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VOL. XXXIX, No. 124 | MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907. | PRICE ONE CENT.

GERMANY HAS EYES TOWARD THIS WAY

Inspired Articles Preparing Public Opinion to Favor Concessions.

TO GET CANADIAN TRADE

Deutsche Zeitung Advises Government to win Over British Colonies to Block Imperial Idea.

By Special Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

London, May 25.—Hon. W. S. Fielding is very reticent respecting his future movements on the continent. He feels the first necessity is a holiday, to recuperate after the strain of the recent session.

The German Government have made it clear that they would welcome the opportunity for a personal and friendly exchange of views. They are prepared forthwith to remove the surtax and also to discuss terms of a reciprocal treaty. Official communiques to Berlin journals, reproduced here to-day, warn the German public that the realization of the British Imperial idea is, as the Hamburger Nachrichten says, not destroyed but only delayed. Articles which are accepted as inspired seek to prepare German opinion for concessions to Canada and other British colonies, which shall, in the words of the Deutsche Zeitung, "win over the British colonies before it is too late." That is to say, it shall make an effective British Imperial reciprocity impossible.

German productions have enormously increased in recent years, in all the leading lines of industry. German home demand, with the British open market, now pretty well suffices, but Germans realize that as soon as the tide of prosperity turns they would find Canada of great benefit under their cartel system as an additional dumping ground for surplus production. English experience in many branches of the textile, hardware, pottery, and other trades shows how completely Germans are able to undermine home production in this country.

Moreover, German manufacturers have reason to anticipate that Canada will find extreme difficulty in applying to Germany the anti-dumping regulation applicable to a neighboring country like the United States.

WINDERMERE.

REPLY TO DISSENTIENTS.

Presbyterian Assembly Deny Charge of Abandoning Westminster Confession.

Columbus, Ohio, May 25.—The 119th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has concluded its work.

The Assembly adopted a reply to the dissenting members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who recently organised an assembly at Dickson, Tenn. The reply expressed regret over the dissentients' non-compliance with the decision of the Cumberland branch to merge with the Presbyterian Church. The reply also denies the dissentients' charge that the Presbyterian Church has abandoned the Westminster Confession of Faith.

The Finance Committee reported that last year $4,509.53 was received for the use of the various boards of the Church.

Rev. E. R. Worrell declared there was no desire or purpose to antagonize the Anti-Saloon League.

CABLE SURPRISED GOVERNOR

"Nelson's Signal" on Unsigned London Message to Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., May 25.—"Nelson's signal," Such were the words that came on an unsigned cable message from London to Governor Fraser yesterday. His Honor could find no clue regarding the sender, but he had no doubt as to the meaning. He was animated with more or less curiosity as to who it was in London who had thus marked Victoria Day by cabling a message so suggestive.

Victoria Day in Halifax was observed by a general suspension of business. A grand review of troops took place on the Common.

ANOTHER FLAG INCIDENT.

Stars and Stripes Torn Down From Consulate in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, May 25.—The celebration of Victoria Day was marred by the unfortunate notion of two young Englishmen, whose identity is so far unknown, who tore down the flag from the American vice-consulate. Keen regret is felt here, and should the perpetrators be discovered they will be severely dealt with. The Stars and Stripes and British flag were flying on the same pole, but because the former was uppermost it aroused the resentment of the Englishmen.

Jumped From Bridge.

There was much excitement yesterday when Thomas Fichtus, a German, jumped from the Notre Dame street bridge into the Place Viger yard of the C.P.R., a distance of about forty-five feet.

He escaped with a fractured thigh. He was reported to-day as doing nicely.

At 11.30 yesterday forenoon, a milkman driving over the bridge, saw the man climb on the railing at the south side of the bridge and jump to the tracks below. None of the yard employes below saw the man, until he was lying injured on the tracks. To those who ran to lift him up he said: "I think my left leg is broken," but gave no explanation of his act. In the Notre Dame Hospital he gave his name as Thomas Fichtus, 41 years old, and said he lived at No. 72 Elgin street. When examining his injuries the doctor asked him how he came to fall when the street was protected by an iron railing. He merely shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing.

IS SATISFIED WITH NEW LEMIEUX ACT

Professor Shortt Reports to Minister of Labor on Grand Trunk Machinists' Case.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Ottawa, May 25.—Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, Minister of Labor, has received the following letter from Professor Adam Shortt, who was chairman of the conciliation board, which recently settled the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and their machinists.

"Having sent in my formal report on the settlement of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and the machinists, I thought you might be interested in a moderate amount of information as to the nature of the case and the working of the new law with which your name is naturally so closely connected. The matters in dispute covered almost every typical feature of the labor problem, such as rates of wages, hours of employment, including night and day work, overtime, both as hours and pay, classification of men, the number and status of apprentices, the promotion of helpers, improvers, etc., the re-instatement of men on strike or lock-out, some of them for over two years, and the general recognition of the union.

"After opening up the case in a general manner it was thought that if representatives of both sides could get together by themselves, many minor matters in so large a field might be disposed of and facilitate proceedings before the whole board. I considered that the more likely as the officials of the railway, in making reply to the application for a board, declared that the dispute might have been settled if the men had not been so impatient.

"However, after half a day's conference it was found that no progress had been made, hence every point at issue had to be taken up by the board. I appear to have been fortunate enough to secure the confidence of both parties to the dispute, and my colleagues, though nominated by the opposite interests, exhibited a spirit of perfect fairness in every respect. Throughout the proceedings no attempt was made to settle differences on the easy but demoralizing principle of "splitting the differences," but every attention was given to deciding every matter on its merits. This appeared to greatly develop mutual confidence and matters became easier the further we advanced, until it was evident a final settlement was merely a question of patiently covering the whole field. The admirable tact and evident fairness of Mr. Hays, on the side of the Grand Trunk, and the fine spirit shown by Mr. Leo, counsel for the machinists, were conspicuous in propagating mutual confidence and bringing the respective forces into a spirit of accommodation.

"An important and complex labor dispute, involving feuds of more than two years standing and not improving with age, had been settled to the satisfaction of both parties without the loss of a day's work to the men, or a dollar to the company, and above all without disturbance to the public service. Thus was every object of the Lemieux act secured.

(Signed) ADAM SHORTT.

THE MINISTER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux in reply said in part: "I have carefully followed the proceedings of the board and have read the agreement arrived at with particular interest. It is the first real test of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act, and I think it affords an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by it in the settlement of industrial disputes when the parties to the dispute are disposed to be reasonable and moderate in their respective attitudes. The application for the appointment of a board in this dispute was received on April 20, so that exactly one month had passed from the inception of the board to the termination of its labors. This, I think, is the best possible evidence of the real tact, and skill with which the proceedings in connection with the board were conducted, and I have to congratulate you most sincerely on the excellent results achieved within so short a time. The fact that the award was accepted by both parties and made binding for a period of one year will be a further example of the efficiency of the act when rightly used. The whole conduct of the board together with its finding and the unqualified acceptance of the scale by both parties will, I am convinced, mark a distinct advance in the settlement of industrial disputes in this country and will be an illuminating example of procedure in all future applications of the act."

(Signed) RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

Six Killed by Falling Walls.

Mexico City, Mex., May 25.—Six persons have been killed and seven injured in this city within the past 24 hours by collapsing buildings. Two children were buried under the ruins of a house on Constancia street. A building in course of construction in Sabine street fell, killing four workmen and injuring seven.

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MORE INDICTMENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Forty-four Against Calhoun, Ruef and Schmitz—Enormous Bail Demanded.

San Francisco, May 25.—The grand jury last evening returned bribery indictments against the following:—

President Patrick Calhoun, of the United Railroads, 14 indictments.

Thornwall Mullaly, assistant to Calhoun, 14.

Attorney Tirey L. Ford and W. M. Abbott, of the legal department of the United Rairoads, 14 each.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, 16.

Abraham Ruef, 14.

President Louis Glass, of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 2.

Theodore V. Hasley, formerly an agent of the corporation, 1.

Ruef, Schmitz, Calhoun, Mullaly, Ford, and Abbott are charged with bribery in fixing the Gas Company's rate and receiving $50,000 in the United Railroads' franchise deal.

The indictments against Glass are additional to the 11 indictments already returned against him on the charge of bribing supervisors to refuse a competitive telephone franchise. The indictment against Halsey is for the same offence.

Superior Judge Coffey fixed bail in the sum of $10,000 on each of the charges and gave the accused until to-day at noon to furnish bonds.

The statement was offficially made that all but $140,000 of the entire amount of bonds, $890,000, will be forthcoming to-day. The United Railways alone will have to put up for its president, the assistant to the president and two attorneys $560,000 in securities, or $280,000 in cash.

Schmitz, beside the $50,000 security, he has already given to procure his liberty pending his trial on the five counts, alleging extortion, brought against him and Ruef jointly will have to put up $160,000 in bonds. Ruef will have to put up $140,000, but as he is now a prisoner without any immediate hope of release, it is said that he will make no attempt to give bail.

President Glass, of the telephone company, has already given bonds in the sum of $90,000. He will have to put up $20,000 more to retain his liberty. Theodore Halsey has put up $110,000 in bonds covering eleven indictments previously found against him he will have to put up $10,000 additional to-morrow.

When Foreman Oliver, of the grand jury, filed the indictments in court, he said that these "were only a partial report from the Grand Jury." This is taken to mean that more indictments are to follow.

Whitewash for Harriman.

Washington, May 25.—A report was published yesterday that Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, informed the President that the investigation by the commission into the methods of the Harriman lines had practically acquitted Harriman. When his attention was called to the report Commissioner Knapp denied it.

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FIRE AT LUMBER MILL AND TANNERY

Flames Started in Mill But Spread Quickly to Tannery—Loss $25,000.

Fire, which broke out in B. Grier's lumber mill, corner of Canning and Notre Dame streets, yesterday afternoon resulted in damage roughly estimated at $35,000.

The tannery of the Bonner Leather Company, in the rear of the mill, was considerably damaged. The loss will probably reach $20,000. The loss on the mill and machinery will be about $15,000.

The combustible material in the mill, and the large quantity of lumber, slabs and old wood in the yard immediately in front of the mill, made the fire look dangerous at the start. Besides, as the large works of the Canada Paint Company are situated nearby, a second alarm was sent in. There was nobody at work in the tannery yesterday. It caught fire easily, as it was so near the saw mill, and inside of the building being well oiled, the firemen were confronted with the probable loss of both buildings. But by good work the tannery building, though burnt inside, was not so badly damaged as a whole, walls and roof roof being left apparently intact.

As both buildings are situated on the bank of the canal, there was any amount of water for the fire engines, if wanted, though the hydrant pressure was utilized, the engines giving it more force.

In about an hour the fire was under control, though it was necessary for the brigade to put in a lot of hard work after that.

Death of Pierre Trudel.

Mr. Pierre Trudel, who has been ill for two months, died last night about eleven o'clock. He was a member of the firm of Lamothe and Trudel, and the fifth son of the late Senator Trudel. The deceased was in his thirty-sixth year.

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IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

BY GEORGE MURRAY, B.A. OXON. F.R.C.O.

Books of the Week Reviewed

The Works of Lucian of Somosata.

Complete with a few specified Exceptions. Translated by H. W. and F. G. Fowler, in four volumes. (Oxford Clarendon Press.)

Bearing in mind the well-considered assertion of Lord Macaulay that Lucian was "the last great master of Attic eloquence and Attic wit," two scholars of the University of Oxford have produced for the delight of all lovers of literature a new translation of the works of Lucian, which is as nearly complete as it could be made. As an addition to classical literature, in a form especially useful for college students, this laboring work deserves the highest commendation, as it is scholarly, comprehensive in its notes (which are collected at the end of the fourth volume instead of being put at the foot of each page), and admirable in every way from a typographical standpoint. Intelligent English schoolboys have always derived great pleasure from the dialogues of Lucian, especially the three entitled "Charon," "Vitæ" and "Timon," which they read when they are tolerably acquainted with Xenophon, but have not yet acquired sufficient Greek to grapple with Aristophanes or the three great tragic dramatists They find an immense deal of fun in Lucian, which they cannot find in any other school-book, and for this reason Walker's text and notes, edited by Wheeler, are always popular. Some pleasant selections from Lucian, with English notes by Evelyn Abbott, of Balliol College, Oxford, were published in 1872 by Rivingtons (London, Oxford and Cambridge), and in 1873 Douglas S Smith of Toronto University, translated three of the most amusing dialogues with copious annotations. (Copp, Clark & Co.) At a later date I had the pleasure of reviewing in 1901 a large volume entitled "A Second Century Satirist," that was sent to me by Professor Winthrop D Sheldon, the vice-president of Girard College, in the United States. The book was a collection in English of forty of the most important and interesting dialogues of Lucian, who lived in the age of the Antonines and was famous for his many-sided genius, wit and humor. Professor Sheldon selected Lucian for translation because he had found him the most entertaining among ancient Greek writers, inasmuch as he possesses more than any of them the genuine flavor of modernity. A French writer, indeed, has appropriately characterized him as "the first of the moderns," the "avant coureur" of a host of modern story-tellers and humorists. He blazed a path which no one had essayed before him, and along which many writers have since followed, some of them directly, others indirectly indebted to the inspiration of his genius. For instance, "Charon, or Seeing the Sights," has for its theme the vanity and emptiness of human life, a trite enough subject; but Lucian invests it with the genuine charm of sharp satire, biting sarcasm, and delicate irony. Charon, having a day's furlough from his ferry in the lower world, falls in with Hermes, whom he prevails upon to show him the sights of the earth. With the help of a distich from Horner, they pile mountains atop of one another, and from coign of vantage gaze upon the varied panorama of human life When the day is over, Charon returns to his ferry-boat. The characters of the dialogue are aptly chosen, and the whole is marked by felicity of incident, and amusing grace of conversation. Again "Timon, the Misanthrope," is of striking interest, both in itself as a picture of the typical hater of his species, and also as related to Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens," with which it has certain points in common, as well as certain marked differences of treatment. Professor Sheldon's translation was the fullest and best version of Lucian up to the time of its publication in 1901, and his introductory essay gave a good account of "Lucian, the Man and the Author," while each dialogue was accompanied by useful notes. The two English translators make no mention of the American edition though, no doubt, they must have consulted it in the course of their more extensive work.

All that we know of Lucian is derived from his own writings. He lived from about 125 to 200 A.D., under several Roman Emperors. He was a Syrian, born at Samosata, the capital of Commagene, on the Euphrates. From early childhood he gave promise of distinction, and as his family were in poor circumstances he was sent to the shop of a maternal uncle to learn the business of a sculptor, or worker in stone, that he might in time be able to support himself. The first day he was at the shop he broke a slab of marble that he was polishing, and was severely beaten by his uncle. He ran away home in disgust, and, luckily for the world, gave himself up to literary pursuits.

In reading Lucian we verge at one time on the "Arabian Nights" and at another on the dialogues of Plato. His constant wandering brought almost every aspect of life before a mind gifted with rare powers of observation. Every phase of existence likely to interest a literary man of the period of the Antonines is brought before us in one or other of his Dialogues and Romances. Now it is the Cynic philosopher, that Fakir of the day, who, in his scorn of human needs and decencies has fallen far below them; or it is the poor literary man who seeks a place at the rich man's table; or the shameless parasite. To quote the words of the Oxford translators, as a short specimen of their style: "Lucian's versatility in technique is only a symbol of his versatile powers in general. He is equally at home in heaven and earth and hell, with philosophers and cobblers, telling a story, criticizing a book, describing a picture, elaborating an allegory, personifying an abstraction, parodying a poet or a historian, flattering an Emperor's mistress, putting an audience into good temper with him and itself, unveiling an imposture, destroying a religion or a reputation, and personifying a character."

These four volumes, which comprise, as I said before, nearly a complete translation of all Lucian's acknowledged compositions, contains valuable reading that will occupy almost a whole year.

Practical Rifle Shooting.

By Walter Winans. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; W. Foster Brown, Montreal.)

This well-printed and neatly-bound volume is a valuable treatise on the subject of "Practical Rifle Shooting." The writer, Mr Winans, is favorably known as the author of "The Sporting Rifle," "The Art of Revolver Shooting," and other kindred works, and is vice-president of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, in addition to being president of the Ashford Rifle Club, and "vice-president of the Churchhouse Rifle Club, etc. The book contains ten chapters and a concluding note, in which Mr. Winans says: "I do not mention the use of the rifle for war purposes, as I confine my instructions to subjects on which I have personal experience. My views may have some merit as the result of this experience, although I am aware that they are not universally accepted. It may, however, be an admissible belief that the man who can use his rifle, as a matter of habit, as he uses his knife and fork; who can hit his mark near the centre, instantly, at any reasonable range, and who has had experience stalking game, and in taking cover, should make a more useful soldier or scout than the man who has only shot a stationary target, and then only in a prone position, and who would lose himself when turned out in a deer forest." All this seems very reasonable; and the author's chapters on "The Running Deer Target," "Rook and Rabbit Shooting," "Deer-stalking and Deer Driving," "Fallow Deer, Roe Deer and Wild Boar Shooting," are of extreme interest and usefulness. There is a fine frontispiece of an antlered monarch in full career.

Daisy Dryden.

A memoir written by her mother. (W. Briggs: Toronto.)

Daisy Dene Dryden was born in Marysville, California, on September 9, 1854, and died in San Jose, on October 8, 1864, aged ten years and twenty days. Her mother, who wrote the memoir, died five years ago, and the book has reached a second edition, owing to the testimony borne by many persons to "the remarkable circumstance of the opening of her spiritual sight and hearing during the last three days of her earthly life." All this is duly recorded in minute detail in the memoir, even to the fact that the child predicted half-past eleven p.m. "as the time when her dead sister Allie would come for her." At that very time Daisy passed out of life for "the Better Land," as she had confidently foretold. In our opinion this was one of those strange coincidences which occasionally happen—"only this, and nothing more," in the words of Poe, as we do not believe that the Supreme Being permits any suspension of the ordinary laws of nature to occur on any such occasion.

The bereaved mother herself, at the end of her pathetic narrative, seems to have known that the supernatural in the case of Daisy's dying hours would create doubt, and for that reason she writes: "And yet to some who read these pages the question may arise 'For what special end was this illumination granted?' I answer that in many souls there are deep yearnings to read the truth with clearer vision. To us had come questionings and doubts concerning great truths, so that the light we gained through her illumination was as an inspiration and an answer to our prayers."

The introduction to the book is written in a devout spirit by the Rev. F. L. Higgins, of Toronto. Briefly, the story relates the remarkable experiences of a little girl of ten years, who, during the three days preceding her death, seems to have the power of seeing into the world beyond, and of having communication with departed ones. The story, as told by the mother, is, at the least, an impressive one.

The Ministry of Beauty.

By Stanton D. Kirkham. (N.Y.: Paul, Elder & Co.)

This book is written in a highly imaginative style, and is the work of an enthusiast. It must be read in the spirit in which it is written by sympathetic souls, or it will fail of effecting its full purpose. The volume does not readily lend itself to quotation, and we shall not, therefore, cite some passages that we had marked for transcription, as they would take up too much space. There are thirteen chapters, the headings of which present ample scope for philosophic reflection and eloquent rhetoric. The table of contents is as follows: Beauty, Life, Religion, Philosophy, The World-Message, The Heart of It, The Tendency to Good, Work, Health, Happiness, The Preacher, The Teacher, and lastly, The Poet.

I. Quiet Talks on Service. II. Quiet Talks on Personal Problems.)

By S. D. Gordon. (Toronto: W. Briggs.)

I. The former of these two volumes belongs to the series of "Quiet Talks" upon the elements of the Christian life, and had as its predecessors "Quiet Talks on Power." and "Quiet Talks on Prayer." This trinity of spiritual forces, viz., Power, Prayer and Service, is well handled by the author, and though the three works stand alone, yet they have obtained a wide circulation, and the author has a host of admirers, who look eagerly forward to a new work from his pen.

II. The problems that Mr. Gordon deals with in the latter volume mentioned are those of Sin, Doubt, Ambition, Self-Mastery, Pain, Guidance, the Church, and, finally the problem of "Questioned Things." These problems are discussed in simple and forcible language, which strikes straight at the point of the question at issue. The book appeals powerfully to the many readers, who know so well Mr. Gordon's notable faculty of giving real help to the practical searcher after the true pathway to salvation. These "Personal Problems" confront the earnest life of every Christian, and the aim of the author throughout his work has been to ease the burdens of his followers.

Romance Island.

By Zona Zale. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.)

Three months after his succession to an immense fortune, St. George, invited his former business associates—the day staff of the Evening Sentinel—to dine with him. A reference to the Boris story led to St. George's friend, Amory, changing places with him for a week—a glorious week spent on board his friend's yacht, the Aloha, while St. George was to attempt to unravel the mystery that enshrouded the attempted murder of a young and beautiful girl by a so-called mulatto woman, clothed in rich garments of fantastic fashion, and speaking a language that none could understand. He learns in a most ingenious way that this woman, Elissa, is an emissary of Prince Tabnit. He meets this Prince and discovers that Otto Holland, the father of Olivia, whom Elissa had attempted to stab, had been made King of Yagua, an island in the South Atlantic. Prince Tabnit tells the story of this island, which to the western mind seems incredible. Settled in 1050 B.C. by the ancient Phoenicians under the brother of Hiram, King of Tyre, the island had been ruled over by this race until the line of Kings abruptly terminated. Rival claims were advanced, but the matter ended in the crowning of Otto Holland.

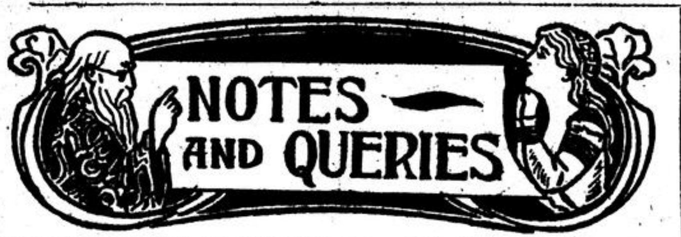
But within a year their new King disappeared, and with him the "Hereditary Treasure." Again trouble ensued. Prince Tabnit had come to America to persuade Olivia, who is now heiress to the throne, to accompany him in his submarine to her father's island kingdom. St. George, who had fallen deeply in love with Olivia, had now a personal incentive in his pursuit of Prince Tabnit. He is assisted by two of the islanders, who, suspicious of the Prince, direct the course of the Aloha to Yagua. "The Yaguans are," to quote the words of Prince Tabnit, "what the world will be a thousand years from now." They live a life as yet but dreamed of by ordinary mortals, for they had long since solved the mysteries western scientists are struggling to fathom. Knowledge of the Fourth Dimension enabled them to keep the existence of their island a secret. To Yagua Olivia comes, and the search for her father begins. There is no magic in the strange occurrences that take place—as all is accounted for by the development of natural law—yet Yagua is indeed "Romance Island." There is abundance of exciting adventures in a field hitherto unexplored, and there are many beautiful passages descriptive of the Phoenician island. Here, as elsewhere, all the human passions are found in full sway, and love and ambition in Prince Tabnit's life play leading parts. There are several full page colored illustrations by Hermann C. Wall, which are of more than average merit.

Gethsemane and After.

By the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL.D. (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. 1907.)

The author who dates his preface from Trinity Rectory, Toledo, Ohio, tells us: "I have written this book with the prayer that it may be read by many to whom the Gospel narratives are as sealed books. The Bible is a volume which everybody respects, which few people read and which fewer study. I cherish the hope that some into whose hands this little book falls may be inspired by it to examine the sacred story to see whether these things be true or not."

This is surely a very extraordinary preface for a clergyman to write. How can everybody respect the Bible, when few read it, and fewer study it? We fail to understand Dr. Brady's meaning, and we think that this is owing to the strange manner in which he has expressed himself. This, however, has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of his drama. To speak candidly, we do not think that Dr. Brady is a great dramatist. The stage directions, if we may call them so, take up more room than the utterance of the "dramatis personae," and are needlessly minute, as the play is never likely to be acted on any stage. He himself styles it "an attempt to bring home to humanity the realities of our Lord's passion." But if he thinks that his play does this more effectively than is done in the Gospel narrative, we are bound to say that he is manifestly in error. It is hardly worth while to attempt to select passages that would justify Dr. Brady's own account of the main object of this "new setting of an old story."



NOTES AND QUERIES

"Play Up! Play Up! and Play the Game!"

Mr. Thomas J. Drummond writes: "I noticed an enquiry from one of your correspondents, and while the lines were slightly mis-quoted, it is evident to me that the quotation he refers to is from "Vitai Lampada," by an English writer, Henry Newbolt, published in his little book of poems entitled "Admirals All, and Other Verses." I enclose a copy of the poem, and trust you will find space to print it in full. I think it is a pity that Newbolt's verses are not better known in Canada. They ring true in every line. My brother, the late Doctor Drummond, was a great admirer of Newbolt's verse, and "Vitai Lampada" was a special favorite of his, while "Drake's Drum" and "Hawke" were favorites also.

"After the Doctor's death at Cobalt, we found among his effects a copy of 'Admirals All,' which he had been accustomed to carry wherever he went. He had marked the poem 'Vitai Lampada,' and for this reason, and because they seemed fitting, it was decided to have the last two lines of the last verse engraved on the casket plate.

"The lesson taught in the verses seems so applicable to life, whether on the playfield or elsewhere, that it is unnecessary to say anything further in regard to them. I might add for your information, that the school referred to is Clifton, where many of England's soldiers received their early training for the Military Colleges. The scene described in the first verse is laid in the cricket-close at Clifton.

VITAI LAMPADA.

There's a breathless hush in the Close to-night—
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sodden red,—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke;—
The Gatling's jammed, and the colonel dead
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far, and Honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year
While in her place the School is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling, fling to the host behind—
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

—(Henry Newbolt, from his "Admirals All and Other Verses"; published by John Lane, New York and London.)

