'I wasn't saved by a miracle—just then. It was by dogged endurance, by determining to cling to the life I loved as long as consciousness lasted; to draw ten more breaths, if only ten; then twenty, then thirty.

'When the first breath of clean, cool air came, I needed it to revive my courage; a few minutes longer and I should have been overcome. After that it was easier to suffer, and there was less to bear.

'It had grown dark before I found it possible to leave the shelter of the water. I crawled back to the windward shore by the light of the stars; and there I spent the night thankful, indeed, that I had even the day or two of life that seemed left to me.'

'But how in the world did you get away?' Jimmie Rigdon broke in.

'Well,' Easyworth replied, 'that's the problem. I had to face. In the morning I found that the island had been burned clean to the rock.

'The growth had been so thin, the earth so spare and the whole so dry that it had been consumed to fine ashes. There was nothing left but the skeleton of a tree and a few shriveled bushes. I found the barrel of my gun, twisted and discolored by the heat; but of my outfit there was nothing to be seen.

'The mainland was a full mile away, just looming out of the morning haze.

'"Now," thought I, "you have no canoe, and there is not enough wood on the island to make a raft. The only way to get to the mainland is to swim there."

'But I couldn't swim.

'That island was deep in the great wilderness. I might sit on the highest rock and wait for years for a man to come along and take me off. To hope for rescue in that manner was out of reason. I had once lived for four days without food. I thought I could do it again; but after that—

'"It's time you learned to swim, my boy," thought I. "You'd better start right away."

'So I stripped on the spot, waded up to my middle, and struck out for the shore. Of course I went to the bottom, and in good time came up gasping and spluttering. But it was no time to hesitate on that account. I tried again. Time after time I struck out, sank, and struggled to my feet. When I had tired myself out—I had meanwhile come to feel the need of food—I went ashore; but I was at it again half an hour later. At the end of that day I could manage a few strokes, but I was not unduly encouraged by that.

'"A mile is a long way," I began to think. "You'll have to go faster with your lessons."

'The next morning I went into the water resolved to make greater progress. Discouraged at last, I was driven to the desperate expedient of jumping off the rock into deep water. It was merely a question of losing my life at that moment or by starvation a few days later. I cannot say that I was indifferent to what happened, but the situation gave me courage of a certain kind. I had heard, too—but I do not believe it now—that some lads were taught to swim by that heroic method. So I sought a convenient rock, took careful observation of the surroundings—and jumped!

'Down I went, straight down, like a stone, until I touched the bottom. A moment or two of horror followed. The surface seemed infinitely far away.

'A gasp, a splash, a frantic stroke or two, and I sank again. When next I came up I was almost within reach of a point of rock, though not quite; but a determined, self-possessed effort did bring me within reach. I went down, however, before I could lift my hand to grasp it.

'I caught it when I rose for the third time. Then I drew myself out of the water and gave up. I had found that a man cannot in two days teach himself to swim a mile, particularly if he happens to lack his usual nourishment.

'"Better give it up," I was tempted to think. "Forget about Tom Dunton, if you can, and content yourself to die."

'"No," I determined. "I'll fight to the last ditch."

'I gathered shrivelled leaves and dug for roots where they might be found; and upon these I subsisted for two days longer. The pains of hunger left me after a time; the hunger was there, to be sure, but the distress was not acute. I lost strength rapidly. At the end of the fifth day, so weak had I become, I was compelled to abandon the only distraction I had—that of pacing up and down the shore.

'The next evening I had no expectation of seeing the sun rise again. I was then light-headed—fast losing all realization of my unhappy situation.

'I was lying on the beach, with my eyes turned toward the mainland, over which the dusk was gathering, busy, perhaps—for I have forgotten—with some fantastic dream of Tom Dunton. It was all silent and breathless.

'By and by I caught sight of a spiral of thin gray smoke rising from the opposite shore. For a long time it meant nothing to me. It was like a thing with which I had no concern. Slowly, very slowly, it became interesting; but yet, so far gone I was, I could not perceive its importance.

'When I did—the meaning came to me in a flash—I was roused from my listlessness.

'There was a camp on the mainland! Here was ground for real hope. It suddenly revived me.

'There was no way of signalling my distress—it was already too dark for that—so I knew that I must wait for the morning.

'It was a long time coming, and when at last it came, it brought me the greatest disappointment of my life.

'The water between the island and the mainland was covered by a thick haze. There was no sign of the other shore.

'The man who might save me would be astir early, I knew—off on his way with the first light of dawn. He would never know, never even suspect that some poor fellow had died within a mile of him because a mist had come up with the morning.

'The dramatic value of this tragedy of the wilderness appeared to me, I remember, even at that moment. I fell on the beach—hope all gone; and there I lay until I was aroused by the splash of a paddle.

'There was nothing to be seen, but I could hear that splash, regularly repeated, and drawing nearer.

'Out of the mist, at last, came the canoe. In response to my feeble cry, the man in the stern steered a straight course for the place where I lay, and his strokes fell faster.

'I don't know what happened after that. When I was revived an unknown, rough, bearded face was close to my eyes. It was a kindly face, and filled with concern; and I felt a strong arm under my shoulder. He told me soon—it was the first question I asked—that he was a trapper from a farther region, bound down to the settlement for his winter's supplies.

'"How did he come to visit the island?" Rigdon demanded.

'That's what I asked him,' Easyworth replied.

'And what did he say?'

Easyworth laughed.

'Well?' Rigdon said, impatiently.

'"Oh, said he," Easyworth answered, "I left a pair of jammers here 'bout a year ago, and I thought I'd paddle over and pick 'em up, as I was passin' this way. Didn't know I'd find you, though."'

'A chance in a million!' Rigdon exclaimed.

'What are jammers?' I asked.

'Blest if I know,' said Easyworth. 'At any rate, he didn't get them. As Jimmie says, it was a chance in a million. But you will note, please, that I was alive to take it.'

'And Tom Dunton?'

'Well, we picked up Tom three days later. The girl at the Soo knows that.

'"What luck, Easy?" said Tom, when he caught sight of me.

'"Good luck, Tom," said I.

'He agreed with me when I had told him the story of the man who was looking for his "jammers."'

So did we.

QUICK THOUGHT.

Two small boys in New York the other day had a chance to prove their courage and quick wit when their small sister set, not only herself, but the home in which the family lived, on fire. The little girl, who was only four years old, had been playing with matches, and the two brothers, Michael and Breslaw, twelve and ten years old, caught sight of her as she ran, a mass of flames, into their mother's bedroom. They ran after her, took her from the now burning bed into the empty hall, and in spite of burns and the screaming child's terror, got her burning clothes off of her and the flames put out. It was not until they had done all they could for their little sister and left her in more capable hands than their own that they returned to their other problem. About twenty-five families lived in the house in which this family had their apartments, and although the fire alarm had been rung there was a good chance of a fire getting strong headway if left alone until the firemen could come. So, calling to their boy friends to help, the two brothers went into the room where the bed was on fire, and tugging off the burning bedclothes, even to the mattress, threw the whole thing out into the open street, so that smoking blankets, etc., and the floating little puffs of feathers were all that were left of the fire when the reels arrived.

A PORTABLE WIRELESS STATION.

Mr. Sharman, one of the principals of the British School of Telegraphy, has patented an extremely interesting wireless apparatus which enables any one to study the fascinating system of wireless transmission of messages. The quaint part of the set of instruments is that any one can walk about within a limited area, equipped with a triangular device, and pick up messages sent by another from a distance. Messages can be transmitted and received either by Morse code or through a telephone attachment, and the whole apparatus is so light that it can be carried from place to place with the greatest ease. With a microphone attached to the reproducer of a gramaphone and to the radiating circuit, sweet music can be wafted through the air and caught by any one with a portable receiver.—'The Bystander.'

'So you took dinner at Willie Stout's to-day?' said Tommy's mother to Tommy. Tommy nodded. 'I trust,' continued the maternal parent, 'that when it came to the extra helpings you had manners enough to say "No?"' 'Yes, ma,' he murmured: 'I said "No" several times.' Ma regarded him sceptically. 'You did?' she pressed. 'Yes, ma,' whispered Tommy. 'Mrs. Stout kept askin' me if I'd had enough!'

A MESSAGE TO YOUNG MEN IN BUSINESS.

'To the young man seeking success and happiness in life, I have one suggestion to make. It is the one I have given my four sons, and it is the only rule, I think, a man need follow to win his way.. **Always give of the best that is in you.** Feel your responsibility toward yourself and your work. Never be content with a compromise with work. Give your employer the best that you have in you to give. And always remember that if you play fair, you are bound to win.'

That is the advice of a man who has put his rule into practice. Mr. Belvedere Brooks, who is is now the general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York. No man is more fitted to deliver a message to the would-be successful young man. His success in life has come undoubtedly from observing the rule which he lays down so in the current 'Business and the Bookkeeper':

In other words he would say: Deliver the goods. Mr. Brooks has delivered the goods in every situation in which he found himself. Result: He is a big man and successful one.

He gets away with his jobs. As an eight dollar a month messenger boy he 'made good' to such an extent that within five months he was given a key. Telegraphy was then in its infancy, and an able man or boy found few obstacles to going up. Brooks went up—from one place of responsibility to another, until finally he was chosen to be the general manager of that wonderful system of inter-communication which passes under the name of the Western Union.

Always he delivered the goods. Always he gave the best that was in him. Generally these two expressions amount to the same thing, for no man can give of his best, earnestly and honestly, without increasing his own efficiency. If you play fair with yourself and your employer, you are bound to win.

It is said that Mr. Brooks is a hard taskmaster; that he has no sympathy for weaklings. Much of his own success has come from his ability to eliminate inefficiency in the big organization of which he is a part. He has little use for shirkers; nor has any man who has come up by his own efforts—and that includes ninety-nine out of every hundred big executives.

The law of achievement is—work. Dig, shovel, carry your load; don't shirk it. Many men of small ability get on in the world because they are workers. They give of the best that is in them.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

The Cleverness of Jack, a Talking Starling.

Fancy any one keeping a common starling as a pet!' I can almost hear many readers exclaim, thereby echoing what numbers of my friends said, before they had heard and seen Jack, my talking starling. But these people have probably only observed starlings at a distance in flocks, or singly on the chimney-pots of houses, flapping their wings and making weird noises resembling the sounds of castanets, gurglings, splutterings, clickings like the snapping of the fingers, accompanied by an intermittent, long-drawn-out, mournful whistle, which constitutes their natural song. These I would advise to make a close inspection of this handsome and quaint bird (preferably in the spring or summer, when he looks his best), when I can assure them they will not only be amazed at his glorious prismatic coloring, but they will find that even his lovely appearance palls when compared with his intelligence, precociousness, docility and marvellous power or gift of mimicking the human voice in talking, laughing or whistling snatches of melodies, or of imitating the song of other birds.

Jack came into my possession five years ago, and in the autumn of 1906, when he had almost completed his first moult. I noticed he was evidently endeavoring to imitate my voice, says a writer in the 'Strand Magazine.' When trying to coax him to eat from my hand, I would say: 'Come on, come on Jack.' The resemblance was very vague, sounding something like 'coo-uyac,' so I repeated, 'Come on, Jack,' more slowly and distinctly, and then began to notice an improvement. Soon my efforts were rewarded by hearing him say, with perfect distinctness, 'Come on, come on, Jack.' I now repeated other short sentences, and as soon as either myself or my wife discovered him 'trying,' as it were one of them, I would drop all the others until he had learned it correctly. In the same way I tried to teach him other sayings, many of which, however, he never, so far as I could discover, attempted.

But to make up for this apparent inattention, he said and whistled items which it was not intended he should imitate. For instance, when some unusually loud noise occurred he would be startled and frightened, and to soothe him I would say, 'Poor Jack, whatever is it?' One day I heard him say 'whatever' fairly distinctly, and my wife, being anxious that he should complete the sentence, would say, 'Whatever is it?' with so much emphasis on the last two words that Jack now says 'Whatever is it?' distinctly. I now tested his 'ear for music' by whistling repeatedly a few notes of a tune. I selected 'Molly' for this purpose, and he succeeded so well that I was encouraged to continue this part of his education. More frequently than not he goes through his 'repertoire' without a 'break,' with, however, one exception. My wife, when whistling 'Pop goes the weasel' to him, used to moisten her lips in order to prepare them for the ordeal, and in doing so emitted a 'clickin' noise. Now Jack hardly ever whistles this little tune without making this same noise, too. The following is his full 'repertoire,' all the items of which are clearly enunciated and whistled respectively:

Whistling—Refrain of Harry Lauder's song, 'Killecrankie'; imitation of myself whistling to my dog Nancy; the roller canary's songs and trills, the Pekin nightingale or Chinese robin's song; 'Pope goes the weasel,' and G. H. Chirgwin's popular whistle, 'Half a pint of mild and bitter.'

Talking—'Clever little Jack!' 'Whatever is it?' 'There's a little dear!' 'Kiss poor Jack!' 'Kiss dear little Jack!' 'I say, Jack, come on!' 'Oh, dear! Oh, dear!' 'Hello! hello!' (accompanied by a quaint little chuckle); 'Kiss poor little Nancy!' 'What-ho, Jack!' 'Come on, Jack!' (sometimes coaxingly, at others sternly); 'Come on, Jack, say something!' 'Don't be silly!' 'Kiss your Jack, come on!' (imitation of my wife's laugh); 'Dicky, dicky, dicks!' (imitation of my wife's call to the canaries).

It will be noticed that the words 'kiss,' 'little' and 'Jack' occur frequently, but the variety of tones and inflections of voice the bird adopts prevent the sentences from being in any way monotonous. The manner in which at times a few words will follow a tune at the last note is most amusing. As an instance, when finishing the first part of 'Killiecrankie,' he will say, 'There's a little dear!' (a term my wife often uses to him) and laugh. Or, in imitating the canary, he will sometimes break into 'Dicky, dicky, dicks, whatever is it?' Again, if I whistle a part of a tune, or Chirgwin's whistle, and stop in the middle, Jack will pick me up and finish it. Although this is most amusing, I consider it a bad plan to let him do it frequently, as it is apt to cause the bird to break the tune, as it were. So I would advise teachers to always say or whistle the full item, which should not be too long.

I have mentioned that the first tune we tried to teach him was 'Molly.' He seemed to learn half a dozen notes, but got no further, and, eventually dropped them. This is the only instance I can recall of his forgetting anything he had once learned. But of many little sayings that we have attempted to teach him he has never uttered the semblance of a note or word. So, I take it, the result is achieved by means of the intuition of the pupil.

I keep him now in a rectangular-shaped cage, two feet ten inches long, one foot six inches high, and one foot six inches deep, but he is allowed to fly about the rom at times when he will fly on to my own or my wife's hand, and will wait until he is given some little tit-bit, though he will proceed to help himself if he is kept waiting long. He will then fly off to a part of the room, returning to our shoulders or hands from time to time.

It is interesting to watch him fly direct into the salt-box when the lid is quite shut down. He accomplishes this in his flight by inserting his beak in the small slit between the box and the shut lid.

RESCUING BIRDS.

One summer, when we were camping out in an orchard on the banks of a creek, writes a young correspondent of the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' a great storm arose, with rain and hail. We were sitting in our tent, listening to the wind thrashing the trees and the tent ropes creaking and the rain coming down on the canvas, when I looked out to see the sheets of water pouring down. I saw, not far away, a tiny bird clinging to a stiff weed, and I asked my mother if I could go out and get it. I went out and brought it in, and the poor thing was nearly dead. My brother asked to go out and get a bird, too. We did not believe he would get one, but he came back with two or three, and he said he saw ever so many more. Then we all put on wraps and went in search of the poor drowned creatures. We found so many that we brought them in in handfuls. They were beaten out of trees and bushes, where they had taken refuge in the storm and crouched under leaves and at the roots of trees, wherever they found the least shelter.

They were all nearly perished with wet and cold. My mother took a two quart can (it was the only thing handy) to put her birds in, and brought it in several times as full as it could hold without smothering the birds.

My brother fell into the creek in trying to get a bird on the bank, but it did not matter, as he was soaking wet already. The birds turned out to be swallows. We warmed them and dried them, and put them in a basket covered with netting. All that we brought in revived, although we saw many dead in the grass, and upon counting them we found we had rescued sixty-three. When the storm was over and the sun had come out we took them out one by one and threw them into the air, and they flew away.

FOR THE BOY WHO DRIVES.

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

There was a big team, a mighty load and a long hill, and we watched because we had seen much brutality in the treatment of animals, and we wondered what the driver of this team would do. He was brawny and strong, and he had a kind face, and he knew his business. He didn't use the whip. He talked to his horses in a friendly way. He said: 'Come on, Jic,' and 'Hi, there, Bill,' and when he reached a very steep spot he jumped off the load and walked. Once he put on the brake and gave the panting animals a much needed rest, and at the top of the hill he patted the noses of his faithful friends, allowed them to breathe a bit, and then the big load moved along as easily as you please.

That's the story of a man who was on to his job.

We believe that down in the heart of nearly every man is some kindness, and a sense of justice.

We believe that most of the brutality, the ill treatment of animals comes from ignorance or habit.

We believe that even the man who needlessly uses a whip, when he stops to think, will correct his own errors and do his best to cause others to be kind.

We don't need to tell you that it hurts a horse to be whipped just as badly as it does a man or a child.

And isn't the horse entitled to good treatment? He can't talk and he works faithfully to his dying day for his board.

He cannot protest. He cannot even tell you he is sick. It is for you and every driver to show how kind you can be because of your own keen sense of justice.

Once the manager of a great laundry concern told us that it was useless to purchase good horses because the drivers would make 'plugs of them, anyway.'

And we believe that a proper appeal and some good advice and a little judicious weeding of drivers would have proved that the manager was wrong. Most men want to drive good horses. Drivers of good horses are generally good men, and better paid than the drivers of plugs.

And right here let us tell you that the man who can show that he is humane and kind; that he can keep his team in good shape; that he doesn't have to use a whip to get the best out of the animals—in other words, that he knows his business, can get a job with good pay when the other kind is idle. We know what we are talking about.

Give the horses a rest at the top of a hill, and if it is a long hill, a rest when part of it has been covered.

A friendly pat on the nose is appreciated, even by a horse.

See that there is feed and water in abundance.

Be even more careful about the water in hot weather.

Don't neglect the shoeing. It is vital on a slippery pavement.

Don't ever use the whip simply because you have it. It is a very poor driver who makes a blow the starting signal.

Give the horse an occasional full day's rest. It will add to his value. Better yet, there should be a summer vacation for every horse.

Please don't feel that this little talk is an interference with your business. It isn't. You are as interested in humane treatment as we can be, and it means more to you, for if you are a driver it will increase your efficiency, and if you are an owner, it will increase the value of your animals.

Just be kind. It pays.—N. Y. 'American.'

Puzzles

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 8, 1, 4 is a nuisance; my 7, 2, 5, 9 is an alcoholic drink; my 4, 8, 6, 3, 2, 9 is anger; my 7, 5, 1, 4 is the finest obtainable. My whole is a month.

WORD SQUARE.

1. What everything has. 2. A sea of Europe. 3. A little animal. 4. Continually.

A DIAMOND.

(Sent in by Johnston Abraham.)

1. A consonant.
2. The past tense of a verb.
3. A heater.
4. The evening.
5. A vowel.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Numerical enigma—Ask, Kate, chew, cans. Saskatchewan.

WORD SQUARE.

B A I T
A L O E
I O T A
T E A M

A DIAMOND.

D
H I T
S M A L L
D I A M O N D
S T O N E
A N T
D

A DIAMOND.

L
t i n
l i v e r
t e h e r a n
l i v e r p o o l
l e o p a r d
p r o b e
h o p
l

Jessie Dobbie and Jean Cartier answer correctly the puzzles of last week, except for a little mistake in the larger diamond. Norman Roberts, Montreal, sends in correct answers to two of last week's puzzles.

[Answers to the puzzles which appeared in the sample edition of the 'Witness' issued last week:]

A DIAMOND.

J
R U E
B I B L E
J U B I L E E
B E L L S
P E T
E

Anagrams. — Baden-Powell—Mafeking. Grenfell—Labrador.

Beheadings.—1. Shake, hake. 2. Flake, lake. 3. Brome, Rome. 4. Pearl, earl. 5, Bland, land. 6, Crock, rock.

SOUR STOMACH

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."

Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

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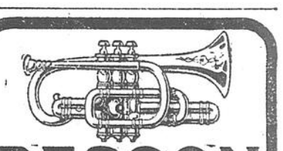

BESSON
BAND INSTRUMENTS
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N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

TACT.

A reproof tactfully conveyed was suggested when Lord Kitchener visited an out-of-the-way district in India where a new fort had been erected. He was astonished to find that it was commanded by a hill close by. 'I congratulate you, colonel,' said Kitchener to the officer who had selected the site. 'It's a capital fort. And how soon do you begin to remove the hill?'

A fashionable photographer, however, has undoubtedly achieved the pinnacle of tactful achievement. A woman with a decided squint came to him for a photograph.

'Will you permit me,' he said, promptly, 'to take your portrait in profile? There is a certain shyness about one of your eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature.'—'Youth's Companion.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SPLIT HIS MIND.

A Perthshire farmer on his way home from market one day suddenly remembered that he had forgotten something, but what he could not recall. As he neared home the conviction increased and three times he stopped his horse and went carefully through his pocket-book in the vain endeavor to discover what he had missed. In due course he reached home and was met by his daughter, who looked at him in surprise and asked:—

'Why, father, what have you done with mother?'—'M. A. P.'

When I am good my gramma says,
A-lookin' 'bove her glasses, so:
'How much like our folks, Mary, dear,
That little son of yours does grow!'
But when I'm bad she shakes her head
An' says: 'My dear, I never saw
A child so much like any man
As that boy there is like his pa!'
—New York 'Times.'

A GOOD CITIZEN.

A surgeon in a western town engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anaesthetic.

'Sure,' replied the other, 'I believe in patronizing home industry wherever you can.'—'Tit Bits.'

MISLAID.

The hen returned to her nest, only to find it empty.

'Very funny,' said she. 'I can never find things where I lay them.' — 'Lippincott's.'

A FLORAL TRIBUTE.

A young English girl, who visited Boston, sent the following to friends in that city on her return home:

'If strict ideas ever come true,
A Boston lady had 'em:
She did not say "Chrysanthemum",
She said "Chrysanthemadam."'
—Boston 'Herald.'

SCOUT NOTES.

SCOUTS IN CAMP.

Something of the good times that the boys get out of their training as scouts in England and also of the good will with which they meet and conquer unfavorable circumstances while on duty may be gathered from a letter from one of the scout camps, to the Bristol 'Times,' England:

Scouts' Camp, Barton, Winscombe.

Dear Uncle Jack,—I thought it might interest you to hear how we Scouts are getting along at our camp. We are having pretty good weather, although on Sunday evening we had a terrific thunderstorm; but more of that later. The camp is situated in a large field at the bottom of Crook's Peak, one of the Mendip Hills. There are fifteen of our troop in camp together with about a dozen boys of other troops. The camp is being run both as a training and a holiday camp, and every lad is having a splendid time. We arrived at camp on Saturday, and very few of us slept. Several of our Scouts had their first experience of sentry work. On Sunday we all went to Loxton Church. On Monday morning, about three o'clock, we were awakened, to find our beds and kits wet through, and rain pouring into our tents. Around us three separate thunderstorms were raging, and I, myself have never seen such vivid lightning. It was impossible to stay in the tents, and soon we were all dressed, and as quickly as possible to a shed near by. Here we all had to sleep on the floor, and most of us had without blankets, as they were not enough. However, all passed off right, and the next day we were able to dry all our kit. One thing became exceedingly. Not one boy grumbled, but all turned to and carried the work they were given, the result that everything passed smoothly. The Scout law was well kept, and every one was joking and laughing despite the depressing circumstances. There was plenty to laugh at, for it was a very lively and somewhat scarred party that tried to sleep on the boards. One boy only had a vest, and another a pair of knickers; so we all had to bunch together for warmth. The cooks gave us hot tea, which warmed us up. Not one boy suffered any harm, and nobody caught cold. Yesterday we all went to Weston, which is about seven miles from here; and to-morrow we shall probably go to Cheddar. A silver cup is being given to the Scout who carries out his duties best during the week. This afternoon was visiting day, and many parents came down. We held sports during the afternoon. You must please excuse the paper I am writing on, also pencil; but I write under camp difficulties.

P. L. D.

Have not any of our Canadian Scouts had experiences worth the telling? Any story of camping life and its doings, and of course any scouting adventure, would be of interest to your brother scouts. We shall be glad to hear from any of you and to give place to any letter that lets us know the Canadian scouts are up and out and doing.

THE GIRL GUIDES.

Not only are the boys of the empire organizing themselves into bands as Boy Scouts for training into a capable self-reliant manhood, but the girls, not to be outdone, have formed and are carrying on a similar organization as the Girly Guides. She training and methods are in many ways just a variation of those used by the scouts, for what girl is not the better for being able to superintend camp cookery, for understanding the life of the woods, and the habits of animals, and for generally being able to make herself useful as well as the boys?

They learn not only to ride, but to harness and fully manage their own horses for the ideal of the girl guide is a sort of a combination of the resourceful, capable pioneer girl of the prairie with the trained, cautious, patient nurse of the army corps. They are formed into companies very similar to the patrols and troops of the scouts and are trained and largely of among the officers of the British army.

There is no shrinking from hardships or difficulties on their part any more than among the boys, and their obedience to orders is just as ready and as full as that given by the scouts. They have won hearty praise from their officers and inspectors and show that the British girl is no whit behind the British boy in grit and ability, whatever their lack of equal strength may shut them out of.

There is at present, as far as we know, no company of girl guides in Canada, but the boy scouts will be ready to welcome their sisters in service whenever they decide to follow the example of the girls in old England, and we trust to be able to announce soon that the girls are about to organize.

THE 'LITTLE ASS'S CIGARETTE.'

There are some things on which the boy scout must take orders, and there are others on which he can take advice. On one subject the Chief Scout, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has been asked for his advice, and one, too, that is a big subject with most boys. Sir Robert has been asked his view o smoking among boys, and the following is from his letter in reply:

'No boy ever smoked because he liked it; it is horrid at first. A boy learns to smoke because he thinks it is a very "swagger" thing to do; it makes him—so he thinks—look like a man, when in reality he only looks like a little ass.

'I think most fellows see that now, and you very seldom see any but a regular "slopper" smoking nowadays. Boys who want to run well and do well in games, as well as at their work, are not quite such fools as to suck cheap cigarettes which they know are poison, and can do a lot of harm to their heart and wind.'

THE SCOUTS ACROSS THE LINE.

Next week we hope to give the whole page to the big story of how the Boy Scout movement has taken hold in the United States, and what the scouts there are planning and doing under their leader, Mr. Ernest Thomson Seton, or 'Black Wolf,' as he is called.

A SUMMER DRINK OF SCOTTISH BOYS.

There is in Glasgow, Scotland, one summer temperance beverage which never seems to lose its popularity, at any rate among children of the working classes. It is the good old-fashioned 'sugarally water.' This summer it seems to be even more than usually in favor, particularly in the east end of the city, where every other child I see is provided with a bottle, which he of she vigorously shakes in order to facilitate solution, meanwhile calling out the following rhyme in a sing-song fashion to those companions who are not so fortunate as to possess a supply of the delicacy:—

Sugarally water, as black's the lum,
Gaither up, preens, an' ye'll a' get some.

As soon as the 'preens' have been handed over, the purchaser is allowed to take delivery of the goods by the simple process of putting the bottle to his lips and taking a 'sook,' what time extreme vigilance is exercised by the vendor to ensure that the alowance 'sooked' is in strict and just proportion to the number of pins received. I am somewhat puzzled to know what is done with the pins thus accumulated. There is no doubt, however, that they constitute wealth in childish estimation, and they will probably be put to further use in some other kind of barter.—Glasgow 'News.'

A DIET LIST.

The rivers eat away their banks,
The tides devour the sand,
The morning sun drinks up the mists,
The ocean eats the land;
Taxes eat up a property,
And pride eats out the soul—
But moths the diet record sold,
Because they eat a hole!
—Selected.

To his teacher's request that he give the class ideas on the subject of 'Bravery,' little Johnny delivered himself of the following:—'Some boys is brave because they always plays with little boys, and some boys is brave because their legs is too short to run away, but most boys is brave because somebody's lookin'.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

A NEW 'BRITANNICA.'

Those who owe much personally to the pages of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' or who recognize how much they have added to the learning and innocent pleasure of mankind directly and indirectly, will be interested to learn that the University of Cambridge is taking over the copyright and control of this monumental work, and will publish a new and complete edition of it about the end of the present year. This, the eleventh edition, has been eight years in preparation, and is guaranteed to be a fresh and original survey of the world's progress. It will be comprised in twenty-eight quarto volumes, of which the last will be a comprehensive index; and, what will gladden those who will have to use these volumes most, a special impression is to be printed on India paper, thus, for the first time bringing the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' 'within the category of 'Dr. Johnson's most useful books—'books that you may carry to the 'fire, and hold readily in your hand.' In other words, the reader will be able to use this edition without incurring a backache. Mr. Richard I. Wright, Secretary to the Syndics, considers that the publication of this eleventh edition at the University Press is a natural step in the evolution of Cambridge University as an educational institution and a centre of research. He reminds us that the mediaeval University of Cambridge began its educational labors as an institution almost exclusively for the education of the clergy, to whose needs its system of studies was necessarily in large measure accommodated. The Revival of Learning, the Renaissance, and the Reformation widened its sphere of intellectual work and its interests, as well as its curriculum. The nineteenth century saw the complete removal of the tests which formerly shut the gates of the English universities against a large part of the people. The university extension movement, first advocated at Cambridge in 1871 on the ground that the universities were not mere clusters of private establishments, but national institutions, led to a wider conception of the possibilities of utilising the intellectual resources of the university for the general diffusion of knowledge and culture, and the system of local examinations brought the university into close contact with the secondary education of the country.

But, as Mr. Wright says in a letter to the 'Spectator,' the public to whom the University of 'Cambridge' appealed, though larger than the college lecture-rooms, was still necessarily limited, and he contends it is practically only through the medium of its printing press that the modern university can establish relations with the English-speaking world. 'The present 'time,' he continues, 'seems to be appropriate for an effort towards thus 'signally extending the intellectual and 'educational influence of the University of Cambridge. It is to this end 'that the University has acquired the 'copyright of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and will shortly issue the 'eleventh edition. These twenty-eight 'volumes give a reasoned survey of 'every field of research, written by 'eminent specialists, and presented in 'the form which experience has shown 'to be most convenient. This eleventh 'edition will therefore be offered to the 'public by the University of Cambridge 'in the hope and belief that it will be 'found to be a truthworthy guide to 'sound learning, and an instrument of 'culture of world-wide influence.' It is not generally known that nearly a century and a half has elapsed since the first edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' which was produced in three quarto volumes by 'a society of gentlemen in Scotland.' Ten successive editions have been published in that time, and the work has come to be regarded not merely as a register of scientific and historical progress, but as an instrument of that progress, thanks to the fact that it has been written by the very men who are themselves prominently engaged in the task of advancing contemporary knowledge.

In many important departments of human knowledge, as Mr. Wright says, in the perspective of history, the 'values' of art and literature, the foundations of theology and Biblical criticism, the theory and applications of physical science—the attitude both of the expert and of the public has changed so remarkably since the ninth edition was in preparation that the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' could only preserve its own high standard of authority by being remade substantially as a new work. 'The very foundations of human knowledge have been laid afresh in the 'last thirty or forty years, and a 'change has passed over the whole 'field of learning theoretical as well 'as practical, which could not be adequately expressed by mere revision. 'In the domain of science this is at 'once apparent; but it is equally true 'of history, in which the exact study 'of sources and the discoveries of 'archaeologists have revolutionized the 'point of view. The enlarged discovery of pre-Hellenic civilization has 'made it necessary to write anew the 'whole of the articles dealing with 'early Greek history and culture, and 'so with innumerable subjects throughout.' In this great work not only has the learning of Cambridge been fully availed of, but the whole world of learning has been at the disposal of the editors, and they have drawn upon many universities and other sources, 'from Oxford to Berlin, from Edinburgh to Kyoto.' Finally, with the announcement that the details will reach us later, the 'Syndics of the University Press' tell us that various features as valuable as they are novel will be associated with the eleventh edition; that the whole work has been simultaneously prepared, thus permitting of adequate editorial control, and enabling the whole twenty-eight volumes to be issued at the same time.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S REMINISCENCES.

This is a bulky, discursive volume of over six hundred pages, entitled 'Reminiscences and Reflections of an Octogenarian Highlander,' by Duncan Campbell (The Northern Counties Newspaper & Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Inverness, Scotland, 15s.) Mr. Campbell was for over twenty-six years editor of the 'Northern Chronicle,' Inverness. The reminiscences are divided into three sections, Farm Life Period, Scholastic Period, and Journalistic Period. A mere list of the topics discussed or touched upon in the eighty-two chapters would have but little of the space alloted the reviewer, so only an outline of subjects can be given. Personal, family and clan reminiscences are mingled with many curious tales of Highland superstitions and anecdotes of local celebrities or oddities. Much space is devoted to the land and landlord questions, much to military and political matters, still more to the religious situation, past and present, with detailed accounts of the stormy periods of the last hundred years. There are probably many Canadian Gaels who would be much interested in these recollections of scenes and events in the Highland homes of their fathers, and in the 'meditations' on the questions of church and state, and the disruption of the last century, and more recent troubles among the divisions of the Presbyterian Church.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Ode to Canada and Other Poems,' by A. C. Nash (Toronto: William Briggs); 'Mind and Voice, Principles and Methods in Vocal Training,' by S. S. Curry, Ph.D., Litt.D. (Boston: Expression Company); 'Sally Ann's Experience,' by Eliza Calvert Hall (Boston: Little, Brown & Co); 'Louis' Every Woman's Cook Book,' by Louis Muckenstein: 'Cheerful Days,' a Calendar for 1911, (Boston: H. M. Caldwell & Co.); 'A Marriage Under the Terror,' by Patricia Wentworth; 'Whirligigs,' by O. Henry (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, Ltd.); 'Playing the Game,' by Rita Weiman (New York: Cupples & Leon Company); Report of the International Waterways Commission on Regulation of Lake Erie.

LITERARY NOTES

FROM CHINA.

There is surely at least one work for the minor poet to do in these days in translating for the men of his own tongue the songs of the sweet singers of other lands. Those who have the ability and the wish to turn a neat rhyme but are without the matter to convert their verses into poetry, might take a leaf from the book of Clifford Bax, whose work as a translator of 'Twenty Chinese Poems' (Hampstead: Orpheus Press) has produced real poetry, not merely rhymed translations. Who can read the following little song without feeling that Mr. Bax has done both the Chinese poet and his English readers a service?

Now have I bidden farewell to the
Spring that is ah! how fleet,
And a long farewell to my lover; alas,
how long is the pain!
Truly the flowers in a year will blossom
afresh at my feet,
But never the season return when I
and my darling shall meet.
Who gave me a gift so precious but
left me to love it in vain?
The Master of Magic who sent it, ah
surely could send it again.
If only to darken the darkness, O Thou
in Thy heavens above,
Why dost Thou light for a moment
the lamp of a beautiful thing?
Who is there now that will carry my
little wine-gourd for love
When I go next year to the meadow
to look on the joy of the Spring?

AN INDIAN NOVEL.

It is not always safe to read the riddle of a foreign country from the pages of an interpretative novel, especially when that is written, not by a native, but by a sympathetic outsider, yet that considerable light may be gained even from fiction can hardly be denied. Mrs. Sara Jeanette Cotes has made such a sympathetic study of India, and her reading of the riddle is given in 'Burnt Offering' (John Lane Company). That she has gained a certain insight into the viewpoint of some of the natives seems evident, but whether the real sentiment, as quoted, of the old Swami, Sri Yadava, or the feelings of a Britisher on the spot, such an expression as the following is one person's observation on Britain's outlay and returns in India:

We have our own ways of returning this obligation. Cholera and enteric, and frontier bullets we offer freely, with a moderate scale of pension to the survivors. We have drained England of her best blood and her best brains at that price for a hundred years. I sometimes ask myself—if we had to offer the contract for our protection to the world, who else would do it so cheap? They are a people of strange ideas. They take it out in satisfaction. The Americans, for example, would ask more. Or the Japanese. Perhaps without knowing it they are growing a little tired. . . . In mind we are more subtle than the English. They are fools to us. But in temperament they are more subtle than we. Their passions—their consciences—Who can understand? Their veins run flame and ice. Herein lies great danger. For, know you not, these are days of provocation? And at any hour some folly may drop the match. We talk of that sleeping devil, race hatred, as if it were confined to one race only, and that our own; but our fathers knew better. And I wish they would keep their Socialists at home. They do harm in this country. They breed dreams and passion, and so hurry upon us that which might otherwise never come.

OUR LITTLE WAY.

The recent 'Memoir of the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., and of His Second Wife, Elizabeth Wilson' (London: John Murray) touches of necessity, upon one of England's storm centres. The book is not a work of particular note, being written largely in a filial strain 'by their granddaughter,' but it is of value in setting down in order the case for a somewhat tried public servant after the wound, with the probing of which he had largely to do, has had time to heal over. The mismanagement, protests and recriminations of the Crimean War formed no unique page in the history of Great Britain's wars. Whatever mismanagement, however, is ascribed to officers on the field or government at home the British Tommy has a way, at the worst, of muddling through. And as to the fault-finding, why, that is a habit of Britishers among themselves. In one of McNeill's letters he writes:

All that has been said of Lord Raglan and the conduct of the war in the Crimea was said in nearly the same words of the Duke of Wellington and the war in the Peninsula—see Napier's History—and has been said of every war, great and small, in which we have been engaged in any part of the world since I can remember such matters. Look at Napier's account of what occurred on Sir John Moore's retreat during and after the retreat from Burgos. Nay, if you go back to the days of Marlborough, you will find the same thing said, in nearly the same terms. It is a part of the national character, and perhaps one of the elements of the success in war. It is our special and much valued privilege to grumble and to counterbalance the power we give our Ministers by grossly abusing them for the use they make of it.

BRIEFLY.

The fifth in the 'Chester' series of unison songs, 'England!' Dear old England,' words and music by George H. Witcomb, is lately to hand from the publishers, J. & W. Chester, Brighton, England. The words are a patriotic commentary on the title and go well with the swinging, easy music. It should suit the tastes of any group of British boys, not only those of the school in Brighton to whom it is dedicated. Its patriotism is undoubted, but not of the old-time jingo school:

May our courage never falter,
May we boldly stand for right,
And for freedom's cause and justice
Take the foreparts of the fight;
May we never be oppressors,
Always seek the way of peace
And lead forward to that good time,
When war shall ever cease.

Mr. Archie P. McKishnie, author of 'Gaff Linkum,' has written a further novel of life in the Canadian bush and swamps of the southern part of the Ontario peninsula. This book is to be published simultaneously at the beginning of next month in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The Canadian publishers are McLeod & Allen, Toronto.