For the benefit of such readers as have long left their college days behind them, and have now (as Ben Jonson said of Shakespeare), "Small Latin and less Greek," I may briefly explain the title of Mr. Newbolt's poem. It is borrowed from the poet Lucretius, II., 79., "Et, quasi cursores vital lampada tradunt," that is, "And like runners, they hand on to one another the torch of life." i.e., they finish their course, and die. The same metaphor is used by Persius, VI., 61, and the reference is to the "lampadephoria," torch-bearing race, as Herodotus calls it, or "lampadedromia," torch-race of the Greeks. In the title of Mr. Newbolt's poem, "vitai" is the archaic form of "vitae," the genitive, meaning "of life," governed by "lampada," the torch, which is the accusative of "lampas," governed by the verb "tradunt," they hand on. The explanation of the Greek "torch-bearing race" is full of difficulties, as Dr. Henry George Liddell, in his article on it in Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities," is obliged to acknowledge. The game seems to have taken place on a race-course, in a "lampas," torch, or flambeau, properly protected from the wind, was carried from one point to another by a chain of runners, each of whom formed a successive link. The first man, after running a certain distance, handed it to the second, the second in like manner to the third, and so on, till it reached the point proposed. The art consisted in the several runners carrying the torch unextinguished through their respective distances—those who let it go out losing all share of honor. But as the game was a "competition," Dr. Liddell very properly asks how could the competition be decided? In a chain of runners, each of whom handed the torch to the next man successively, where could the competition be? One runner might be said to lose—he who let his torch be extinguished—but who could be said to win? This is a problem hard of solution.

I turn now to the English poet, whose "Vitai Lampada" has been quoted by Mr. T. J. Drummond. Henry John Newboldt, barrister, was born in England, at Hilston, on June 6, 1862. He was educated at Clifton College, and at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a "scholar." After this he was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1887. His chief publications are: "Taken from the Enemy" (1892), "Mordred, a Tragedy" (1895), "Admirals All, etc." (1897), "The Island Race" (1898), "Stories from Froissart" (1899), and several other works. As a poet he is much esteemed in England, and is a student of heraldry and fond of open-air sports. The late Dr. Drummond was attracted to Mr. Newbolt in his double quality of poet and sportsman.

A Quotation Verified.

L. P., Montreal, asks me in which of Tennyson's poems the following line occurs:

"By the long wash of Australasian seas."

At line 191 of the domestic idyll, "The Brook" (published in 1855 in the volume entitled "Maud, and Other Poems"), we read:

"Katie walks
By the long wash of Australasian seas
Far off, and holds her head to other stars
And breathes in April-autumns."

The line in question is said to have specially pleased its author on account of its sustained rhythmical quality. Every word in the line tells, and Tennyson has not often equalled its sonorousness.

Praise of "The Maple Leaf Forever."

G. A. Staples, of Lennoxville, writes: "Am very much obliged to you for having, at my second request, published an answer to my question re the origin of the Canadian national song, entitled 'The Maple Leaf Forever.'

"I may say in passing that I did not ask for your opinion or criticism of the song at all. I simply asked for 'the origin of it,' which is merely answering the question and at which you missed your calling."

"However, as you have said what you did, I may say that I fail to see why 'it is the worst national song every composed.' If such is the case, why do some of the finest bands in the world play it? And also, why is it sung as one of the patriotic songs in all our schools throughout the Dominion, as well as played by some of our best Canadian bands? Surely they would not use it if there was not some good reason for doing so.

"As to criticising the Mother Country regarding her 'poetic license,' we should rather feel proud of it, as the finest poetry in the world came from there through her best poets, such as Shakespeare, Tennyson, Byron, Milton, Scott, Burns, and many other famous writers; and all their beautiful poetry is read throughout the civilised world to-day.

"It is certainly a very easy matter to criticise. One can, for instance, criticise the best poem or most classical piece of music ever written, simply because it does not suit one's taste; but one person is not everybody, nor is one's opinion everybody's, as the majority may think altogether differently; and in that majority may be found the best of critics who will of course recognize a good poem, or song, when they see or hear it."

I cannot tell whether my correspondent, G. A. Staples, Lennoxville, is a Mr. or Mrs., Master or Miss Staples. I send the letter, just as I received it, to the printing office, and I am bound to say that it has in no way altered my sincere conviction that "'The Maple Leaf' is the worst national song ever composed.' If a more worthless one anywhere exists, why does not my correspondent produce it? What is the use of asking "Why do some of the finest bands in the world play it?" "And why is it sung as one of the patriotic songs in all our schools throughout the Dominion, as well as played by some of our best Canadian bands?" "Yankee Doodle" is played in the United States by many finer bands than we have in Canada; but that does not prove that "Yankee Doodle" is possessed of high poetic merit. My correspondent's strangely confused enumeration of England's "best poets, such as Shakespeare, Tennyson, Byron, Milton, Scott, Burns and many other famous writers," reminds me of four lines in R. A. Milliken's "Groves of Blarney."

"There's statues gracing this noble place in—
All heathen gods and nymphs so fair;
Bold Neptune, Plutarch and Nicodemus,
All standing naked in the open air!"

To these characters we may add "Homer and Nebuchadnezzar" from the same poem's penultimate line, and we shall then have as incongruous a mixture as my correspondent's catalogue of British poets.

To be serious, however, I have never met with any sensible critic who had the hardihood to praise a single line of "The Maple Leaf." It is beneath criticism, and severely injures the literary reputation of Canada.

I may end this note with the following extract, which was cut from the Montreal Witness of May 9th, 1905:

"At a meeting of the Daughters of the Empire this morning in Empire Hall, the national emblem of Canada was the subject of a paper by Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey. After defining the use of emblems generally, Mrs. Mullarkey spoke of the maple leaf as a particularly happy choice as an emblem. The maple tree is found in every province, and was held in high esteem by the earliest settlers. In 1806 a number of Le Canadien had an article from which it would appear that Canadians had then chosen the maple. At the first meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Montreal, in 1834, the decorations were arranged with maple leaves. In 1836 it was proposed to adopt the maple leaf as an emblem. The Hon. D. B. Viger, speaking to this point, explained its suitability for Canada. The tree, at first young and fragile, takes nourishment from the soil, and becomes strong, bearing storms and triumphing over difficulties. In 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales the emblem was formally adopted. In 1867, at Confederation, the maple leaf was retained."

The Word "Undershot."

M. A. Wood asks: Will you be kind enough to tell me if there is such an English word as "undershot"?

The English adjective "undershot" has two different meanings. It was originally applied to a water-wheel, which was propelled by water that flowed underneath it. In later times, it was applied to certain dogs, such as the bulldog, and meant "having a projecting lower jaw."

The former signification is the one usually mentioned in the dictionaries; but the latter is well known to dog-fanciers. "Underhung" and "underjawed" are the terms generally used in the case of human beings.

Admirals All—A Song of Sea Kings.

Mr. T. J. Drummond, in his letter to me, mentions that his brother, the Laureate of the Habitant, was "accustomed to carry with him wherever he went a copy of Mr. Newbolt's volume 'Admirals All!'" Mr. Drummond also "thinks it a pity that Newbolt's verses, which ring true in every line, are not better known in Canada."

As I am decidedly of the same opinion, I transcribe for the benefit of the public the spirited poem which gave the title to the book, and will hereafter reprint the verses called "Drake's Drum" to which the late Dr. Drummond was partial.

ADMIRALS ALL.

Effingham, Grenville, Raleigh, Drake,
Here's to the bold and free!
Benbow, Collingwood, Byron, Blake,
Hail to the Kings of the Sea!
Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honors be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!

Essex was fretting in Cadiz Bay,
With the galleons fair in sight;
Howard at last must give him his way,
And the word was passed to fight.
Never was schoolboy gayer than he,
Since holidays first began;
He tossed his bonnet to wind and sea,
And under the guns he ran.

Drake nor devil nor Spaniard feared,
Their cities he put to the sack;
He seized His Catholic Majesty's beard,
And harried his ships to wrack.
He was playing at Plymouth a game of bowls
When the great Armada came;
But he said, "They must wait their turn, good souls,"
And he stooped and finished the game.

Fifteen sail were the Dutchmen bold,
Duncan he had but two;
But he anchored them fast where the Texel shoaled,
And his colors aloft he flew.
"I've taken the depth to a fathom," he cried,
"And I'll sink with a right good will;
For I know when we're all of us under the tide,
My flag will be fluttering still."

Splinters were flying above, below,
When Nelson sailed the Sound;
"Mark you, I wouldn't be elsewhere now,"
Said he, "for a thousand pound!"
The Admiral's signal bade him fly,
But he wickedly wagged his head;
He clapped the glass to his sightless eye,
And "I'm damned if I see it!" he said.

Admirals all—they say their say—
(The echoes are ringing still);
Admirals all, they went their way
To the haven under the hill.
But they left us a kingdom none can take—
The realm of the curling sea—
To be ruled by the rightful sons of Blake
And the Rodneys yet to be.

Chorus.

Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!

A Small Grammatical Question.

Contrary to my wish, I insert a second anonymous contribution from a correspondent; but it is the last time I shall ever do so. Every correspondent should send name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, and editors should insist upon the observation of the rule. The present letter must be read by the light of the Star of May 11, and I publish it simply as a matter of courtesy, though the writer is unknown to me. It is signed Anon. No. 2, and reads as follows:

"In the issue of the Star for May 11, 1907, the enclosed clipping met my notice, and your explanation contained therein as to the use of a plural verb in the sentence in question arouses some interest.

"Your anonymous critic evidently claims the use of a singular verb, while you declare for a plural one, and make 'works' the antecedent of your pronoun 'that.' The decision seems, therefore, to hang solely upon the correct selection of the antecedent, which should be easily determined by the detailed analysis of the sentence in question.

"It would seem to the writer that, by this method of examination, 'class' becomes the natural antecedent of the relative pronoun 'that,' and that 'of works' is merely a prepositional enlargement of this noun. If this be so, is not a singular verb proper?

"Further, and in any case, should not the words 'these studies' be in the singular also—as 'this study' or 'its study'—to agree with the subject of this particular book, since you are supposedly dealing with an individual title of this 'class of works'?"

Question re Perpetual Motion.

Enquirer, Westmount, asks: "Could you or any of your readers oblige me with a little information as regards perpetual motion? What was the length of time they made the construction to go some years ago in the Old Country, and what exactly would they expect in perpetual motion? Would they not allow for parts of any construction wearing out and being replaced?

Contrary to a widely circulated erroneous impression, there is no reward offered by anybody for the discovery of perpetual motion. While such a dream was seriously considered at times, it is now known that there is no such thing as perpetual motion in mechanics. It is from the stores of nature alone, such as fire, water, wind, chemical action and electricity that force is derived to give motion to any machine whatever. Instead of producing more force than it has received and so laying up a stock of energy which might render it "perpetual," every machine must show less energy than has been transmitted to it. Some of the machine's work is always spent on friction and atmospheric resistance, so that it cannot give out all the force that was put in. Many ingenious inventions have been made from time to time by people who did not understand mechanical principles, but perpetual motion has not been and cannot be discovered until man can seize himself by his own bootstraps and raise himself in the air. One had much better endeavor to discover dry water, cold fire or hot ice.

Ques.—In the event of a man or woman's decease, what percentage does the Government of this province claim from his or her real or personal estate, and also to whom does the statute apply? 2. Does the same statute apply to the other provinces of this Dominion?

QUERY.

Ans.—1. This is a very long and complicated matter. You had better consult an advocate. 2. Each province has its own succession tax act.

NERVOUS WOMEN
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep.

APPRECIATIONS OF DRUMMOND'S WORK

British Press Make Touching References to the Life and Works of the Canadian Poet.

The death of Dr. Drummond has called forth many touching tributes in the British press with reference to the dead poet's life and works, from which the Star makes a few extracts from the more important. Neil Munro, the noted author of "The Lost Pibroch," "John Splendid," "Doom Castle," etc., writing in the "Views and Reviews" column of the Glasgow News, says in part:

"So far, Canada, while she has produced some notable poets whose names are familiar wherever the English language is spoken, has discovered none more dear to her own heart than William Henry Drummond. His books and his lectures had made him something more than a name to the people of the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. I have heard his 'Wreck of the Julie Plante,' 'Ole Tam on Bord-a-Plouffe,' and 'Johnnie Courteau' recited feelingly on Western trails by rough pioneers, who might seem the last men on earth to care for poetry, and there was in their appreciation what was Drummond's highest triumph—a feeling of kinship and comradeship with the man who made the verses.

"Canada, for certain imaginations, has a spell, wholly literary and romantic, which I fear many bright young spirits find rudely dissipated soon after they land on the shores of the St. Lawrence. If there they had the good fortune to discover Drummond, they would find one in whom was singularly retained an essence of the glamorous thing they sought—the hint and air of old, unpeopled Canada, and the magic that abides on the trails of Ballantyne and Fenimore Cooper. It is possible to re-discover in the wilds of the Dominion the youth that once you were, if a Drummond is your guide, and I hope he is not the last of the naive and boyish souls, the simple great-hearts who would sooner 'hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak,' and uninfected by the fever for material success, turn wistfully ever to the lonely woods, to the unchanging shores that offer no riotous pleasures nor tangible rewards.

"If he had lived to realize all that the Drummond mine promised, how would it have affected him? I cannot think the poet would have died in him, or that he would otherwise have changed, but a fortune never comes without its burdens, and but for the thought of his household, and of Lac La Peche forever hereafter wanting him, and the selfish sense of personal deprivation, I should feel his present fortune was the best he could have found."

"A POET IN PATOIS."

Under the caption "A Poet in Patois," E. B. C., writing in the London Morning Post, says:

"To all who knew him personally he was one of the three best men who ever came out of the north-east corner of Ireland. His title of 'Doctor' was no mere paper compliment; he was skilful in curing the bodies and souls of his lifelong friends, the common folk of Quebec, and much more often that not his fee was a word of thanks—and, it may be, some quaint self-revelation of character which was to that word as the gold is to the silver in the ordinary physician's honorarium.

"But it is with the poet in patois, rather than with the man of medicine, that this appreciation is primarily concerned. However, it is well to remember that there was a man behind the poet in this case. Those who forget this fact are in the habit of regarding Drummond as a latter-day type of the trans-Atlantic humorist, a successor to 'Sam Slick,' and nothing more. That he is at times a mirth-provoking humorist is undeniable. Such pieces as 'Mon Choual Castor,' 'M'Sieu Smith,' 'The Pig-Sticker of Ste. Flore,' and 'The Wreck of the Julie Plante' are able to kindle fires of laughter, roaring bonfires, in any part of the North American continent. . . .

"'My friends,' says Drummond, in his preface to 'The Habitant,' 'understand that I have not written these verses as examples of a dialect or with any thought of ridicule.' His French-Canadian friends understood well enough, as is proved by Louis Frechette's criticism of his work to the effect that que le recit soit plaisant ou pathetique, jamais la note ne sonne faux, jamais la bizarrerie ne dégenère en puerilite burlesque.'

"There, indeed, is the great triumph of his artistry—to have kept the rules of that aurea mediocritas, which is the essence of the French manner at its best even when working in a macaronic medium comparable in some respects with the jargon of Hans Breitmann. Each half smile and each unshed tear which the wit and pathos in psychical combination of his poems inevitably provokes have brought, and are bringing, the two races of the Dominion a thought nearer; for the smile, like the tear, is 'an intellectual thing,' which makes for the omniscience that is all-forgiving. That is why it is possible to say that Drummond, thanks to his genius for getting inside the habitant and getting outside so as to tell the English-thinking Canadian what was there convincingly, did as much as any statesman living to confirm the entente cordiale which is half of the might of the Dominion."

LONG AND LOVING OBSERVATION.

The London Spectator's reviewer, after explaining the difference between the class of work of Dr. Drummond and Hans Breitman's ballads, goes on to say:

"On the other hand, the quaint medium in which Drummond works is a living patois, the everyday language of the habitant or small farmer of Quebec, who thinks in French before he tries to express his thoughts in English. In a manner of speaking, it is the result of chemical combination between the two Canadian languages. Nor is the verse of Drummond dominated by a single personage comparable with the big, fat, metaphysical, beer-drinking German, who solves the infinite 'ash von eternal sphree.' Drummond's types of the habitant, like his glossary of words and phrases, are the outcome of long and loving observation. Both the matter of his poems and the manner of their diction were collected and collated during the never-ending journeys of a country doctor in Quebec.

"The white simplicity of the Drummond pastoral, with never a single purple patch crying out to be quoted, is seldom appreciated by English readers at first hearing. Afterward they haunt the ear—as does the shimmering sound of sleigh-bells, the little laughter of music, when it has passed by into the moonlight silence. The veritable odor of the Laurentian earth breathes in the homely verses. And so the time comes when the reader conceives a true tenderness for the busy, simple, kindly, transplanted Normans (each with a slight reversion to the aboriginal Norman, which comes of renewed contact with the wilderness), and then, indeed, the great end of Drummond's life is fully accomplished. To the writer he confessed that his chief object was to confirm the entente which is the psychical basis of confederation, to bridge with a tear, or a smile, or the two-in-one, the slowly narrowing racial antitheses."

The world's rice crop in 1905 totalled about 170,000,000,000 pounds, of which Asia contributed about 160,000,000,000 pounds. British India led with 7,891,000,000 pounds, followed by China with 60,000,000,000 pounds. Japan's share was 14,500,000,000 pounds.

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LEGAL ENQUIRIES.

Ques.—Would you inform me of the best means to take to cancel a full power of attorney given in the United States, and must a notice be put in a public paper?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Have a formal revocation of the power of attorney drawn before the proper officer and serve a copy upon the attorney and upon all the interested parties.

Ques.—1. What is the cheapest way to get rid of an undesirable lodger who refuses to leave when ordered, knowing that I would not put box and belongings on the street? 2. Can I prevent the same person from coming and calling on my wife without my permission after having left? 3. Where would I write to for getting a child of two years into some home or convent where he could be kept and looked after for a year or two, by paying reasonably?

TROUBLED.

Ans.—1. If the term of his lease has expired and you have notified him to go, your best course is to call the nearest policeman and have the objectionable boarder ejected. 2. If you forbid him the house, he cannot come to it. If he does employ the same means as mentioned in former question. 3. Apply directly to one of the convents.

Ques.—My husband having left me a month ago and he still being in the city, what amount am I entitled to receive from him under the laws of the Province of Quebec, I being married in the city?

B. D.

Ans.—Upon application therefor the court will grant you what is reasonably necessary under the particular circumstances of your case.

Ques.—Is it legal to be given notice of dismissal on the Sabbath? Also, my employer has been trying to injure my character by telling falsehoods, and I hold a letter from the party whom this story was told to completely denying ever saying such, and saying he always found me everything that was right. Can I bring an action for defamation of character and loss of employment, because since I have taken up this matter to defend my character I have received my notice of dismissal, which was given me on Sunday?

ENGLISHMAN.

Ans.—If you can prove that it is through the injurious things said about you that you lost your employment, you have an action in damages. The notice of dismissal given on Sunday is quite good.

Ques.—I had a roomer who left two months ago without paying rent. Can I claim payment for storage of baggage when she comes to claim her goods, as rent is dear in my locality?

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Ans.—You have the right to retain your roomer's baggage for arrears of rent. After three months, if the amount due you is still unpaid, you may sell this baggage by public auction after giving one week's notice of the sale in a newspaper in your locality. Notice must state boarder's name, amount of his indebtedness, description of the baggage and time and place of sale. Any balance over and above what is sufficient to pay the amount of your claim must be paid over to person entitled thereto upon application therefor.

Ques.—How much notice would I have to give landlord before I could leave house, as I have not signed lease for year starting May 1st, 1907, and I am leaving city on or before June, 1907?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—If your rent was by the month, one month's notice is sufficient. But if, as is usual, your lease is for the year and has been continued without any special agreement, then no notice is necessary, and you are held to pay the rent until the expiry of the term.

J. S. asks whether he needs a license to carry a revolver for personal protection.

Ans.—You cannot carry a revolver unless you have obtained a certificate of exemption from the operation of the section of the Criminal Code on this subject. This certificate may be obtained from a justice of the peace.

Ques.—My neighbor has two trees close to the fence that divides our lots. Both these trees lean well over on my side, and when in full foliage throw such a shadow that nothing will grow on the sheltered part. Can I legally cut away all branches and main part of trees that extend over line fence? If not, how shall I proceed?

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Ans.—You may compel your neighbor to cut off the branches which hang over your property. If the roots extend into your prperty, you have a right to cut them yourself. If the trees are growing within the distance forbidden by the municipal regulations for the planting of such trees, you may compel your neighbor to uproot them.

Ques.—Upon what conditions can a Catholic marry a Protestant and remain faithful to her religion?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—This is a matter of internal domestic economy.

Ques.—The house I am living in at present I entered on the first of May and found it in a very bad state. When I signed the lease the landlord told me that he would inspect the house, but he did not do so, and I paid him a month's rent in advance. 1. Can I do anything to make him repair the house? If not, can I leave it? 2. Who shall I apply to to make him repair the house? 3. Is the landlord justified in holding the lease and not giving me a copy of same?

TENANT.

Ans.—The landlord is bound to deliver the house to you in a good state of repair, and if the house is in as bad condition as you state, you can compel him by suit to repair it or to make them at his expense; or if you so wish to obtain the rescission of the lease in default of such repairs being made. It is customary for the lessee to pay for the cost of the lease itself, and in any event for his own copy of the lease.

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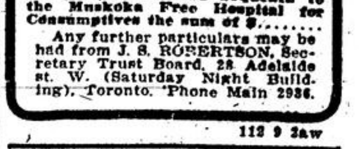

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TO KILL MOTHS.

Camphor and Tobacco Only Repel—Carbon Bisulphide Advised.

Contrary to the general belief, camphor, naphthalene and tobacco will not kill clothes moths, says Suburban Life. They act merely as repellants; where they are used the moths will not deposit eggs. If the eggs are already laid or if the young have hatched substances of this nature will have no effect.

In May or June the moths appear and lay their eggs, which soon hatch into the destructive grubs that feed on feathers, wool, fur and other things of an animal texture. The campaign against the moths must start early in the spring if immunity for the rest of the year is to be enjoyed.

The easiest way to rid clothes of moths is to give them a thorough brushing once a week and then expose them to air and sunshine. Where they are to be packed away, fumigation with carbon bisulphide is the surest method. The garments are put in a tight trunk, with moth marbles.

Then a saucer is placed on top of the pile, with four or five tablespoonfuls of liquid bisulphide in it, easily obtained at all druggists. The lid is closed and the trunk left undisturbed until the clothes are wanted.

The bisulphide evaporates, and being heavier than air, settles through the garments. It is deadly to insect life and will destroy it in all stages. No odor will remain in the clothes after airing them a few moments, so that they can be used as soon as they are taken out. The moth marbles prevent other females from crawling in to lay their eggs.

A simple way, but not so sure, is after brushing the goods to pack them in ordinary paper boxes or flour bags, pasting a strip of paper over the cracks in order to keep out the moths. For closets, cracks, carpets, furniture or carriage furnishings a thorough sprinkling of benzine or gasolene will clear out the pests.

To do away with London's smoke it is proposed to use electric power generated elsewhere, for heating, etc.

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PREMIER DEAKIN DECLINES HONOR

Only Member of Colonial Conference Not Sworn of the Privy Council.

Downing Street has sent out the following official notice:—

"The King has been pleased to direct that Sir Joseph Ward, prime minister of New Zealand; the Hon. F. R. Moor, prime minister of Natal; the Hon. L. S. Jameson, prime minister of Cape Colony; and the Hon. General Louis Botha should be sworn of the Privy Council. It is understood that the offer of a similar honor has been renewed to Mr. Deakin, and declined."

It is interesting to note that at the time of the issue of this announcement the four colonial Premiers named had already become entitled to the prefix "Right Hon.," having attended at Buckingham Palace, and been duly sworn in. It had been semi-officially intimated in advance that Mr. Deakin would be included. With regard to the expression in the official communique that the offer of the honor had been "renewed" to the Australian Premier, it may be noted that Mr. Deakin refused a Privy Councillorship offered him by the last Government in 1900.

The Privy Council at which the Premiers were sworn was a more important and largely attended function of its kind than usual. Often a bare quorum of three ministers suffices, but on this occasion the attendance included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Wilfrid Laurier (already a Privy Councillor), Sir Robert Bond (also on the roll), the Earl of Crewe (lord president), the Earl of Elgin, and the Marquis of Ripon, with Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, clerk of the council.

The Premiers drove to Buckingham Palace after the afternoon sitting of the Colonial Conference. On being conducted to the Council Chamber each of the four new members in turn made and subscribed two oaths administered by the Clerk of the Council, viz., the oath of allegiance in the statutory form, and the Privy Councillor's oath, which has been in vogue for at least a couple of hundred years. The ceremony was a brief one, and the new Councillors returned to their hotel.

Smallest Fish.

The most diminutive vertebrae creature in the world is said to be a small fish caught in a mountain lake in the Luzon region of the Philippines. The largest of the species is less than an inch long, but its smallness may be best gauged by the fact that it takes about 6,000 of them to make a pound. Although so tiny, however, the fish, which is named sinarapan, is an important article of diet among the Philippine natives. Obviously it is too small for any net, and is caught in coarse muslin sheets. The fish are prepared by being mixed with pepper and other spices and then dried in the sun. They are a great native delicacy.

An extraordinary instance of the affection of a horse for its old home is reported from Turvey, Bedfordshire, England. A farmer of that place sold a horse he had had for several years to a farmer from Hanslope. The horse was taken to Hanslope and was placed in a field for the night, but after darkness had set in he broke bounds and made the cross-country journey of a dozen miles from Hanslope to Turvey, where his former owner found him next morning quietly grazing in his paddock.

Not a drop of Alcohol
Doctors prescribe very little, if any, alcohol these days. They prefer strong tonics and alteratives. This is all in keeping with modern medical science. It explains why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

VIEWS OF BRITISH PRESS ON MR. ASQUITH'S ANTI-PREFERENCE SPEECH AT COLONIAL CONFERENCE

"The Banging of the Door" is the term applied by the London Mail to Mr. Asquith's speech at the Colonial Conference setting forth the British Government's views on the preference proposals which were declined. Following are some of the comments of the British Press on Mr. Asquith's utterances:

BLUNDERING IMPERIALLY.

Mr. Asquith has not lagged behind his colleagues in the present Government in the matter of blundering Imperially.—London Evening News.

HONORS WITH THE PREMIERE.

It cannot be denied that in the Conference tournament over Preference the honors rest with the Premiers of Canada and Australia.—Outlook.

NO TRIUMPH FOR FREE TRADE.

The refusal of the advanced resolutions of the Conference does not mean a triumph of Free Trade; it does mean a refusal to put Free Trade to the test.—Daily Telegraph.