There have been recently published two books setting forth the main contentions and intentions of modern socialism that should satisfy the man seeking for knowledge on this point. These are: 'Twentieth Century Socialism, What It Is Not; What It Is; How It May Come,' by Edmond Kelly. (New York: Longman, Green & Co.), and 'Evolutionary Socialism: A Criticism and Affirmation, by Edward Bernstein, translated by Edith C. Harvey. (New York: B. W. Huebsch).

The case for his side of a widely-heralded controversy is put forward by Mr. Gifford Pinchot in 'The Fight for Conservation' (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.) The outlook is necessarily onesided, but the question, though not in the sense of a 'fight,' is of interest in Canada.

THE KHYBER AND THE PATHAN.

(By J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., in the London 'Daily Chronicle.')

The Pathan lives in the hills between India and Afghanistan, and is a delightful fellow. He has no bows and salaams. He looks you in the face as one gentleman looks another, and is as interested in you as you are in him. His smile is perfect; his face is as handsome as a woman's. The fact that he is likely to be shot one day by a neighbor from behind a boulder seems to raise his thoughts above the mundane affairs of life, and he swaggers along prepared to take pot luck when it comes. There has been nobody like him since the peace between England and Scotland was cemented and the Borderer and the Highlander both bade the world adieu. Even the blindest Anglo-Indian cannot despise him. He is a man and a brother amongst white men.

A Believer in Rifles.

He is a devout Mohammedan, and tolerates no new fangled notions either in theology or in politics. He believes in rifles, and despises bombs. For the same reason he holds the Babu in contempt. He dearly loves a raid, and if caught red-handed he dies like a man. He has no affection for us, but he holds us in great respect. During one of our recent campaigns on the frontier, a Pathan company was blazing away at the enemy from the ancient rifles with which we have armed them, and with old-fashioned gunpowder. An English regiment with which the company was co-operating, assuming that whoever used black powder was the heathen poured into their colleagues a hail of bullets. 'This is too bad,' remarked a Pathan to his officer. 'We do not mind fighting the English if that was the game, but both the English and the others—that is not fair.' That is the Pathan all over.

Four of them were sent out with us as an escort one day, and we fell a talking. They told me of one of their comrades in arms who went to his village on a week-end leave of absence. During the two days he was away he had stormed and blown up a fort erected by one with whom he had a feud, killed two men, and burned a village. He turned up at the beginning of the week as though nothing had happened, and as the scene of the exploit was outside the British sphere of influence, there was no sequel so far as we were concerned. I asked one of them if he was the proud possessor of a blood feud. 'No,' he replied, 'I live too near to the British border,' but he looked like a child who has been asked if it has a sixpence, and in replying that it has not, indicates 'but would I not like to have one!'

To get into the Pathan's mind one has to go up into the mountains of the frontier, where he lives. There every village is a fort. Strong mud walls surround it, and a citadel rises up in its midst. If it is in the neighborhood of a stream or of a neutral road, like the Khyber, there will likely be a trench dug down to the stream or the road for purposes of protection. In some cases the trench may be a tunnel for extra safety. Over the villages tower the hills, bare rocks glittering in the sun, and fiercely hot like ovens. On little plateaux, or at the bottom of river beds small fields of maize and other grain may be seen, and on the bare mountain sides or in the dusty channels that are water courses in the rains the village flocks of goats find something to eat.

His Domestic Side.

The domestic side of the Pathan is seen in the Khyber. The Khyber road itself is sacred against him. He can walk on it, but he may not fight on it. If he meet his enemy there, both are in sanctuary and greet each other like Christians. A murder on this road is an offence against the British Government, and would be punished. Thus law and order runs in a channel through the country towards Kabul.

True, the law and order still needs the support of the rifle, but not so much as it used to do. On Tuesdays and Fridays the British Government sends an escort of troops up the Pass to protect caravans going between India and Afghanistan, and a special force called the Khyber Rifles has been enrolled for that purpose. Therefore, on those days, and on special occasions when necessary, a cavalcade starts from the Jamond Fort, on the Indian side of the Pass. Hundreds of camels and scores of donkeys and buffaloes, laden with everything, from grand pianos to scrap iron, fall into line. The march to Kabul begins. The dusty-red road ascends and becomes steely-grey in color. The mountains close in. With rifles slung across their backs, the hillmen appear tending their bocks or whacking their donkeys, or wandering aimlessly about, thinking perhaps of the good old times when their caravans gave sport and an ampler living. Silhouetted against the sky on every hill-top two or three guards are seen keeping watch, and forts are frequently passed. As the road winds in its ascent, magnificent views of the great Indus Plain open out below, with Peshawar in the far distance.

But they say that the escorts now are but ceremonies in which the realities of past times survive. We went through with four men; whereas, we were told by one of them, a hundred would not have been sufficient a few years ago. And yet one never knows. I doubt if we have heard the last of these Dougal Dalgettys of the border. Gun-running from Muscat has become a great trade—we were told of one tibal family that was trying to raise enough wind to buy a cannon; and the hillmen are better armed than our own native levies. It is said that the tribes are getting restive in parts, and I have been told tales of religious societies and mullahs—most of them probably baseless.

'Enjoying Himself.'

Of this, however, we may be certain. The Pathan is not in the least afraid of us. He is prepared to play at targets with us or with anybody else if the spirit moves him. And the spirit can easily move him. It is said that he has been following with much head-shaking recent events in Turkey, for, unlike the younger Mohammedans of the plains below, he has his doubts about recent events in the world of Islam. Moreover, we have driven him up into the hills and have confined him too much. Life becomes harder for him; time now flows slowly and inertly through his sand-glass. The call to action would find him quite willing, and he would have no thought of what the consequences would be. It would be the will of the Lord. It would be the fate of man. It would be the event fore-ordained since the beginning of the world. And the Pathan for a few brief weeks would take his rifle off his back, and the hills would echo and re-echo the crack of guns and the cries of fighting men. The Pathan would be enjoying himself.

GYPSY WORDLESS LANGUAGE.

To communicate with one another gypsies now use letters—and they use the telegraph, too, when necessary—especially in this country. But the modern Romany also follows the 'patteran,' tracing the footsteps or waggon tracks, of his friends on the road by the same method employed by his ancient prototype, reading directions where no words are written as clearly as the gorgia does a roadside signboard. But the patteran can be read by the gypsy only—it is hidden and secret, although it may be in plain sight, as a signboard is open and public. The patteran may be formed of sticks or stones or grass, placed cross fashion at the parting of roads in such a manner that only a gypsy would instantly notice and understand. To him it means much; first of all, the direction taken by Romany predecessors.—The 'Century'.

WORK AND WAGES IN RUSSIA.

The British Consul at Moscow states that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce has recently issued a sketch of the strikes which took place in Russia during the three years 1906-08, the figures relating only to those works which are under the control of factory inspectors. As the [illegible] strikes and the troubled [illegible] the men gained [illegible] was increased and the [illegible] were at the same time shortened, however, that order firmly established, the reverse ing place and the tender wages to be put upon ing hours are being ter ger. The British Consul points as the effect of the war [illegible] and the troubled times in [illegible] to greatly put up the [illegible] certainly in the towns [illegible] of the hands must now be as [illegible] if not worse than it was in [illegible] don Standard.

The Remedies With a Record

Father Morriscy's "No. 10"
For Throat and Lungs

During his many years of practice Father Morriscy successfully treated thousands who were suffering from Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Inflammation of the Lungs. His favorite prescription was a Cough Mixture and Lung Tonic that came to be called "Father Morriscy's No. 10."

Unlike the majority of cough mixtures, "Father Morriscy's No. 10" does not depend on such drugs as Opium and Morphine to deaden the irritation and give temporary relief—in fact, there is not a trace of any of these dangerous drugs in it.

The simple but effective remedies provided by Nature herself were selected and combined by Father Morriscy, with remarkable skill, into a medicine that has earned the name of a "Lung Tonic" as well as a Cough Cure. It soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat or lungs, removes the irritation or mucus that causes the coughing, relieves the congestion, and restores the parts to a healthy condition. More than that, "No. 10" tones up and strengthens the whole system and fortifies it against future colds.

For ordinary winter coughs and colds "No. 10" is unsurpassed and is one of the safest remedies you can use.

Trial size 25c. per bottle. Regular size 50c.

Read what it has done for these two sufferers:

Elm Tree, La Plant, N.B.

FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

I had been ailing for some time and in a low, run-down condition; two experienced physicians were consulted and gave my case up as hopeless. I determined to try Father Morriscy's Lung Tonic, and had scarcely finished one bottle when I felt my strength returning. I persevered in the treatment, and am now perfectly well, and would recommend the Lung Tonic to all who are afflicted as I was.

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I can testify to the benefit derived from Father Morriscy's cure for Bronchial Trouble.

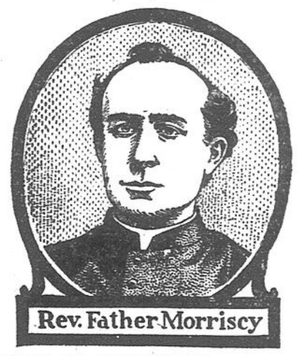
For some time I was a sufferer from this trouble, and could get no relief from it, until I used his medicine prescribed.

On taking Father Morriscy's medicine, to my surprise, I began to improve, and was completely cured.

With a grateful heart I give this testament to the great value of Father Morriscy's prescriptions.

I remain,

JOHN GRATTAN.



Rev. Father Morriscy

Father Morriscy's "No. 7"
For Kidney and Rheumatism

When the slightest exposure to dampness or cold brings rheumatic aches to joints or muscles, it's a sure sign that the blood is wrong. It's loaded with Uric Acid, poisonous and exceedingly irritating—formed from the worn out tissues and waste matter taken up by the blood from different parts of the body. When things are working right this poison is immediately filtered from the blood by the kidneys and got rid of. But sometimes the kidneys do not keep up with their work—the blood gets overloaded with Uric Acid, and it collects in the fibres of the muscles—in the joints—in the valves of the heart. Then there's a case of Rheumatism, caused simply by defective action of the kidneys, and brought on by exposure.

Father Morriscy had a wide experience in treating Rheumatism, and an exceptionally successful one. The prescription on which he depended was one of his own, called "Father Morriscy's No. 7." It acts directly on the kidneys, and has a toning, invigorating effect on these organs, helping them to clear themselves of the accumulated Uric Acid and to get working properly once more. Then they quickly purify the blood—and the cause of the Rheumatism is gone. The joints limber up, the pains go away and the disease is eradicated from the system.

Price 50c. a box.

Hundreds of letters like these have been received from those who have been benefitted and cured:

Blackville, N.B.

FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

I have used Father Morriscy's medicine for Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble and found it the best medicine I ever used.

JAMES CAVANAUGH.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 17, 1908.

FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

I sought the advice of the late Father Morriscy about two years ago. I was suffering from Rheumatism, aggravated by other complaints, and had been treated by local physicians without any result whatever.

Almost totally discouraged, I consulted with the late Father Morriscy by letter and he prescribed for me. His medicines, while not effecting a permanent cure, benefited me greatly. You are at perfect liberty to use my name, as I shall deem it an honor to have it connected with the skill of the late Father Morriscy in any way, however remote.

Yours truly,

PATRICK BYRNE.

FATHER MORRISCY'S LINIMENT FOR ACHES AND PAINS

In treating Coughs and Colds with "No. 10," or Rheumatism with "No. 7," it helps a great deal to rub the affected parts with Father Morriscy's Liniment. For sore throat and cold in the chest a piece of flannel should be wrung out of hot water, sprinkled with a few drops of the liniment, and applied after the rubbing. For Rheumatism the liniment should be warmed and rubbed in freely, morning and evening.

Mr. Stanley K. Smith, Gen. Secretary Chatham Y.M.C.A., writes on July 3, 1909:

"Having used Father Morriscy's Liniment in my capacity as Physical Director of the Chatham Y.M.C.A. for rubbing down after a hard run or severe exercises, I can heartily recommend the liniment to runners, athletes or anyone whose muscles are subject to strain. During the season the Y.M.C.A. have had a large number of athletes in the field and the majority used nothing else but Father Morriscy's Liniment. For removing stiffness and soreness of the muscles, it is unequalled."

The genuine Father Morriscy remedies are being put up by the same druggists, in exactly the same way, as they were prepared during the priest-physician's lifetime. What they accomplished then for hundreds of sufferers they will do for you now. You know something of their record in years past; you can depend on them now. Get them at your dealer's or from

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FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO., LTD. - - - - - CHATHAM, N.B.

The name is chosen from scores sent in by medical authorities who have tested and used the original St. Leon Water in their practice. MIRACK simply means Miraculous water, because of its well-known curative properties. No water CALLED St. Leon is

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that physicians recommend unless this word "MIRACK" is on the bottle. MIRACK is bottled and sealed at St. Leon Springs. Its purity and quality is guaranteed. Its valuable mineral properties are from Nature's own laboratory—Nature's remedy for the ills of mankind. A positive cure for

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MIRACK is a stimulating, health-giving tonic—mild of action yet very effective. MIRACK tones up the stomach, kidneys, and allied organs by assisting them to perform their functions and keep the system in a healthy, vigorous condition. Its curative qualities work wonders in all cases of **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, and Blood Disorders.** MIRACK is the one remedy for

RHEUMATISM Uric acid in the blood is the cause of this malady, and MIRACK, if drank **freely,** never fails to eliminate the uric acid. Your doctor will recommend it. Enjoy robust health—drink plenty of pure, refreshing MIRACK. But be sure it's MIRACK—look for the name on the label and on the seal. Order to-day from your druggist, or grocer, a big bottle of MIRACK, 40c. If they haven't MIRACK write us enclosing dealer's name and address and we will supply you direct in quantities of 12 bottles or more at $4.50 a dozen, express prepaid. Better write us to-day for our booklet, "Health Insurance."

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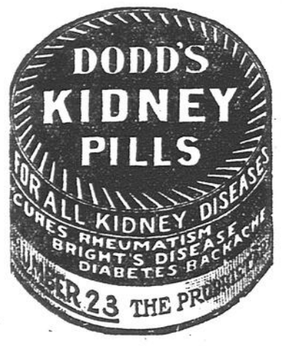

WORLD'S WELFARE

BOOK-SELLING IN BENGAL.

By the Rev. W. D. Millar, B.A., in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald.')

There is in Chittagong, where I have labored for five years, a fairly well educated community. It was quite always possible to keep in constant touch with all the members of this community, but we found a monthly auxiliary in the printed page. It may be interesting to friends at home to know the kind of books that find the largest sale among the students, clerks and business people in this rising sea-port town of Eastern Bengal.

Our first great object, of course, is to get the Bible, and books illustrative of its teaching, as far as possible into the hands of all who can read. A good portion of our people can read English, having been educated in the high schools and colleges, which are fairly accessible and very popular in this part of the country. To these the English Bible and English books appeal most. There are very few students, among those who have passed through the schools and colleges, who have not either a first-hand knowledge of the Bible and its teaching through possessing a copy of their own or a good general idea of its contents from lectures delivered by the missionaries, or attendance at Bible class.

We sell large numbers of the smaller dapenny Bible, and allow a small reduction to students who are actually reading in school. There is an excellent institution which has greatly helped the work of the missionary: this is the Christian Literature Society of Madras. This society started soon after the Mutiny, and was meant to bring about a better understanding between Europeans and the natives of India. It is not a Bible society, but publishes books bearing on the Christian religion and the civilization of the West. There is an important branch also in China, worked under the able direction of our Dr. Timothy Richard.

The C. L. S., as it is called, publishes a great many of our English books in a handy form and at a price that appeals to the average Indian student. There is a whole series, sold at a penny a copy—a sort of Everyman's Library, which has a great run. In this series more especially are the biographies sought after, such as those of Gladstone, Livingstone, Columbus, Carey, Palissy, Stephenson, Helen Keller, and Booker Washington. We also have books explaining Hindooism, Islam and Buddhism, showing the true meaning of these religions and what they are able to do for mankind. There are also books of travel and history of which a great many are sold, for we want the Indian student to get as wide a knowledge as possible of countries and times other than his own and to show the actual working of Christianity in countries where the name of Jesus has been long honored and revered.

There is one attractive set of books which is always sure to appeal to young India, and that is books of Noble Deeds. Such names as Florence Nightingale, Robert Raikes, Dr. Barnardo, and General Booth are not unknown to the students of India. It will perhaps come as a surprise that learned India takes a great interest in the lowly literature of our land. Some of us introduced Mr. Stead's 'Books for the Bairns' to the students, and were astonished to find them selling like wildfire! My three colporteurs were kept hard at it carting out these books, written in simple English, giving the common nursery-rhymes of childhood, and fairy tales such as Cinderella and Gulliver, which come as a new thing in the education of the East.

We thus seek to approach the Indian from many points of view. The Bible class and lecture give us our opportunity for personal and intimate contact with the students: the books, tracts, and pamphlets which are distributed in thousands and millions over the face of India reach a very wide audience and are the means of gathering in fruit, sometimes, of which the missionary does not know.

In addition to English books and Bibles there is also a large sale of small Bible portions translated into the native languages such as Bengali, Urdu, Oriya and Hindi. In these translations we contrive to use the very simplest language, and to present the books in the form that will appeal most readily to the ordinary man in the street—or as we should perhaps say, village. Instead of the usual plain cover and white paper, we have of recent years printed Gospels on the colored paper so dearly loved in the East, where color plays so great a part in the dress of the people. Then we sometimes put a picture outside, characteristic of the given Gospel, with a title such as 'The True Teacher,' 'The Light of the World,' 'The Sinless Incarnation,' etc. Remembering the great love which the Indian people have for poetry, Dr. Rouse, with his keen practical mind, had a Gospel prepared in ordinary blank verse, and in Bengal this has had a very extensive vogue.

It is true that very often our work in India is like 'casting our bread upon the waters,' and reminds one very much of the early days of mission work in parts of Africa. Yet all the while we are conscious of a Power working with us, and although not so often openly, a reception of the Word which is undoubted.

It was only a short time before leaving India for furlough that a remarkable example passed through my own hands of how wonderfully the Holy Spirit is at work in the heart and mind of young India.

One day a young fellow was brought to me with a list of English books which he wanted. I noticed that each one of them had a direct bearing on the subject of Christianity. On getting into conversation, I found that my friend was a young Mohammedan and a secret follower of the Saviour. He had been led through reading our books to make a personal examination of his own religion, and the result was far from satisfying. Islam on being put to the test could not suffice him; nor could he consent to follow the uncertain life of the Prophet Mahomet. The result was agnosticism and soul-darkness. At last he turned to Christianity, and light broke in upon him. He found in Christianity all that his soul had sought in vain in his ancestral religion, and he yielded himself to Christ.

He continued for many months a humble follower of the Saviour without open confession. But his light could not be hid, and persecution broke out against him. First of all his wife was taken away from his custody by her parents, they being suspicious, for she also was learning of Christ from her husband. Then he was confronted by the Moulvies, charged with adhesion to Christianity, and ordered publicly to recant. To this he would give no clear promise nor very definite answer. But they would not let him alone, and he ultimately decided to come to me for baptism. This last had to be administered more or less privately, and the lad had to be sent away to another province, for it would have been at the risk of his life had he attempted to continue in Chittagong after his baptism. Our friend was in a good position in Government service and had good prospects, but he gave all up, going into voluntary exile rather than deny the faith of Christ. I am glad to say that we were able to get him into an equally good appointment in the distant province, and that he is now rejoicing in the fellowship of Christian friends and bearing a good testimony for the Master.

A CHINESE PICNIC.

Then in 'The Round World' for July Miss Bakewell gives the following interesting account of a Chinese picnic: 'When are Chinese children like kittens?' I laughingly asked Miss George, as a group of schoolboys passed us in the Pakhoi compound. The idea had suggested itself earlier when I saw the youngest inmate in the Leper Women's Compound—quietly stroking the bright pink tassel at the end of her long black pig-tail. It was recalled now as I saw that one of the boys had slipped his pig-tail under his right arm and was playing with it!

One of the many bright memories I shall carry away from Pakhoi is that of a 'play-time' with the children from the girls' boarding-school. Earlier in the week I had spent hours in the class-room while they busily applied themselves to their examination papers—working sums, drawing maps from memory, answering Scripture questions, which required as much knowledge of the Bible as would be expected from girls of their age in either England or America. Then on January 14th came the school treat which, through the kindness of Mrs. Bradley, took the form of a picnic 'over the hills and far away!'

Can you picture the start at 8.30 a.m.? Fifty bright, happy little faces, hatless, and crowned with straight, black hair, drawn tightly back, plastered down close to the head in front, and falling in one long plait behind. Their loose trousers and coats, pretty embroidered slippers and white socks, looked very Eastern besides the nice bright-colored mufflers worn by most of them. These were knitted by loving helpers in the homeland, and had been received by the children at Christmas.

The method of travelling was also truly Eastern. The little ones went two by two on wheelbarrows; the native-teachers travelled in chairs carried by coolies; the English ladies, inspired with the desire 'to do as China does in China,' were also mounted on wheelbarrows. The long procession was all in single file, for pathways are narrow. The huge wooden wheel of each barrow made a shrill, squeaking noise at every turn. Away we went—a long caravan forming a many-colored line across the plain, winding in and out of groups of bamboo, crossing streams, until, in about three hours, we reached the Kwong Tan hills, and climbed the steep ascent on foot, and then down the other side to the seashore.

After 'tiffin' (lunch), during which meal every movement was watched with keen interest by a crowd of men and boys, we played games on the sand—rounders, 'Here we come gathering nuts and may,' etc. The spectators entered heartily into the fun, and cheered and laughed tremendously. Certainly they saw for themselves that this band of merry girls had no fear or dread of the 'foreign devils' and were well and happy under their care.

A heathen temple stood on a rock near by. The priests came out to watch us, and when Miss George sent a coolie to present each of them with the Gospel of St. John in Chinese characters, the gifts were gladly accepted, and they immediately began to read them. At two o'clock we turned our faces homeward, and arrived in Pakhoi without any misadventure.

Many of the girls and boys in our C. M. S. schools come from heathen homes, and we do long that the Lord Jesus may become a living reality to them, and that they may grow up to be missionaries to their own people.

NATIVE MISSIONARY APHORISMS.

('Christian Advocate.')

Most interesting is it to note how naively and pointedly some of the converts in the East African mission at Inhambane speak of Christianity. We cull a few sentiments from a printed calendar from that far-away country:

Fazenda says: 'The missionaries have come and they have divided themselves to the people.'

William Chabela: 'I shall work for the Lord and keep on digging.'

Paulusi Massinga: 'O Lord, make us drunk with the Holy Spirit.'

Jaketi Kolesi: 'Consenting to sin in your heart? None of that for the members of our church.'

Jina Mabunda: 'O Lord, I pray thee that we may soon have stations as close as ten hours to each other.'

Josefa Xalufu: 'I wish that I had five hours in which to preach, for I have much to say.'

Paule Xilalelo: 'The missionaries have come and they have put clay on our eyes and now we see.'

Pinetouri: 'I can scare away the devil without learning Portuguese.'

Tizore Navess: 'People could not be saved unless God had given a part of himself.'

Muti Sikobele: 'To teach our children that they must learn, we must first learn ourselves.'

THE MOODY INSTITUTE.

The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago graduated a class of twenty-three young men and twenty-two young women, the largest in its history, at the close of the August term of 1910. This class extends the number of graduates for the year, having completed the full two years of Bible study to ninety-one. The total enrolment of the Institute for the year was greater than ever before.

Fifteen different states and countries were represented in the membership of the class, the wide distribution being indicated by the fact that California, Massachusetts, England and Japan had representatives, while Illinois, in which the institute is situated, had only seven.

Sixteen men will enter the ministry, some of them continuing studies in the theological schools. Twelve of the class will enter the foreign field, the remainder engaging in definite Christian work. Seven of the class supported themselves in full during the two years, and twenty in part.

The closing week was characterized by thorough written and oral examinations. The graduating exercises were held in the Moody Church, the president of the board of trustees, Mr. Henry P. Crowell, presiding and presenting the diplomas. Dr. William Evans, the director of the Bible course, made the address to the class on the theme, 'Christianity and the spirit of the age.' All the exercises were under the direction of Dr. James M. Gray, the dean of the institute.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Among the topics raised at the World Missionary Conference, in connection with the correspondence of the Commission on the Church in the mission field, chairman, the Rev. Dr. J. Campbell Gibson, English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, China, was that of the family worship and village meetings. It is fully recognized that for the edification of the church, the subjects of family worship and village meetings are of special importance, because it is mainly by these means that the ordinary daily life of the Christian community is kept in touch with the divine and unseen realities. The regular and reverent observance of family worship is essential to the cultivation of a true Christian family life.

In Corea, household worship is found to be the rule, and its regular observance is insisted on by the Presbyterian missionaries. The Methodists report that it is generally practised, and that its desirability is constantly emphasized.

In Japan the state of affairs is less satisfactory, for although family worship is enjoined, it is not regularly maintained, and in some districts it is very infrequent. When both parents are Christians there is less dimculty; but when only one is so then the family cannot easily be got together for this purpose. Prayer-meetings and Bible-classes are, however, regularly held, and one missionary describes the weekly prayer-meeting as 'the most prominent feature of Christian edification, since everybody is expected to take part occasionally.'

SECRET OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

On this, as on many other points, the experience of the Shanghai Conference, 1907, proved of great value. That gathering carefully considered the question of family worship in China, and recorded its conviction in these words: That the way to the evangelization of China lies in the development of personal devotion amongst Chinese Christians, and the strength of the Chinese churches will be in direct ratio to the proportion of Christian parents who erect the family altar, and bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.'

As to the prevalence of family worship, the following facts were submitted to the aforesaid Conference, concerning about 10,000 Christian families, situated in sixteen of the provinces and in Manchuria and Hongkong. The parents were both Christians in about 25 percent of these families. In some churches the average was as high as 75 percent, in others it fell as low as 10 percent. As far as the facts could be ascertained, morning and evening worship was observed in about 20 percent of the families whose cases were inquired into.

The difficulties in the way are stated to be the 'overcrowding, lack of privacy, and want of system' which characterize most Chinese homes, and similar conditions prevail in most of the mission-fields. In many cases, where morning worship is impossible, the family meet in the evening, and very frequently there is a village gathering which takes the place of household worship.

In view of the difficulty that the Chinese experience in getting quiet for prayer in their own homes, at some stations a room has been set apart for prayer. Those attending do not necessarily pray audibly, nor is there any stated leader, and all are free to come and go as their duties demand. This method has proved a means of real blessing.

In India, as in China, while the desirability of holding family worship is kept in view, its observance is far from being regularly established. The report by an Indian clergyman of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission in Parsewalkam, Madras, that 'family worship is enforced in every family' stands out as exceptional. He then goes on to give interesting details as to how it is conducted: 'The head of the family gives out the hymn, which is sung. When very ignorant ones assemble, the singing is given up. The intelligent reader reads out the whole hymn. Then a portion of God's Word is read. Only in very intelligent families is the portion practically explained. We have to wait for the time when able and intelligent mothers shall rise up to their duty. And then a devotional manual is read; and, last of all, the prayer is read, or, in some houses, orally delivered.'

MEETING VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

Again, we are informed that in Tinnevelly, 'on account of the ignorance of the people and their inability to conduct family worship, daily prayer, morning and evening, is usually conducted in all our churches. In some cases morning prayer is conducted at 4.30 or 5 a.m., to catch the people before they go to their work. These daily services are not attended nearly as regularly as we should like them to be.'

In certain parts of Africa the observance of family worship appears to be frequent. In Nigeria, and on the Congo, it is adopted in many Christian homes. Bishop Cameron states that amongst the Kaffirs it is a striking feature of their Christian life. In the absence of any minister or catechist, the head of the family conducts it, and the prayer is extempore. In confirmation of this interesting statement we are informed, from the Transvaal, that the custom is for the father of the family to lead his household to the Throne of Grace, and in cases where the head of the household is old or blind, one of the children reads, after which the parent offers prayer.

The condition of things in Livingstonia presents a great contrast to this. Owing to the 'hut' system, there is very often no separate family life, and on this account it is very difficult to get the Christians to meet in family worship. Progress is, however, being made, but it is slow.

At Blantyre, in connection with the Church of Scotland, it is the custom to bring the importance of this observance before the candidates for baptism. In the same mission the evening meeting for public prayer is a marked feature of the village life: and an interesting and primitive condition of things is pictured in the following words: 'In many villages there are small, roofless enclosures (often, as of old, near the lake or river)—roofless, to escape hut tax—and groups have united for morning and evening prayers in these.'

The Samoans regard daily worship as a 'recognized institution' in every household, in the evening, especially, there is a devout and helpful service. Village prayer meetings are regularly held, and owing to the influence of the Society of Christian Endeavor, these are becoming more really seasons of prayer and less opportunities of exhortation.

It seems evident that the prevailing social condition and also the illiteracy of the people are powerful hindrances to the due observance of family worship. On the other hand, much is being done by way of united daily services where family worship seems for the present impracticable.

But such services, however useful, cannot permanently take the place of family worship in the household. The ideal is earnestly pressed on workers that in all the mission-fields, in spite of hindrances, efforts be continued to secure that every Christian home shall be hallowed by family prayer, as only so can God be realized as a real and welcome presence in the most intimate relationships of life.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Sept. 25th, 1910.

Temperance Lesson, Gal. v., 15-26.

Golden Text—If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. Gal. v., 25.

Verse 15—What should be our attitude toward each other?

Why is it that, even among professed Christians, there is so much evil speaking of those who are absent?

What rule should govern our conversation about our fellows?

Why is it not legitimate to discuss an evil report about the absent, even if we have reason to believe it is true?

Verse 16-17—What does it imply to 'walk in the Spirit?'

Do the natural and legitimate appetites, and desires of the body, necessarily war against the Spirit of God, or is the reference here to the flesh, or sinful mind?

Does God expect every man through the power of the Spirit, to succeed in resisting every sinful temptation, or is that the ideal only?

Verse 18—To what extent may we take the Spirit to direct us, as to what we should, and should not, do.

Verses 19-21—How many, of the sins of this catalogue, are sins of the body, and how many the sins of the soul?

How many of these sins are impossible of commission if we had no physical nature?

If the use of the appetite and passions of the body, and the desires of the heart and mind, are fully under the control of the Spirit, how many of these sins would be possible of commission?

Is drunkenness, for example, a sin of the body, or the soul, or both?

When a drunkard is liberated from the body does he still have a craving for drink?

What is the best cure for drunkenness?

How long would a drunkard crave strong drink, if he could not procure any?

Why is it impossible for those who are controlled by the flesh, to inherit the kingdom of God?

Verses 22-24—How many, or how much, of these fruits of the Spirit, ripens on the day we first commit ourselves to be "led of the Spirit?"

A flower garden needs at least two things, viz., to be free of weeds and for the flowers to grow, the one being sudden and the other gradual; does this fairly represent the needs of a soul, and if so specify the process?

Verse 25—Do those who receive the Spirit have to learn to walk in Him, and if so, how is it done? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verse 26—If a Christian, out of love, is engaged in good work, is it right or wrong for him to desire to know that his work is appreciated?

If one Christian worker is jealous of another worker, how would you characterize such a person?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 2nd, 1910: The Wise and Foolish Virgins. Matt. xxv., 1-13.

WORD FROM HARRINGTON.

Dr. Hare on Working and Not Working.

Harrington Harbor, Aug. 2, 1910.

Dear Mr. Editor,—We had last winter what was probably a record so far as mild weather is concerned. In other winters, where we were climbing over the tops of spruce trees, with raquets on, this past winter we plodded along on the moss, stones, sand, and forced our way through the bushes, and in one case had to cut a portage before we could get along. Rain day after day, light frosts and not very much snow, until we were almost discouraged at not being able to do all we had mapped out to do. Then the ice in the harbor broke up very early, a month or more earlier than last year, and we counted on getting the launch fitted out and having a good season's work in her.

A few fine days about April 20 enabled us to scrape and paint, and it was lucky that we did, or we would not have been able to do it for almost a month, the weather was so bad. At high tide on April 21 we put her into the water and as I saw her once more afloat I could not help wondering what the story of the season's cruise was going to be, and praying that it might be better in every way than the record of 1909.

Did not leave until April 26, and a dirty day it was, blowing hard from the south-west, with a fog that blotted out everything more than a hundred yards away. Mistook one island for another, and did not get to the little harbor we wanted to reach, so we anchored under an island for the night, and in the morning we found we were only a short distance from the harbor, and ran in and stayed there all day in thick fog and driving rain. Ice driving out of the harbor kept us on deck a good deal of the time, shoving the pans aside.

Gales of wind and thick snow kept us in Musquarro for almost a week. There were drifts nearly ten feet deep at Wolf Bay. It was like February except that the severe cold was lacking.

When we were running across Natasquan Bay our water cask, chocks and all, went overboard, and Eli had to jump into the little tender and try to pick it up in spite of the bad breaking sea.

I kept the launch running to windward, and when Eli had the cask made fast to the painter of the tender. I watched for a smooth spot to turn in, and ran back and picked him up.

Went as far as Betchwan before we turned homeward.

Another short trip, as far as Baie la Terre, took us away from home for four days, then after three days at home, left again to go to the Indian mission at Musquarro, where some three hundred Indians meet every June, the priest comes down from Bersamis and stays three weeks with them.

I treated some thirty cases of sickness among them. Why the Indian agent, who is a medical man, does not attend these sick Indians I have not yet found out, but the fact remains that if they were not treated by me they would not be treated at all.

While running along with a good breeze of fair wind trying to get into a harbor before it got quite dark (it was after 8 p.m.) my little boy, who was on board with me, got knocked overboard, and I had to jump over after him. What with the wind, heavy tide, darkness, icy water, and loaded with thick clothing as I was, it was an unpleasant experience while it lasted, but in about fifteen minutes we were back on board the launch, not much the worse, thank God, but the little fellow was going down for the last time when I caught his hand. It seemed impossible for me to make any headway.

Coming back home, I called in at Blais's River, and took a patient on board who was all crippled up with chronic rheumatism and quite helpless. Arrived back in Harrington early on the morning of June 6th.

We have had a lot of trouble with the dirty oil this year. We have been trying to use fuel oil, which is kerosene only partially refined, and the sediment in it has been a tremendous nuisance. The oil tanks also seem to have a lot of scale in them which keeps working into the small feed pipes. Another fault this fuel oil has that adds to our troubles, is that it thickens with the cold that we have spring and autumn, and does not feed nearly so readily. We have come to the conclusion that it has very little to recommend it, not even its cheapness as there is a lot more wastage.

Had ten days at home, then left again for an eastern trip, working our way along as far as Salmon Bay. While on this trip we discovered that some of the teeth of the gear wheel that drives our circulating pump were broken out, and I found one that had been either flawed or cracked for a long time. Before we got back home there were eleven teeth broken in consequence of the uneven running of the wheel, so the launch has been laid up ever since. I wrote and wired at once to the makers for another wheel, but so far I can hear nothing of it, though it was to be sent by registered parcel post to Messrs. Holliday Bros., the teamer agents in Quebec.

In consequence of this accident our later summer's cruising has been spoilt. Personally I believe that steam would be much more reliable, but the expense would, of course, be much heavier.

Yours sincerely,
H. MARTIN HARE.

PITY FOR THE PERSONAL CONDUCTOR.

(From the 'Queen.')

The proportion of Germans at present in the Swiss mountain resorts is extraordinary. Germans invade both a place such as Interlaken and also the high mountain resorts, which are monopolized in winter by English.

Americans, however, keep almost entirely to the larger centres. The hotelier's great complaint against them is that they merely rush into his hotel and then rush out again. They rarely stay more than two nights, often only one.

Many ladies earn a living, apparently, by conducting parties of fifteen to thirty American girls to Europe, which they usually see in six weeks. To look after fifteen is labor enough, and as a Swiss hotelkeeper recently remarked to me, it requires 'Kolossal viel Geduld'—a prodigious amount of patience. These young ladies leave all luggage to the conductress to look after, and all arrangements to her to make, all the time asking her endless questions; while to crown all several of them are certain to have a habit of turning up late for everything. The patience of Job was as nothing compared with that required by the conductor or conductress of a party of American girls on a tour through Europe.

'BREATHING CAVE' OF ARIZONA

(Washington 'Post.')

'A curious freak of nature is the pride of a country neighborhood near Prescott, Ariz.,' remarked F. X. Dorgan of El Paso, Tex.

'This is called a breathing cave. The cave is in the lava formation on a high tableland near Prescott. In a wall of this cave is a crevice which is probably three inches wide and several feet long. A visitor stands close to this crack. He feels a current of air rushing out of it. This is not so strange. But if he waits long enough he will notice that the direction of the current has changed, and the air is being drawn into the crevice.

'The people of the neighborhood have many theories to acount for the change in the direction of the air currant but I do not believe that any of them would stand the test of a scientist's examination. A subterranean stream is given as the probable cause. Just how the flow of an underground river could cause the direction of the air current to be reversed I cannot see. However, the crevice is there and the phenomenon exists. I think that some of the people in that neighborhood are just a bit superstitious on the subject of the 'breathing cave.'

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THE KING OF SPAIN IN ENGLAND.

KING ALFONSO AMONG THE BEAGLES

During his recent visit to England the King of Spain entered heartily into all British sports. His Majesty is seen at the right of the picture, bareheaded.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MILL ON PROTESTANTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A number of your correspondents belonging to the several Protestant denominations, and naturally indignant at the statements made by Father Vaughan during the course of one of his recent addresses, have endeavored to show that their faith is not the soulless creed Father Vaughan holds it to be. In reading the different letters I failed to find a statement of causes which contributed to the rise of Protestantism after Luther's insubordination, and its continued hold on the intellectual classes in the several countries that are conspicuous for their material, industrial and social progress. In other words, while the several writers have manfully taken up the cudgels on behalf of their faith, in only one letter was a comparison made between the prosperity and general progress existing in countries that are respectively Protestant and Catholic. . . . . .

As I am not actively affiliated with any purely religious organization, I can with perhaps better grace and more justice than any of your readers indirectly reply to Father Vaughan by quoting from one who was not a Protestant or believer, but a confirmed Agnostic, and yet of so noble a character and temperament that he was called by the late William Ewart Gladstone, 'The saint of Rationalism,' to wit, John Stuart Mill. The quotation to which I refer is contained in his book entitled: Auguste Comte and Positivism, page 112, and published by George Routledge & Sons. It is as follows: 'He, Comte, does not seem to be aware that Protestantism has any positive influences, other than the general ones of Christianity; and misses one of the most important facts connected with it, its remarkable efficacy as contrasted with Catholicism in cultivating the intelligence and conscience of the individual believer. Protestanism, when not merely professed, but actually taken into the mind, makes a demand on the intelligence; the mind is expected to be active not passive in the reception of it. The feeling of a direct responsibility of the individual immediately to God is almost wholly a creation of Protestantism. Even when the Protestants were nearly as persecuting as Catholics (quite as much so they never were); even when they held as firmly as Catholics that salvation depended on having the true belief, they still maintained that the belief was not to be accepted from a priest, but to be sought and found by the believer, at his eternal peril if he failed; and that no one could answer to God for him, but that he had to answer for himself. The avoidance of fatal error thus became in a great measure a question of culture; and there was the strongest inducement to every believer, however humble, to seek culture and to profit by it. In those Protestant countries, accordingly whose churches were not as the Church of England always was, principally political institutions—in Scotland, for instance, and the New England States—an amount of education was carried down to the poorest of the people, of which there is no other example; every peasant expounded the Bible to his family (many to their neighbors), and had a mind practised in meditation and discussion on all points of his religious creed. The food may not have been the most nourishing, but we cannot be blind to the sharpening and strengthening exercise which such great topics gave to the understandings—the discipline in abstraction and reasoning which such mental occupation brought down to the humblest layman, and one of the consequences of which was the privilege long enjoyed by Scotland of supplying the greater part of Europe with professors for its universities, and educated and skilled workmen for its practical arts.'