A DISREGARDED WARNING.

Mr Asquith quoted the case of the North American Colonies in support of his attitude. Great Britain lost those possessions because, with her eyes open, she flouted Colonial opinion.—Irish Times, Dublin.

OBSOLETE ARGUMENTS.

The arguments which Mr. Asquith brought forward to justify the position taken by the Government in this matter are traditional. They are the survivals of another age, and we believe them to be totally obsolete, because they do not apply to the conditions of modern civilization.—Standard.

A DISAPPOINTING SPEECH.

The last hope of a practical result of the Conference disappears with Mr. Asquith's speech. The speech will be read with feelings of disappointment though not of surprise. Preference as a means for the consolidation of the Empire is to remain an academic question.—Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

COLONIAL CONTEMPT.

All his arguments are by this time as napless as time and use can make them. The speech will be received in the Colonies with a sort of despairing contempt. Mr. Asquith could have adopted no tone more likely to discourage them from extending still further or continuing commercial favors.—Manchester Courier.

PATHETIC PERSISTENCE.

There is something almost pathetic in Mr. Asquith's persistent attempt to represent Preference as involving duties on raw material. No Colonial statesman and no Tariff Reformer has ever been able to detect any such necessity. This kind of thing makes the Home Government a laughing stock beyond the seas.—Morning Post.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Mr. Asquith's speech marks the beginning of the decline and fall of the Government, for the knowledge that the Colonies are anxious to co-operate with England in Preferential tariffs will spur Imperialists on to place in power a Government that will take a more sympathetic and wiser view of the problems of the Empire.—Western Morning News.

FULL OF EVIL AUGURY.

Of sympathy with ideals other than his own, of recognition of the enormous change that has come over the economical and political situation of the Empire and its rivals, Mr. Asquith's speech did not show a single trace. Cold, cut-and-dry, academical, it recalls the worst days of our relations with our Colonies, and is full of evil augury for the future.—Globe.

POPULARITY OF PREFERENCE.

Though the Home Government has hardened its heart against Preference, it cannot check the growth of the sentiment in favor of more satisfactory fiscal relations between the Mother Country and its Colonies than now exist. Nor can Mr. Asquith and his friends minimise the influence which a discussion such as that of the past two days must have on the Empire as a whole.—Liverpool Courier.

FREE TRADE DOOMED.

Mr. Asquith defended the moribund cause of Free Trade in his ablest manner, but not a single Colonial representative agreed with him. What is the conclusion which all present at the Conference must have drawn from this debate? Simply that henceforward in the whole Empire there is but one obstacle to Imperial Preference—the present Government. When the Government goes, Free Trade must succumb.—Daily Express.

COLONIAL FEELING OFFENDED.

Liberal politicians are incapable of rising above the party level; they do not seem to understand what is meant by an Imperial point of view. This speech is likely to do about as much harm as one speech could do. Mr. Asquith's belittling of the Preference given to the Mother Country will sink deep into the Colonial mind. If his whole object had been to offend Colonial feeling, he could not have made a more nicely fitted speech.—Saturday Review.

REGRETTABLE OMISSION.

We regret that Mr. Asquith was not able to propose some sort of an alternative that might have met the desire of Mr. Deakin and the other Colonial Premiers for a Preference; a bounds on such of their produce as we import would not be very burdensome, for the money might be raised by a tax on imported luxuries, if not on other manufactured articles, and by a little increase in the tobacco duty that would not hurt anybody in this country. A proposal of the kind would be better than what the Government seem to have in mind—subsidies on steamship lines and on Canadian railways.—Yorkshire Post.

NO MANDATE.

In claiming the right to speak at the Conference in the name of the people, Mr. Asquith may be constitutionally correct, but the claim has not the validity in the Conference that it has in the House of Commons. Purely British questions are necessarily decided by party verdicts, which are only valid between one general election and another; but it is desirable that in the Colonies it should be clearly understood that no permanent sanction has been given by the people of this country to the rejection of the Colonial overtures. It is quite possible that when the next Conference meets another British Minister may be able, "speaking for the people," to enunciate a very different policy.—Scotsman.

UNJUSTIFIED PRETENSIONS.

The treatment of the Conference will lead them to receive with some scepticism Mr. Asquith's claim that the issues of Tariff Reform have already been disposed of by a popular verdict. Those members of the Cabinet who attended the Conference should have had some cause to blush in either saying or hearing that "the people of England had declared in favor of Free Trade by a majority of unexampled size." Mr. Lloyd-George taught his constituents to apprehend the importation of Chinese labor into Wales, and Mr. Asquith kept his seat by giving pledges against the demand of trade unionism which he has cynically broken. It is dramatically fitting that the fable of a solemn and authoritative pronouncement in favor of free imports should be presented to the Colonial delegates by two such accomplished practitioners upon the gullibility of the untaught crowd.—Pall Mall Gazette.

In the southern states negroes have organized, and are now conducting thirty-one banks. They have in the United States 122 drug stores. Almost every town and city in the south has its negro grocery store and other places of business.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

Sensational Rescues From the Most Remarkable Perils, Which Prove That as Long as There is Life There is Hope.

Occasionally a sensational rescue, such as that of Hicks, the California miner or Seufert the New York fireman is accomplished while, practically speaking, all the world looks on and applauds the rescuers as it congratulates the rescued. But more often the narrow escape from death is something known only to the person who has taken the first steps into the valley of the shadow and to the few friends to whom he has related his experience. John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, is known personally to many American yachtsmen, and at least by name to most of the readers of newspapers. Yet not more than half a dozen intimates ever heard the story of his struggle in the borderland.

Let superstitious readers mark that it was Friday, October 13, of the year 1893, that the Mohegan left Southampton for New York. Before morning broke on October 14, three-fourths of those whose names were on the ship's list had passed from life to death. At seven o'clock in the evening, when the voyage down the Channel had brought them to a point almost opposite the Lizard, the saloon passengers were at dinner, and the Captain was just about to leave the bridge in order to join them, when there was a crash forward. To those in the dining saloon the shock did not appear to be serious, and not even the women manifested alarm. But a minute later the vessel struck once more. The Captain appeared at the door of the saloon and ordered all passengers on deck immediately.

An Indescribable Scene.

Followed within the next ten minutes a scene impossible to describe. Already the steamer was settling, and heroism and discipline had begun the battle with brutal cowardice and helpless despair. John Hyslop can tell little of what passed before his eyes; his most distinct recollection is of a tongue continually clicking in a dry mouth. He saw a boat lowered and immediately swamped; he realized that the reason why the second took so long to launch was because the tackle had become jammed. For the rest, it was impossible to find place in any case, for there were women and young children who must first be saved. Other men beside him seized lifebelts and flung themselves into the sea; he stood with clicking tongue explaining to himself an easy and simple device by use of which the tackle of boats would never become jammed.

Then, as the vessel lurched forward, he found himself running, and thinking clearly and consecutively as he ran. They must have struck a rock. If so, what rock? Probably the Manacles, judging by the time at which the shock occurred, for one of the officers had said at the dinner table that they were just off the Lizard. Then it was just possible that the boat would not sink after all, but remain wedged between two of the rocky teenth, or settle on a ledge long enough to enable the lifeboat from the nearby station to take off any who remained on board.

As he reached the mainmast to which instinct had driven him, he felt the ship going down. Quickly, with the activity of the trained sailor, he ran up the shrouds half way to the truck. From below came sounds of floating objects dashed against the sides—the cries, cursings, prayers, orders—all had ceased. Again the vessel dropped, and dropped to suddenly and so deeply that it was with difficulty that he kept his head above water.

He forced himself to climb higher, and with great difficulty reached the truck. But now, with no sudden lurchings, but with a steady and gradual settling, the Mohegan sank lower and lower. Even at the truck the water overtook him and submerged him. Fighting for his life, he once more got his head clear and struggled yet a little higher. And still the relentless flood pursued and overtook him. This time, as the waters engulfed him, he felt a tremendous pull on his foot. Holding his breath, he gripped the rattlings and dragged himself upward still another yard, when once more he found himself with head free. The strain upon his leg relaxed, and soon appeared beside his own the head of the second officer. Both were too exhausted to speak, and when a moment later one of the second cabin passengers fought his way through, the three merely looked the question that each was asking.

Apparently it was only a matter of moments and all would be over. Then a new question leaped into their eyes; for, as a quiver ran through the vessel and reached far up the mast where they hung chin deep in the water, they knew that the keel must have struck something—most probably a ledge of rock.

The next few minutes were an eternity. But the water rose no more, and it was soon possible for them to drag themselves to positions a trifle less uncomfortable.

Preparing for the Last.

But the ordeal had scarcely begun. It was now only eight o'clock and long hours of darkness had to be endured before they could so much as gain an idea of their suituation. Each hour would be made up of sixty minutes, and with the undertow dragging the ship any minute might bring the end. Through these long black hours they whispered one to the other. Names and addresses of loved ones were exchanged, and messages were repeated over and over so that they might be learned by heart. All three were brave men, but each whispered as though the Presence hovering near might embrace him and drag him down did he so much as raise his voice.

At last the dawn came, and they were able to get some idea of what had happened. They were wedged tight on the Menacles. But how tight? What might be expected at the next tide? Would the water rise or fall? If it rose—

Looking long and earnestly at the rocks against which the waves were still beating, they discerned at one spot a patch of dark seaweed just above the normal water wark. Almost simultaneously Hyslop and the second officer called attention to it. No necessity to say much; each of the three knew that if within the next hour or two, they should see that black patch no more, there was little likelihood that any messages would be delivered in America. Another eternity passed before the second officer murmured, "Thank God!" The rim of black was undoubtedly much higher out of the water. Soon after, they were able to note how much farther out of danger they themselves were.

Then, when eyes were free to look in the other direction, they saw the lifeboat coming, and soon they learned that the number of saved, which had been forty-two out of one hundred and sixty-one, was now forty-five.

Edward Whymper, greatest of Alpine climbers, had had many narrow escapes from death; but none so narrow as that by which he missed destruction in the early days of his career when the Matterhorn was still unconquered. He had arranged for guides to accompany him in an attempt to reach the top, but was obliged to wait for a day or two until they were free. In the meantime, he determined to scale one or two of the lower peaks alone, and get a good working knowledge of the first part of the journey.

Leaving his hotel at Breuil, he ascended to a point where there was a rough cabin, spent a short time in admiring the magnificent view, then started to return to the valley. Thinking that the ice axe which he carried was merely an encumbrance, he detached the head from the stock and left the former behind him. Very soon, however, he discovered that the steps which he had cut on his way up had been obliterated by the strong sun, and that it would be necessary to cut others. Still, this appeared to be an easy task, and he undertook it without the slightest misgiving.

His Fatal Carelessness.

It may be that he did not regard the undertaking with sufficient seriousness, and became careless for one fateful moment, for he slipped and fell forward. Strapped between his shoulders was a somewhat heavy knapsack, the weight of which caused him to pitch on his head.

He landed twelve feet below on some rocks, then bounded off and went heels over head into a gully. About two hundred feet ahead of him was a precipice of about eight hundred feet to a glacier below. From rock to rock he bounded, each plunge downward being longer than the one before. Finally, when close to the yawning rift, he was thrown high in the air, and fell on some jagged rocks, that caught what was left of his clothes. The cloth would not have held him, but the momentary detention allowed him to dig his feet into a deep snow drift and clutch at the nearest projection.

Cut and bruised in a hundred places, he still had strength enough left to hang on. At last he ventured to release one hand from the rock and stanch some of the cuts with snow. This revived him somewhat, and after another short rest he struggled up and was able to put a little more than the six feet that had remained between himself and the edge of the precipice. He had not made more than fifty feet, however, when he fainted from loss of blood. After about two hours of unconsciousness he regained his senses, and, working slowly and carefully, was able at last to make his way to the valley.

But of all the remarkable escapes of which there is record, the most remarkable is that of Dick Creedon. Even now, after two years have passed, it seems almost incredible that a human being could have passed through such an experience as his, and have lived to tell the tale.

Richard Creedon is a "sand hog," a private in that great army of subterranean and subaqueous workers which has invaded New York during the last few years when tunnels have been bored under skyscrapers and beneath the beds of the North and East Rivers. On March 26, 1906, he was at work in the forward compartment of the tunnel which was being constructed from the Battery to Joralemon street, Brooklyn, as an extension of the Manhattan subway. He had learned when he went down that the ordinary pressure of seven thousand pounds of compressed air had been increased to ten thousand pounds, to support the roof, as the engineers believed that the point which had been reached was one of the weak spots in the river.

He had been busy for about a couple of hours, when he noticed that quite a sharp draft of air was pressing upward. He knew what this must mean. Somewhere in the roof there must be a crack. A rapid inspection discovered the fissure, an opening not more than a quarter of an inch wide. Already, however, some of the earth on the top of the bore was being forced through the small aperture by the force of the compressed air.

Creedon shouted a warning to his companions, then ran to a pile of bags filled with sawdust and hay which were kept handy for just such emergencies. Grabbing two of these, he ran up a ladder, and attempted to plaster them against the rapidly widening hole in the roof.

The force of the air that had shoved the earth through the opening, not only held the bags in place, but pinned the faithful tunnel worker to the top. He says he cannot remember whether he even attempted to free himself. Suddenly the gap widened, a big hole was scooped out almost in front of his face, and Creedon found himself going through seven or eight feet of mud and rock. Perfectly conscious, his one thought was to save himself from this rock, and he put his hand and arms in front of his face, "just as though I was boxing with a feller who was putting it all over me," in order to protect himself.

Then he hit the water, which at this point is about twenty-five feet deep. He went through this like a bullet from a gun, and was hurled another twenty feet in the air. The next instant he found himself again in the water, swimming as though he had dived from the end of a pier, and yelling like an Indian.

His Remarkable Recovery.

A tug in the river saw the geyser with the figure of a man at its apex, and heard the shouts. When those on board dragged Creedon on deck, he had only just relinquished his hold on one of the bags of sawdust, and his hat was floating nearby. Asked how he felt, he replied that he was all right, except that the cold had gone to his marrow. A big drink of whiskey was administered, with remarkable results. Creedon, like the majority of "sand hogs," whose constant dread is that they may contract the "bends," had been a teetotaler for years. The liquor caused him to vomit, and the deck of the tug was strewn with sand and pebbles which he had swallowed without knowing it.

Even the story of Hicks was not so graphic as that of the French miners who were taken alive from the mine at Courrieres a year or so ago, after all attempts at rescue had been abandoned for more than two weeks. For twenty days the men had been entombed in a distant gallery, and that they finally were restored to their families was due to the wonderful work and still more wonderful strength of character of one of their number—a miner named Nemy.

That any of them retained their senses—and half of them were temporarily insane when rescued—was due to the courage of this leader, who during the days and nights of anxious waiting bore striking testimony of the truth of the saying that "Frenchmen are always gay, no matter what happens." Finding the other twelve in a sheltered niche where they had sought refuge from the gases, the indomitable Nemy organized them into committees of exploration, of commissariat, and of entrtainment. He himself was chairman of all three. He it was who suggested that it would be a novel experience to dine in "country style" by eating the bark from the supports of the tunnel; he who led the party that crawled over the bodies of dead comrades seeking an outlet from the prison; he who discovered not only the dead horse, but the carrots which had formed part of its provender; he who insisted that the sleep of despair was at least impolite when he had a budget of new stories and new songs which he had brought from Paris onl ya year before when his sister married a notary; and he it was who, with eyes sunk deep in his head, but still unquenched by their fire, met the party bent on salvage of property rather than lives, which finally ventured into the workings.

But the doctor who was summoned took care to bandage those eyes and the eyes of all of the other terrible wrecks of manhood before he allowed any of the thirteen to be taken to the mouth of the pit.

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This is said to be a splendid Blood Tonic and system renovator becauses of its gentle action in restoring the Kidneys to normal activity, forcing them to filter from the blood all impure matter and acids, destroying micro-organisms which produce ill-health and sour blood.

Everyone should take something to cleanse the blood from time to time, and the above simple prescription is the most highly endorsed of the hundreds of home remedies generally used.

Mix this yourself, then, you will know what you are taking.

This is the Powder that's "*Best for the Teeth.*"

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with care, if you want each piece perfect in artistic design and finish. If the trade mark
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is stamped on the designs you are sure of getting the highest grade silver plate made.
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NEW ENGLAND OLIVE OIL.

A large part of the real olive oil consumed in New York comes to that city by way of New England. The olive oil men of California have formed themselves into an association, the members of which produce the greater part of the 250,000 gallons of oil now the output of that country yearly. For the eastern trade they have established a big bottling plant in New England, to which the oil is shipped in bulk in tanks such as are used for the shipment of petroleum.

WOMEN'S WORK and INTERESTS

MY LADY'S BOOK-SHELF

Our Brothers, the Beasts.

When I hear a woman say she does not like a cat or dog or any other of God's creatures, it sends a shudder of repulsion through me. To me they seem but as brothers or sisters afflicted with dumbness. I did not know until the other day that my feelings were all set forth with great clearness by that wonderful man, Schopenhauer. Then I picked up the Nineteenth Century, and read an article called "Our Brothers, the Beasts," by Lady Archibald Campbell. In this she says: "With him (Schopenhauer) animals are imperfect men, incarnations of the universal will in a more primitive form. Ther kinship to mankind is no mere figure of spebech, but the simplest form of fact. The difference between the self-consciousness relegated to us by the author of The Religion of Nature in distinction from that unconsciousness he transfers theoretically to the beautiful creature world, can only be one of degree, varying individually in each man and beast in an ascending scale from the capacity of feeling joy and grief, affection and pain, to that further spiritual consciousness of which the highest manifestation is sympathy and love for our kind. They suffer and die for us: we owe them love and consideration."

Lady Campbell's article is a very interesting and beautiful plea for kinder treatment of our brothers, the beasts. She gives a graphic account of the cruelties of the chase as practiced in France and England and extols the virtues of the drag hunt. She says, and the truth of it all will admit, "I have written of the hunted, believing that to chase animals to death is a selfish conspiracy of the stronger against the weaker—ignoble, unjust." All huntsmen and women who hunt as well, are advised to read Lady Campbell's indictment of modern hunting. It is written calmly and judiciously, and the author is willing to admit the fascination of the chase, while drawing attention to the fact that the same pleasure can be had without the torturing of a defenceless animal.

The greater our love and consideration for all dumb beasts the nearer we approach the ideal of a Christlike nature. Let no woman say she hates any animal. One would almost as soon hear her acknowledge that she dislikes children. If any of my readers have such a dislike in their hearts let them struggle with it and overcome it. It is nothing to be proud of, but something which should make us infinitely ashamed.

What to Drink.

A few years ago it was the exception in society in England to hear any woman avow that she was a teetotaler, but now it is quite the thing for the smartest of women to refuse any alcoholic drinks. Probably the strongest force to cause this reformation is the greater knowledge of the evil physical effects of alcohol, and also the fixed determination of the woman of to-day to retain her youth and looks as long as possible. Our mothers and grandmothers were content to slip into old age without one struggle against loss of figure, complexion, hair, any of the hundred and one things that go to make a woman attractive. Now we have changed all that. Woman is so absolutely determined to remain young that she will deny herself anything—no matter how much she may be tempted—rather than lose one iota of her looks that she can by any means retain.

This then is a paramount truth, and all women who value their looks take notice—alcohol is one of the most fatal enemies of youth and beauty. Worry is another. The woman who would stay young and attractive must turn her back resolutely on alcohol and worry. A recent writer on the subject of "What to drink" has this to say: "What had we better do then with a drug a very slight overdose of which produces headache, mental confusion, redness of eyes, loss of appetite, indigestion? Evidently abandon its habitual use, not its occasional use when a stimulant to the circulation is suddenly required. For it is certain as the insurance companies make it that the habitual use of alcohol in sufficient quantities to produce a stimulant effect is an outrage to nature, disturbs her processes of assimilation of food and of nutrition, and induces in time a morbid condition of the lungs, liver, kidneys and brain."

Society in London.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, is starting an interesting series of papers on London Society, in Harper's Bazaar. She has this to say about the prevailing craze:

The craze of the day is to be, or to appear to be, earnest. To be rich and beautiful is not sufficient: the real social leaders of the day are not content with these accidents of birth and fortune. They aspire to political influence or to be thought literary and artistic, and society follows the lead. It is the fashion to attend lectures and court Bernard Shaw, to indulge in oratorios and eighteenth-century concerts, to breathe Bach and Beethoven. The standard of education and cultpre is higher nowadays for the majority than it used to be in the old days. Formerly women stayed at home, and had more time to perfect their education, but much time was taken up with the writing of mawkish diaries and in the execution of feeble sketches. Then you had a few shining lights who stood out above the crowd, now hundreds are to the fore. It takes a remarkably clever woman now to become very prominent by her own effort.

PRACTICAL FASHIONS

Visiting Gown for An Elderly Woman

A pretty visting gown of black grenadine has a full sweeping skirt with two bias folds of the grenadine and two small ruchings of plaited messaline at the bottom. The waist has to be beautifully fitted and draped softly with the grenadine, then almost covered by a long, wide, square plastron of alternate rows of black filet and messaline, the messaline slightly shirred. The plastron extends almost to the waist line back and front, and the girdle is a crush one of the messaline with long stole ends in the back. The sleeves are made of three ruffles of the black filet edging and grenadine, and the collar is of the filet, transparent. The lining cutaway in the neck under the plastron, giving a transparent square effect. A small jet bonnet with aigrette and black lace parasol are eminently fitting with this.

Travelling Suit for An Elderly Woman

Try to have one of the Rajah silk unlined costumes in your outfit this summer. They are excellent for wear, do not easily crease and make such comfortable traveling costumes.

Some of the colorings are exquisite, but I should be careful to choose with an eye to their probable fading, for the perishable shades certainly do. The greys are all good, a pretty grey made with a good deal of lingerie trimming on the bodice, as to yoke and sleeves that can be taken out and laundered, and with a plaited short skirt, and short jacket braided in grey soutache and lingerie cuffs would make a serviceable suit.

The Vogue of the Fichu.

Quite suddenly the fichu has taken a most unexpected position on the tailor gown. In old blue or gold-colored silk it is wrapped about the shoulders, half inside and half outside of the black taffeta redingote, the fichu ends tucking with a rose inside an embroidered or striped waistcoat, while the skirt is of black mousseline. Bright colored silk fichus edged with a quaint embroidery of colored bouquets are being worn also with white or light theatre gowns, the ends fastening demurely with a flower.

The Newest Sleeve.

First, the sloping shoulder which by means of the Tonkinese and other loose sleeves has become an accepted and necessary form of the fashionable dress, is gradually, but only very gradually at present, beginning its retreat! For the summer it will reign in all the soft chiffons and veiling materials, in the short jackets, and in those soft cloths which are always included for the cooler days of summer in the well-stocked wardrobe! The influence of the reign of this loose sleeve will be seen in the sloping and smooth shoulder of the new sleeves, the seam of which will be carried quite low to effect it. Also, the upper portion of the sleeve will be fitted close to the arm by a sleeve cap; by means of shirring or smocking or flat-stitched tucks which will clasp the upper arm to a depth of several inches. Below this the material will be puffed. But all this is in the future, at least several months ahead. For the present fashion takes every possible form in draped sleeves.

The White Blouse.

White blouses continue to be luxuriously made, but into new lines that render them still more desirable. The skirts intended as the second piece are a replica of the waist design, enlarged and increased in its ornateness. All the well-known laces enter into the trimming of them. Flanders, Genoese, filet or Italian lace, Bruges, Valenciennes, Venice and Irish Point. At the same time embroidered blouses and skirts are in the lead both in white and in all the pale colored batistes and linens and form a distinct feature in every well set-up summer wardrobe. Softened with laces at the neck and sleeve ends they are exceedingly beautiful for day wear. Hats and parasols so well studied to accompany them, still further add to the exquisiteness of any toilette composed of such gowns.

Quaint Trimmings.

The very quaintest of to-day's trimmings are the narrow knife pleatings of tulle, taffeta, or chiffon, or fine ribbon, which are set upon the edges of otherwise flat ruffles or folds. Tulle pleating is set on all sorts of odd materials as a finish to ribbon or lace or embroidery edges, as well as those of plain cloth. Here is one of the most novel forms in which it has appeared. It trimmed a lately finished costume of sage-green faille. Seven rows of folds were used on the skirt, as follows: a two-inch fold, double, bias, and pressed flat, was made of sage-green cloth which exactly matched the faille. It was headed by a piping of shirred tulle of the same shade. At the lower and loose edge of the fold was a knife pleating of tulle, also doubled and exactly the same width as the cloth fold above it. When finished the combined width of cloth fold and that of tulle was three inches. All the rows were of the same width, and were set their own width apart, which carried the entire scheme almost to the waistline. Apropos of this use of tulle, many of the fancy wide scarfs, which are now so increasingly popular as light shoulder wraps, are finished at one or both ends with gathered or pleated frills of tulle, thin ribbon, or lace.

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Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Sold by druggists.

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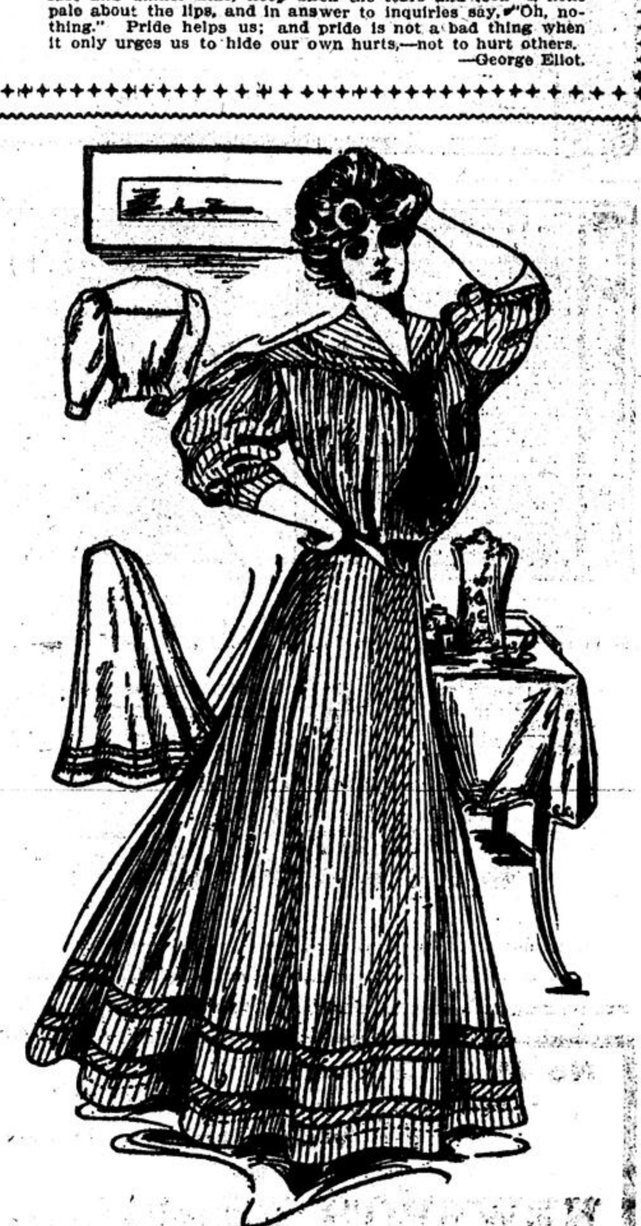
THE VALUE OF PRIDE.