Comment on the above from myself is superfluous I have merely supplied your readers, who are interested in remarks of Father Vaughan, with the opinion of one, who, in no sense a Christian, was yet just and generous enough to pay his tribute to Protestantism in so far as it conduced to mental progress and the development of newer and higher standards of ethical conduct.

BERNARD ROSE.

LIBERTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While reading in several of our newspapers the account of Sir Lomer Gouin's speech at the Windsor Hotel, we noticed he is credited with saying that the Pope (or in other words the Roman Catholic Church, he being its chief executive, and called Father) has given to the world true liberty. We beg to differ. Is it not in countries governed by Protestant laws, such as the British Isles, the United States, and this Canada of ours, which is lauded so highly (and rightly so) by dignitaries at this Eucharistic Congress, where all denominations and creeds enjoy the widest liberty? If liberty is given by the Pope, why then does he refuse to give it at the present time to Roman Catholic Spain, which is almost at the point of civil war on account of oppression by this church? Why did he want to stop the use of certain school books, especially histories, a year or so ago in France?

Let Canada become wholly governed by a Roman Catholic Government and liberty will cease. History has proven this many times in other places. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear. Those who will be enlightened, and will read the news of the past and present, unprejudiced, and fearless, will clearly see what brings true liberty and what hinders it.

PROTESTANT.

THE RECENT CONGRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A very great deal has been written and said on the subject of certain statements made by the Rev. Father Vaughan in a sermon delivered at St. Patrick's Church during the Congress just closed. Few will deny that the words attributed to the reverend gentleman might better have remained unsaid—at the same time I see no reason for the fulminations to which we have been treated by the pastors of the different Protestant churches, much less for the numberless letters from 'indignant' readers of the various dailies. One has only to recall a few of the 'nice' things said about 'Popish Tyranny,' 'Romish Treason,' 'Catholic Disloyalty'—not to speak of such terms as 'Jesuit plots,' 'idolatry' and 'superstition,' when the Catholic subjects of His Majesty requested that an insulting clause be eliminated from the Coronation Oath! I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that 'two wrongs do not make a right,' and the bigoted rantings of a section of the community should not be accepted as the feelings of the whole; no more than I believe that the brilliant gathering of scholars, orators and churchmen, so lately our guests, should be considered as endorsing all Father Vaughan's views; but when such indignation is manifested at a statement made from the pulpit of a Roman Catholic church at a Catholic ceremony by a Catholic priest to a Catholic audience, it may palliate the 'offence' to remind those whom it may concern, that, evidently, 'two can play at the same game.' If, however, the calm, Christian advice given by the Rev. Canon Ellegood be followed by all, there will be little need of either the press or the pulpit standing in such a belligerent attitude as we, all too often, are compelled to see them assume.

'ROMA.'

Montreal, Sept., 1910.

Sir,—In your editorial of Saturday, under the above caption, you refer to one of your correspondents having stated that Father Vaughan would not dare to utter in England the statements which he has made here in Canada.' You have misquoted the statement of the writer in question, as his letter reads "that Father Vaughan would not dare make these statements in a public hall in England.'

There is a vast difference between the meaning of the two sentences. No doubt Father Vaughan if he was addressing a body of people of Catholic religion could say anything he liked against the Protestant religion, but to do so in a hall open to the public is a different matter.

Father Vaughan and his colleagues know too well how to modify their language concerning their religious beliefs, and the religious beliefs of others when addressing audiences in England, Scotland, or the North of Ireland, but when they come to this province, where their adherents are in the majority, they repay the tolerance and hospitality of the Protestants by attacking what our forefathers have fought and died for, and what we are determined to preserve unsullied—the Protestant religion.

A. L. O. C.

Verdun.

Note—Ours was a briefer statement, but no change of meaning. What we said referred plainly to audiences who differed with the speaker. We affirm again that there is no people on earth who can better than the English take hard knocks from the platform and even enjoy them. The statement that Father Vaughan would not dare to speak there in a public hall as he did here is against fact, and is, as we said, a poor compliment to English audiences. Father Vaughan indeed is famous for just such utterances in London as are here referred to.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—I was rather surprised to see in last Saturday's 'Witness' the rather harsh way in which Protestant ministers condemned a Jesuit priest for having boldly preached the beliefs of his church in a Roman Catholic church on the preceding Sunday. I sincerely hope that the example set by Father Vaughan may bring home to the consciences of not a few Protestant ministers the startling fact that the Apostolic doctrine of 'Repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ' has such an inferior place in the so-called Protestant preaching of our day. Should this desirable effect result from Father Vaughan's preaching in Montreal the reverend gentleman will have earned our sincere thanks.

The particular statement by Father Vaughan which seemed to give the most offence was 'That the Protestant was a soulless religion,' a statement which is not altogether devoid of truth in too many cases. For where a man's religion is solely concerned in protesting against the errors of Romanism, it may well be called a soulless religion.

We are told that there were thousands of Protestants out on the streets last Sunday to witness what appeared to them to be somewhat akin to an idolatrous parade. We can sympathize with the Roman Catholic crowds who were present for a religious purpose, but it certainly was not a religious sentiment that drew the Protestant portion of the assemblage, consequently they were simply 'breaking the Sabbath.'

DAVID CURRIE.

WHY PROTESTANTISM EXISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you reprint the following which I wrote to the 'Witness' ten years ago:

In these days it is becoming fashionable to sneer at Protestantism. This leads us to consider our position. What it is? Why is it that I am a Protestant? Because I protest against the errors of the Church of Rome, such as: 1, the doctrine of transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the mass; 2, the supremacy of the Pope; 3, the infallibility of the Church of Rome; 4, the withholding of the Bible from the people, and substituting of tradition as the rule of faith; 5, the worship of the Virgin; 6, the invocation of saints as mediators; 7, the adoration of images and relics; 8, the withholding of the cup from the laity; 9, the Latin service; 10, purgatory and the power of the priests to forgive sins and the sale of pardons and indulgences. The following is a list of the dates of the adoption of these new doctrines of the Church of Rome: Invocation of saints, A.D. 700; worship of images, 787; infallibility of the church, 1076; supremacy of the Pope, 1215; withholding the cup from the laity, 1415; purgatory, 1438; seven sacraments, 1547; apochryphal books, 1547; priestly intention, 1547; venial sins, 1563; sacrifice of the mass, 1563; sale of indulgences, 1563; creed of Pope Pius IV., 1564; in which twelve new articles were added to the Nicene creed, completed A.D. 325. Which is the most ancient church, the Church of Rome, which receives, or the Protestant Church, which rejects these novelties?

ALFRED BUCKLAND.

Montreal.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—A great disrespect has been shown to our national emblem in Montreal, whether intentional or unintentional I do not know, by giving the preference to flags of other nations during the recent celebration. I should think our citizens should unite in giving all honor to our Canadian flag on all occasions. I was surprised last week to see a party of Zouaves marching through the streets wearing uniforms and carrying arms but with no Canadian or British flag.

ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The statements made by the Rev. Mr. Hart last week respecting developments of the Church of England in the Old Country were the same as those made by Father Vaughan in his onslaught on Protestantism in St. Patrick's Church. But in neither case, I apprehend, was the statement made from personal observation. It certainly was not in the case of Father Vaughan. Some years ago, and at a time when ritualism had made some noise in England, I passed some time in the Old Country, travelling from North to South. And as a member of the English Church, I paid special attention to its developments as they came before me. I attended the services of my own church every Sunday, and did not pick and choose the churches at all, but went to the one that happened to be nearest. In the large majority of cases there had been far more attention than was formerly customary to matters of adornment; and also to the musical portion of the services. But as to the preaching and general rendering of the liturgy, there had been no departure from the standards of the Church, or from its Protestant traditions. Only in one case was the service of such a Romanizing character as that which Mr. Hart has supposed to be general throughout England. I have for years kept in pretty close touch with the working of the Church of England in the Old Country, and am convinced that in by far the large majority of parishes the truths of the Old Gospel are faithfully preached, and the service rendered as directed in the prayer-book. As to any drifting to agnosticism, there is no such development at all noticeable in the churches of the establishment—for although there are men of what is known as the broad school of thought in some parishes, such men are far indeed from drifting to agnosticism.

The truth is that in any sphere of thought or action, if anything is developed that is strange, irregular, or outré, there is always far more noise made about it and more attention given to it in the press and elsewhere than is given to all that is done in an orderly manner, although there may be ten times as much of this as there is of the other. If, for example, there is in any English county of two hundred and fifty parishes, a certain number, say ten or twenty, in which Romanizing practices are carried on, all England will know of these irregularities and talk about them and comment upon them, while as to the two hundred and upwards, in which standards and traditions are adhered to, scarcely a word will be said by anybody. And thus it is that outsiders are deceived, and those who listen to them misinformed, as has happened in the present instance.

AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1910.

THE SUNSHINE CLUB.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday last reporting a meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, you quote Dr. Barclay as saying 'that the Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount had asked for the loan of a room in the Technical High School for the purpose of holding a concert, which was refused, Dr. Barclay suggesting that it would be better for the society to look after Westmount and leave Montreal alone.'

In reply, let me say in the first place we did not ask for a room in which to hold a concert. We asked for a room in which the school children could rehearse their choruses two or three times previous to their taking part in our entertainment in the Arena, in October. Regarding the other remarks that we should 'leave Montreal alone,' permit me to say that our work is to carry sunshine everywhere. We don't restrict ourselves to Westmount or Montreal. We send sunshine wherever we hear of a needy case. The object of the forthcoming entertainment is to procure funds to provide a home in the city of Montreal for newsboys and friendless boys of the city. In other words, to provide healthful amusement for mind and body, and so keep these boys off the streets. We think our object is a worthy one, and felt that in enlisting the help of school children we were giving them an opportunity of helping their less fortunate fellows. I am sorry that Dr. Barclay thinks we are trespassing on his preserves, but I was unaware that any church or other organization had forestalled us in this work.

R. McGLAUGHLIN,
President Boys' Sunshine Club.

GAYNOR AND THE POLICE.

New York's Mayor to Check Police Corruption.

(From James Creelman's 'Municipal Non-Partisanship in Operation' in September 'Century.')

In order to deal with the brutality, corruption and negligence of the police, the mayor took the affairs of the Police Department into his own hands. All complaints came to his desk. No policeman could be 'transferred' without his knowledge and authority. Within a few weeks, he dismissed about twenty-five members from the uniformed force for assaulting citizens or shirking duty. He made it known that he would 'break' every one of the ten thousand policemen in New York if that should be necessary to put an end to the clubbing and insulting of citizens. New Yorkers rubbed their eyes. Could it be possible? The mayor announced that he would not only dismiss policemen guilty of unjustifiable clubbing, but would have them prosecuted in the courts like other criminals. Scores of uniformed offenders, from inspectors and captains down to the humblest patrolmen, were summoned to the city hall. There was no escape; the mayor knew the law, and was determined to enforce it. There was no hidden political council to which the policemen could appeal. They were face to face with unshakable authority. There was nothing to do but obey, and for many months the people of New York city have been wondering why they tolerated police ruffianism so long when it was so easy to put a stop to it.

When the organized saloonkeepers of the city found that he had destroyed the political channels through which they usually sought protection when they were violating the law, they went to the mayor and admitted to him that it was their practice to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars every year as a secret fund to influence legislation and save their members from punishment. The mayor promised to see that they should cease collecting money for such purposes. Since then the saloonkeepers' big fund has been abandoned.

Then Mr. Gaynor struck a tremendous blow at the giant system of police blackmail by issuing an order that, as the excise law provides, the police should require all saloonkeepers to have the windows of their barrooms uncurtained and unobstructed, so that everything within should be clearly seen from the sidewalk. Policemen were forbidden, on pain of dismissal, to enter saloons for the purpose of making excise arrests, but were instructed to take notes of what they saw from the outside, swear to their statements, and turn them over to the proper authorities for prosecution. That made it impossible for a policeman to become rich by blackmail, as before.

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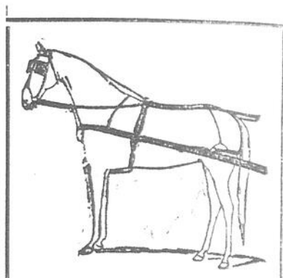
E. E. MILLS.

Such a statement could not be bought from a man like Mr. Mills. He thinks too much of his good name to sell it or sign it to an untruth. Mr. Mills tried "Fruit-a-tives" after all other treatment failed—and "Fruit-a-tives" cured him of Rheumatism. In the goodness of his heart, he wrote the above letter in order that sufferers in all parts of Canada would know that there is one remedy that actually does cure Rheumatism. This testimonial was entirely unsolicited on our part. We did not know that Mr. Mills was taking "Fruit-a-tives" until we received the above letter.

It is a case like Mr. Mills' that proves the marvellous powers of "Fruit-a-tives" in arresting and curing disease. It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure Rheumatism when properly used.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices and is the greatest Rheumatism cure known to modern science.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited., Ottawa.



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Province of Quebec. SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. No. 2428.

Mathilda Lalonde, wife common as to property of Edmond Sauvageau, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on August 5th, 1910, demand of separation as to property against the said Edmond Sauvageau.

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

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Show your religion as natural. Drive it home that the Christian life is not an artificial condition. 'Old prejudices and notions die hard.' The old idea still clings that human nature is inherently depraved, really loves evil better than righteousness, and that conversion means 'putting on' a nature that is not really human. Many young people are unconsciously afraid of being religious lest they must strive and strain in unequal combat against every natural impulse, even against their God-given abilities.

It was said of an earnest, gifted, evangelistic writer: 'If you should bear him, you would know that religion is his business.' So it may be rightfully said that it is every one's business to be religious, just as truly as it is one's business to be hungry or fond of pleasure, or to use one's brain as it is intended to be used.

To this end, it is very essential to bring out clearly the fact that there is in human nature a capacity for responding to the divine call, and for enjoying love's service, as truly as there is capacity for evil.

Every lesson affords opportunity to give this truth a place. Conscience—repentance; temptation—the wonderful power to choose the best, to choose eternal truth; truth—the power to understand it and act by it; best laws of life—natural hungering for something to satisfy, for happiness; love's ideal—human tendency to have ideals. Also, one may most consistently dwell with emphasis on that fact that the coming of Jesus to men means not only that they are in sore need, or that it is their duty to love and obey God, but that equally it is true that they are highly capable of doing so even in such a way as to please God.

MORE ECHOES OF KNOWLTON.

Pointe Fortune Christian Endeavor Society invited four of the delegates to Knowlton from St. Andrews East C. E. Society to give a report of the Missionary Conference. The invitation was gladly accepted and Friday evening, September 9th, quite a number of the members of St. Andrews C. E. Society crossed over to Pointe Fortune on the ferry to attend this meeting. The reports were very full and dealt with a description of the place and people, institutes, mission study and life and meetings. It is hoped that, after hearing these reports, Pointe Fortune C. E. Society will have delegates of their own at Knowlton next summer. The same four delegates have accepted an invitation from the society in Lachute to give there an echo meeting of Knowlton.

A PRAYER MEETING SURPRISE.

Two young men stood at the door of a certain Presbyterian Church, one Sunday not long ago and distributed a number of leaflets. The people read as follows: 'A surprise prayer meeting for our pastor, Wednesday evening, May 11. You are earnestly requested to attend this prayer meeting, which is to be a complete surprise to our pastor. This is to be the largest prayer meeting ever held in our church, and it is up to you to make it so. Spend all your spare time from now on inviting your friends and notifying the other members.

'Come and show your interest; shape your plans, share your enthusiasm; stand by your loyalty; bring in the whole family. Make it an auditorium affair.' This was signed by the Christian Endeavor Society of the church. The invitation concluded with an admonition not to leave the leaflet in the church, but to keep the matter a profound secret.

The result was more than two hundred people were present, and the prayer meetings have been better attended ever since. What one society accomplished you can do. Will you not try this suggestion and let us know the result?

UNION MEETING IN ORMSTOWN.

A union meeting of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor Societies of Ormstown, was held Sunday evening, September 10th, in MacDougall Hall at 8 o'clock, immediately after the evening services. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Winters, Dr. Morrison presided, the hall was well filled and it was encouraging to notice the number of older ones at the meeting, thus showing the interest they take in the work of the young people. Dr. Morrison introduced the speaker, Miss Hall, secretary of the Quebec Provincial Christian Endeavor Union, and extended a hearty welcome from the members of both societies. Miss Hall gave a report of the Missionary Conference, dealing principally with the institute, the importance of the missionary committee and of giving this committee definite work to do. Many suggestions were given as to how efficient work could be accomplished by this committee. It was pointed out that no one committee was independent of the other, but that a committee was for the purpose of enabling the whole society to feel that they should be interested in the work of that committee, that a committee exists for the purpose of making every one feel their responsibility and that no society will rise to a higher level than the way in which these committees work. The mission study class was not forgotten; the young people were urged to organize these classes and to send delegates to the Missionary Institute to be held in Montreal in November, where they would receive the necessary training to be able to conduct these mission study classes. The report was closed with a synopsis of the address on 'Prayer,' by Mr. E. D. Soper, and with an earnest appeal to the young people to send delegates to the Missionary Conference next year. Dr. Morrison thanked the speaker for the vivid report of the conference and expressed the hope that the secretary would visit Ormstown again at some future date.

FOR A MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Every missionary committee that does not wish merely to fight the air should have a definite policy or aim.

1. To bring every member face to face with the great commission. (Matt. xxviii., 18-20.)
2. To encourage definite, daily prayer for missions.
3. To have a missionary meeting the last meeting of each month—to be planned at least one month in advance.
4. To ask for four missionary sermons during the year.
5. To secure a definite amount for missions, to be subscribed during the year by systematic giving.
6. To have the library books and magazines read and studied.
7. To conduct mission study classes.
8. To have one missionary social each year.
9. To do home work, such as hospital work, personal evangelism, and visitation.

A SUCCESSFUL CONTEST.

The contest between the members of the 'Blues' and 'Reds' of the Point St. Charles Congregational Christian Endeavor Society, for the best attendance at the meetings during the summer months, came to a close last Monday evening, the 'Blues' winning out, having beaten the 'Reds' by 60. The contest was entered into by all in a most enthusiastic manner, many new members having joined the society. The attendance at all of the meetings increased one hundred percent; on one of the hottest nights this summer there were 63 present. The pastor is very much encouraged by the progress this society is making. The 'Reds' intend giving a social to the winners in the near future.

C. E. FALL RALLY.

Have you made arrangements to attend the fall rally of the Local C. E. Union. Monday, September 26th, in Stanley Presbyterian Church? The Rev. J. R. Dobson will be the speaker, therefore all know what a treat is in store for them, and this, secretaries, is the time for the annual report.