> Women devour many a disappointment between breakfast and dinner-time, keep back the tears and look a little pale about the lips, and in answer to inquiries say, "Oh, nothing." Pride helps us; and pride is not a bad thing when it only urges us to hide our own hurts,—not to hurt others.
>
> —George Eliot.



5637 Shirt Waist or Blouse.

Design by May Manton.

5622 Seven Gored Skirt.

FOR MORNING WEAR.

The gown designed for morning wear requires first of all to be absolutely comfortable and free from pressure, and here is one with the slightly open neck and comfortably loose sleeves, which is really ideal for the purpose and which can be made from a whole host of simple fabrics. In the illustration striped linen is banded with the material cut bias, but chambray or percale, French gingham and a variety of similar washable fabrics are equally appropriate, while again the waist and skirt can be utilised separately if liked. The waist is the favorite one, made popular by Margaret Anglin, and allows a choice of long or short sleeves, while it is suited to every shirting material. The skirt is a simple, plain, seven gored one, that is admirable for washable fabrics and separate use. For the medium size will be required, for the waist 3¾ yards of material 33, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt 8⅝ yards 32, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 6⅝ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide if it has not.

A May Manton pattern of the waist, No. 5637, sizes 32 to 40 inches bust, or of the skirt, No. 5622, sizes 24 to 36 in. waist will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each. (If in haste, send an additional two-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

DAILY STAR PATTERN COUPON

The price of each pattern is 10c. City readers must call at the Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine streets, for patterns. Out-of-town readers will be served by mail, and will receive patterns promptly.

For Ladies, give Bust Measure. For Misses and Children, give Age only. For Skirts, give Waist Measure.

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N.B.—Patterns will not be exchanged. Be sure to fill in correct number and particulars. Out-of-town patrons should be careful to send complete address, clearly written. Send silver or postal note. Stamps not accepted.

Into the minister's office came a large, jolly looking man. "Guess you don't remember me, doctor," was his greeting.

The minister confessed that he couldn't quite place his visitor.

"Well," said the man, "you married me three years ago."

"Oh, yes, yes," said the minister; "but what's the trouble? Didn't it turn out well?"

"That's just it," laughed the caller; "it was such a grand success that I've come back to give you another $5."

Little Dot was drawing a picture with pen and ink on her paper. It turned out to be a cat without a tail.

"Where is the tail?" asked the mother.

She looked puzzled for a moment, and then replied:

"Why, it's in the ink bottle yet."

Farmer's Wife:—"Aren't you the man I gave a piece of pie to last week?"

"Weary Willie:—"Yes, maa'am, I thought you might like to know I was still alive."

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEAVES FROM A NOTEBOOK

Woman's Jealousy.

It is a commonly accepted fact among men that no woman will ever admit another woman is beautiful. So well is this known that a clever woman once said, "If any man expresses an admiration for a woman, no matter how unattractive I find her, I at once agree with him. If I didn't he would think I was jealous."

This seems insincere, but there is something to be said for her point of view. No woman likes to be considered jealous of another woman. And a man simply cannot realize that what he admires tremendously may be dust and ashes to a woman. Probably the root of the whole matter lies in the different ideas of beauty possessed by men and women. Women seldom admire a man's woman, and men seldom a woman's woman. As a rule, I have noticed that men like a buxom figure, red cheeks, bright eyes, and a quantity of fluffy hair. The spirituelle type seldom appeals to them. Then, too, women lay much more stress on clothes than do men. A woman never admires a pretty woman if she is dowdy. To her that is an unforgiveable sin. But a man overlooks the dowdiness, or, rather, does not see it, in dwelling upon the personal charms. In this connection I should like my readers to enjoy with me the following verses, which appeared in the Smart Set. It sets forth admirably the ordinary feminine attitude towards a beauty.

THE WAIL OF A WAITRESS.

(By Ethel M. Kelley.)

She ain't so much! I seen her at the show.
If she's a ravin' beauty, I don't know
What good looks is, an' I shan't never learn,
I think my shape is just as good as hern;
My hair looks pretty when I do it low.

Gee, when I seen her face I got a blow,
I thought the girl that got him for a beau
Would be a person that had style to burn—
She ain't so much!

That kind is only lookin' for the dough,
I think somebody'd oughter tell him so
Before he spends more money 'n he can earn.
'Tain't up to me to do him a good turn,
But if it was, I'd say, "I feel as though
She ain't so much!"

Man's Reticence.

Man is naturally a silent animal; woman is a loquacious one, and there the trouble begins. A woman goes off for a day's jaunt. When she comes back she is full to overflowing with news, "such a lovely day I had—lobster Newburg for lunch—and do you know Mary has a new baby, such a dear—and their garden is not nearly so pretty as ours," and so forth, ad infinitum. The man of the house takes a day's holiday. He comes home and never opens his mouth. "Did you have a good time?" his better half ventures. "Not bad," is the grudging answer. "Did you see anyone you know?" it goes on. 'Oh, yes, a couple of men." To get any news of his trip is like finding a clean spot in the Montreal streets.

Isn't is provoking? Why can't the dear creature open his heart and his mouth and tell us all about it? Why is it men are such dumb brutes? I really think nine-tenths of the unhappiness in the world would be cured if men would only learn to talk. It is their dumbness, their taciturnity, their mulish silence that freezes a woman into despair. What are their minds given to them for if not to remember bits of news? Why do they have tongues if they never use them? Oh, men, men, take some advice from a woman who knows—and has suffered therefrom—and try to talk. This habit of talking is not so hard to acquire. It only needs a little practice, and you will find in time you can talk quite nicely and intelligently. From being a dumb, depressing clothes-horse, which must be constantly supplied with food, you will become quite a pleasant companion. And not only your family will benefit by the change, but you yourself. Talking is a safety valve. The men who suffer from depression, jealousy, worry, and a hundred other black devils, are the silent ones, the ones who store things up in their hearts and never talk about them—just think, think, think.

Men, men, try and talk. Tell your home circle all about the doings of the day. A woman's life is very narrow and constricted, compared with a man's. Many a clever woman is forced to spend a great time of her day in the house attending to household matters. Her man goes forth in the great world. Then he comes home at night, and she is longing for something outside the home circle. Does she get it? Not in one case out of a hundred. Th husband only opens his mouth to eat, or, perchance, lecture the children, or grumble at the food. Cultivate the habit of talking. The results in increased happiness and companionship will surprise you.

Layette of the Spanish Baby.

The actual wearing apparel for the royal child, says Harper's Bazaar, comprising numberless dainty garments, kept the convent workers busy from the time when the first whisper of the prospect of an heir to the throne reached the public ear! Such tiny things in appearance as many of them are! and yet each is a gem of workmanship, and each worth, relatively speaking, a fortune! Except for the flannel bands, which even for a king's child may not contain a stitch lest it scratch the tender skin of the newborn, everything, from the little bootees of native wool or fine-spun silk to the silken or fleecy house-coats and wrappers and 'marguerites' or tiny jackets—every small garment shows the highest needle-craft available in Spain!

"In Catholic Spain the convents still maintain proficiency in lace-making, which, in the fifteenth century, was the most artistic product of the country. Throughout the winter months within their walls, needles and ivory reels have been kept busily flying over the pillows or parchment patterns on which the filmy laces were in making for the great occasion. No petticoat or bib or slip but shows the skill of embroiderers or lace-maker, and it cannot be doubted that the workers, reverent before their tasks, have many a time paused between their stitches to breathe a prayer for the future wearer of the little garments!"

THE HOMEMAKERS DEPARTMENT

Hot Dates.

Dates are a very nourishing and palatable form of food, particularly liked by the young members of the family. Unfortunately they are apt to come to us slightly dirty, but this is easily cured by the following method: Pour boiling water over dates, to remove germs or extraneous matter. Stir with a silver fork, then pick from the water on to an agate plate. Set the plate in the oven to dry off the dates. Such dates are now ready for any use.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes.

Butter a baking dish that can be sent to the table. Into it cut, in thin slices, pared sweet potatoes to fill nearly to the top, sprinkling them occasionally with salt and pepper and dotting here and there with bits of butter. Pour in rich milk to fill nearly to the top of the potatoes. Cook in the oven about two hours, having the dish covered during the first part of the cooking.

Chicken, Creole Style.

Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook in it one tablespoonful of chopped onion and two of chopped, green pepper. When these are softened and yellow, stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt. When the flour is absorbed, add one cup of chicken broth and half a cup of tomato pulp, stir until boiling, then add a teaspoonful of grated horseradish, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and one cup and a half of cooked chicken, cut in half-inch pieces. Serve when thoroughly hot. Plain boiled rice or toasted bread may be served with this dish.

Coffee Charlotte Russe.

Soften an ounce (scant measure) of gelatine in half a cup of clear, black coffee. Scald three-fourths a cup of milk over hot water with a half cup of sugar. Beat the yolks of two eggs, gradually add one-fourth a cup of sugar and one-fourth a teaspoonful of salt. Cook the egg and sugar in the hot milk until the mixture coats the spoon, stirring constantly meanwhile, then add the gelatine, softened in the coffee. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then set the dish into a vessel of ice and water, and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken, then "cut and fold" into it three cups of cream, beaten thick. A cup and a half, each, of double cream and "top milk" is satisfactory. When the mixture is stiff enough to hold its shape, turn it into moulds lined with lady-fingers.

Chicken Souffle.

Melt two level tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook in it two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of paprika, then add one pint of milk or white stock or half of each. Stir and cook until smooth, and the boiling point is reached, then stir in half a cup of fine, soft bread crumbs, the beaten yolks of three eggs, one pint of fine chopped chicken, half a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of fine-chopped parsley, and a dash of celery salt or pepper, then "cut and fold" in the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff. Turn into a buttered dish and bake surrounded by hot water until firm in the centre. Serve from the baking-dish, and with Bechamel, tomato or mushroom sauce. This may be cooked in the chafing-dish. Prepare the mixture in the blazer; fold in the whites of eggs, and set the blazer into the hot-water pan, cover, and let cook about twenty minutes, during which time the sauce may be made in a second blazer, and set over the bath until the souffle is ready to serve.

Macaroni Baked with Milk and Cheese.

Cook three-fourths of a cup of macaroni broken into pieces one inch long, in boiling, salted water until tender, then drain and rinse in cold water and drain again. Butter an earthen baking-dish, put in a layer of macaroni, sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, and dredge it with grated cheese (Swiss or Parmesan, or a mixture of the two is good, but American factory cheese will answer the purpose. Use two tablespoonfuls or more of cheese as suits the taste) and dot it with little bits of butter; then put in another layer of macaroni, and add the other ingredients as before. When all are used, pour in thin cream or rich milk until it can be seen through the macaroni; let cook in a modern oven about 25 mins.

Prune and Pecan Nut Salad.

Soak half a pound of prunes in cold water over night, then let cook until tender and the liquid is absorbed. When the prunes are cold, cut the flesh from the stones in lengthwise slices, pour over these about three tablespoonfuls of sherry wine and set them aside in a cool place; cut a cup of pecan-nut meat into three or four lengthwise pieces. When ready to serve, mix together a scant half teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a tablespoonful and a half of lemon juice, and pour over the prunes and nuts; with a silver fork and spoon turn and mix the whole together, adding salt, lemon juice, or oil as the taste dictates. Serve on well-washed and dried lettuce leaves, with roast lamb or veal, lamb chops, or bread and butter.

Grape-Fruit Punch.

Boil half a cup of granulated sugar and one-third a cup of water to a thick syrup—or until it will spin a very short thread. It should not be boiled as much as for boiled frosting. Pour the syrup on to the white of an egg, beaten dry, proceeding as for boiled frosting. This gives an Italian meringue. When the meringue is cold, work it into a freezer of grape-fruit sherbet prepared as above. When ready to serve make a depression in the centre of the sherbet in the glasses and put into each about a teaspoonful of cherry or maraschino.

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POEMS WORTH REMEMBERING.

The Mask.

I have a smiling face, she said,
I have a jest for all I meet;
I have a garland for my head
And all its flowers are sweet,—
And so you call me gay, she said.

Grief taught to me this smile, she said,
And wrong did teach this jesting bold;
These flowers were plucked from garden-bed,
While a death-chime was tolled—
And what now will you say?—she said.

Behind no prison-gate, she said,
Which slurs the sunshine half a mile,
Lives captives so uncomforted,
As souls behind a smile.
God's pity let us pray, she said.

If I dare leave this smile, she said,
And take a moan upon my mouth,
And tie a cypress round my head,
And let my tears run smooth,—
It were the happier way, she said.

And since that must not be, she said,
I fain your bitter world would leave,
How calmly, camly smile the dead,
Who do not, therefore, grieve!
The yea of Heaven is yea, she said.

But in your bitter world, she said,
Face-joy's a costly mask to wear,
'Tis bought with pangs long nourished
And rounded to despair.
Grief's earnest makes life's play, she said.

Ye weep for those who weep? she said—
Ah, fools! I bid you pass them by;
Go weep for those whose hearts have bled
What time their hearts are dry!
Whom sadder can I say?—she said

—Mrs. Browning

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They're suitable for any room.

Genuine Hartshorn rollers are attached to these shades,—these are the best and most satisfactory rollers in use to-day.

The Hartshorn always works easily and smoothly.

It takes only a second or two to raise or lower the shade, which, when lowered, gives absolute privacy.

We will fit these shades to your window ready for use for 70c each.

If you want either double or single lace insertion or fringes on your shade, we will put it on for you at an extra charge.

These shades can be made in any size at proportionate prices.

We have a cheaper shade at 45c and 50c each.

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A mother had been reading to her little son the poem, "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," and, seeing that he was interested and touched by the story, she askd him:

"My little boy will never let his mother walk over the hills to the poorhouse, will he?"

"No, mamma," he said. "I'll get a horse and buggy and take you."

The Siamese government is about to install a telephone system in the city of Bangkok.

VIVID PICTURE OF CENTURY HENCE

Sir Hugh Bell's Transatlantic Steamship of 2007.

DREAMS AND FULFILMENT

Steamer Driven by Electric Force From Niagara Transmitted by Wireless Telegraphy.

Sir Hugh Bell, the chairman of the British Iron and Steel Institute, in his recent presidential address, briefly reported by cable, said: "Beyond doubt we, who stand on the threshold of the Twentieth Century, may look forward to changes as great and far-reaching before the next hundred years are run out. New forces are again being placed within our reach. The ultimate possibilities of the electric current are not yet within sight, though with the eyes of faith, we may guess at them. It may well be that the steam engine will be as obselete as the horse gin before the Twentieth gives place to the Twenty-first Century, and that the new machine will be in truth the heat engine towards which the first experimenters worked. Our views of the constitution of matter are in a state of flux, and though the highly abstruse questions involved in this may seem far removed from these technical questions which chiefly occupy us, they are no more remote than may have seemed the discovery by Oersted of the deflection of the magnetic needle by an electric current. Yet that discovery contained the germ of the electric telegraph. And if I to-day look forward, as I picture that other man to have done a century since, what form might my guess of the future take? How in a hundred years will the great swiftly-gliding ship of those days be propelled? With little, or, mayhap, with no machinery on board, with barely any crew, she speeds on her way drawn by the electric force generated at Niagara and transmitted over the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy. She crosses to New York, takes her cargo, and returns as she came. Strange as my forecast may seem, it is no more incredible than what has happened since 1807. The things which to us are commonplaces would have been deemed impossibilities by our forefathers. The world moves on in a succession of dreams and their fulfilment. The wild imaginings of one age become the splendid realities of the next, for

'.... all experience is an arch where-thro'
Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.'"

CENTURY OF IRON TRADE.

In speaking as above Sir Hugh was discussing the development of the iron trade in the last hundred years, a subject peculiarly appropriate to one whose family has been connected with the industry for almost the whole of that period. Pointing out that the employment of steam on land and sea was the chief cause of the great industrial development of the Nineteenth Century, he said that no real improvement in means of transport was made from the time when the Romans began to construct roads till steam became a propelling force and that the Emperors Caracalla and Geta, hurrying from York to claim the Imperial purple in the Third Century, were no longer in reaching Rome than was Sir Robert Peel in returning from Rome to London to become the Prime Minister of Great Britain in the Nineteenth. So till the power of bringing together in great masses the mineral resources of the world was attained the output of iron was limited to those districts where the ore and the fuel chance to lie in juxtaposition. What would the founder of the iron-works at Dowlais have said had he been told that their prosperity would come to depend not so much on the fact that iron ore and coal could be extracted from the same pit as on the accessibility of Cardiff to the Basque Provinces of Spain? And the two things reacted on one another—without steam transport a highly-developed iron trade is impossible; without abundant and cheap iron steam traction is inconceivable. But to render possible the vast network of railways now covering the civilized world much more was needed than to invent the locomotive engine or the fixed path on which it should run.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION.

Early in the last century Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, and the United States were the countries which, with Great Britain, deserved most attention as makers of iron. In 1810 the United States, now first among manufacturers of the metal,' produced only 54,000 tons against Great Britain's 243,851 tons. Precisely because the distances in our island were small the first attempts to meet them by mechanical means were made here, and to this cause we must attribute the fact that the development of our iron trade was at the outset more rapid than that of other countries. About 1830, though our output was considerably less than three-quarters of a million tons, it was about half that of the whole world. Then the improved means of transport began to tell, and the progress in mechanical arts to place better implements in the hands of ironmasters. The next twenty years raised the British output to 2 1-4 million tons, out of 4 1-4 million tons for the world. In the following twenty years Britain more than doubled her output, which in 1870 reached 5 1-4 million tons out of 10 1-2 for the world. By this time the means of transport first adopted in Great Britain had been copied by other countries. The distances separating ore and fuel in America, in Germany, and in France were becoming of less importance, and by 1870 the total production of these countries was only about a million tons less than that of Great Britain. Ten years later the three countries together produced as much as Great Britain. In 1890 she was called upon to yield the premier place to America. In 1903 Germany overtook her, and for the year 1905, the latest date to which we had complete statistics, the pig-iron output of the world stood as follows:

Sir Hugh Bell.

Country.	Tons.	Percentage of Total.
United States	23,360,258	42.7
Germany and Luxemburg	10,875,061	20.0
United Kingdom ..	9,608,086	17.6
France	3,076,550	5.5
Russia	2,715,063	5.0
Austria-Hungary ..	1,540,896	.8
Belgium	1,310,290	2.4
Sweden	539,437	1.0
Canada	403,449	0.8
Spain	383,100	0.7
Italy	143,079	0.3
Other countries ..	655,000	1.2
Total	54,610,269	100.0

This enormous total might fill them with surprise. Fifteen or twenty years ago his father (Sir Lowthian Bell) expressed alarm at the rapidly-growing output of iron and doubted whether the world was capable of consuming it. The production was then much less than at present, but in the last twelve months the world had clamoured for more.

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Can't Bear the Smell or Sight of Liquor Any More.

His desire for drink disappears absolutely, and he will even abhor the very sight and smell of whiskey.

The vigor he has wasted away by drink will be restored to him, and his health and strength and cheerfulness will return to brighten your home.

Golden Specific has cured some of the most violent cases in a day's time. This fact is proven by many ladies who have tried it.

Miss Mattie Balkins, Vanceburg, Ky., says:

"My husband took two doses of your medicine about five months ago, and has not taken a drink or had any desire for liquor since then. Our home is so different now."

Mrs. Mabel Zink, R.F.D. No. 6, Salem, Oregon, says:

"My husband has not touched liquor since I gave him the sample package of your Golden Specific."

Save your loved one from premature death and the terrible consequences of the drink curse and save yourself from poverty and misery.

It costs absolutely nothing to try. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will at once send you a free package of the marvellous Golden Specific in a plain, sealed wrapper.

He will also send you the strongest, conclusive proof of what a blessing it has been to thousands of families.

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If you fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and send it to me. I will send you absolutely free, by mail, in plain wrapper, a trial package of my Golden Specific. You will be thankful as long as you live that you did it. Address Dr. J. W. Haines, 9823 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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BOMB FOR KOREAN PREMIER.

Missile Was So Neatly Arranged That It Awakened Suspicion.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Pekin, May 25.—A bomb recently arrived at the house of the Korean Prime Minister neatly packed in a little ivory box. The parcel, enclosed in a paper wrapping, with a superscription to the effect that there was a letter inside, was handed to the policeman guarding the house, and evidently the presumption was that the Prime Minister would himself open the box. With this idea the mechanism was so arranged that the act of tearing the paper lining would explode the bomb, in which was buried a quantity of iron fragments. But the box was too carefully prepared to escape suspicion, and the Minister Pak Cheh-son handed it over to a servant, who contrived to open it without causing any explosion. It is believed that the outrage was planned by the anti-Japanese party, Pak Cheh-son having been Minister of Foreign Affairs when the November Convention was concluded. Though the plot failed of its immediate object, the conspirators gained what probable was to them almost as good, for Pak Cheh-son is reported to have tendered his resignation on the ground that his nerves had been shaken.

Canadian Patents Granted.

The following Canadian patents have been recently granted to foreigners through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada ,and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm. Nos. 104,972, Leon Serpollet, Paris, France, systems of heating steam generators and the like by means of liquid fuel; 104,980, George F. Jaubert, Paris, France, propulsion of submarine boats; 104,986, Otto L. Ahrens, Hambourg, Germany, processes for the preservation of meat; 104,993, Messrs. Pages & Duchemin, Paris, France, manufacture of acetone; 105,01, Robert W. Ashcroft, Pahiatua, New Zealand, water closets; 105,060, Frederick S. Nickells, London, England, nut; 105,061, Andre Weill, Brussels, Belgium apparatus for forming tiles provided with flanged edges; 105,062, Messrs. Liebold, Wittig & Grimm, Berlin, Germany, the manufacture of cement.

TWO KINDS OF LAW.

An interesting case at law, which centered on the observance of an old Jewish custom, was decided in Vienna recently. A merchant, says the American Israelite, discharged a clerk on account of neglect of duty. Among the charges against him was that he came to the store late in the morning because he attended service at the synagogue in order to say Kaddish—the prayer for the dead—for his father. The clerk argued that it was his privilege and his duty to say the prayer for his departed father, while the merchant, who was also a religious man, maintained that "if Moses had known that a man had a pay 8,000 gulden a year rent he would have made different laws." The judge would not allow such an argument, but decided in favor of the merchant, "because the daily attendance at the synagogue could not be considered as the right of the clerk without the consent of the employer."

The wearing of the uniform gives a man a sense of responsibility and self-respect that his own clothes do not invest him with —in the case of drivers at any rate—and general experience has proven that the garbing of the men in uniform has been productive of much better work than would have been forthcoming had they been allowed to disport in their own garments. — Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

THE MYSTERY

by

Stewart Edward White

and

Samuel Hopkins Adams

(Copyright, 1906.)

PART II.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

A moment ago all the energy of our desires had gone up in the ambition to avoid being cast on the beach. Now we saw that that was not enough. It was necessary to squeeze around the point where lay Golden Horn, in order to avoid the fate that had overtaken her. Handy Solomon yelled something at us. We could not hear, but our own knowledge told us what it must be, and with one accord we turned to on the foresail. With the peak of it hoisted we moved a trifle faster, though the schooner lay over at a perilous angle. A moment later the fogs parted to show us the cliffs looming startlingly near. There were the donkey engine and the works we had constructed for wrecking—and there besides them, watching us reflectively stood Percy Darrow.

For ten minutes we stared at him fascinated, during which time the ship labored against the staggering winds, gained and lost in its buffeting with the great surges. The breakers hurling themselves in wild abandon against the rocks sent their backwash of tumbling peaks to our very bilges. The few remains of the Golden Horn, alternately drenched and draining, seemed to picture to us our inevitable end.

I think we had all selected the same two points for our "bearings," a rock and a drop of the cliff bolder than the ordinary. If the rock opened from the cliff to eastward, we were lost; if it remained stationary, we were at least holding our own; if it opened out to westward we were saved. We watched with a strained eagerness impossible to describe. At each momentary gain or rebuff we uttered ejaculations. The Nigger mumbled charms. Every once in a while one of us would snatch a glance to leeward at the cruel, white waters, the whirl of the eddies where the sea was beaten, only to hurry back to the rock and the point of the cliff whence our message of safety or destruction was to be flung. Once I looked up. Percy Darrow was leaning gracefully against a stanchion, watching. His soft hat was pulled over his eyes; he stroked softly his little moustache; I caught the white puff of his cigarette. During the moment of my inattention something happened. A wild shout burst from the men. I whirled, and saw to my great joy a strip of sky westward between the cliff and the rock. And at that very instant a billow larger than the ordinary rolled beneath us, and in the back suction of its passage I could dimly make out cruel, dangerous rocks lying almost under our keel.

Slowly we crept away. Our progress seemed infinitesimal, and yet it was real. In a while we had gained sea room; in a while more we were fairly under sailing way, and the cliffs had begun to drop from our quarter. With one accord we looked back. Percy Darrow waved his hand in an indescribably graceful and ironic gesture; then turned square on his heel and sauntered away to the north valley, out of the course of the lava. That was the last I ever saw of him.

As we made our way from beneath the island, the weight of the wind seemed to lessen. We got the foresail on her, then a standing jib; finally little by little all her ordinary working canvas. Before we knew it, we were bowling along under a stiff breeze, and the island was dropping astern.

From a distance it presented a truly imposing sight. The centre shot intermittant blasts of ruddy light; explosions, deadened by distance, still reverberated strongly; the broad canopy of brown-red, split with lightnings, spread out like a huge umbrella. The lurid gloom that had enveloped us in the atmosphere apparently of a nether world had given place to a twilight. Abruptly we passed from it to a sun-kissed, sparkling sea. The breeze blew, sweet and strong; the waves ran untortured in their natural long courses.

At once the men seemed to throw off the superstitious terror that had cowed them. Pulz and Thrackles went to bail the extra dory, alongside, which by a miracle had escaped swamping. The Nigger disappeared in the gilley. Perdosa relieved Handy Solomon at the wheel; and Handy Solomon came directly over to me.

XVIII

THE CATASTROPHE.

He approached me with a confidence that proclaimed the new leader. A brace of Colt's revolvers swung from his belt, the tatters of his blood-stained garments hung about him.

"Well, here we are," he remarked.

I nodded, waiting for what he had to disclose.

"And lucky for you that you're here at all, say I," he continued. "And now that you're here, w'at are you going to do? That's the question—w'at are you going to do?" He cocked his head sidewise and looked at me speculatively as a cat might look at a rather large mouse. "We been a little rough," he went on after a moment, "and some folks is strait-laced. There might be trouble. And you know a heap too much."

"What do you want of me?" I demanded.

"It's just this," he returned briskly. "If you'll lay us our course to San Salvador, we'll let you go as one of us and no questions asked."

"If not?" I inquired.

He shrugged his shoulders. "I leave it to you."

"There's always the sea," I suggested.

"And it's deep," he agreed.

We looked out to the horizon in a diplomatic silence. I did not know whether to be angry, amused, or alarmed that the man estimated my cleverness so slightly. Why, the hook was barely concealed, and the bait of the coarsest. That I would go safe to a sight of San Salvador I did not doubt; that I would never enter the harbour I was absolutely certain. The choice offered me was practically whether I preferred being thrown overboard now or several hundred miles to southeastward.

I thought rapidly. It might be possible to announce a daily false reckoning to the crew, to sail the ship within rowing distance of some coast; and then to escape while the men believed themselves many hundred miles at sea. It would take nice calculation to prevent suspicion, but as it was the only chance I resolved upon it immediately.

"That's all very well," I said firmly, "but you can't get anywhere without me, and I'm not going to put in two years and then keep my mouth shut for nothing. I want a share in the swag—an even share with the rest of you."

"Oh, that'll be all right," he cried; "you can have it."

If anything was needed to convince me of the man's sinister intentions, this too ready acquiescence would have been enough. I knew him too well. If he had had the slightest intention of permitting me to go free, he would have bargained.

The Nigger called us to mess. We ate in the after cabin. The chest was locked and the men had as yet been unable to break into it. Pulz professed some skill in locksmithing and promised to experiment later. After mess we went on deck again. The island had dropped down to the horizon and showed as a brilliant glow under a dark canopy. I leaned over the rail looking at it. Below me the extra dory bumped along. The idea came to me that if I could escape that night, I could row back to Percy Darrow. The two of us could make shift to live on fish and shellfish and mutton. The plan rapidly defined itself in my brain. From the remains of the Golden Horn we could construct some kind of a craft in which to run free to the summer trades. Thus we might in time reach some one or another of the Sandwich Islands, whence a passing trader could take us back to civilisation. There were many elements of uncertainty in the scheme, but it seemed to me less desperate than trusting to the caprices of these men, especially since they now had free access to the liquor store.

While I leaned over the rail engrossed in these thoughts one of the black thunder clouds that had been gathering and dissipating over the island during the entire afternoon suddenly glowed overhead with a strange white incandescence startlingly akin to Darrow's so-called "devil fires." Strangely enough, this illumination, unlike the volcanic glows, appeared to be cast on the clouds from without rather than shot through them from within, as were the other volcanic emanations. At the same instant I experienced a sharp interior revulsion of some sort, most briefly momentary, but of a character that shook me from head to toe.

I had no time to analyse these various impressions, however, for my attention was almost instantly distracted. From the cabin came the sound of a sharp fall, then a man cried out, and on the heels of it Pulz darted from the cabin, screaming horribly. We were all on deck, and as the little man rushed toward the stern Handy Solomon twisted him deftly from his feet.

"My God, mate, what is it" he cried, as he pinned the sufferer to the deck.

But Pulz could not answer. He shivered, stiffened, and lay rigid, his eyes rolled back.

"Fits," remarked Thrackles impatiently.

The excitement died. Rum was forced between the victim's lips. After a little he recovered, but could tell us nothing of his seizure.

After the dishes had been swept aside from supper, Handy Solomon announced a second attempt to open the chest.

"Pancho, here, says he's been a mechanic," said he. "I right well know he's been a housebreaker. So he's got the rabe for the job, and you can kiss the Book on that."

Perdosa, with a grin, leaned over the cover from behind and began to pick away at the lock with a long, crooked wire. The others drew close about. I slipped nearer the door, imagining that in their riveted interest I saw my opportunity. To my surprise I caught a glimpse of legs disappearing up the companion. I took stock. Pulz had gone on deck.

This surprised me, for I should have thought every man interested enough in the supposed treasure to wish to be present at its uncovering; and it annoyed me still more—the success of my plan demanded a clear deck. However, there was nothing for it now but to trust that Pulz had wished to visit the forecastle, and that I might find the afterworks empty.

I paused at the foot of the companion and looked back. A breathlessness of excitement held the pirates in a vise. From above, the hanging lamp threw strong shadows across their faces, bringing out the deep lines, accentuating the dominant passions. With their rags and blood, their unshaven faces, their firearms, their filth, they showed in violent antithesis to the immaculate white of Old Scrubs's cabin, its glittering brass, and its shining leather. I darted up the steps.

The contrast of the starry night with the glare of the cabin lamp dazzled my eyes. I stood stock still for a moment, during which the only sounds audible were the singing of the winds through the rigging, the wash of the sea, and the small, sharp click of Perdosa's instrument as he worked at the chest.

Presently I could see better. I looked forward and aft for Pulz, but could see nothing of him, and had just about concluded that he had gone forward when I happened to glance aloft. There, to my astonishment, I made him out, huddled in silhouette against the stars, close to the main truck. What he was doing there I could not imagine. However, I did not have time to bother my head about him, further than to rejoice that he could not obstruct me.

I should very much have liked to get hold of a rifle and ammunition, or at least to lay in biscuit and water, but for this there was no time. It was not absolutely essential. The dull glow of the island was still visible. I had my pillar of fire and smoke to guide me. Without further delay I jerked loose the painter and drew the extra dory alongside.

I had proceeded just so far in my movements, when the most extraordinary thing happened. I shall try to tell you of it as accurately as possible, and in the exact order of its occurrence. First a long, straight shaft of white light shot straight up through the cabin roof to a great height. It shone through the wooden planks as an ordinary light shines through glass. By contrast the surrounding blackness was thrown into a deeper shade, and yet the shaft itself was so brilliant as almost to scotch the sight. Curiously enough, it was defined accurately, being exactly in shape like one of the rectangular tin air-shafts you see so often in city hotels. At the instant of its appearance, the wind fell quite calm.

Almost immediately the rectangle on the roof through which the light made its passage began to splay out, like lighted oil, although the column retained still the integrity of its outline. The fire, if such it could be called, ran with incredible rapidity along the seams between the planks, forward and aft, until the entire deck was sketched like a pyrotechnic display in thin, vivid lines of incandescence. From each of these lines then the fire began again to spread, as though soaking through the planks.

All took place practically in an instant of time. I had no opportunity to move nor to cry out; indeed, my perceptions were inadequate to the task of mere observation. Up to now there had been no sound. The wind had fallen; the waters passed unnoticed. A stillness of death seemed to have descended on the ship. It was broken by a sharp double report, one as of the fall of a metallic substance, the other caused by the body of Pulz, which, shaken loose from the truck by a heavy roll, smashed against the rail of the ship and splashed overboard. Some one cried out sharply. An instant later the entire crew struggled out from the companionway, rushed in grim silence to the side of the vessel, and threw themselves into the sea.

My own ideas were somewhat confused. The fire had practically enveloped the ship. I thought to feel it; and yet my skin was cool to the touch. The ship's outlines became blurred. A dizziness overtook me; and then all at once a great desire seized and shook my very soul. I cannot tell you the vehemence of this desire. It was a madness; nothing could stand in the way of its gratification. Whatever happened, I must have water. It was not thirst, nor yet a purpose to allay the very real physical burning of which I was now dimly conscious; but a craving for the liquid itself as something apart from and unconnected with anything else. Without hesitation, and as though it were the most natural thing in the world, I vaulted the rail to cast myself into the ocean. I dimly remember a last flying impression of a furnace of light, then a great shock thudded through me, and I lost consciousness.

(To be continued.)

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts Free Until Cured

To men who suffer from loss of Strength, Vigor, Varicocele and all forms of weakness, AND TO BOTH SEXES, who are troubled with Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will give the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, absolutely free until cured, and not one penny in advance or on deposit. If it fails to cure, you don't pay anything whatever. Call to-day and take a belt along, or write for one and my two books sealed, free.

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132 St. James st., Montreal, P.Q.

STOP DRINKING!

Orrine Will Destroy all Desire for Whiskey or Beer—A Guaranteed Cure.

Nearly every drinking man thinks that sometime he will quit. He often swears off, but can not resist the craving for drink, and the disease, for this is what it really is, becomes so firmly fixed that it cannot be cured without medical treatment.

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Orrine is in two forms, No. 1, the secret remedy which can be given without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2 for those who take the remedy of their own free will. A cure is absolutely guaranteed with either form of treatment. Write for free pamphlet on the cure of alcoholism to the Orrine Co., Washington, D. C. In every box is a registered guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure. The price of either form is $1 a box.

Orrine is for sale by John T. Lewis, Druggist, corner St. Catherine and University streets.

Scientists Prove Wheat Is Best Food

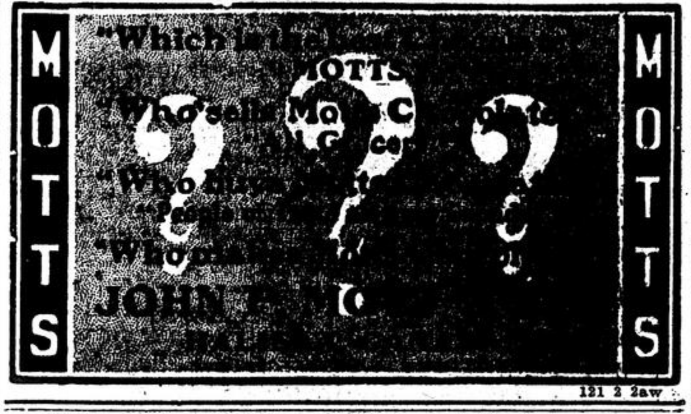
THE natural food of mankind is *wheat*. This fact was recognized centuries ago. Scientists prove now what the ancients knew by instinct; they have analyzed *wheat* and found that it contains every food element required for perfect health.

Malta-Vita is made from choicest whole white *wheat*, in which the starch has been converted by pure malt extract into nourishing maltose, ready for immediate assimilation. Then it is flaked, baked, and packed in sealed, air-tight packages, in the cleanest food factory in the world. It does not cause distress of stomach or bowels, or tax the weakest digestion.

"I had been a sufferer from nervous debility and indigestion for several years, without benefit or relief from various tonics and other medical prescriptions used. Imagine my surprise when, a short time after beginning the use of Malta-Vita, I became aware of its beneficial effects by the gradual disappearance of my long-standing ailment. Malta-Vita is incomparable in its nourishing, digestive and strengthening qualities and is deserving of the greatest praise." F. Geraper, Barnesville, Ohio.

It keeps healthy people well better than any other food and often has made ailing people well when medicines failed to do so.

All Grocers, 10 cents.



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COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

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It is absolutely pure, very nutritious and very healthful.

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No More Dandruff
No More Falling Hair
No More Itching Scalp
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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

An Army Officer's Report.

"For some time past I have been troubled with dandruff, and with hair falling out. My head itched continually, while my hair appeared lustreless and dead. I tried several remedies without any permanent relief and had about reconciled myself to premature baldness. After using a bottle of your Herpicide, I have been greatly benefited. The hair has stopped falling out, and the itching has ceased, and no more dandruff forms in the scalp. My hair is coming in thick and has a fine glossy appearance."

(Signed) C. D. TOWSLEY,
Lieut. U. S. Army, (Retired)
Milwaukee, Wis.

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"I beg to state that I have used the bottle of Herpicide that your representative left me, and am thoroughly pleased with it. I have since bought two or three bottles for myself, and other members of my family, and have had the very best of results. I am now prescribing it freely to my patients with full confidence in the result to be obtained. I rarely ever give a testimonial for an advertised remedy, but yours is of such merit that it is only fair that I should do so in this case."

(Signed)
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Stops Itching of the Scalp Instantly.

Two sizes—50c and $1.00, at Drug Stores. Send 10 cents in stamps to the Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for sample.
Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906, Serial No. 915.

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APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1907.

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons.

Sale of Embroideries on Monday

Very few dollars will satisfy the embroidery needs of a woman's wardrobe on Monday; for that small outlay an astonishingly complete range of needful widths and styles can be bought for summer needs.

We refer to a sale of loom ends—samples from a leading Swiss maker, who caters largely to and thoroughly understands the tastes of Montreal women. These goods practically cover the whole range of embroidery usefulness in hundreds of different patterns, of very fine Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin edgings and insertions in lengths of 3¼ and 4½ yards. They are marked far below usual piece prices; the whole length can be bought at 15c to $1.35 the piece.

Ground Floor.

New Muslin Jumper Suits

The "Jumper" Suit is the chic garment of the season, winning unanimous favor with its picturesque daintiness and rational suitability to warm weather wear.

We are showing a new range of very smart models in dainty sheer muslin, with even stripes; shown in pink and white, blue and white, mauve and white, and plain shades. The yoke is edged with Val. lace, the sleeves a smart kimono shape, skirt cut very full and nicely strapped.

Price only $9.00. First Floor.

A New $5.00 Waist

Our display of Lingerie Waists is brilliant and fascinating. The addition of New Models adds attraction daily, revealing the scope of this department in a unique showing of elegant creations. This latest model is particularly attractive.

A fine lawn waist, with a front of exquisite allover embroidery in floral design, and rows of tucks from shoulder to bust line, collar and cuffs of embroidery insertion to match front, edged with fine Val. lace, back tucked. Price... ... ...$5.00

TABLE NAPKINS

Pure Linen, every thread of them, made from the finest Irish flax. We can guarantee the wearing qualities on those grounds. We have Table Napkins in all sizes and in a wide range of prices.

18 inches square from $1.25 dozen.
20 inches square from $2.10 dozen.
25 inches square from $3.30 dozen.
27 inches square from $4.75 dozen.

Ground Floor.

Rich Value in Ribbons

Chiffon taffeta ribbons, 6 inches wide, shades are pale blue, pink, white, cream, red, cardinal, turquoise, Tuscan, Nil and Mauve. Regular value 40c yard. Monday.... ... ...29c

Black satin ribbons ½ inch wide, a nice quality for trimming uses, per bolt of 18 yards. 25c

Ground Floor.

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons. ST. CATHERINE And MOUNTAIN STS.

ALL STEEL DOME
BOILER RIVET
DIRECT DRAFT DAMPER
AUTOMATIC GAS DAMPER
CUP JOINT
CUP JOINT
CUP JOINT

SUNSHINE FURNACE

The Sunshine is differently and better constructed than common furnaces. It's stronger, safer, more healthful

The dome, the two sections of the fire-pot and the frame of the ash-pit are all securely fastened together by our famous "cup joint." Three "cup joints" in all, you see.

All sections, you will notice, fit together perfectly, and are lined with a layer of asbestos cement, which unites them so firmly together that they become, in every purpose, one solid piece of metal. Can never spring or fall apart.

And that's not all! The top of the dome is fastened to the sides with cement and boiler rivets, making the Sunshine just as smoke, gas, heat and dust tight as a steam boiler. From a hygienic standpoint it takes precedence in the furnace world.

Notice, too, the Sunshine is equipped with an automatic gas damper. This damper automatically opens when the gas in the furnace reaches a certain pressure and allows it to escape up the chimney. Eliminates all danger of an explosion or gas escaping through the registers

Safest as well as most healthful, easiest managed, cleanest, greatest labor-saving and fuel-economizing furnace you can buy.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine write direct to us for free booklet.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

A Sermon for the Readers of the "Star"

SAVED BY HOPE.

(By Rev. Wylie C. Clark, B.D., Quebec.)

"We are saved by hope." Rom. 8:24.

We speak of separation by distance. We say we are so many miles from a place or a person, and while this is true, yet after all it contains a fallacy. Time, and time alone, divides us from that which lies in the distance. It is not a question of how many miles, but how long does it take to get there. Every new steamship line, every new railway is for the purpose of lessening the time, in conveying passengers and freight from point to point. Heaven itself is only distant from us because we have to wait God's time before we can finish the journey. Time works all changes, performs all wonders, rewrites the story, heals the wound, delivers the mind from bondage, fans the smoking fire, mends the bruised reed, restores the broken heart, builds the temple, pays the debt, makes the dream a reality.

Time bears a three-fold relationship to the human race. We have a past, a present and a future. One of these has gone from us for ever, and its record is written in indelible lines. We live in this period by memory. If memory be poor then we have brought out of this past but little. If memory be good we have gathered a rich harvest as we passed through the years, and it is ours to-day to use acording to our wisdom.

The present is our "now"—the thin, keen edge, which divides the past and the future. We live in these fleeting moments by reason. If reason be matured, careful, daring and courageous, we will make much out of each passing hour, but if with us reason be a stunted shrub, an undeveloped faculty, if it knows no inspiration, is cold and matter-of-fact, then we will mould the clay of life into hideous shapes without any touch of beauty and no glory shall crown the effort.

To-day we are looking out from the place in life which we have now attained. Behind us lie the fields of the past with their harvests of joy or sorrow. As we look back these cast their radiancy of sunshine or shadow of cloud upon the path at our feet. In this backward look there is danger, often death. When Lot went out of Sodom he was commanded not to look back. He and his daughters obeyed and saved their lives. His wife disobeyed and died. In his great life Paul learned the weakness of the backward look and he forgot the things which were behind and pressed towards those which were before.

The forward look is into the future, and its foundation and building is—hope. It may be hard to define hope so that the definition would suit us all. We are all looking for, all expecting something which is our ideal, our greatest good. It may be position, or money, or pleasure, or friendship, or love, or rest, or Godliness. The object is before us to be attained in some way or by some power. Time will show the way, but hope will supply the power. Hope then is the faith, which builds palaces on the foundations of the days to come. It is the keynote which gives origin to the yet unwritten anthems of sweetest music. It is the living force by means of which man shall achieve the destiny for which he was created. By it he shall subdue nature and find God.

We set the mill running not to allow the wheels and shafts to wear themselves out by simply revolving; but to manufacture the iron or wood, or the cotton, or the wool, into articles of usefulness, so if God has supplied with the power of hope we must exercise care lest we waste it, that is, we must find a purpose worthy of the power. We do not erect the great machine to break nuts, but to crush the ore that out of it we may obtain the gold. The saddest sights of earth are where men and women are using all the power of hope upon trifling matters. The wheels of life are being driven rapidly. There is all the noise and bluster of great doings, but when real results are looked for they cannot be found.

Hope has enemies which would destroy her usefulness and rob her of her power. The greatest of these is memory. To-day we are keeping our eyes steadily in front and we feel the throb of a new life and we see the golden future, but up comes memory and exclaims: "What! You! You, with all that miserable past, you be anything! Remember that old sin, that old failure. Why no one will ever have any faith in what you may do." Thus memory takes us with cruel, cold hands and thrusts us back into the pit. Is there no escape from this tyrant who would ravage the future? In our cities the health of the inhabitants depends upon the sanitary conditions. How can the city get rid of its refuse? The answer to that question will best guarantee against devastating disease. Many a city has been plague swept because it neglected the laws of cleanliness. The same is true of the soul. If it cannot get separated of its past sin, but has to live in constant contact with it, then the very atmosphere in which it has to exist is detrimental to the life of God. I knew a lad who had sinned, but who came to the point where he wanted to get away from it all. On Sunday he appeared in the choir of the church, and that night life was a new thing. Monday morning his past met him in the jeers of his companions, who said, "YOU sing in a choir! YOU get religion!" and he was drawn back to all his sin. Memory was too much for him. A refuse pile contains the old worn out and broken things of a houshold. Old dishes, and glasses and lamps and shoes, all of which have a story, but the family do not live by rubbish heap, they live in the house where things are new and unbroken. The past sins of a soul ought to be cast out and separated from the soul forever. God has given a promise so that this may be accomplished. He says: "As far as the East is from the West, so far have I removed thy transgressions from thee." Now East and West never meet. We can go East or West forever and never change our direction, unless we turn. That is, if God forgives our sins and we accept his pardon then we and our sins are separated forever. We should learn how to turn away from the "refuse" with its depression and pass through the golden portals of the future with "Hope" as our charioteer.

Another foe of Hope is found in the condition of health which is brought about by a shattered nerve system or chronic disease. When we become the prey of jumping nerves or gnawing pain we find Hope slipping from us. Every morning finds the sky dark and lowering, high noon has the misty gloom of swamp lands, the evening sun sets behind storm clouds and the dark watches of the night are filled with howling, sobbing winds and the house shakes upon its foundations. It has been said of Carlyle that he never doubted until he wrote the life of Cromwell. The exacting nature of the task undermined his health, and ever after he saw everything "as through a glass darkly." To many the burden of suffering is so grievous, the relief so improbable that they sink into a state of despair. To these Hope comes and whispers a message of good cheer, and tells them over and over again to look away from the present and see in the future a dawn of better things. There is a story told of a man who went through a severe operation without any anesthetic. He endured it all without even a moan. When it was all over and the wounds dressed, the surgeon said to him:—"How were you able to bear it." The man replied: "I saw the face of Jesus and I forgot my sufferings." This is the divine healing which heals and yet does not heal. This is the power of Hope, which in opening unto us the greatness of God enables us to forget the trivial things of earth.

Hope demands our best, and is satisfied with nothing less. Hope is never content with the half-written page, with the wall without the corner-stone, with the unploughed field, with the undeveloped plan, with the fruitless tree, with the half-devoted life. Hope asks every man to do all his duty and if he fails she asks him to try again; but while she commands she does not stand aloof and watch the struggles of those who attempt to reach her high standard. No, she puts her everlasting arms underneath and is a true friend and helper in every task allotted to man. Hope enlarges our vision that we may see the opportunities and the responsibilities of the days in which we live. She calls to us early in the morning and as we come to the sunset gate, hand in hand with her we pass through.

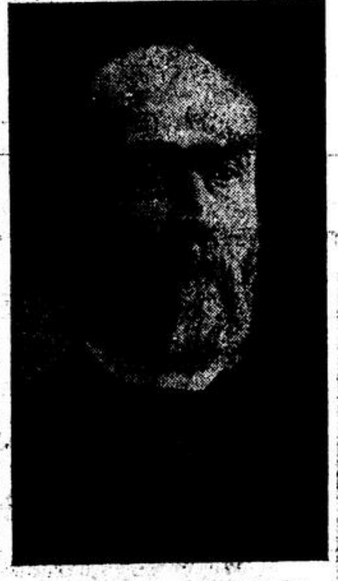
The great glory of Hope is in the inspiration which she gives to work. She brings us all to the "Cross of Christ" and the "wells of salvation." Here we are born again and grow in wisdom, understanding and strength until we are made fit for service in the kingdom of God on earth.

In this new land which is our heritage Hope calls us to noble deeds. There are broad lands to be ploughed and cultivated so that fifty acres will give the produce of a hundred, there are forests to be cut down and turned into buildings and furniture, there are mines to be dug and the ore made into articles of beauty and usefulness, there are diseases to be diagnosed and cures to be discovered, there are laws to be made and applied so that justice shall be rendered to all. There is the moulding of many peoples into one loyal Canadian race. There is the old, old gospel of God's eternal love to be preached with a new tenderness and more fervent devotion, there is the brotherhood of man in Jesus Christ to be realized as the solution of our social difficulties. Surely the vision is one to thrill every Canadian heart which has faith in God and love for native land.

When Bruce of Scotland died he left the charge of burying his heart in the Holy Land with Lord Douglas. Douglas had the heart embalmed and placed in a small silver casket, which he fastened under his doublet. On his journey he landed in Spain, where he got mixed up with a war against the Moors. One day in battle he was surrounded by the enemy, and saw there was no hope of escape, so he undid the casket, and with all the power of his strong arm he hurled it into the midst of his foes, shouting, "Forward, gallant heart, as of yore. Douglas will follow thee and die." Then with his ponderous battle-axe he hewed his way to the heart of his King, and when the fight was over they found him covered with wounds—dead—but clasping the casket close to his breast. Before us there is the priceless gem of a true, unselfish, Christ-like life. God grant that when our last battle is fought we may be found as having gained it.