Come and bring a friend with you; all those who are interested in the work of the young people will be welcome.

SUNSHINE BAZAAR.

The Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies are earnestly requested to help the local union in our share of the work of the Sunshine Boys' Bazaar. Send in names of the young ladies from your society, who are willing to help serve at the refreshment booth, Saturday, October 8th. Miss E. McFarlane, 75 Selby avenue, Westmount, has this work in charge.

REQUEST FROM THE PRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

All letters with 'news' for this column, or inquiries for information should be sent to the Press Superintendent, Miss E. Hall, 44 Marin avenue, Montreal.

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THE KING'S SONS AND DAUGHTER.

Left to right, standing, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, the Prince of Wales. Seated: Prince John, Princess Mary and Prince George.

RAINBOW LAND.

A Bonnie Name and True for the Highlands of Scotland.

'The West Highlands of Scotland may truly be called the home of the rainbow,' says a writer in the 'Queen,' 'for here you will see them at any time of the year, and in no other part of the world can they be seen in more perfect form and hue.

'On a wild autumn day, with the west or south-west wind blowing the clouds up across the sun, I have seen our rainbow follow another in quick succession. A perfect arch of palpitating color becomes suddenly visible and frames the blue black mountains, which sit hunched at the top of the loch, gathering the storms round their great shoulders and hurling them down on to the foam white waters; at other times the bow shimmers across the sullen sky with both its ends resting on the water, a veritable gateway into Faeryland.

Even when the rainbows are not visible in this part of the world it seems as if they had spilled their colors on the woods and hills. When the clouds lift and the belated sun shines over mountain and loch the effect is almost as dazzling as the rainbow itself.

'In heather time the hills are wine-colored on their lower slopes, while their tops are a deep indigo blue, standing out in strong contrast to the clear pale sky. Nearer at hand there is every shade of color from warm amethyst to the soft bloom of a purple plum.

'Later in the year the hills are checkered with the pale gold of ripe grain, the red brown of withered heather, the rusty glow of bracken, and the still vivid green of pasture fields, while the trees show every imaginable shade of hot color and seem to vie with each other in their efforts to defy the approaching gloom of winter.

'The waters of the sea lochs, which add so much to the beauty of rainbow land, are tinted with all the shades of blue, gray and green, and at sunset glow with colors which rival the hues of the rianbow. The leaves fall and spread their brightness on the ground remorselessly; the passionate autumn rains awaken the burns, which slept during the summer, and the air is filled with the hoarse cry of many waters.

'The dwellers in this rainbow land fall into the habit of looking up to see if the arch of color is visible, and even if it is not there the attitude of hope cannot fail to uplift, and the consciousness that the rainbow is not far off never quite leaves them.'

PROTECTING THE EARS OF GUNNERS.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

The ears of gunners are often seriously injured by the detonation of great guns, the tympanum of the ear being frequently ruptured. Marjotti has invented a simple device which prevents these injurious effects without diminishing the sharpness of hearing.

The protector consists of a solid mass of glass of such form as to fit accurately the external ear, into which it is inserted. It is traversed horizontally by a perforation, the inner end of which almost touches the tympanum. The outer end of this horizontal passage does not quite reach the outer end of the mass of glass, but connects with a vertical passage which communicates freely with the atmosphere above and below. The violent disturbance of the air caused by the artillery discharge produces an aspiration in the horizontal passage and consequently a rarefaction of the small mass of air confined between the tympanum and the glass protector.

In consequence of this rarefaction the force of the aerial vibration transmitted to the tympanum is very greatly reduced. This effect is produced only by violent compressions of the atmosphere, so that the sensitiveness of the ear for ordinary sounds is not diminished.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25, *9.00 a.m. (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m. (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., 06.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *2.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., 58.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m. B5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.30 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., 58.15 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., §6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.30 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.40 a.m. (1) 12.30 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.40 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †6.10 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †1.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m. †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †6.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily. Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. G. Monday only. § Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main. 3732 and 3733.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday. Maritime Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays to Campbellton only.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited—Daily except Saturdays, to Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax. Through connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express. Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Daily, except Monday, from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Levis and Quebec.

N.Y. Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m., daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily; 12.30 p.m. and 11.20 p.m. Saturday only; 9.30 a.m. and 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 1.00 p.m. daily, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.55 a.m., except Sunday.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot.

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St. Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, St. Jacques, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, at 9.00 a.m., †4.45 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, 9.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow, and St. Jerome, 6.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 8.45 a.m., Mondays only; 4.00 p.m., daily, except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; 5.15 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays only; 1.25 p.m. (Windsor Street Station), Saturdays only.
For L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m., Sundays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre and intermediate stations, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger, 9.20 a.m., Mondays only; 11.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays and Mondays; 9.40 p.m., Mondays only; 10.30 p.m., Sundays only.
From Shawinigan Falls, and Joliette, 9.40 p.m., Sundays only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 26th, 1910.

7.16 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Levis (Quebec) and intermediate points.
7.17 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via, D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—(Sunday only), Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—(Sunday only) Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
10.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.30 p.m. (Sat. only) Vaudreuil, Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.31 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly, Marieville.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Sat. only) St. Hyacinthe.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. John's.
7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
9.45 a.m.—Valleyfield.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.00 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
6.45 p.m.—Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only), Brockville.
8.50 p.m.—(Sunday only), Waterloo, Granby.
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only), Ft. Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
10.40 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.

*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

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.)

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 10 to 10.45 a.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor, preacher. 11 a.m., 'The Pre-Eminence of Christ.' 7 p.m., 'Go Forward, Our Watchword.' Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors to the city cordially welcome to the services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron str. Re-opening services. The Rev. J. E. Mavety, Ottawa, will preach at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.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. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Sunday, Sept. 18. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the Rev. H. Mick.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. A sermon for the Boys and Girls. 7 p.m., 'Privileges and how to use them.' Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Juniors' League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats Free.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH on Marlborough St., near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'Visions of God.' 7 p.m., 'Neglected Opportunities.'

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sabbath, Sept. 18th. 11 a.m., 'The World's Greatest Asset' 7 p.m., 'Love's Reward.' Preacher, The Pastor. Communion Service and reception of new members. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. 7 p.m., the Rev. W. S. Dobbie will preach. Monday evening, E.L. at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m. The Rev. W. G. Bradford, Pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, ST. Henri, cor. of Convent and St. Antoine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. V. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject: 11 a.m., 'Manly Christianity.' 7 p.m., 'What is a Christian?' Visitors welcome at all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mid-week praise and prayer service on Wednesday evening at 8. A cordial welcome extended to all.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle.—Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. W. Bawman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West, Montreal. During the summer season, services in the Mission Hall, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Only, at 8 p.m., all other meetings. Classes and services discontinued until the autumn. W. G. Taylor, superintendent

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young woman cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:
The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.
Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.
French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoeflin in charge.
Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 18, at 3 p.m., Divine Service will be conducted by the Rev. I. A. Montgomery.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

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.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Right Rev. John Taylor-Smith, Chaplain General of His Majesty's Forces. 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 7.30 o'clock service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—the Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Young Peoples' Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. Subject of evening sermon, 'The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation.' All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, corner St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard; the Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Seats free. Everyone welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 437.
Venite, Elvey.
Psalms, Barnby and Cooke.
Te Deum, Garrett in D.
Benedictus, Garrett.
Hymns, 438-322.
Kyrie, Illsley.
Anthem, 'What are these?' Stainer.
Preacher, the Bishop of Niagara.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 306.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Smart and Troutbeck.
Magnificat, Garrett in D.
Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in D.
Hymns, 215-403.
Anthem, 'The radiant morn.' Woodward.
Preacher, the Bishop of Niagara.
Recessional Hymn, 540.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant, 569 St. Antoine street. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, R. L. Carson. 10 a.m. Boys' Bible Class. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in month, at 11 a.m. 3rd Sunday at 7 p.m.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (cor. Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All invited.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire, 14

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

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

MARRIED.

FISHER—DE MOUILPIED—At St. Luke's Church, Hemmingford, Que., on September 14, 1910, by the Rev. R. F. Hutchings, Miss Gwendolyn Adelia, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. de Mouilpied, to Mr. Wilmur P. Fisher.

FORSTER — CLEGG — On Sept. 14, 1910, at 1229 Huntley street, Montreal, by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, Jos. P. Forster to Sarah E. Clegg, both of Montreal.

KENDRY — STENHOUSE — At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse, 'The Grange,' South Indian, on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1910, by the Rev. R. R. McKay, B.A., Ottawa W. Clarke M. Kendry, B.A., to Miss Margaret Stenhouse, niece of Major-General Stenhouse, London, England, and granddaughter of Robt. Stenhouse, Esq., of Comely Park, Scotland, late Commissioner of Customs, Ionian Islands.

SOMERVILLE — CRELLER — At the Union Church, Griffin, Quebec, by the Rev. J. J Hutchinson, on Sept. 14, 1910, Mabel Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Creller, to George Norman Somerville, of Beebe, Quebec.

THORNTON — ROBERTSON — In Zion Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ont. on Sept. 14, 1910, by the Rev. R. M. Hamilton, of Toronto, Jessie, second daughter of Major and Mrs. R. W. Robertson, to Percy S. Thornton, of Thornton's, Limited, Brantford.

VAUGHAN — DAVIS — On Sept. 14, 1910, at Brown's Hill, Quebec, by the Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, Jennie Beerwort Davis to Harvey George Vaughan, both of Brown's Hill.

DIED.

COPELAND — At her home, Sprucedale, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1910 Rachel Henry, beloved wife of George Copeland, aged 79 years.

GORDON— On Sept. 13, 1910,at her late residence, 15 Bleecker street, Toronto, Sophia, widow of the late G. N. Gordon, late of Colborne, aged 84 years.

MACNAB—At Mile Forty-two Hospital, Grand Trunk Pacific (west of Edmonton), Norman Alexander Macnab, M.D., of Montreal, aged 24 years.

FRELEIGH — At Bedford, Lucy Anna Comstock, widow of the late Galloway Freleigh.
Funeral at Bedford on Friday. Interment at River View Cemetery, Ricebugrh.

NUTBROWN—At Sherbrooke, Que., on September 15, 1910, at the residence of her son, R. S. Nutbrown, Mrs. Maria Nutbrown, widow of Robert Nutbrown, formerly of Birchton, Que., aged 83 years.

THOMSON — Suddenly, at her residence, Montreal West, on the 15th instant, Sally de Worth Windeatt, beloved wife of David A. Thomson.
Funeral from her late residence, Ainslie Road, Montreal West, on Saturday, 17th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

McMASTER — On Sept. 14, 1910, Jas. McMaster, of Nelson, County of Halton, Ont., in his 96th year, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. F. D. Jones and son desire to express their sincere thanks to their many friends and relatives for the kindness and sympathy shown in their late bereavement.

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.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
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UNDERTAKERS
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EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE.

Statue Unveiled During Centenary Celebration.

Mexico City, Sept. 17.— Mexico crowned the celebration of her centennial yesterday with the dedication of a monument to the independence of the republic. There was a grand parade from the national palace to the site of the monument in the beautiful Paseo Reforma, where the ceremonies were held. The feature of the programme was an address by President Diaz.

The monument is a granite shaft 140 feet high. It is topped with a figure symbolic of liberty, and the base is surrounded by bronze figures presenting the various phases of the national life.

'PASSIVE RESISTANCE.'

Austrian Strike Method Ties up Railway Service.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—A campaign of 'passive resistance,' the Austrian equivalent of a strike, went into effect throughout the Southern Railway system at midnight, in consequence of a wage dispute between the employees and the owner. The men did not quit work, but, on the contrary, are following implicitly the exact letter of the rules and regulations of the antiquated charters of the lines, with the result of delaying traffic so that by the afternoon the system was almost tied up.

POLITICAL FUND.

Witness in Enquiry States Many Corporations Contributed.

New York, Sept 17.--The admission that every corporation with which he had ever been identified had not only contributed to political funds but had contributed to the campaign fund of 'everybody that ever ran for office,' was made on the stand yesterday by H. H. Vreeland, former president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who was the star witness at yesterday's session of the Merritt investigation committee.

Of Interest to Women.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint.

PHOTO BY JOEL EDER.

PARIS AFTERNOON FROCK.

Paris costumes continue to be slender, narrow and straight, with a deceitful simplicity that is the despair of the unskilled dressmaker. This afternoon frock of grey marquisette is confined at the foot by a hem of deep navy blue satin, and a girdle of the satin and piping around the embroidery motifs add character to the grey tone of marquisette and embroidery.

THE SERMON.

[We had bespoken a sermon preached last Sunday on the Protestant doctrine of sacrifice—that of taking up the cross and following in the step of him who gave himself for men. That having failed us, we gladly fall in with a recommendation to convey to inquiring readers the Protestant observance of the Lord's Supper as set forth in the address of the Rev. I. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, at a communion service in Edinburgh, at which many ministers and laymen were partakers.]

THE GUESTS OF THE LORD.

When I sat down to meditate upon what I should say at this service, I was immediately confronted with the Scriptural words, as though some ministering spirit had written it upon the very threshold of my mind, 'Be still, and know that I am God!' as if to warn me that, in precincts like these, speech may so easily become a destructive offence. We can so easily disturb the receptive serenity of the spirit, like the influence of some noisy band of music lifting its clamours amid the awful and solemn splendors of the Alps. I have shrunk from this position lest my voice should drown 'the still, small voice' of the Lord. For we are in the upper room, and our Saviour is here, and he is himself both speaker and host. Sometimes we have come to the Lord's Supper as though it were a battle-ground, and we have forgotten the feast. We have come as noisy controversialists and not as hungry guests. We have contended for spiritual privileges which we have not used. We have been heated, quarrelsome, defiant, and we have gone unblessed away. And we ministers have been so ensnared by the destructive part of the offence that we have altogether forgotten that we were sinners. We have 'administered,' but we have not received, and when we have left the table there has been no holy glow about our souls, and no taste in our mouth of 'the glorious liberty of the children of God.'

How, then, shall we come to the feast? Let us come as impure suppliants. There is no room here to boast of personal merits, but abundance of room to sing the wonders of redeeming grace. This is no place to exhibit webs of our own weaving; it is rather a place of exchange where we lay down our defective garments, and humbly receive 'the best robe' in the Father's house, even 'the robe of righteousness and the garment of salvation.' The most elaborate garment of the self-made man looks very drab and seedy when set in the light which shines around this table.

How shall we come to the feast? Let us come as sickly disciples, whose obedience has been thin and faint. We have seen anaemic in his service. There has been an obtrusive want of rich, red blood, and the curious, quizzing world has seen the lack, and has wondered whether we were real kinsmen of the warrior with the 'red apparel,' or whether our claim is a presumptuous pretence. The only authorized Alpine rope has a red worsted strand, running through it from end to end. And the really sealed followers of the Lord are known by their red strand, the blood sign, the red, endless line of sacrifice. A life which shows the wan color of a selfish worldliness, which has nothing to distinguish it from the children of mammon, cannot claim moral kinship with the Lord who 'Lay down His life for His friends.' We need the red strand. 'My blood is drunk, indeed.' We come in order that our sickly anaemia may be change into strong and sacrificial chivalry.

We lay in dust life's glory dead,
And from the ground there blossoms red
Life that shall endless be!

And so we come as unimpressive weaklings, who in ourselves are devoid of forceful grip, and who lack the splendid virile influence of contagious health. We have too frequently moved about our work as though we have 'received the spirit of bondage again to fear,' and were strangers to the spirit of 'love and of power and of a sound mind.' And therefore devils have not trembled when we drew near, and when we have commanded their expulsion they have remained rudely powerful and firmly enthroned. They have laughed at our approach, and had we carefully listened we might have heard the old challenge: 'Jesus we know, and Paul we know, but who are ye?' The 'voice of the great Eternal' was not in our tone, and so the evil spirit proved himself stronger than the professed disciples of the Lord, and we could not cast him out. And now we come for the bread of strengthening. And this holy bread, this bread of tears, this bread of affliction, is the food of giants. It endows the soul with 'the power of His resurrection,' and it transforms the ineffective weakling into a strong son of God, and perfectly equips him as a minister of salvation. We have come from defeat and failure up many a pilgrim road, and from many a clime, and we are now in the guest-chamber, where the gracious Host is accustomed to meet weary and disheartened pilgrims, and where He graciously feeds them with 'the finest of the wheat.'

Jesus, thou joy of loving hearts,
Thou fount of life, thou light of men,
From the best bliss that earth imparts
We turn unfilled to thee again!

What will he do for us? What will he do in us? Well, first of all, he will commune with us. He will whisper again to our hearts the wondrous consolations of the fourteenth of John. He will deliver us from our distraction, and he will smooth out all wrinkling and wasteful cares. 'Let not your heart be troubled, neither let be afraid!' Have ye not experienced this quieting ministry of the feast? Have ye not known the gracious seasons, when the real life-forces have begun to move, and the soul has begun to kindle, and the envious distractions of the world have melted away, just as the imprisoning ice loosens its grasp in the genial breath of the spring. 'Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us by the way?'

And thus, while he communes he will communicate, and the communication is so marvellously abounding and complete that we become incorporate with the Lord. The fifteenth of John shall follow the fourteenth; and when the separating fears and sins have been washed away and we are clean, we shall know ourselves to be engrafted into the Vine of life. And no figure of speech, be it ever so intimate, can express the closeness of the incorporation. Friendship, be it endowed with feelers and tendrils most exquisite, leaves half the tale untold. Even wedded bliss, when the union seems flackless and indissoluble, only dimly reflects the fellowship of the soul and Christ. The Apostle Paul ransacked human experience for symbols of correspondence and intimacy; but, even when he had used the best and most expressive, he laid down his pen in utter impotence, despairing ever to shadow forth the marvellous kinship of the soul whose life is 'hid with Christ in God.'

And how shall we go away from the feast? 'We must go as heralds. We must 'proclaim the Lord's death till he come.' The Lord's death! We must go out to vagrant pilgrims, who are painfully following illicit lights, and becoming more and more confused, and we must lead them to this strange, solemn birth-place of eternal life and light and hope. We must 'proclaim the Lord's death!' We must tell our struggling fellows that in that fertile gloom guilt finds its solvent, tears become translucent, and moral infirmity begins to 'leap as a heart.' Yes, we must leave this table as heralds, and thus must be our cry: 'Ho! everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk without money and without price.'

And we must go as covenanters. We have taken 'the new covenant' in his blood, and the holy sacrament will be fresh upon our lips. And there must be something about us akin to the Scottish covenanters when they emerged from Greyfriars churchyard, having entered into holy bond and covenant with the Lord. There must be something in our very demeanour telling the world that we have been at a great tryst, and our lives must be gravely, grandly quiet, confident in the glorious Ally with whom the covenant has been made. There must be nothing dubious in our stride. Our courage must be kingly, as though we have imperial friendships, and as though in very truth we 'walk with God.' It must be apparent to everybody, in the home, and in the market, and in the street, that we, too, have been 'brought again from the dead. . . . through the blood of the everlasting covenant.'

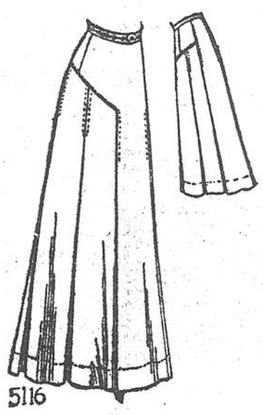
As heralds we must go, and as covenanters, and as crusaders too. We must leave this table, as the covenanted knights left King Arthur's table, 'to ride abroad, redressing human wrong,' and to labor for the creations of conditions like unto those whose fair pattern we have seen in the mount. My brethren, we may test the reality of our communion by the vigor in our crusades. We must drink our politics 'from the breasts of the Gospel.' There is a great word in one of Kingsley's letters which I will venture to quote even in this most hallowed hour. It was written when the condition of the people was burdening him with its ever-deepening tragedy, and when his spirit was being tortured with the sense of accumulated degradations. And this is what he wrote: 'If I have not had the communion at church to-day to tell me that Jesus does reign, I should have blasphemed in my heart, I think, and said, "The devil is king!" ' But he left the feast, he assures us, braced and strengthened, and with 'a wild longing to do something for his fellow men!' That is it, the power of the holy blood must be proved in our positive action upon the kingdom of the night.

The Son of God goes forth to war,
A kingly crown to gain;
His blood-red banner streams afar;
Who follows in his train?

And so we turn to our feast. Let it be that my thoughts have led you to the door of the chamber. And the door is open and the King is near, and blessed are all they that love his appearing. Let all human ministries veil their face and stand aside, and let the soul have undistracted dealings with the Lord. 'Sir,' we would see Jesus!'

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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



5116

LADIES' SKIRT.

(Paris Pattern No. 5116.)

The skirt illustrated has the side yoke and the front panel cut in one piece, but at the hips there is a seam which allows of fitting the yoke with absolute accuracy. Below the yoke the material is arranged in two reversed box pleats, and the centre of the back forms another pleat. This is stitched in panel fashion part way down and flows freely the rest of the way down to the hem. This skirt is essentially a walking style, and it would be foolish to try to make it dressy. There are many new tailor mixtures in gray and brown, and some very handsome stripe effects in black and white and gray and white, which are available. The plainer the skirt the richer in effect will it be, but the utmost care must be taken with both fit and finish. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. To make the skirt in the medium size will require 4 1-4 yards of material 44 inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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Size .....

Name .....

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

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NOTES AND NOTICES.

Roll Music for Player Pianos—Layton Bros. are offering over 2,000 Rolls New Standard 65 and 88 note Player Piano Music. The best classic and popular selections. Special discount for this week. Enquire about our new Purchase-Exchange Library, the best and cheapest in existence. 550 St. Catherine St. W., (Cor. Stanley St.)

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Fancy and Plain Tweed Suits,.. .. .. $30.00 to $75.00
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Put up in boxes. Sent by express to all parts of Canada, 50c. extra.

Can be had at "THE WIGWAM," 134 Peel Street.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Ladies' Wash Suits, Duck and Pique Suits, Organdie and Swiss Dresses, etc., are laundered by the

TOILET LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"
in a satisfactory manner. Washed carefully, starched right, and ironed by Expert Girl Ironers who do no other work.
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WRITE TO-DAY TO
ED. PINAUD
for a sample of the latest Paris craze, ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal. An exquisite, aristocratic extract, wonderfully sweet and lasting. Send 4c. in stamps (to pay postage and packing). Large bottle retails for 75c.--6 ounces of the finest of perfumes. Ask your dealer. Write our American Offices today for sample, enclose 4c.
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We never sit down to a meal without milk in some form or other on the table. Milk is an essential article of diet, and as such should be absolutely pure. You are risking your life by using milk which is sold without a guarantee of purity. Guaranteed pure milk is the kind we sell.

GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO., 875 St. Catherine St. West. Telephone Uptown 660.

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128 PEEL ST. Just next to Windsor Hotel
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A CAPTURED TREASURE SHIP.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Just 145 years ago the largest bulk of treasure ever taken from a ship at sea was brought into London. It was the whole of the cargo of the Spanish ship 'Hermione,' captured on May 21st, by H.M.S. 'Active.' The 'Hermione' surrendered to the 'Active' without an action, and the treasure was landed at Portsmouth and conveyed to London in twenty decorated waggons with British colors over Spanish and an escort party of sailors.

The strange procession reached London on August 12th, the day on which George IV. was born. On being sold the treasure realized £519,705 1s. 6d, and the share of the officers and men of the 'Active' was as follows:—The captain, £65,053 13s. 9d; three commissioned officers, each £13,004 14s. 1d; eight warrant officers, each, £4,330 3s. 2d; twenty petty officers, each, £1,806 1s. 8d; 158 seamen, each, £455 5s. 4d.

HIGH SPEED OF FRENCH TRAINS.

American visitors to France [illegible] prised at the unusually high [illegible] veloped on some of the French roads. As a matter of fact the [illegible] have for several years held the position in respect of the speed of fastest expresses. The [illegible] this year's summer service further acceleration. The Northern Railway has put on a [illegible] press from Berlin to [illegible] covers the distance from [illegible] Quentin (96 1-4 miles) in a speed of 62.1 miles an hour, 53 3-4 miles to the Belgian [illegible] covered in 51 minutes at [illegible] 58 1-2 miles an hour. The Railway Company has [illegible] afternoon express from [illegible] which runs the first [illegible] 107 minutes a speed of 60 [illegible] hour—Scientific American.

METHODIST DEACONESSES

Have Reorganized Work in Montreal for Another Year's Advance.

SOME NEW PHASES.

Home on St. Mark Street is Becoming Too Small as the Staff Increases.

Three new deaconesses have just arrived at the Methodist Deaconess Home, 41 St. Mark street. This makes a staff of nine. The new workers are: Miss Eva Mills Lee, visiting deaconess, attached to Mountain Street Church; Miss Louisa Young, visiting deaconess, attached to the Old Brewery Mission; and Miss Alice Thompson, 'travellers' aid,' or station deaconess, whose work will be carried on with the St. Mark street home as her headquarters.

The former members of the staff who are remaining here for another term are: Miss Caroline Wilcox, superintendent of the home, here four years; Miss Mary Fife, nurse, of the Old Brewery Mission, here four years;

MISS C. WILCOX,
Superintendent Methodist Deaconess Home.

Miss Clara Rauton, visitor, St. James Methodist Church, here two years; Miss Martha Lewis, visiting and children's work, All People's Mission, here two years; Miss Bessie Irwin, visitor, Old Brewery Mission, here two years; Miss Eva Large, nurse, Old Brewery Mission, here one year.

Deaconesses are 'stationed' on a similar plan to Methodist ministers, the changes or transfers being made by a special stationing committee acting under authority of the general conference for the whole Dominion. This committee deliberates and makes its appointments annually in the latter part of June, and the changes become effective on the first of September. Usually within a couple of weeks of that date the new order of things is established.

Deaconess work was started in connection with the Methodist churches of Montreal in January, 1907, the first home being opened on St. Matthew street. More suitable premises were taken at 41 St. Mark street in September of the same year, and these have been occupied until the present time, and the staff has increased from two or three workers to nine. Now, Miss Wilcox, the superintendent, says the home is too small, and another year they will require larger premises. Miss Wilcox would be pleased if some one would place a large house at their disposal for a term of years rent free; but, failing this, she hopes for a measure of support for the work of the ensuing year that will warrant them in securing more spacious quarters in the near future.

The station deaconess, or travellers' aid, is a new branch of work for the Montreal deaconesses and a pioneer deaconess, Miss Thompson, has been secured for the pioneer work. Miss Thompson was the first Methodist deaconess to take up that work in Canada, and the first superintendent of the first deaconess home in this country, the home being situated in Toronto. Sixteen years ago, having just graduated from the training school for city, home and foreign missions, she was drafted to Toronto to take charge of the home that had been purchased and furnished for the purposes of the work and set to work to organize the institution on broad lines. She remained as head of the home for two years, after which she returned to Chicago and labored there for the next three years. At the end of that time she was again appointed to Toronto in the capacity of matron, and for the past eleven years she has filled that office most satisfactorily. The call coming for a capable and resourceful officer for travellers' aid work here, Miss Thompson was chosen to undertake the responsible task, and is now on duty. She states that last year in the new Deaconess Home at 391 Jarvis street, Toronto, there were twenty assigned or graduated nurses and fifty students in residence. It is hoped and expected that here, as in Toronto, the deaconess aid will cooperate with the travellers' aid of the Y. W. C. A. in meeting trains and boats and directing women and girls arriving in the city as strangers to safe rooming and boarding houses, and assisting them in finding situations when this is desired. As this is a branch of service that appeals to the public, and in which a certain amount of money must be expended to meet cases of urgent need, cash contributions for the purpose will be thankfully received and carefully expended. One dollar recently received, undesignated, has been applied to this work.

Miss Lee comes from Kemptville. She has been actively engaged in Christian effort for the past four years, three of which were spent in Regina and last year in Toronto, attached to the Home. She is entering upon her work at Mountain Street Church with splendid enthusiasm and cheerfulness.

Miss Young has taken up her duties in connection with the Old Brewery Mission in a similar hearty manner. Her home is in London, but she has had eight years in the work laboring in Toronto, Guelph and Chatham. She is another pioneer, having been the first deaconess appointed to both Guelph and Chatham.

The summer work of greatest interest and satisfaction to the local deaconesses was the Fresh Air Camp at Lachapelan, under the auspices of the Old Brewery Mission. Misses Large and Irwin were in charge of the women and children, of whom there were between nine hundred and a thousand cared for. Miss Lewis had charge of Syrians at the camp this year, and the results of the outing were most gratifying to all concerned. One woman said, 'The hospitals, the priests and the nuns could do my baby no good, but the Chapleau Camp has greatly improved its health.'

And now the work of caring for destitute children, nursing the sick, visiting the shut-ins and holding meetings for all sorts of people will be taken up in the city with renewed vigor.

CONSTABLE SHOT CAT.

After All Other Means to Dislodge It Failed.

For three days the cat had made the lives of the employees at C. X. Tranchemontagne & Company's warehouse miserable. It was on Wednesday that it was first heard mewing vigorously under a long low counter. Believing that it might be suffering, and feeling that it would be better for all parties if it were removed, certain members of the firm endeavored to remove it. But the cat defied them. It refused to be comforted. Probably it was one of those lonely beasts that haunt the big office buildings, and back lanes of the downtown districts, persecuted and chased eternally by the small boy. It may have had the fear of man instilled into it by constant and bitter ill-treatment.

Several efforts were made to remove it. But it had several hiding places among the huge piles of woollen goods, and eluded them for two days.

It refused all food and the employees became afraid that it might go mad from starvation, and a mad cat is no small danger. Yesterday afternoon they telephoned to the Central Station for the police. Constable 316 was sent down, and on the way he met Constable Barret, in whose district the warehouse is. They both went over to the place. Constable Barret remained at his post on the street for the time being. It was from him that the 'Witness' reporter heard of the episode.

The constable was on the second floor, vigorously prodding behind a counter with the handle of a broom. From somewhere in the same neighborhood there issued hideous outcries, that became tinged with rage and fear as the prodding continued. A reporter was stationed at the head of the stairs to drive it down. Constable Barret was at the foot of the other flight to keep it from going up, and a reporter and the Constable who had been sent to get the cat out scattered themselves about the room. The prodding continued.

Suddenly there was a yelp, a sudden lightning-like rush of yellow fur and the cat went up the stairs, two flights. After many manoeuvers it was finally chased down and took refuge on the ground floor behind another long bench. There was no getting him out of there, although every means was tried. The constables decided to shoot.

Constable Barret put three bullets behind the bench where the cat had been, and it was then discovered a couple of yards away, still very much alive. Another shot found it.'

TEACHERS ENJOYED TRIP.

The London Teachers' Association, with a membership of 16,500, arranged for a trip to Canada during the summer vacation this year. The party visited Quebec, Montreal, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Ottawa, Algonquin National Park, Muskoka Lakes, Toronto, Niagara Falls, and returned through the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence Rapids to Montreal. In the September number of the 'London Teacher' an account of the trip is given, and it shows how thoroughly the party enjoyed their trip. The originator, Mr. Thos. Gautrey has written to the European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk System, through whom the trip was arranged, expressing gratification at the admirable way in which all the arrangements were carried out and intimating that the party was most enthusiastic, and that the trip, which covered the most attractive portions of Quebec and Ontario, will certainly be repeated next year.

CALVARY'S NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., the new pastor of Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street, has arrived in the city from Chicago, and will preach

THE REV. DR. MARTIN.

his first sermons as pastor of this church to-morrow at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. He will also address the Men's Own at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that Congregationalists from all parts of the city will take advantage of this opportunity to hear the new minister whose services in connection with Calvary Church are expected to bring about great results. The date for the formal installation has not yet been fixed.

AT ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

The special preacher at St. Clement's Church (Belcher Memorial), Verdun, to-morrow will be the Rev. E. H. Croly, B.A., rector of St. Paul's chuch, Wingham, Ont., at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Robert Ker, rector of St. George's church, St. Catharine's at 7 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Men's Association of St. Clement's Church, will be held on Thursday, the 22rd, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges the following donations:

The Misses Dufferwiel, Williams and Bunous	$10.75
The Misses Hodgson, Donald and Rouland, Como, proceeds of ice cream social	11.00
Mrs. H. S. Paterson	5.00
M. J. P.	5.00
Mrs. R. C. Jones, a bundle of useful articles.	

THE MUSKOKA SEASON.

The Royal Muskoka Hotel, Highlands of Ontario, has just closed a most successful season. Among the notable guests who were at the Hotel over last Sunday, were the Earl and Countess of Albermarle and Lady Kippel, London, England.

OUTREMONT PROPERTY

FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS STREET. —Corner Hutchison, 6 beautiful tenements, all well rented, thoroughly up-to-date, individual furnaces, electric light, gas, etc., fine corner for bank, $18,500.

ST. LOUIS STREET.—6 handsome flats, pressed brick front, large rooms, individual furnaces, electric light and gas. $18,000 for quick sale.

WAVERLEY STREET.—Stone front cottage, nicely furnished and modern in every respect.. Must be sold before September 25th. Will take $4,500—$1,000 cash—balance, easy payments.

WAVERLEY STREET.—Three handsome self-contained residences, all finished in hardwood, gas, electric light and Daisy furnace, etc., $5,500 to $6,500—$2,500 cash.

PARK AVENUE, near Fairmount.—Solid stone residence, up-to-date in every respect. We have no hesitation in recommending this property as one of the best built in the Annex. $9,500—cash, $4,000.

DE L'EPEE AVENUE.—Handsome little cottage with lot 30 x 80, adjoining with fruit trees and beautiful large lawn to side. Gas, electric light, concrete sidewalks, unexcelled car service, 100 feet from house, a real snap for one wishing a pretty, quiet home, $6,200—$2,500 cash.

LOTS FOR SALE

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont.—4 fine lots, each 39 x 137, near Outremont Public Park, Curling Club and Tennis Court.

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont.—Lot 37 x 118. This is a corner lot, facing Curling Club and Tennis Court.

ROBERT AVENUE, Outremont.—Three very fine lots, each 40 x 80, on very high ground overlooking large orchard. Will sell single or en bloc.

COUPAL AVENUE, Outremont.—Handsome residence; also eight fine lots overlooking Golf Links. A number of these lots have been sold and balance will go quickly, as there is not a better spot in all Outremont. Prices reasonable.

GOOD ADVICE

If you intend to purchase a house or lot, see 'Yale,' or if you have one to sell you could not do better for quick results than list it with

The Yale Realty Co.,

226 St. Paul Street

Phones Main 763. St. Louis 902.

Chat No. 1

MONTCLAIR

Sherbrooke Street West-N.D. Grace Ward - - - Montreal.

Artistic, Accessible Homes for Rent Money. Particulars Mailed Promptly.

Low-priced land is not always the cheapest in the long run.

UNIMPROVED BUILDING LOTS at $100 each is just so much money thrown away—too expensive for Farm Land—worthless as Building Lots.

Farm Land is worth $200 an arpent; 10 lots to an arpent at $100 per lot, is paying $1,000 for Farm Land, really worth $200.

If you're buying Farm Land pay Farm Land price; not more than $50 to $200 per arpent.

MONTCLAIR plots of 4,600 sq. feet (40x115) are **fully improved,** ready for the builder, accessible, wisely restricted and of perfect title.

MONTCLAIR plots have sewers, pure water, electricity, telephones, wide avenues, artistic and imposing street entrances—near schools, churches, stores — what more do you want?

A visit will convince you that this is the place for you to locate permanently.

Make an appointment to-day.

MONTCLAIR LAND OFFICE — Sherbrooke and Montclair Streets open daily 1 to 5 p.m.

The plot you want may sell to-day—don't let it go to the other fellow.

Get our booklet to-day

UNEEDIT!

$25 Cash and $5 Monthly Secures any Plot.

Ask for our free Monthly—"MARCIL'S MAGAZINE."

GEO. MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James Street.

(Telephones: Main 3791-3792. Night: St. Louis 3898.)

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY SITE 24,000 FEET

220 feet on Track; Laurier Ward. Water, Drains, Electric Light

AT A VERY CLOSE FIGURE.

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.,

3102 HUTCHISON STREET.

PHONE ST. LOUIS 3377

FOR SALE

About 80,000 square feet, fronting on the Canal and on three streets, can be divided for sale if necessary.

ST. DENIS, near Sherbrooke Street, area about 25,000 square feet, part built on,—splendid site for a large apartment house, work could be commenced at once.

A. W. D. HOWELL - - 212 St. James Street

HOUSES

TARA HALL AVE., in good order; cosy 7 rooms; extension kitchen $3,300

BURNSIDE PLACE, 8 rooms, extension kitchen $5,100

McGILL COLLEGE AVE., near St. Catherine street. Good house, 28x100 ..... A Chance.

OUTREMONT, Large house and beautiful grounds.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE WARD. — Fine corner property. Large house and grounds.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVE. — Elegant 9 room house, under $7,000, if sold now.

H. J. ROSS,

180 St. James Street.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

Direct Cable Between Vancouver and Sydney U. S. W.

Instead of Canadian news for Australia, and in place of Australian news for Canada, being sent, as has heretofore been the case, through London, a cable service between Vancouver and Sydney has been established to deal with reciprocal news.

To arrange this matter, Mr. A. J. Fraser, of the Australian Associated Press, has just come from the Commonwealth to British Columbia, and has established a service which cannot fail to be of great benefit to both Canada and Australia.

Mr. Fraser left Australia at the end of July, and was in Montreal this morning.

After a visit to Toronto, Mr. Fraser goes, next week, to England by the 'Empress of Britain,' and it is likely he will stay in England for the next three years to still further extend news connections between Australia and the Old Country.

Mrs. J. E. Robitaille, carrying on business under the name of the Modern Blouse Manufacturing Company, has consented to assign at the demand of F. L. Gagnon.

FOR SALE

Outremont Residence

Beautifully situated on Upper Level. Double house of pressed brick, built last year. Modern in every respect and handsomely finished in hardwood.

Ground floor contains large hall, drawing room, library, dining room, pantry, kitchen and maid's room. Servant's bathroom in basement. Upstairs are four bedrooms, dressing room, sewing room and bathroom. Large attic; space could be used for billiard room or bedrooms.

For further particulars, plans, photos, etc., apply to

A. E. ABBOTT,

Tel. Main 2524. 151 ST. JAMES ST.

PATENT ISSUED.

The following patents have been issued recently through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Company, Patent Solicitors, Liverpool and London and Glabe Building, Montreal:

Canada—Charles A. Ashen, Furnace-door; Mrs. Sarah Carroll, paper hanging device; Alfred N. Weaver, and Wm. T. Stewart, method of machine lasting or machine rough lasting boots or shoes and means for carrying out said method; Wm. Maude, cattle stanchion; R. H. Munro, clothes hanger; B. Legault, fare box.

United States—A. G. Cole, collapsible cots with canopy; Wm. Hy. Thomas and H. W. Dummert, side play liners; Myles Mahoney, stay bolt.

PROPERTY.