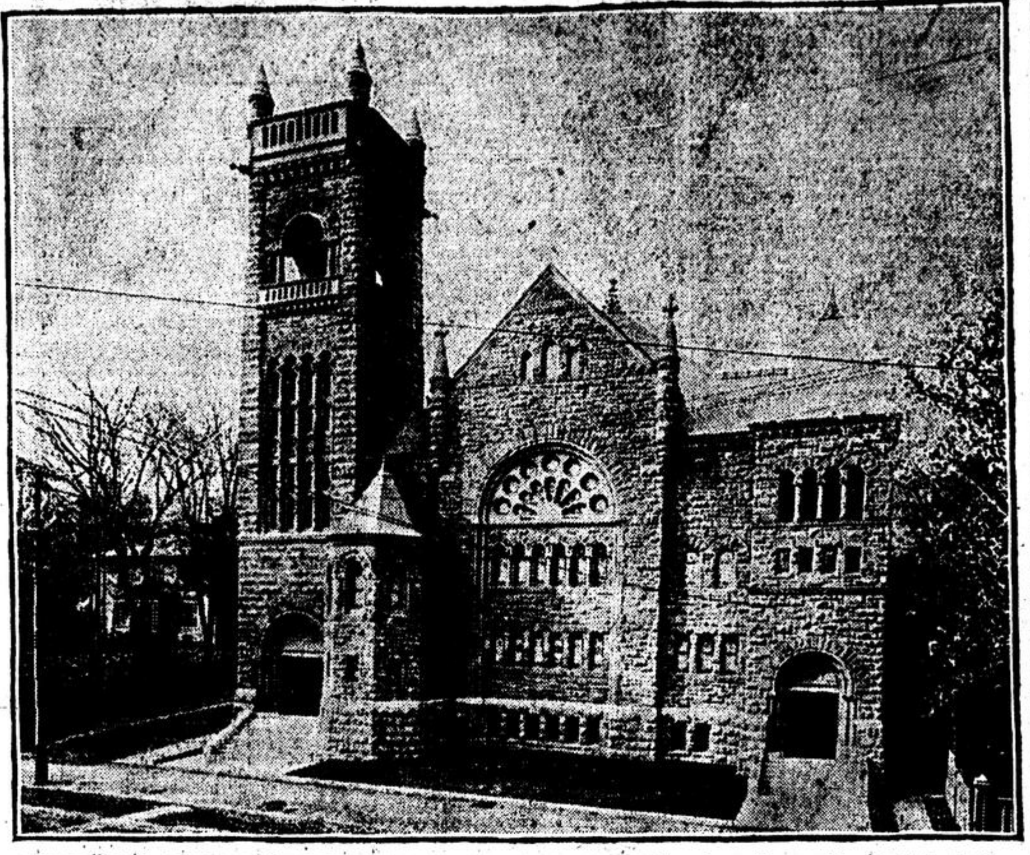
"Go to your work and be strong,
halting not in your ways,
Balking the en dhalf won, for instant's
dole of praise.
Stand to your work and be wise, certain of sword and of pen,
Who are neither children, nor gods, but
men in a world of men."

The next of the series of sermons for the readers of the Star will be by Rev. J. B. Silcox, Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto.



Presbyterian General Assembly—Rev. Alex. Falconer, D.D., the retiring moderator.

WHERE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA WILL OPEN EARLY NEXT MONTH



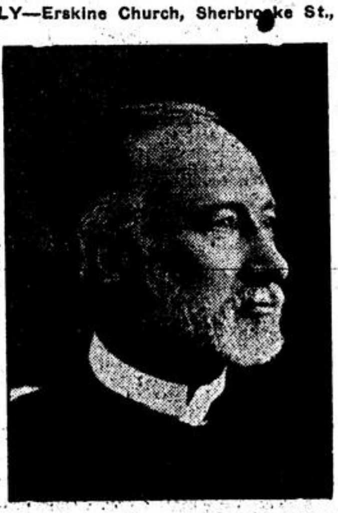
PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Erskine Church, Sherbrooke St., where the meetings will be held.

Next month the city will be invaded by Presbyterian divines and laymen, who will gather to take part in the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which opens on June 5. The meetings will take place in Erskine Church, of which Rev. Dr. Mowatt is pastor.

This is the first time in a good many years that the Assembly has selected Montreal for its meeting place, and there is some possibility that the compliment may be paid to the Church in this city of selecting one of its residents for the next Moderator.

The fact that Rev. Dr. Scrimger, principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, is among the presbyterian nominees for that high office, naturally connects his name with the moderatorship for the coming year. There are several other doctors of divinity from different parts of the Dominion in nomination, however, and the selection is generally a matter of uncertainty until the Assembly meets. In fact the gathering might go outside the nominees entirely and select what would, in sporting parlance, be called "a dark horse."

Erskine Church, where the meetings will take place, is a large and commodious edifice, and might be classed as one of the most modern Presbyterian churches in the city. Located well out to the west end of Sherbrooke street, in the fashionable residential section, the work of the Assembly will be far removed from the clatter and clamor of the business of the metropolis. No clanging of street car gongs or rumble of heavy carts and drays are to be heard in that section, the traffic of the thoroughfare being for the most part confined to light vehicles and cabs.



Presbyterian General Assembly—Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., whose name has been associated with the next moderatorship.

The church is large and airy and has excellent class rooms adjoining for committee work. The last Assembly in Montreal met in Knox Church, on Dorchester street.

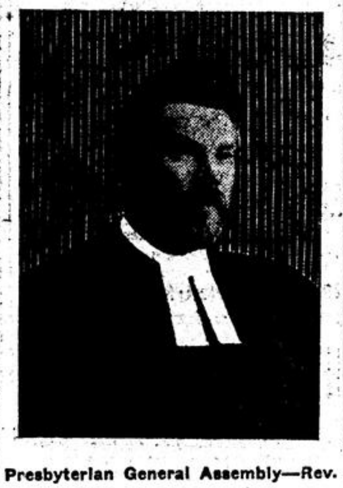
Rev. Dr. Mowatt, the pastor of Erskine Church, a New Brunswicker by birth, has risen to a position of notable prominence in the councils of the church. On the death af the late Rev. Dr. MacVicar he was selected to take the post of chairman of the French Evangelization Board, a work which was very dear to the heart of the deceased divine, and in taking up that work Dr. Mowatt has proved himself not lacking in enthusiasm for that feature of the Church's endeavor.

Dr. Mowatt is in his sixteenth year as pastor of Erskine Church, having come here from Fredericton in 1891. He was educated for the ministry in Nova Scotia, and was ordained in 1866, and afterwards filled several pastorates in the lower provinces. Mrs. Mowatt is a sister of Rev. Dr. Annand, the famous missionary. It is not a matter of surprise that the missionary spirit should seize one of Dr. Mowatt's two sons, who are in the Presbyterian ministry.

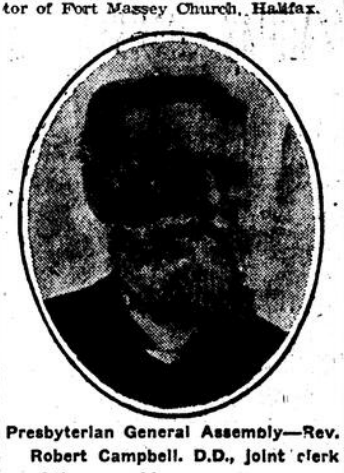
Rev. Principal Scrimger, who, as has been stated is in line for the moderatorship succeeded the late Dr. MacVicar at the Presbyterian College, where he has been a lecturer and professor in turn since 1874. He was born at Galt, Ont., in 1849, and was educated there and at Toronto University, of which he is a graduate. He studied Theology at Knox College, Toronto, graduating and being ordained in 1873, his first charge being St. Joseph Street Church in this city.

Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., of this city, joint clerk of the Assembly, is well known to Montrealers as pastor of St. Gabriel Church, St. Catherine street. He is an Ontario man, a graduate of Queen's, and being ordained in 1861, first preached at Galt, Ont. He came to Montreal 41 years ago, and was the last pastor of St. Gabriel's, the oldest Presbyterian congregation in Montreal, and the first pastor of the new St. Gabriel's, on St. Catherine street. He is an enthusiastic naturalist, and a past president of the Natural History Society.

Rev. Dr. Falconer, the retiring Moderator, like Dr. Mowatt has two sons who are qualified for the ministry, but one of them, Dr. Falconer of the Halifax Theological College, has devoted his time to educational work. He is the nominee for the presidency of Toronto University. Another son is pastor of Fort Massey Church, Halifax.



Presbyterian General Assembly—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor of Erskine Church.



Presbyterian General Assembly—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., joint clerk of the assembly.

In Montreal Churches.

ST. ALBAN'S, St. Zotique Street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, B.D., rector. 11 a.m., Morning prayer; preacher, Rev. E. McManus. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. Dr. Borthwick.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street. Trinity Sunday. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. E. Fee, M.A.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., rector. Rev. Allan P. Shatford, M.A., curate. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. At Evensong seats free from 7 o'clock. Morning and evening preacher, Rev. Oliver J. Booth, M.A.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE MISSION, 236 St. Antoine Street. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Address by A. T. Cocher, lay reader.

ST. GEORGE'S. Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Lit.D.M., rector; Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A. Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A. Trinity Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer; preacher, the Rector. 2.45, lecture to men in the chancel by the rector. 3 o'clock, Sunday school and Bible classes. 7 o'clock, Evening prayer; preacher, Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger Square. Rev. J. M. Almond, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Trinity Young Men annual service, Matins, and Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rector.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Rev. Geo. Hibbard, M.A., headmaster of the Berthierville Grammar School, will be the preacher at the 11 a.m. High Celebration on Sunday next, at the Church of St John the Evangelist.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. R. C. Blagrave, rector of Belleville, at both services. Seats free. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARDS CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets.— Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the incumbent.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Rev. Professor Parrock, M.A., Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Professor Parrock, M.A.

PATERSON'S
delicious, dainty new biscuit . . . made from cream of wheat . . . exquisitely crisp and tempting. In tins only from good grocers. Buy by name
Cambridge Wafers

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, "Belcher Memorial," cor. Gordon avenue and Wellington street, Verdun.—Rev. F. L. Whitley, M.A., 220 Lower Lachine road. Services at 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 2.30, the Bible class; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 4 p.m., baptisms; 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at all services, the Incumbent.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street. —Ven. Archdeachon Ker, D.D., rector. Services at 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning prayer; 2.30, Bible class; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 4 p.m., baptism; 7 p.m., evensong. Preacher at all services, the Rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, corner Sherbrooke and Delorimier avenue.— Trinity Sunday, 9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning service, preacher, the Rector; Holy Communion after the morning service; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes; 7 p.m., evening service, preacher, Rev. J. W. W. Smythe; Rector, Canon Renaud.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Vinet and Coursol streets.—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Services at 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Mr. Ereaux; 7 p.m., preacher, the Rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 314 St. Catherine street west—Rev. A. B. Hubly, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cotė St. Paul, Montreal, Rev. H. Gomery, rector. Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a.m.; evensong at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the rector. Confirmation class at 2 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard, corner Prince Arthur street, Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Subjects: Morning, "Nature and Purpose of Christ's Religion." Evening: "The Glorified Christ, the Attraction of the World."

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent streets.—Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor; E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m., by pastor; at 7 p.m. by assistant. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton St., Westmount—The Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor will preach at both services. Morning, 11 a.m., Habakkuk, 3, 17-18. Evening, 7 p.m., 2 Corinthians, 8-9. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientists, 194 Peel street.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m. All are welcome.

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Sunday services at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3.00 p.m. Rev. James Foote will conduct the Sunday services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets.—Pastor, Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. The subject of discourse will be: In the morning, religious teaching of favorite hymns, "Dear Lord and Father of mankind," by J. G. Whittier. Evening, "Let There be Light." Sabbath school and Ladies' League and Young Men's League. Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine road.— Rev. James Steven, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school, Bible classes and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject, 5th sermon in series on Moses, "Moses's Rod."

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, 288 St. Catherine street.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m., conducted by the pastor. Service at 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., assistant. Sunday school, 3 p.m., Mr. Woodside's adult class, 3.15 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor Dorchester and Drummond streets.—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League, 10 am. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (St. Andrew's). Beaver Hall Hill.—Rev J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m., sermon subject, "The Wonder of the Natural and of the Supernatural." 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., sermon subject, "The Edenic Garden."

ST. GILES' CHURCH (St. Denis street)—Rev. J. R. Dobson, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject for discourse, "The Prayer that wins." Evening subject, "The Seal of the Spirit." Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH (corner of DeMontigny and Bertrand streets).—The pastor, Rev. W. T. G. Brown will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. —Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, B.A., assistant. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m., Sunday school 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m. Rev. H. S. Osborne will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Subject for evening, "Our Heritage our Duty."

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. William Munroe will conduct both services. Morning theme, "The Central Principle of Imperial Greatness." Evening, special patriotic service, Theme of sermon, "Imperial Patriotism."

EMMANUEL CHURCH, cor. Stanley and St. Catherine streets.—Farewell service in the present church. Morning subject—"Greater Things in Service." Evening subject—"The Old Church Life and the New." Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor.

On the following Sunday, June 2nd, service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new church, Drummond street, near Sherbrooke.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, 365 Mountain street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets)—Rev. Charles G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 12 noon; evening service or vespers at 7 p.m.; Luther League at 8.15 p.m. All services are conducted in English.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Service at 67 McTavish street, 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 o'clock. Young People's Society, 3 p.m.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector street.—The pastor, Rev. J. Ohling, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe.— On Sunday, May 26, at 3 p.m., Divine service will be conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Ker, D.D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Unitarian, Fraser Hall, University Street. Service at 11 a.m., Sunday School 12.15 p. m.

Pabst Eight-Day Malting Process gives the full richness of the barley-grain to the beer and makes Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer an appetising food-drink.

PUT THE BLOOD IN CONDITION.

By the Restorative, Blood-forming Properties of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is weakness that causes most of our sufferings—weakness of the heart, weakness of the stomach, weakness of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

The result is feelings of langour and depression, and impaired action of the vital organs, headaches, indigestion, spells of dizziness and weakness, sleeplessness, irritability, and a general run-down condition of the system.

Put the blood in good condition by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and you have a foundation for health to build on. Weakness and disease will give way to new strength and vigor, and languor and discouragement will yield to new hope and happiness.

By means of good blood only can Nature make weak people strong, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the most powerful blood-forming elements known to medical science. Every dose is bound to be of some benefit to you; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A CENTENARIAN BAPTIST MINISTER

Rev. John Aldis, the Oldest Minister of That Denomination in England.

Rev. John Aldis, who was president of the British Baptist Union in 1886, has entered upon his one hundredth year. He was born at Colchester on May 11th, 1808, and some of his earliest recollections are the riotous scenes whcih followed the disbanding of the soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. In 1877 he retired from the regular pastorate, and has been living in quiet at Beckington, near Bath. Old age has brought with it great bodily weakness and dimness of sight, but otherwise he is in full possession of all his faculties. He spends most of his time in his study, where his Bible and Greek Testament are his constant companions. The venerable minister takes a keen interest in current events, but his memory for recent occurrences is very fickle; he scarcely remembers things of a day or two previously, while for events of seventy or eighty years ago his recollection is very keen. He lives, so far as memory is concerned, more in the past than the present.

A correspondent visited the veteran minister a day or two ago, and was granted a brief interview. In the course of conversation he said, "God has been very good to me. He is so wise in all the dispensations of His providence. I am thankful that my faculties are so well preserved as to enable me to read a book now and then, and especially my Bible," adding, "I can only now watch and wait."

He gave John Bright his first lesson in the art of public speaking. In 1832 he met Mr. Bright at Rochdale, when they went arm-in-arm to a meeting of the Bible Society, at which they were both to speak. It was John Bright's first speech in public. Though nervous, he made an eloquent and successful maiden speech, which was evidently recited from memory. After the meeting, as they were going away together, Mr. Bright remarked that such efforts cost him too dear, and asked Mr. Aldis how he managed to speak so easily. The answer was that he thought over the subject carefully, putting down the points in their proper order, but leaving the actual wording to the inspiration of the moment, and only committing to memory the peroration or any passages in which verbal accuracy was of importance. Many years afterwards Mr. Bright told a friend that Mr. Aldis gave him his first lesson in public speaking.

CHURCH NOTICES. CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

11 a.m.—REV. H. S. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D.
7 p.m.—REV. W. R. YOUNG, D.D. Subject: "Our Heritage, Our Duty"
STRANGERS HEARTILY WELCOME.

Olivet Baptist Church

Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.

SUNDAY, 26th, 1907.

Special Young People's Service at 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. S. T. Robins (Leeds, England). Subject: "The Mean est Man in the World."

STRANGERS HEARTILY WELCOME

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.

FAREWELL SERVICE IN THE PRESENT CHURCH.

Morning subject: "Greater Things in Service."

Evening Subject, "The Old Church Life and the New."

Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Everybody welcome.

On the following Sunday, June 2nd, service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new church, Drummond street, near Sherbrooke.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Cor. Sherbrooke St. and McGill College Ave.

The Pastor, REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., will preach at both services to-morrow. Morning subject: "The Relation of the Minister and Church to Social Problems." Evening subject: "The Lordship of Christ the Keynote of Apostolic Preaching." Everybody cordially invited to be present.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine St. West, Tuesday Evening, at 8 p.m. Public meeting and address: "What is Theosophy?" No charge for admission.

Russia and Arbitration.

The institution of a permanent court of arbitration (at The Hague), which has no power of coercion nor any moral authority is a perfectly superfluous venture. . . . We are not inclined to confide our fate again to the hands of those friendly advisers to whom we owe the conclusion of the Portsmouth treaty. —Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg.

Special Notices.

A home is not complete without a Piano. The old firm of Layton Bros., gives the best value in the City. Offices and Warerooms, 144 Peel street, (opp. Dominion Sq.). 123 2

Fine watch repairing. E. Mawsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

Pimples and Blotches

Are not the only signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed. Tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility are other signs, and they may be worse signs.

The best blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, ridding it of all foreign matters and building up the whole system. This statement is verified by the experience of thousands radically cured.

Over forty thousand testimonials received in two years, by actual count.

Accept no substitute for

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Insist on having Hood's. Get it today. Sold everywhere. 100 doses one dollar.

HEALTH

Beecham's Pills are the "ounce of prevention" that saves many a dollar for cure. Keep disease from getting in, and it will never lay you out.

The safeguards against all life's common ills are: A Sound Stomach, Healthy Kidneys, Regular Bowels and Pure Blood.

Hundreds of thousands—both men and women—keep healthy by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

a remedy that has stood the test for half a century and is now used over all the civilized globe. They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, regulate the bowels, aid the kidneys and cure stomach troubles. Build up the nervous force and repair the ill effects of overeating. The best safeguard against indigestion, biliousness and dyspepsia.

Take Beecham's Pills regularly and you will maintain good health at small cost.

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PORTLAND CEMENT, WHITING, DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, ETC.

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It is a duty to take a pride in your

Good Looks.

This is the season of the year in which the skin becomes harsh and dry from various causes, viz., dust raised by automobiles, high and dry winds, and the scorching rays of the sun, etc., all do their part towards drying up the natural oil, and, as a consequence, a woman grows old before her time. Remember there is absolutely no reason to do so. All one has to do is to try Madame Marie's Special Massage, which will in a few treatments bring back the skin its natural firmness and texture, removing all trace of sallowness, freckles, pimples, wrinkles, moth patches, smallpox pittings, scars, birth-marks, etc.

Madame Marie's Peerless Face Bleach and Electricine will clear any skin, no matter how pimpled, freckled, moth-patched or sallow it may be. The two $5.

Madame Marie's Grey Hair Restorer has created a great reputation for restoring gray or faded hair to its beautiful rich, natural color; perfectly harmless; no chemicals; no odor. From 8 to 12 applications needed. Price $2.00.

Madame Marie

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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

RECEIVED THIS MEDAL.

This medal was awarded to Minard's Liniment in London in 1886. The only liniment to receive a medal. It was awarded because of strength, purity, healing powers and superiority of the liniment over all others from throughout the world.

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Superfluous Hair
Or Toughest Beard

on face, neck and arms instantly removed without pain or injury to the most delicate skin with preparation called RAZORINE, of Dr. Simon, Paris, France. $50 is offered for failure, and we are not afraid to have you try it free. If you will send us 10c to cover cost of postage and packing, we will send you a trial sample, sufficient to remove considerable hair and furnish a good test. Address Cooper & Co., Dept. 2, 199 Commissioners St., Montreal.

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British Modesty.

It is not the habit of the average British gentleman to brag of his benefactions, of anything attempted or done, and, as a rule, he is a most disconcerted person when his left hand discovereth what his right hand doeth.—Motor World.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK IN THE BUSY LABOR CIRCLES OF MONTREAL—MEETINGS OF THE UNIONS

SATURDAY'S MEETINGS.

Bakers' Union—2.30 p.m., St. Joseph's Hall.

English-speaking Bakers' Union, 2.30 p.m., Empire Hall.

MONDAY NIGHT'S MEETINGS.

Bookbinders' Union, No. 91.—Empire Hall.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 134—Labor Temple.

Painters' Union—Labor Temple.

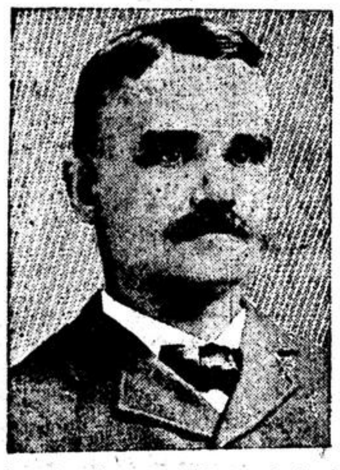
Shoemakers' Union—784 St. Catherine street East.

Stonemasons' Union—Labor Temple.

Millmen's Union, No. 1127—122 St. Denis.

Barbers' Union, No. 455—At 9.30 in St. Joseph's Hall.

Laundry Workers' Union, No. 69—Labor Temple.



Joseph Ainey, President of local Union, No. 134, Carpenters and Joiners, who will represent the 'Longshoremen on the Board of Investigation.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S MEETINGS.

National Union, Carters' and Laborers'—Dumont Hall, St. Catherine St.

Sheet Metal Workers' and Roofers' Union.—St. Joseph's Hall.

Joint Council, No. 17, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—784 St. Catherine street East.

Plumbers' Union—Labor Temple.

Local 463, Electrical Union, I.B.E.W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday in Empire Hall, corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETINGS.

Victoria Lodge, No. 111, International Association of Machinists, first and third Wednesday—257 St. James St. (Oddfellows' Hall).

District Council, Carpenters' and Joiners'—Labor Temple.

Stonecutters' Union—Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Operators, No. 266—784 St. Catherine street East.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58—Labor Temple.

Ironmoulders' Union—In their headquarters.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S MEETING.

Building Laborers' Union — St. Joseph's Hall.

Montreal Trades and Labor Council—Labor Temple.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETINGS.

Bricklayers' Union—Labor Temple.

Plasterers' Union—Labor Temple.

Leather Cutters' Union, No. 240-784 St. Catherine street East.

Brass Workers' and Finishers' Union, No. 320—Empire Hall.

Granite Cutters' Union—Labor Temple.

Sixty candidates were initiated at the last meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union.

The union carpenters of Portland have made a demand on contractors for $4 a day, eight hours, and a half holiday on Saturday.

President McNulty, of the International Electrical Workers' Union, will pay a fraternal visit to this city in the near future.

The regular weekly meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Association will be held at 201 Commissioners Street on Sunday afternoon. Matters in connection with the recent wage difficulty will be discussed.

The trouble among the 'longshoremen has been the subject of much discussion in labor circles during the past week. The peaceable way in which the dispute was conducted was praised by all the labor leaders.

The pedlers have decided to organize a protective association. The new organization, it was said, will be composed exclusively of those engaged in the junk business and peddling, and will be distinct from the secondhand dealers, who do business in stores. A provisional committee has already been formed. A preliminary meeting will be held in a few days.

The Independent Hebrew Political Association, at its last meeting, decided to meet during the summer the first and third Wednesday of the month. The meetings will be held in the Monument National. It was stated that the wards of St. Louis and St. Lawrence contained more than 2,000 Jewish working men voters, and that they will be a factor to be reckoned with by prospective candidates at the next municipal elections.

Three hundred clothing workers, dissatisfied with conditions in the trade, held a meeting on Thursday evening, at No. 3 East Craig Street, for the purpose of organizing a national union. Mr. J. Cohen occupied the chair, and said it was high time for the clothing workers to get together and organize a strong Canadian union. He was of the opinion that a charter could be obtained from the National Trades and Labor Congress. The principal speakers were D. Levy and I. Wilanskey. Another meeting will be held next week, when officers will be elected.

THE IMPRISONED MADRAS BANKER.

Details of the cause of the arrest of Sir George Arbuthnot and Co., are now to hand from Madras. Sir George has been remanded in custody, bail being refused, on grave charges of fraud in connection with the failure of his firm.

The banking firm of Arbuthnot and Co. was a household word in India, the firm being founded in 1784, and its failure was associated with a terribly tragic circumstance in connection with the firm of Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., bankers, who were its London agents.

Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, it will be remembered, was found dead in the Old-street tunnel of the City and South London "Tube" on October 20 last, on the day that he received from Madras the telegram announcing the failure of Arbuthnot's.

It was afterwards ascertained that the liabilities of Macfadyen's were £470,000, and the assets £20,000.

The Public Prosecutor at Madras applied for a warrant for the arrest of Sir George Arbuthnot on the following charges:—

First, that of cheating, respecting a fixed deposit in the name of the Rajah Krishna Bahadur, it being alleged that under the terms of the contract £23,330 was repayable on October 19; that on the 18th of that month a letter was written to the rajah asking for instructions as to whether the deposit should be renewed or the money paid over; that upon the rajah asking for payment he was informed that under the rules of the firm a week's notice must be given; that he was induced to renew the deposit on the understanding that the interest was to be paid immediately; that a cheque was given to the rajah's agent on October 20, but the accused had reason to believe that it would be dishonored.

Second, that of breach of trust respecting the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, it being alleged that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as secretaries and treasurers, were directed by the society, on July 31, to invest £5,000 in Government paper; that they purchased Government paper to the value of £4,000, and are charged with misappropriating the whole or part of the sum in question.

Third, that of breach of trust, inasmuch as Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as managing agents of Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ltd., misappropriated, about August 6, £6,460 of the moneys of Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ltd., by transferring to Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ltd., one hundred debentures of the Deccan Sugar Company, at that time in the Bank of Madras, as collateral security for more than their full value.

Two securities of £1,333 each were offered, but the magistrate refused bail, Sir George being remanded in custody.

The firm of Arbuthnot and Company was one of the oldest in India, dating from 1784.

What led to its fall it would be hard to say, but in the case of Macfadyen's London branch speculations in copper and in tin were proved to be largely responsible.

Between July and October the London house sent to Madras some £50,000, and on the morning of October 20 Mr. Macfadyen received the following telegram:—

"Cannot remit any funds. Money still going out. We must stop payment on Monday."

Immediately the doors of the London branch were closed, and about the same time the dead body of Mr. Macfadyen was found.

The arrest has caused a sensation in London financial circles.

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The Name Guarantees the Quality

Do you want to be sure of getting the same quality of tea every time you buy? Not good one time and poor the next, but always good, always that rich pungent flavor which is so delightful. If you do, ask your grocer to send you a package the same as the one above. After you use Red Rose Tea once, you will buy again and you will always find the quality the same.

Mr. Kalsominer
You know what I said

That if you would use a BOECKH BRUSH, the brush itself would prove its quality. There's that BOECKH BRUSH as good as new—none of the bristles gone—not a bit worn—and you have been using it pretty steadily now for several months.

What's that? Yes, I agree with you. For steady work and good, honest wear, there are none like

BOECKH'S
Pronounced "B-e-c-k-s"
BRUSHES

The brushes that are guaranteed

A BOECKH BRUSH for every purpose

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NEGLECTED COLDS run into the **"GRIP"** and **PNEUMONIA.** Lose no time, but get at once a bottle of **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** and prevent pneumonia, or cure it if already manifested. Is the unfailing Household Remedy for all Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, "Grip," Pneumonia and Pains and Aches of all kinds.

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The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or the pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

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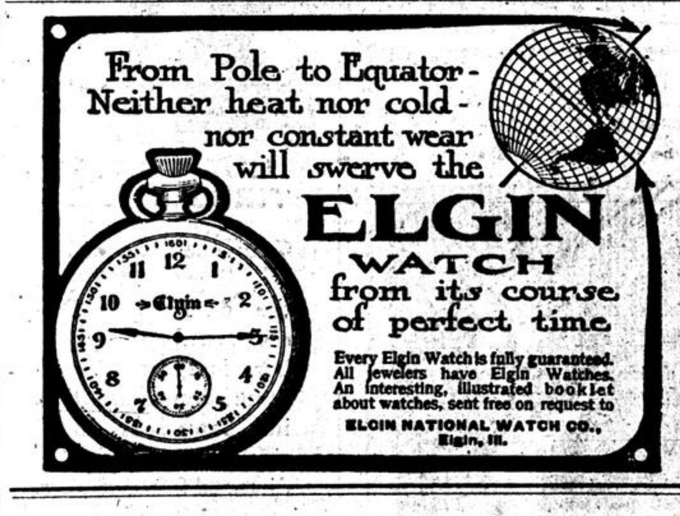

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THE RESOLUTIONS OF 1902 AND 1907

At the close of the discussion on Preference at the Colonial Conference, when it came to adopting the resolution, Lord Elgin, before putting the resolutions, proceeded to indicate the attitude of His Majesty's Government with respect to the resolutions of the Conference of 1902 which Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed to reaffirm. He stated that they could not assent so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, to a reaffirmation of the resolution of 1902, in so far as they implied that it is necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom.

The following are the resolutions of the Conference of 1902:—

1. "That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade betwen the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourses and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire."

2. "That this Conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother-country and the British Dominions beyond the seas."

3. "That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom."

4. "That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed."

5. "That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

The resolutions were agreed to subject to the reservation of His Majesty's Government as stated above.

A resolution put forward on behalf of His Majesty's Government was finally passed, with amendments, in the following form:—

"That with prejudice to the resolutions already accepted or the reservation of His Majesty's Government, this Conference, recognising the importance of promoting greater freedom and fuller development of commercial intercourse within the Empire, believes that these objects may be best secured by leaving to each part of the Empire liberty of action in selecting the most suitable means for attaining them, having regard to its own special conditions and requirements, and that every effort should be made to bring cooperation in matters of mutual interest."

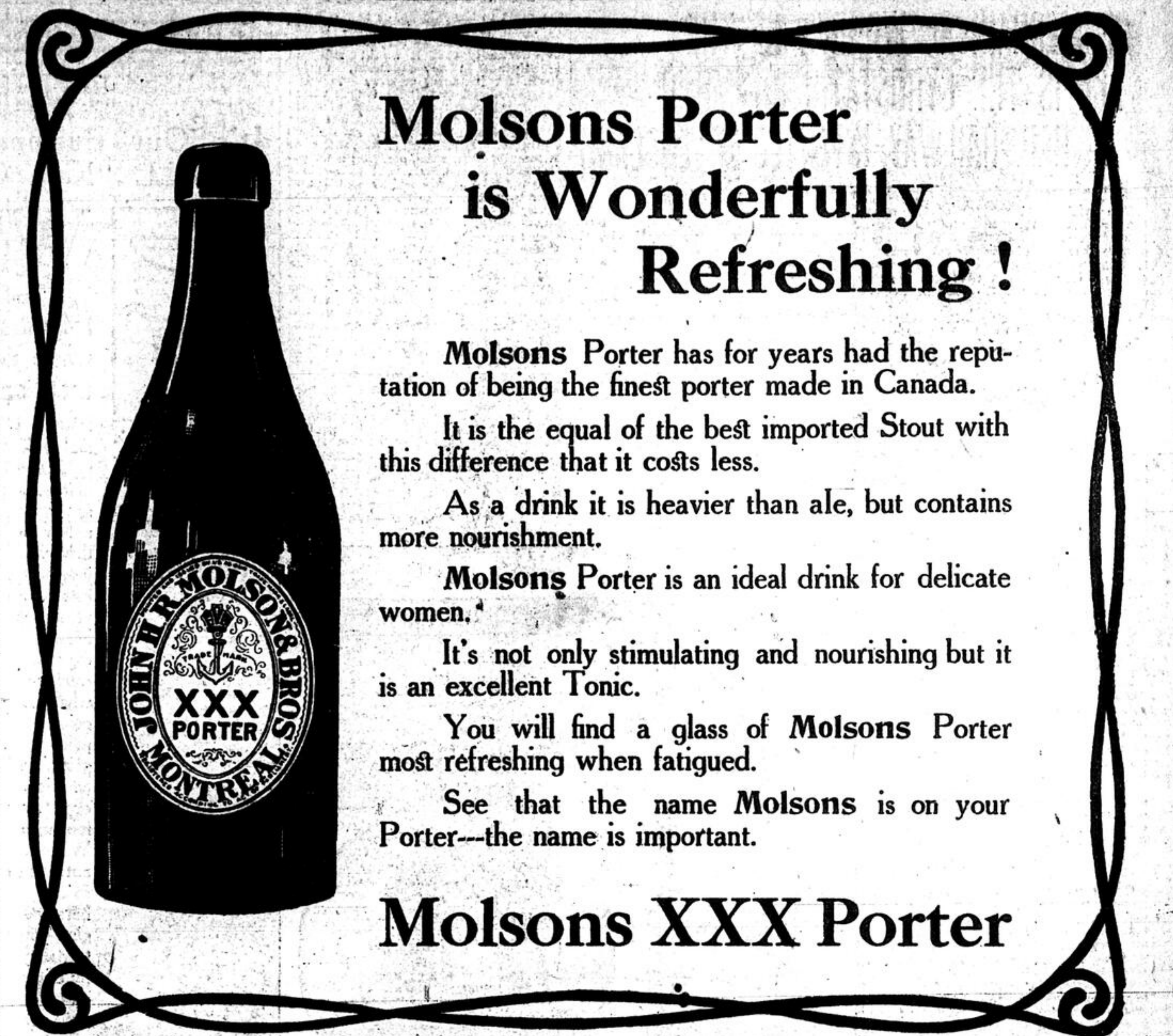
Sir Joseph Ward moved a resolution in the following terms, which was agreed to by the Conference:—

"That it is advisable in the interests of both the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas that efforts in favour of British manufactured goods and British shipping should be supported as far as practicable."

Dr. Jameson moved the resolution which he had proposed on the previous day. It was agreed to by the other members of the Conference.

General Botha did not support the resolution, and His Majesty's Government dissented.

"That while affirming the Resolution of 1902 this Conference is of opinion that as the British Government, through the South African Customs Union, which comprises Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, do at present allow a preference against foreign countries to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and all other British possessions granting reciprocity, His Majesty's Government should now take into consideration the possibility of granting a like preference to all portions of the Empire on the present dutiable articles in the British tariff."



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Molsons Porter has for years had the reputation of being the finest porter made in Canada.

It is the equal of the best imported Stout with this difference that it costs less.

As a drink it is heavier than ale, but contains more nourishment.

Molsons Porter is an ideal drink for delicate women.

It's not only stimulating and nourishing but it is an excellent Tonic.

You will find a glass of **Molsons** Porter most refreshing when fatigued.

See that the name **Molsons** is on your Porter—the name is important.

Molsons XXX Porter

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We hereby guarantee to every party who buys lots in Skeena City to refund them their money if the Grand Trunk Pacific R.R. does not touch "Skeena City" when it builds to Prince Rupert or Port Simpson, B.C., and further that we agree not to sell the timber which we now hold on the Kh-yex River to any party or company who will not agree to erect a sawmill at Skeena City.

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Deer are relatively numerous in various parts of Japan, and in such show places as Maru and Miyajima are held as sacred, becoming so tame as to eat from the hands of visitors. They are generally smaller in size than the American deer.

Jewellery carefully repaired. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

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Something New in Piano Building.

The Counterbalancing Straining Rods which are connected through the back of the piano with the iron plate or tie-bolts and are designed to relieve the strain, or more properly speaking to counteract the strain caused by the tension of the strings on the front of the piano, this great invention is only found in Newcombe Pianos. For further particulars ask Willis & Co., Limited, 800 St. Catherine street, west, (near Mountain St.), sole agency.

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A PECULIAR CEREMONY.

Ashes of Written Paper Consigned to Spirits of the Waves.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Pekin, May 25.—To what extraordinary lengths superstition may go is illustrated by an official ceremony that took place at Fatshan, near Canton, on the 15th of the first month of the Chinese year, following an annual custom. It is well known that the Chinese are very careful about the paper which contains written or printed characters, and every care is taken that it is not trampled on by the foot of man; but this particular ceremony indicates that the reverence for writing is even carried so far as to take note of the ashes. On the day mentioned certain representative officials of the public institutions gathered, and into their custody were handed over all the ashes of the written paper which had been burned during the year. The heads of the local institutions hired a boat and took a trip down the river with the tide, some distance beyond Whampoa. There the ashes were thrown into the river and consigned to the spirits of the waves.

The present population of Birmingham, England, is 540,000.

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blend perfectly with all other liquids and liquors Highballs, cocktails, punches—are at their best when made of "ROYAL DISTILLERY" WHISKIES.

They are absolutely pure—distilled at the famous Royal Distillery—thoroughly aged in the wood—and bottled in bond.

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"Red Wheat" Whisky

is put up in 32-ounce bottles, and bottled in bond under Canadian Government supervision. Old and absolutely pure, as the Government stamp proves.

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THE MECHANICAL WONDER OF THE AGE IS THE GYROSTATIC OR MONO-RAIL RAILWAY INVENTED IN ENGLAND

The mechanical wonder of the age, the product of the genius of an English engineer, was exhibited to a wondering meeting of the Royal Society in England recently. It was the train of the future—a train that will travel at the enormous speed of 200 miles an hour.

This marvellous single-line railway has beeen invented by Mr. Louis Brennan, C.B., already famous for the invention of the torpedo which bears his name.

What the distinguished gathering at the Royal Society saw, was a little railway truck running along on a single rail, balancing itself like a liying creature as the line curved to left or right, dipped or ascended. Whether in motion backwards or forwards, slowly or quickly, or whether standing perfectly still, the thing stood perfectly upright on its single row of wheels, in flat defiance of gravity. Its wheels follow one another like the wheels of a bicycle. Its centre of gravity is far above its point of support. There are no projecting supports of any kind by which it holds to its upright position.

The purpose of Mr. Brennan's invention is described in the patents as being to preserve the equilibrium of unstable bodies, or, in other words, to prevent top-heavy bodies from toppling over.

But there is no mystery about Mr. Brennan's invention. His litle railway train is kept in perfect equilibrium on its single line of support by a marvellously ingenious application of the principle which keeps a spinning top upright. Calling the spinning top a gyroscope or a gyrostat, scientists have investigated its properties and mathematicians have lost themselves in intricate calculations. It is the principle of the spinning top which maintains the equipoise of the universe.

GYROSCOPE RAILWAY.

The mono-railway is really the gyroscope-railway. The waggon does not itself spin round, but boxed out of sight inside the body of the vehicle is an arrangement of gyroscopes which produce the apparently miraculous effect.

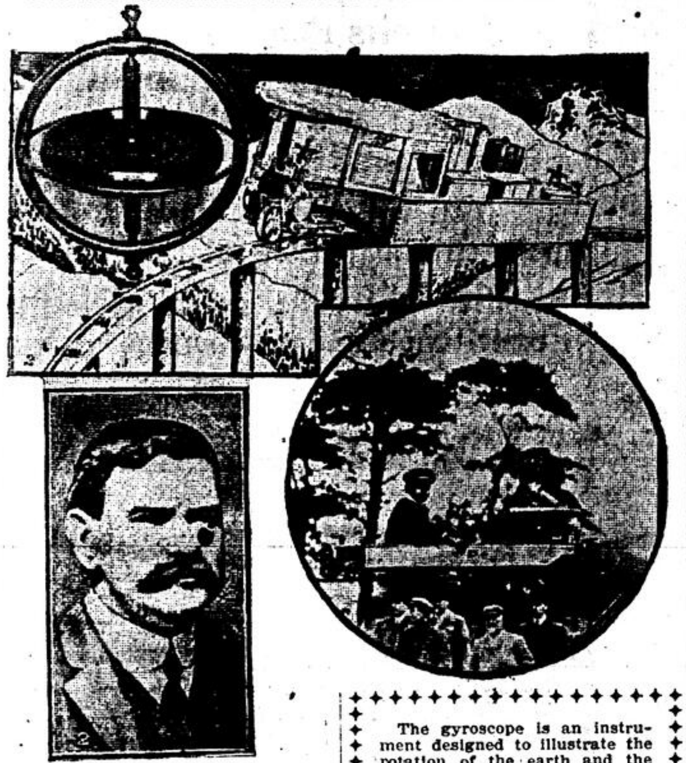
Of course, if the fixing of a gyroscope or a combination of gyroscopes inside a vehicle were sufficient to keep it balanced upon a single rail, the Brennan mono-railway would have been invented long age. Mr. Brennan's invention is the gyroscope plus something else, the gyroscope plus a mechanical contrivance by which its effect is brought under direction and control. He employs two gyroscopic wheels revolving in opposite directions, but linked together as far as their rotatory movement, that is known as the precession, is concerned. The simple gyroscope of the familiar toy will not give permanent equilibrium to an unstable body. It will only retard the falling of an unstable body for a very short time.

The model Mr. Brennan showed is large enough to carry a load of ten stone weight. The two gyroscope wheels which keep it balanced are only five inches in diameter, revolving at a rate of 7,000 a minute. They are driven by electricity from storage batteries in the model, and the same batteries supply the driving power to the row of running wheels. But any other motive power may be employed. Mr. Brennan has a single rail laid about the grounds of his house. In some places it is an inch or so only above the ground. In one the single rail consists of a wire rope stretched across a dip in the ground at a height of six or seven feet. Across this tightrope the wonderful little car runs with perfect balance.

The inventor is constructing a full-sized vehicle. The larger the size, he declares, the more effectively his invention operates, since with larger gyroscopic wheels the necessary peripheral velocity is attained with a smaller rate of revolution. The advantage of a railway that onl. needs a single line is self-evident.

SINGLE RAIL ADVANTAGES.

A moment's consideration will show the advantage obtained by a single rail over the usual track composed of two rails, side by side, which is now seen on all our great railway systems, writes an engineer. To begin with, if a single rail is enough, we lose immediately all the lateral oscillations caused by the impossibility of laying two rails continuously parallel with each other. This implies greater speed, owing to increased smoothness of running, and less consumption of power (which means fuel), owing to the absence of flange-friction. Further than this, the prime cost of construction and the subsequent cost of maintenance will be far less, for only one line will be required where two are now laid—and the single line can be exactly similar to double ones now employed— and the sleepers need be only half the length, while the bridges, cuttings, and embankments will be far more simple. A single wire hawser, for instance, stretched across a river or ravine, is all that is necessary for temporary work, and I have myself seen a man, close upon ten stone in weight, carried in Mr. Brennan's six-foot model carriage over a suspended wire for a distance of 100 feet without the model being touched or interfered with in any way by anybody present; it balanced itself. In the same way the line can be carried on the top of a single row of piles driven into marshy ground, or into the slope of a crumbling hill, at only such a height as will prevent the inner edge of the carriage from touching the shoulder of the mountain. It is for military railways, and for the pioneer lines which should spread a network of railroads over a new colony, that Mr. Brennan's single rail will probably be first practically adapted.



The Gyroscope or Mono-Rail invention, showing model at work and portrait of Dr. Brennan, the inventor.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Railways on a single line have been heard of before. Some of us have ridden in them. The line has been tried both above the carriages and below them. Mr. Brennan's system is utterly different from either of these. If the wheels of his new carriage were placed in pairs, one on each side, it would look very much like an ordinary Pullman car on an ordinary double line. Their position is the same,—underneath the car, the whole of which extends above the wheels; but these wheels are placed in the centre of the bottom of the carriage, instead of being near the exterior edge of each side. Then why—it will very naturally be asked—does not the carriage fall over? That is the whole point of Mr. Brennan's invention. He has built a vehicle which balances itself.

The key to Mr. Brennan's discoveries is that he imparts stability to his vehicles by the same principle which we see on its grandest scale when Nature steadies the movements of the heavenly bodies in their orbits. The earth revolves on its own axis in the same direction as you deal a hand at cards, or pass the port, from right to left. It also moves on its orbit, round the sun in the same direction. But besides these two movements there is a third, which was discovered by the Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in Bithynia about 160 to 125 B.C. He made several important contributions to scientific knowledge, but by far the most valuable one, which he must have obtained by analysing the Chaldaean observations recorded for the previous 1,500 years, was that the axis of the earth has a special top-like motion—known as "precession" —in the opposite direction to that in which the earth itself rotates. If you mount a gyroscope, or magic top (a flywheel within a ring), upon a long pair of spindle-legs with pointed extremities, which will not hold themselves upright when the fly-wheel is at rest, you will find that rotating the fly-wheel keeps the whole structure steady. By degrees, of course, the outer circle increases its precession to a point at which a fall is inevitable; but, as Lord Kelvin pointed out, "hurry on the precession and the top rises." That is to say, in this kingdom of anomalies we are investigating, if you increase a movement which would, unaided, have produced a fall, you actually prevent that fall from taking place.

DETAILS OF OPERATION.

The peculiar property of "gyrostatic domination" has been known, therefore, to exist. But Mr. Brennan is the first to investigate fully those stresses which it causes in the spindle-legs of the instrument I have described, and he is the first to discover a practical way of automatically "hurrying the precession" in a manner which enables a machine containing his invention to keep its own balance under all conditions. He is, in fact, the first fully to utilize the latent energy evolved from the spinning of a flywheel, and to produce, with its aid, a state of things so like life that it first appears to be diabolical and then seems to contradict every known law of Nature.

He has found, to begin with, that two gyroscopes are necessary, inasmuch as both vertical and horizontal curves have to be dealt with. These gyroscopes (or "flywheels," as they would more accurately be called) are so coupled as to produce a combined effect which is the sum of the effect of the two wheels together; and they rotate in opposite directions, but in the same plane, their axes being normally parallel to the axes of the roadwheels and at right angles to the rail. The actual position of these flywheels is immaterial. They may be in the cab in front, or beneath the seats in the middle, or at the back. Provided they are within the framework of the carriage they dominate it so effectually that it would run in equilibrium in any position, upside down, for instance, or even one edge. For the model of 6 ft. in length which I saw running two flywheels of 5 in. in diameter were sufficient, but they were running at about 7,000 revolutions a minute. In the full-sized vehicle, 40 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, carrying a weight of twenty tons, they would be about 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The addition of their weight is more than compensated for by the simplification of the carriage construction, and the power needed to keep them in motion is only 1 per cent. of the electricity needed to drive the car. Either petrol, steam, or electricity may be used as the main motive power, but the flywheels would always be electrically driven. It would take perhaps two hours to get them up to their full speed but once there they could continue running night and day as long as necessary with a very slight expenditure of energy.

The combative or antagonistic principle thus introduced for the first time into mechanics was well shown when Mr. Brennan set his little car going on the track laid down all over his garden, with ordinary gas pipe as the single rail. When the line was a perfect circle, the 6 ft. model, moving at a rapid pace by its own electric motors, whizzed round it, leaning inwards as a bicyclist leans inwards in turning a corner. It required a moment's thought to remember that this was contrary to the behavior of any uncontrolled vehicle. The tendency of a train going fast round a curve is to fly outwards and off the rail. Mr. Brennan's model balances itself by the acceleration of the gyroscopic precession.

More wonderful things still remained to be seen in this garden of miracles. The car went up a gradient of 1 in 5, loaded with a weight equivalent to 20 tons on the full-sized machine. It negotiated a veritable switchback of artificially-constructed hills and valleys. When we wanted to test its capacity for turning corners still more, we took it off the gas pipe and it ran alone along a length of wire, coiled into fantastic patterns on the lawn. By the aid of its delicately-adjusted compound bogey wheels it took every curve without a tremor, the car seeming to take a sketch of the direction, as it were, while the wheels beneath it followed the exact line, the radius of the curve often being less than the entire length of the car. Finally, to make quite sure of the balance, we ran that car over a stout wire rope stretched from one high bank to another, with 100 ft. clear in the air. It passed over safely with a load that meant twenty tons in the full-size vehicle. It passed over again—this delicate little bit of 6 ft. mechanism—carrying a boy of 4 stone. A third time it was tested, and safely bore across a man of 9 stone 7 pounds—an unnecessarily exaggerated test, but a triumphantly successful one. When a weight representing three tons in a full-size vehicle was placed on one side of the carriage on its very edge, that edge was not depressed. Owing to the influence of the gyrostatic domination already explained, the edge actually rose into the air under the weight. When you pressed a finger tentatively against the car's side, as it balanced on the wire, you actually felt it leaning hard up against you, combating your pressure, opposing your efforts to upset it. Even when the current was cut off from the motors and the car remained stationary on the wire, it was sustained in perfect equilibrium by the continued force exerted by the rotating flywheels within it.

When the car is on its rail on the level, and it may become advisable to stop both the motor and the flywheels, the simple action of a lever releases a leg or prop on each side of the car, and it stands as steady as a table upon similar supports. When it is necessary to multiply the wheels under a car of very large dimensions, each pair, or every other pair can be provided with its own motor; and cars so provided can pull other cars which only have ordinary wheels and no motive-power or driving wheels. Any car can run on a "free-wheel" down a slope. The change of a car from one line to another also becomes a far easier process, for a piece of bent metal is all that is necessary with opposite curves at the two ends, and the car runs along it easily from the old rail to the new.

The various departments of Government immediately concerned are now investigating the latest creation of the inventor from whom England bought the torpedo for her Navy. Will Mr. Brennan succeed when his principle is worked out on a larger scale? We must wait and see. The Royal Society would not have invited him to build a railway round their lecture room and to give yesterday's demonstration, without any action of his own in the matter, unless they had been convinced that his invention was one of great scientific interest.

✦ ✦ ✦

The gyroscope is an instrument designed to illustrate the rotation of the earth and the various properties of rotation. It consists of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn in any direction.

Its main effect is that when fixed to a moving body it resists change of direction. It also serves to balance any object placed on a pivot.

The most common form of the gyroscopic principle can be seen in every schoolboy's top in the act of rotation.

Mr. Louis Brennan, C.B., is the inventor whose torpedo was purchased by the British Government for £110,000 ten years ago.

✦ ✦ ✦

America now leads the world in the manufacture, sale and use of automobiles. This is the declaration of a French expert, who has been keeping a record of the automobile business. Five years ago the United States built only 314 automobiles of all classes, while at the same time France built 23,711 machines. Last year the production in the United States was 60,000, in France 55,000, in England 23,000, in Germany 22,000, in Italy 19,000, and Belgium 12,000. In nine years in the countries named there have been manufactured, sold and used 550,000 automobiles, representing more than $1,000,000,000 of money.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.

"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial." 90

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by a mild, new method that removes the cause. Stops head noises, stops discharging ears, opens the ears and restores the hearing. Cures Catarrh in every stage.

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in your home without the expense of a doctor. Dr. Branaman, the scientist and deaf specialist has spent sixteen years in the largest Deafness and Catarrh specialty practice in the world. His new Electro-Magnetic System is endorsed by the profession and has cured thousands who have been pronounced incurable by other specialists. The peculiar part of this new cure is that it acts as quickly in old age as in the young. It acts like magic. Many cases stone deaf have heard whispers after a few treatments. It is mild, soothes and is absolutely painless; can be used by any child. Write today for positive proof and FREE BOOK. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, Deaf Specialist, [illegible] Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., and get a correct diagnosis of your case, and if your case is curable, he will give you two months' medicine free to prove his skill in curing permanently. No [illegible]. No incurable cases taken.

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SENSE ABOUT AUTOMOBILES

"What Do You Care What The Horse-Power Is, If The Car Won't Keep Going?"

It's Our Business To Know That It WILL "Keep Going"— and WHY?

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WHEN the automobile as we know it nowadays was a new thing, some forgotten writer in some obscure trade paper voiced the theory that "any good car costs about so much per horse-power." Though that half truth has cost some makers their reputation, and many buyers much ill-spent money, it persists to this day, Plenty of men still buy cars on a horse-power basis—and quite a few of them will not get what they thought they were buying. Here, indeed, the experts judgment ought to be summoned by the average man, who is no specialist in automobile real values, and who has only a hazy idea what horse-power really means. As one exasperated, experienced owner said to a glib-talking, catalog-wise acquaintance: "What do you care what the horse-power is, if the thing won't keep going?" This organization takes extraordinary pains to know that the cars it sells will "keep going," which means more than mere distance-covering. Before any car gets on our list, our experts have to be shown that car's actual performance under every conceivable condition. When it does get there, depend upon its having not merely the horse-power the catalogs talk of so easily, but the construction which will use that horse-power in the one way it should be used to give you the service you buy a car to give. Certainty—this we offer you. Certainty, created by critical study and rigid test,—certainty backed by our separate and independent guarantee,—certainty of money's worth for your money, such as you could not possess from individual inquiry except at huge expense. Shall we tell you more about it? 56

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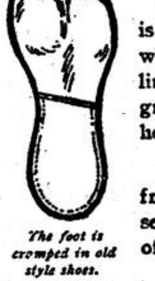
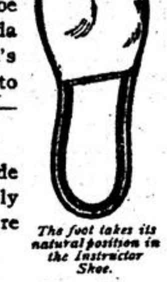


The foot is cramped in old style shoes.