HUNTLEY STREET.—$88-$90 A, four flats, stone front, built 1909 Will sell cheap. Apply, R. NEVILLE, Jr., 223 St. James street. Phone Main 2930.

HOUSES for SALE IN WESTMOUNT.

Prices, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, and upward.

LOTS FOR SALE in Westmount. Prices according to locality.

FLATS FOR SALE, different parts of City, Westmount and Annex.

LARGE CORNER BUILDING FOR SALE. Splendid for factory; also, Two Large Houses adjoining. Only $40,000 for the whole. Apply at once. EASY TERMS.

LARGE HOUSE on Bishop Street, For Sale. Price $11,000. Might take some good stocks at right prices, on account.

Also, Many Other Properties For Sale.

Apply to

ALFRED BENN,

107 ST. JAMES ST.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, CHEAP for the winter, large stone house in the river front. Apply ISAAC COLLINS, 207 Ash Avenue, or Phone Main 1518.

HOUSE TO LET, 398 ELM AVENUE, Westmount. Self-contained stone house. Eleven Rooms. Daisy furnace newly decorated. For particulars apply 83 Youville Square, or Phone Main 702.

TO LET, NEW 5 ROOMED FLAT ON ground floor, 254 Mackay street; 993 Notre Dame East, 8 rooms, $12; 997 Notre Dame East, 4 rooms, $9. Phone Up 4198.

TO LET, ELEGANT SMALL HOUSE, (large rooms), occupied by owner, about Nov. 1st. Will sell stoves, shades, some carpets, etc., (nearly new), cheap to good tenant. 17 Park avenue.

TO RENT — HEATED APARTMENT. 5 rooms and bath. Rent $25.00 per month. Apply at Apartment C., 13 Overdale avenue.

HEATED APARTMENTS ON SHUTER street, near Prince Arthur; 8 large rooms. For information apply Room 12, 22 St. John street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A DWELLING that would accommodate two small families, nicely situated near the road. Rent moderate. Apply to MR. H. TUCKER, St. Lambert, or at office, 204 St. James street, Montreal. real.

SHOP TO LET ON ST. PETER ST., next door to 'Witness.' Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET

Heated Flat, 166 Mansfield Street near Sherbrooke street; 6 rooms. Rent, $32.50. Possession now. Apply to Janitor, or 309 St. James street.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

57 St. Henry.

Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

ENGINEERS.

Tel. Main 7021.

The DUCKWORTH-BOYER Engineering & Inspection Co. Limited

Inspecting and Consulting Engineers

Main Office: 171 St. James St., Montreal

Wife Wanted!

We want every wife or housekeeper to know that you can make in a few minutes, our **'Pure Baking Powder,'** for 18 cents to 23 cents for a full pound, and is equal to any costing 50 cents, and we will send you proof.

The regular price of a 'Family Right' for making and using in your own family is $1.00.

GIVEN AWAY

To one thousand lady readers of this paper we will GIVE each a 'Right' who will promise to make and test at once, and write us their opinion of our baking powder. Every person must mention this paper, and send 10 cents silver to defray cost of mailing, etc. We will fully satisfy every person whose ten cents is received after the one thousand orders, or refund money (your choice).

We will also send to each and all who write us as directed above PROOF that we can save every family from ONE to FIVE dollars yearly, on SEVERAL articles in DAILY use in EVERY HOUSEHOLD. We will also show you that in a few hours you can secure CASH PRESENTS, from FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and pay for your time also. Our best reference is: We want to deal with you in the future.

Don't Delay, Send at once to

E. B. STEVENSON,
Philipsburg East,
Quebec.

Motors FOR SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.

1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.

All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,

'WITNESS' OFFICE

Heavy Listing

New York, Sept. 17.—The Stock Exchange has listed $13,500,000 five per cent fifty-year bonds of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. This company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, gross earnings of $26,560,051 and surplus of $1,428,448.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

New York, Sept. 17.—Inspection of Texas Central by representative of Speyer & Co., has given rise to the report that Hawley interests are preparing to issue $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 bonds on the property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FOUND — A PLACE WHERE YOU can get your 'Witness' Pictures framed in first-class style, for seventy-five cents. HEASLEY'S. 315 Bleury.

MISSION STYLE FURNITURE—WHY lose your valuable time at auction sales, bidding on old style furniture and often in very bad condition, when you can buy the real thing of the highest class about one-half the price at GEO. H. LABBE & CO.'S, 350 St. Paul street. Established 1883.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms at their city house, or country house. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

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, Montreal.

DAINTY BUFFETS, FINISHED EARLY English, also, Leather Diners, Extension Dining Tables, China Closets and Dinner Waggons to match; just the articles wanted for Apartment Houses and Flats; a big range to select from, and at 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Manufacturers' Showrooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 26 years.

CARPENTER — ALL KINDS OF Carpentry work, alterations and repairs; stores, offices, factories, houses, etc., by day or job. Send card or phone Uptown 4785, O'CONNOR, rear, 167 Mansfield street.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports. Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM TO LET, 2040 MANCE STREET, near Fairmount Avenue. Bedsitting room or large bed room. Hot water heating with or without board.

TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED Room, suitable for two gentlemen; central locality. Terms moderate. 54 Pine avenue East, near Colonial avenue.

ONE LARGE AND ONE MEDIUM room, for lady or gentleman; no other roomers; no children. Breakfast, if necessary. Use of phone. A 'home' to congenial people. Apply, L. G., 'Witness' Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED as bedroom or bed-sitting room, with board, if desired. 11 Argyle avenue, city.

AT LACHINE—ROOM AND BOARD with single bed in private family. Apply 66 Eleventh Avenue, Lachine.

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

DRESSMAKER HAVING INCREASED facilities for work, will take same at her residence, 143 Lusignan street. D. SEALY.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, ONE PROTESTANT Teacher, for Shigawake Elementary school; duties to begin before October 1st, 1910. State salary expected. Apply to GEORGE YOUNG, Sec.-Treasurer, Shigawake, Que.

WANTED, LADY MUSIC TEACHER, for French Protestant boarding school. Small remuneration. French lessons and board in exchange. Address 'GAMMA,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, FOR A RURAL SCHOOL, Protestant, Elementary, a Teacher for a term of eight months. Apply to C. F. KAINS, Cushing, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED, BY YOUNG Man, 25 years of age, as clerk or collector. Have had railroad office and collection experience. JAS. W. HANRATTY, 47 Durocher street.

PUPILS WANTED.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL SCHOOL and academy subjects; youths specially and individually prepared for any university, or for commercial life. Terms moderate. TRAILL OMAN, M.A., 5050 Western avenue.

EXCELSIOR METHOD OF KINDERgarten Music. Piano, Organ, Theory, Elocution and Ventriloquism. W. TURNER NUTT, 342 Charlevoix street.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT general housework; good wages paid. Apply at once, 4484 Western avenue.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

WANTED, — MAN, MUST BE willing to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address, National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1264 Marden Bldg., Washington, D.C.

WANTED, A COOK-GENERAL, FOR small family; no washing or ironing; another maid kept; good wages; references required. Apply, 318 Elm avenue, Westmount.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PRIVATE Christmas Cards. Anyone. Samples Free. Postage 30c. CHIPCHASE, Darlington, England.

WANTED, FOR AN UPTOWN CHURCH an experienced Sexton. Apply SEXTON, Box 70, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE TO GO to the country, wife as cook and man to do chores and make himself generally useful. References required. Apply, 347 St. Paul street.

AGENTS WANTED — BOYS AND Girls. Beautiful Watches, Gold Neck Chains, Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Camera and Outfit; many others. Free for selling only 2 doz. packets Washing Blue at 10c each. Household necessity; easy sale. NOVELTIES, P.O. Box 993.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR ENTRY Desk in Wholesale Dry Goods. Must write well and be quick and accurate. Apply, W. 60, 'Witness' Office.

A GENERAL SERVANT WANTED For family of three. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. or 7 and 9 p.m., at 41 The Grosvenor Apartments.

COOK — WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, good plain cook; also house-table-maid; references required. 34 St. Matthew street.

BOY — A BRIGHT, TRUSTWORTHY Boy to run messages for a watchmaker; good chance to learn the business. W. H. WALSH, 370 St. Antoine.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl to help with house work; good home and wages to right person. Apply, 41 Staynor, off Greene avenue.

WIDOW LADY WANTED TO KEEP house for elderly gentleman; must be refined and healthy; not over 50 years. Apply, W.L., 'Witness' Office.

GIRLS — FOR PAPER BOX Factory, experienced girls for table work and covering machines; also girls to learn. GEO. C. MACE & CO., 304 St. Paul st.

WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE DRY Goods Firm, an Office Boy. Must be a good writer, and some experience. Apply, B.E., 'Witness' Office.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL WANTED in small family. References. Apply Apart. 'G.', 4378 Western avenue.

WANTED, FOR INSURANCE OFFICE, Junior Clerk. Address Box F., 25, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—SMART BOY AS MESSENger. Apply Witness' Office.

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED MAN AS janitor. One who can drive horse. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

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

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS

50 wanted, must be experienced. Can make big wages. Apply Ramsay's, 29-31 Vitre street West.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

FOR SALE.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

FOR SALE — 'WITNESS' PICTURES, etc., 75 cents. By special arrangements we will frame your pictures for 75 cents. HEASLEY'S, 315 Bleury.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33½ percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE — TWO PLATE GLASS Mirrors. Size 8 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 2 in. Just the thing for Barber or other shop. Apply, 'Witness' Office.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 60 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

WANT ADS.

For

The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine st. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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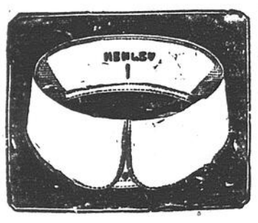

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PHILIPPINE FOREST TRAGEDY.

Preserving the Proof of a Deer Hunter's Story.

(Manilla 'Times.')

A remarkable natural history group has been presented to Governor-General Forbes by Governor Cailles, of La Laguna. It consists of a doe in the grip of a huge boa constrictor, a buck and a fawn and its history makes a thrilling hunting tale. Some weeks ago Governor Cailles went deer hunting in the mountains of La Laguna. His beaters and dogs located a doe and began following her through the timber.

Suddenly one of the dogs made a great outcry, and hurrying forward the Governor found another hunter in the person of a huge boa constrictor. It had fallen upon the doe and encircling its body had taken a hitch around the trunk of a sturdy tree and was crushing it to death.

The game dog had charged in, but the snake pinned it against a log with its tail and would speedily have dispatched it. Cailles closed in and with a well directed shot to the neck killed the constrictor.

The doe was dead when the hunters disentangled it from the coils of the huge snake.

The fawn was found hidden in some brush and a little later the buck was located and shot. The constrictor measured twenty-one feet in length and its body is very large. The buck and doe are also large specimens, and the group is a striking one.

BAPTIZED IN ODD PLACE.

Two years ago a 'crypt christening' took place in Great Britain's Parliamentary palace, at which Archdeacon Wilberforce, chaplain of the House of Commons, officiated. This christening (by virtue of a privilege granted originally by the Pope to Edward III.) took place in the Parliamentary crypt chapel.

The infant baptized was the child of Mr. Bradshaw, the resident engineer, and was born within the precincts of the royal palace of Westminster. It was this fact which brought the baby within the privileges of the old papal grant (still preserved in the record office) by which the Pope presented a college of priests for his 'new chapel of St. Stephen's' and also a font, in which the children of the royal family, as well as any other children born within Westminster palace, might be baptized.

The last case of the kind was a christening in the family of Viscount Selby when he was Speaker; indeed, there have been only three cases within the last century in which the privilege has been exercised by virtue of birth within the precincts of the Parliamentary palace.—The 'Strand.'

Second class bookings are to be abolished on the London and suburban service of the Great Western Railway from October next. The great companies are gradually doing away with this class. The Midland, Great Eastern and North-Eastern companies have no second class carriages, and the Great Northern run them only on local lines.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

In the presence of the high military and civil officials a tablet was unveiled last month at the synagogue in Pressburg (Austria), commemorating the visit paid to this house of worship by the Emperor a few months ago. The tablet was unveiled at a special service held in honor of the Emperor's eightieth birthday.

* * *

The date of the Odessa by-election is fast approaching, and General Tolmatcheff is suppressing all the preparations of the Progressives and people are still afraid of the coming contest. Any active campaign in favor of the Cadet candidate is out of the question. The reactionaries alone are permitted to advertise their nominee. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, that Weinstein is afraid to accept the invitation to stand as candidate. Efforts are being made by the reactionaries to disqualify all the Jewish voters, but up to the present they have been only able to disqualify two hundred of them.

On the 23rd of August the Chief Rabbi of Salonica paid a visit to Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, who was in Salonica. The interview was extremely cordial. In the course of the conversation, the minister inquired as to the quality of the Turkish language which was being given in the Jewish schools. The Chief Rabbi assured him that the utmost care was being taken of this branch of education. Djavid Bey expressed the desire that German should be thoroughly taught in the Jewish educational establishments. It is worthy of note that Djavid Bey has just returned from a visit to Berlin.

* * *

It will be remembered that some time ago the Governor of Jaffa made some outrageous remarks concerning the Jews. In reply to protests the Governor sought to excuse himself with the plea that the remarks concerned foreign, and not native Jews. The Chief Rabbi of Turkey, made representations to the Government about the matter. As a result of these representations, the Minister of the Interior has dismissed the Governor, and replaced him by Halil Bey, Governor of Alexandretta.

* * *

Last week a by-election for the Reichstag was held in the Zschopau-Marienberg, district of Saxony, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Herr Zimmermann, who was returned as an Anti-Semite at the last general election. A Socialist, Herr Goehre, captured the seat at the first ballot, polling 14,831 votes against 4,717 cast for a Liberal and 4,630 for an Anti-Semite.

* * *

The outcry against the educational policy of M. Schwartz is assuming unusual dimensions. People who were at one time indifferent to his efforts to reduce the number of Jews in the schools are no longer content to witness the downfall of the great institutions of which Russia has always felt proud. With eight hundred vacancies at the St. Petersburg University, and thirteen hundred vacancies at the Kharkoff University, and an alarming diminution of applications from Russians, the people are asking themselves how far they will be expected to accompany M. Schwartz in his crusade against the entry of Jews into the highed institutions.

* * *

A great sensation has been aroused in St. Petersburg by the revelation that M. Stolypin only recently promised Baron Gunzberg that, whatever M. Schwartz might do in all other institutions, he would not violate the privileges of the Jewish schools. This promise has been flagrantly broken by M. Schawartz's last circular. In the meantime the principals of several Russian private institutions have reduced their fees. Hoping to atttract more Russians and thus be able to admit more Jews, from whom they expect to make up the loss.

* * *

Considerable discussion is going on in both West Australia and London over Mr. Zangwill's latest scheme (a Jewish colony in West Australia). The latest news is that the nearest available land is at a great distance from Perth and Freemantle, the ports of debarkation in West Australia, and that it would therefore be a very expensive busines to transport any considerable number of colonists to the inland agricultural country. It is said that the government is inclined to look favorably on the proposal. In connection with Jewish immigration to West Australia, it is expected that the Labor party will have something to say about such a scheme, and will effectually kill it.

* * *

It is announced that the arrangements for the establishment of the Education Bureau of the New York Kehillan are in full progress. The bureau will be opened in a few days, and in connection with it two model Jewish schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, wil be opened. The Education Committee of the Kehillah is arranging a series of lectures on Judaism and Jewish history during the coming winter.

* * *

Councillor Emanuel Basch, J.P., has been re-elected Mayor of Bulawayo for the fourth time in succession.

* * *

The first Chamber of Commerce in Persia was formed recently at Tabriz. Herr Ludwig Grunberg, a Hungarian Jew, who has long lived in Persia, and is the founder of the Chamber, was elected its president.

* * *

The report of the Jewish Colonization Society (I. C. A.) contains an interesting account of the little Jewish community in Uruguay, South America. There are about a hundred and fifty Jews in Montevideo, the capital of the Republic. As there is no Jewish congregation, the majority of the Jews go to Buenos Ayres for the Jewish festivals. The Jews who remain at home meet at one another's houses for prayer. They have a corner of the English Nonconformists' cemetery for their burial ground. A large number of the men are in the army of the Republic.

* * *

A profound impression has been created at St. Petersburg by the announcement that the United States ambasador to Turkey, Mr. Oscar Straus, has been given premission to visit the Russian capital. That plenipotentiary minister of a friendly great power shouiud have to solicit permission to stay in St. Petersburg, because he is a Jew, is a matter which not even Russians, who are accustomed to most striking anomalies, can easily digest.

* * *

Information of a most unpleasant character has been received from Galilee. The animosity between the wandering Bedouins and the Jewish colonists who are settled in that area is growing daily and scenes of pillage are being enacted all too frequently. The authorities have not sufficient troops to restore order at the present moment, but reinforcements have been ordered to the scene by Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, who has telegraphed to the Governor of Beyrout, directing him to take vigorous steps for the restoration of order in the colonies.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Piano Tuning.—Now is the time to have your pia..o tuned. Layton Bros. employ a large staff of certified tuners. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. 550 St. Catherine St. W., (Cor. Stanley St.)

GREEK FOET PA[illegible]

Will Attend Grand [illegible] morrow Morning.

Spiros Matsoukas, the [illegible] who roused his compatriots [illegible] thusiasm the other night [illegible] scheme to contribute a [illegible] the navy of Greece, has been [illegible] past two days visiting the [illegible] and stores of his compatriots [illegible] to their children the song [illegible] country's glorious past. [illegible] he found them enthusiastic [illegible] and the battleship fund [illegible] swelled by contributions [illegible] parents.

To-morrow morning at [illegible] mass will be celebrated in the [illegible] Church, corner of Prince Arthur [illegible] and St. Lawrence Boulevard, [illegible] the Rev. Agathodoros Papadopoulos [illegible] will preside. On the conclusion of [illegible] service Spiros Matsoukas will [illegible] an oration in commemoration [illegible] comrade Paulos Melas, who [illegible] with him and fell in Macedonia, [illegible] when the poet has devoted himself [illegible] the service of his country.

Mr. George C. Spiliopoulos will also give an address, in which he will extol the patriotism of the poet, and show the feeling of devotion which the Greek colony in Montreal has for their fatherland.

In order that all Greeks may have an opportunity of hearing Spiros Matsoukas, their stores will be closed till midday to-morrow.

A new trade is rapidly [illegible] at Ellesmere Port. Large steamers are taking cargoes of [illegible] to France, Italy, Spain, and other growing countries, the material which is lying around [illegible] the Midlands and Wales, and formerly regarded as waste, having been found magnificent soil [illegible] vines.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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1910

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Wilhelmina Private House, 30 Fort, Up 3322.

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ICE MERCHANTS.

Archambault, Nap. 806 Colonial avenue. St. Louis 843; Westm't 95.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig st., West, Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.

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N.Y. Ladies' Tailoring Co., 867 St. Cath. West. Up 3819.

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Yale Litho & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The Wm. Rutherford Sons Co., 425 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.
The Laurentian Lumber Co., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. Main 163.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. James. M. 1691

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NOURY, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402

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BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel street. Up 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond st. Up 1337.
SONNE, CHRIS. Jr., 73 Aylmer street. Up 2699.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 10 Cote st. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine street East, (near Sanguinet), E. 556.

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SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
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CROSS, H. R., Plastering, etc., 931 St. Urbain street. Tel. E. 1149.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 87A Mansfield.

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Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & C., 14 Hospital st. M. 2157.

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The Stanford Market, 438 St. Cath. West Up 1644-5-6.

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Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. Main 1434.
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Bissonnette, Eric & Co., 91 Inspector. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West. Balmoral Block. M. 413.
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