You'll give them crippled, distorted, painy feet if you do.

The Instructor children's shoe is the only one made in Canada which conforms to nature's lines. It permits the foot to grow in perfect symmetry—healthy, strong and painless.

Instructor Shoes are made from the best parts of carefully selected leather. The soles are of solid, oak-tanned leather.



The foot takes its natural position in the Instructor Shoe.

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The Instructor Shoe is made in 35 styles and four widths.

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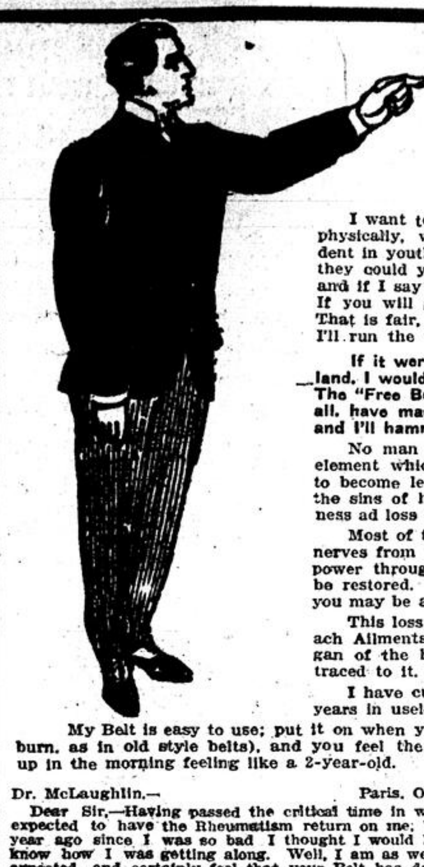

NO CURE—NO PAY

I want to talk to those who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you will give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness ad loss of vitality.

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I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a 2-year-old.

Dr. McLaughlin,— Paris, Ont.
Dear Sir,—Having passed the critical time in which I expected to have the Rheumatism return on me; being a year ago since I was so bad I thought I would let you know how I was getting along. Well, I am as well as I expected, and certainly feel that your Belt has done me a world of good. Wishing you continued success in your good work.
Yours very truly, W. REYNOLDS.

Dr. McLaughlin,— Belmont, Ont.
Dear Sir,—I like your Belt fine. I am well satisfied with it. I feel stronger than I have for a long time, and I can do more work. It has already proved itself to be all that you recommended it to be.
I remain, yours very truly,
MELVIN WOODWARD.

South River, Ont.
Dr. McLaughlin,—
Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for just six weeks now, and it is wonderful the good it has done me. I feel stronger in every way, and need not take one drop of medicine.
I remain, yours very truly,
R. A. McGRATH.

Moose Jaw, Sask.
Dr. McLaughlin,—
Dear Sir,—I have given your Belt a fair trial and I think it is a grand Belt for rheumatism and lame back, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold.
I beg to remain,
W. D. HARRISON (Rancher).

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MORE OF THE GILA MONSTER.

Of the bite of the gila monster, that little-known creature of the south-western deserts, a correspondent writes: "I have had some experience with gila monsters and can state that no matter what scientists may claim, the gila monster is a good thing to shun. Indians and Mexicans have a horror of them and fear them more than a rattlesnake. I believe that the bite of the gila monster is dangerous because of the creature's habit of eating lizards, bugs and rodents and then lying on sand so hot that it blisters the hands and feet of men. The heat causes the food to putrefy in the stomach, evidenced by the fact that the teeth are often covered with a fermented, putrefied froth from the food. A bite has the same effect as the cut of a dissecting knife used on a cadaver; in other words, the inoculation of deadly poison."

JAPANESE IN ROMAN CHARACTERS.

There is now published in Japan a magazine with the Japanese transliterated into Roman characters. It is meeting with hearty support, and it is said to be only a question of time when the old alphabet will have entirely disappeared. Not only will Japanese children learn to read in half the time now required, but it is expected that foreigners will be encouraged to take up systematically the study of the Japanese language.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

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AN OLD WITCH'S CURSE.

The recent death of Captain Ernest Rhodes, a brother of the late Cecil Rhodes, recalls a strange story told by Colonel Frank Rhodes, says Tit-Bits. A few years ago Cecil Rhodes turned a Matabele witch off his estate in South Africa in consequence of some offence, and the old hag, with hatred burning in her eyes, shrieked out: "Thy days on earth shall be short, and two of these who follow thee." Curiously enough, five years have seen three members of the Rhodes family die shortly after taking possession of the Dalham estate. Cecil Rhodes paid $500,000 for the property and only visited the hall once.

The value of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer lies in its strengthening qualities as a food. Pabst Eight-Day Malting Process retains all the food value of the barley-grain as found in this beer of quality.

MR. DOOLEY GIVES EXPRESSION TO THE IMPULSES WHICH OVERTAKE HIM INSTIGATED BY MUSIC

(By F. P. Dunne.)

E're over arly, said Mr. Dooley.

"Yes," said Mr. Hennessy. "There was nawthin' to do an' I thought I'd run acrost while Honorya was takin' her music lesson."

"It's a grand thing, music," said Mr. Dooley

"It is," said Mr. Hennessy sadly.

"I'm crazy about it," said Mr. Dooley. "I don't know what there is about th' power iv music, but it has a tur-rble effect on me. An' if there's wan piece iv music that moves me more thin anny other 'tis th' five finger exercise. Was that what Honorya was playin'?"

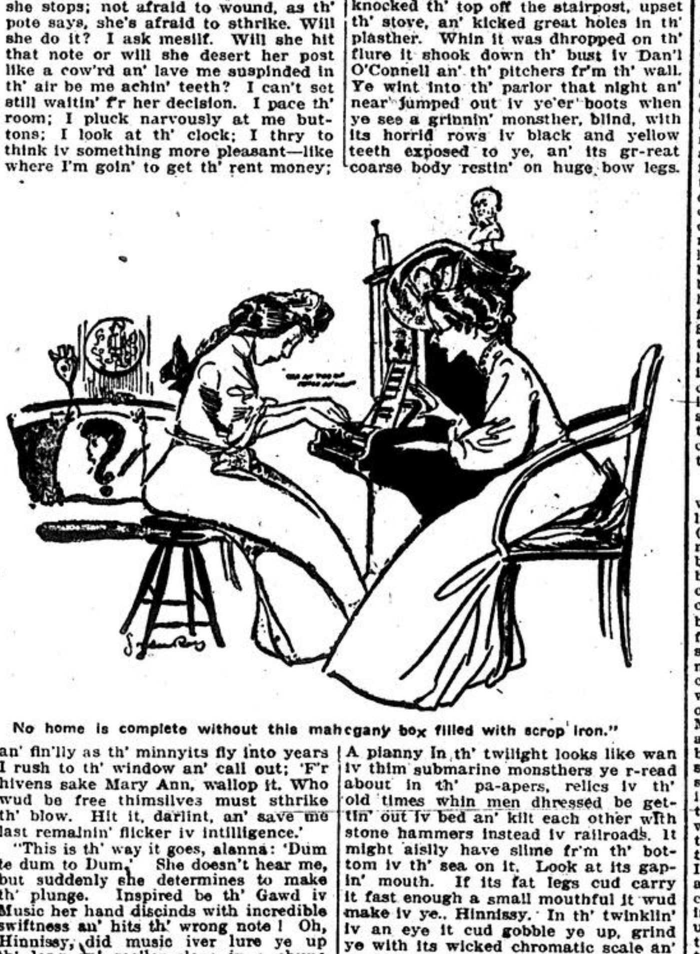
"It was," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I thought so," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis th' composition I'm most familyar with. I don't know how manny millyon times I've heerd it, but ivry time it gives me a new thrill, a kind iv th' jumps that I don't get fr'm dhrink or tobacco. Whin I hear its sthrains pourin' fr'm th' windows next dure I am sthrangely excited. I cease to be th' sordid, money-lovin', practical man ye know. I'm lifted out iv mesilf. I long to quit me business an' go into th' wilds. I pace th' room, I tear out me hair in handfuls. I beat on th' walls with me fists. Take a good hot summer's day whin I've been up most iv th' night befure an' th' flies ar-re plentiful an' th' five finger exercise, no matther how inaccrately played, makes me think I've got th' artistic timpramint, although otherwise a man iv clane habits who shaves four times a week.

"Did ye iver notice how th' sweet music iv a pianny dhrowns all other sounds? Not even a deef man wud call this a quite neighborhood. But th' throlley cars may be clangin' by, a man may be shinglin' th' roof, th' people upstairs dancin' a breakdown an' a couple iv Germans at th' front dure debatin' whether they will play ten pins or pinochle a week fr'm Sunday, an' all I can hear is doremifasollasido, dosilasolfaremido fr'm Miss Mary McGraw next dure, who weighs a hundherd an' five pounds an' cudden't make sound enough to be heerd if she was leadin' th' ace iv spades in a cardgame. It ain't a loud noise, d'ye mind. It don't shatter ye'er hearin'. It slips into what Hogan calls th' chambers iv ye'er ear, snuggles down close to th' dhrum an' goes to wurrk with an auger. I've known a man with a large fam'ly iv girls who was employed to edit a pnoomatic hammer on a skyscraper pause with a look iv anguish on his face an' curse as a lady in th' house next dure begun th five finger exercise.

"Me neighbor gives me a concert ivry mornin'. She was just through whin ye come in. Th' music tacher arrived at ten o'clock an' at ten five Misther McGraw boorded an east bound car in th' direction iv th' lake. I had to stay. Things that will dhrive a man fr'm home won't dhrive him fr'm a saloon. Th' entertainment begun an' wint on to its usual lenth. I've got it timed exactly, f'r th' music teacher is hired be th' hour. She's infatchooated with th' playin' iv her pupil, but whin I peeped in wan day I see her lookin' at th' clock. I've got th' performance timed to th' minyit, but I can't help it, ivry day I give way to onmanly hopes that I may he wrong. I think me clock may've stopped, but it hasn't. Thin I hope th' music teacher or th' pianny will jump out iv th' window or, Gawd f'rgive me, something will happen to th' poor girl hersilf. I pray to keep fr'm thinkin' that th' innocent young thing may luckily squash a knuckle, not bad, d'ye mind, but enough so that I can get in me wurruk with Dock O'Leary an' have him tell her if she doesn't stop practisin' f'r awhile she'll niver be able to get a weddin' ring on her finger. But nawthin' iver happens. At th' end iv th' half hour she's as fr'resh as iver while I've hardly strength to kick th' dog.

"Afther these prelim'naries th' thrainer hauls out 'Th' March iv Norma' or 'Th' Filly iv th' Rig'mint.' Havin' an extensive accquaintance among th' marrid with fam'lies I know thim two gr-reat wurruks be heart. Th' music teacher sets on a small chair alongside th' pianny stool an' me neighbor sets on th' pianny stool. It isn't high enough to give her th' proper reach f'r back molar teeth iv th' pianny an' she gets up an' twists it. Thin she sets down again an' looks undherneath th' pianny to see if she's got her feet right on th' pedals; her face assumes an expression iv a man about to make a difficult pool shot f'r th' corner pocket; th' music teacher begins: 'One an' two an' three an' wan, two three.' Thin I hear; 'Dum dum te—'; another wait; thin, 'Dum. Dum te dum, te dum,et—'; another wait: thin, 'Dum. Dum te dum, dum te dum, dum te dum.' She wavers; she stops; not afraid to wound, as th' pote says, she's afraid to sthrike. Will she do it? I ask mesilf. Will she hit that note or will she desert her post like a cow'rd an' lave me suspinded in th' air be me achin' teeth? I can't set still waitin' f'r her decision. I pace th' room; I pluck narvously at me buttons; I look at th' clock; I thry to think iv something more pleasant—like where I'm goin' to get th' rent money;



No home is complete without this mahcgany box filled with scrop iron."

an' fin'lly as th' minnyits fly into years I rush to th' window an' call out; 'F'r hivens sake Mary Ann, wallop it. Who wud be free thimsilves must sthrike th' blow. Hit it, darlint, an' save me last remainin' flicker iv intilligence.'

"This is th' way it goes, alanna: 'Dum te dum to Dum.' She doesn't hear me, but suddenly she determines to make th' plunge. Inspired be th' Gawd iv Music her hand discinds with incredible swiftness an' hits th' wrong note! Oh, Hinnissy, did music iver lure ye up th' long an' reg'lar slope iv a chune ye know well an' hate worse on'y to thrip ye just at th' exit? 'Tis like wan iv thim bad dhreams whin ye fall off th' top iv a high buildin' on'y here 'tis not in bed ye wake up, but in a dentist's chair with a man prospectin' f'r th' nerves iv a tooth that seems to have roots in th' soles iv ye'er feet.

"I on'y know afther this that th' music lesson is goin' on th' way a man that's been shot be th' Indyans knows he's bein' scalped. At iliven o'clock th' teacher goes away an' me neighbor plays: 'Waltz me around again, Willie' with wan finger, p'raps th' thumb. I take a gr-reat inthrest in that young lady. I think a lot about her future. I hope it will not be long befure she marries a rich young miner fr'm Sitka, Alaska.

"Well, whin ye come to think iv it, 'tis sthrange that not bein' contint with th' noises we can make with our own nachral faces, all mankind does be invintin' insthruments out iv wood, iron, leather, an' ivory, to scrape, to hit, to blow into, to pluck or to nudge with th' elbow an' projooce diff'rent kinds iv noise that th' Germans call music. Th' Germans tell us what is music an' what ain't. Wan kind iv noise is music an' another kind isn't. I don't know when to dhraw th' line. It ain't music to file a saw, but it is music to give a poor imitation iv filin' a saw on a fiddle. Wan man blows into a flute an' I say: 'That's a disagree'ble noise.' 'No,' says th' German, 'that's music.' Another man blows into his coffee an' I say: 'There's music.' 'No,' says th' German, 'that's a disagreeable noise.'

"Take th' pianny. In all this broad land ye won't hardly find a house that doesn't harbor a pianny. Rich an' poor alike they all have thim. Th' same notes that dhrives th' millyonaire fr'm home to oppress th' poor, sinds th' poor man willingly to be oppressed. No home is complete without this here large mahogany box filled with scrap-iron. A pianny is th' wan thing that distinguishes th' very poor fr'm th' pauper. Ye'd think a man was crazy if he arned two dollars a day an' spint three hundherd on a bass dhrum, a slide trombone, a bass fiddle, an' yet anny wan iv thim makes betther sounds an' looks prettier thin a pianny. A pianny ain't half as good lookin' as a thrunk or a foldin' bed. Even a German cuddent build annything homelier. It's made out iv th' same kind iv wood as a coffin an' it ain't annything like as well formed.

"Ye see Honorya's pianny whin 'twas brought in. All th' little boys an' girls in th' neighborhood watched eight Dutchmen totin' it in on their stomachs, which, Hinnissy, is a German laborin' man's substitchoot f'r arms. Th' monster carried away th' dure sashes, knocked th' top off the stairpost, upset th' stove, an' kicked great holes in th' plasther. Whin it was dhropped on th' flure it shook down th' bust iv Dan'l O'Connell an' th' pitchers fr'm th' wall. Ye wint into th' parlor that night an' near jumped out iv ye'er boots when ye see a grinnin' monsther, blind, with its horrid rows iv black and yellow teeth exposed to ye, an' its gr-reat coarse body restin' on huge bow legs. A pianny in th' twilight looks like wan iv thim submarine monsthers ye r-read about in th' pa-apers, relics iv th' old times whin men dhressed be gettin' out iv bed an' kilt each other with stone hammers instead iv railroads. It might aisily have slime fr'm th' bottom iv th' sea on it. Look at its gapin' mouth. If its fat legs cud carry it fast enough a small mouthful it wud make iv ye.. Hinnissy. In th' twinklin' iv an eye it cud gobble ye up, grind ye with its wicked chromatic scale an' swallow ye into its fearful inteeryor.

"Forchnitely it is a slow an' timid monsther like all that come up fr'm th' bowels iv th' sea. It niver moves or attacks anny wan but whin hurt, whin anny wan slaps its mouth it gives forth a thin little squeal. To see th' size iv th' pianny an' to hear its weak cry whin assailed is wan iv th' most melancholy things I know iv. Ye'd think this gr-reat, huge monsther whin sthruck wud belch forth a roar that wud blow off th' roof. But no. Out iv its vast cavern, full iv iron rods, bolts, screws, wire, wood, an' varnish comes a trickling little cry f'r help like a chicken lost in a storm. 'Tis as if an elephant clucked. Afther awhile ivrybody takes liberties with it. Honorya can't go by it without playin' a few missteps fr'm a popylar waltz, th' little boys run their dirty thumbs acrost it to make it squeal, an' fin'ly ye use it to store ye'er cuffs an' hat.

"I've often wondhered what music is annyhow, Hinnissy. I don't like pianny music, though I've heerd some iv th' best players an' all th' worst in me time. I've seen thim all fr'm a young lady that made a score iv four out iv a possible ninety-three to a fellow that got down close to th' pianny an' played it be winkin' again th' keys. Whin he got through th' ladies in th' aujeence climbed on th' stage an' kissed him. As I looked at th' ladies Mercy sthruggled with Justice, but as I looked at th' fellow Justice triumphed, an' I says to mesilf: 'It serves ye right. It serves ye both right.'

"I feel kind iv sorry f'r th' music teacher," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It's a hard life," said Mr. Dooley. "But she must get a good deal iv satisfaction out iv knowin' that th' windows ar-re open. Th' wan fr'm next dure always seems to cheer up whin she sees me face afther th' lesson."

(Copyright 1907.)

FRAE AULD SCOTIA

Emigration a Bad Thing for Scottish Football Team.

SMALL LANDHOLDER'S BILL

Some of Mr. Balfour's Logic in Reference Thereto—Scotland and the Granite Trade.

Frae Oor Ain Correspondent.

Glasgow, May 10.—This emigration business is really gettin' serious. The football clubs are noo complainin' aboot it. Some o' their best men are, they say, throwin' up their jobs an' gaun to Canada, an' their fine teams are gettin' oot o' order. This is just what micht hae been expected, for the average football player is just the kind o' man to get on in Canada. He is young, an' strong an' healthy, an' he isna scared at hard wark—judgin' frae the amount o' hard wark he puts in trainin' an' playin'. But it is hard lines on the clubs a' the same. Already they canna get as mony first-class players as can face England in an international match, except by takin' back frae England half a team or mair o' Scots wha hae been tempted to English clubs by the bigger wages. This isna just the way to haup up oor end o' a game that was aince far mair Scottish than English, an' if Scottish players get into the habit o' gaun to Canada as weel as to England, it will hardly be worth oor while to play in an international match. That is, unless we can gather frae Canada an' England an' ither places a team o' wandered Scots to stan' up for the credit o' the auld country. For soon there will be far mair first-class Scottish players ootside o' Scotland than inside o' it.

Accordin' to Mr. Arthur Balfour, it wadna be a guid plan to get mair folk to live on the lan', as the Small Landholders' (Scotland) Bill, that is noo afore Parliament, proposes. In arguin' against the bill the ither nicht Mr. Balfour said that by increasing the number o' folk in the country districts we wad simply be increasin' the sources o' the supply for the big toons, an' creatin' mair folk to flock frae the country into the toons, there to swell up the ranks o' the unemployed, an' mak life harder than ever for the warking classes. Isna that fine logic frae a man wha was, nae lang syne, Prime Minister o' Great Britain, an' will likely be Prime Minister again some time or ither? The argument is sae funny that it hardly can be argued against. If it is richt then we should reduce the "sources o' supply" to sic an extent that there will be naebody in the country districts that can leave them. In ither words, we should mak a wilderness an' ca it peace. As for the big toons it isna the folk frae the country that swell the ranks o' the unemployed. It is the slum folk o' the toons themsel's, an' the riff-raff frae ilka place, that crood into the toons in the hope o' makin' a livin' lazily. There are real, honest unemployed in Glasgow, for instance, but they are far fewer than onybody wad think, an' if Canada wad only tak twa-three ship-loads o' the street corner men, the men wha wark ae day an' drink the next, wha are aye the first to gang oot on strike for a rise o' wages, an' the first to lay doon their tools when the gaffer's back is turned, then there wad be plenty o' wark for a' them that was left. Mr. Balfour's argument is a fair sample o' the landlord arguments against the new bill. They are a' week, but they are put sae plausibly that they seem a' richt, an' there are lots o' folk wha actually tak them seriously.

There are aye some interestin' things in the trade atween Scotland an' Canada. This week Aberdeen has been complainin' badly aboot its granite trade, that is bein' steadily killed by cheap granite frae the Continent, whaur the men wha quarry it an' polish it get subsidies frae their Governments to sic an extent that they can send granite into Scotland at lower prices than it can be put on the market at Abedreen. Little wonder, then, that Aberdeen isna noo the great centre o' the granite trade that it aince was. Aince upon a time it supplied a' Scotland, an' sent lots abroad. Noo it canna even keep Scotland to itsel', an' some o' the companies arena payin' ony dividends this year. They've had to sell at sic low prices, in order to compete wi' the foreigners, that they've made nae profits. As to Canada, the interestin' point is that this vera week, when the complaints frae Aberdeen were sairest, Aberdeen sent oot a consignment o' granite to the Dominion by ane o' the steamers sailin' frae the Clyde. This seems to show that if only the Governments o' the hame country an' Canada could come to some arrangement Canada micht be able to dae somethin' to save the Aberdeen granite trade. Even noo it will pay to send to Canada, an' if the trade were properly encouraged, it wad pay better. But it does seem a bit hard on the hard-warkin' folk o' Aberdeen that the foreigner should be able to sell under them at their ain doors, an' there is a cry in the granite trade for a tax on a' foreign granite comin' into this country. That wad be "protection," an', as the present Government canna possibly look at protection, Aberdeen will just need to thole its troubles, for a while at ony rate. The remedy may come, but no for a general election or twa yet. We canna forsake free trade a' at aince.

Scotland has mair things than granite that Canada is willin' to tak. It likes, for instance, to get a judge noo an' then for its big cattle shows. Last year Mr. William Duthie, frae Collynie, Aberdeenshire, was the honored judge o' Cruickshank Shorthorns at the big Ontario show, an' the owners o' cattle were delighted wi' his decisions. This year they've asked Mr. A. T. Gordon, o' Newton, anither Aberdeenshire fairmer. He is ane o' the youngest breeders o' Shorthorns in Scotland, but he already has a big reputation, as weel as a fine herd o' cattle. For some years back foreign an' colonial countries hae been sendin' to Great Britain—mainly to the north o' the Tweed—for judges for their cattle shows, an' the men are aye delighted to gang. When Mr. Duthie cam back frae Canada last year he had a lot to tell aboot the ways o' the Dominion fairmers, an' the big agricultural colleges, an' he gave the benefit o' his trip to the students at the Glasgow Agricultural College, an' ither institutions. I wonder if the time will ever come when we in Scotland will be sendin' to Canada for cattle-show judges. Already, aince or twice, judges hae been ta'en frae ither countries, but they werena exactly a success, an' noo the plan is ne'er tried. The judges are aye hame men, who hae spent their lives amang animals, an' hae big fairms o' their ain, an' although there are scores an' scores o' cattle shows ilka year, there is never a grumble about unfair-play. The judges are a lang way aboon suspicion, an' there are few things mair interestin' than to watch them weighin' up an' discussin' the points o' a beast.

Perthshire is makin' a name for itsel' for its hatred o' motor cars. This is, in ae way, a bit queer, as there are a lot o' motorists in the country, an' the car is sure to tak mair tourists—an' mair money—to it in the simmer time to ony ither county in Scotland. But the Perthshire authorities dinna like motor cars. Some time syne they got a bad name for settin' police traps for catchin' motorists wha ran faster than the law allooed, then later they tried to close some o' their roads a'thigither against cars, an' noo they are tryin' to mak a' the cars that use these particular roads keep below a certain speed, an' to allow cars on nane o' their ither roads. They canna get motor cars abolished, but they want to just gie them roads that will tak them across the country at a slow speed, an' naethin' mair.

Some man o' figures calculates that if only we could use a' oor barren hills an' moors for growin' trees we wad hae nae unemployed problems. Noo that the Government are tryin' to mak a race o' sma' fairmers a' ower the country, they should also, he says, turn a' oor grouse moors into a pine forest, an' then—mayba two or three generations after this—there wad be wark for a' the spare men in cuttin' doon the timber an' makin' it ready for sendin' to the big toons, or to the harbors for shipment to ither countries. This is a fine plan, an' there is plenty o' room in Scotland for carryin' it oot.

WATTIE.

WHEN ACCIDENTS HAPPEN.

French statisticians are making a careful investigation of industrial accidents with a view to determining whether there is any relation between them and the condition of the workers in respect to fatigue. With this idea in view they have made tabulations based both on the days of the week and the hours of this idea in view they have made tabulations based both on the days of the week and the hours of the working day.

Almost everywhere, it is announced, accidents incidental to work increase as the week advances from Sunday, the industrial day of rest. For instance, in the Herault chemical works there were during a period of observation 44 accidents on Monday, 46 on Tuesday, 47 on Wednesday, 57 on Thursday, 52 on Friday and 64 on Saturday.

Again, in Belgium, these figures were obtained: Monday, 367 accidents; Tuesday, 385; Wednesday, 410; Thursday, 425; Friday, 420; and Saturday, 435. From all the indications the deduction is made that as the time gets further from the complete day's rest the men become less sure and accidents multiply. The curious drop in the Friday figures is general and it puzzles the theorists, no explanation that will hold water being found for it.

It seems to be established also that liability to accident increases with the hours of work. The Berlin Institute of Insurance finds that on the average only 28 per cent. of industrial accidents occur in the forenoon to 72 per cent. in the balance of the working day, and even in the forenoon only 2 per cent. happen between 6 and 7 o'clock to 10 between 10 and 11.

In nine industrial departments of France 5,534 accidents were noted. These were distributed as follows:

6 a. m.	110
7 a. m.	235
8 a. m.	375
9 a. m.	420
10 a. m.	690
11 a. m.	405
12 a. m.	55
1 p.m.	120
2 p. m.	420
3 p. m.	530
4 p.m.	740
5 p.m.	750
6 p. m.	350
7 p. m.	95

The midday drop is due of course to the lunch hour; that of 6 to 7 p.m. to the comparatively small number of men who are then at work. The small figure for 1 o'clock is at least in some degree attributable to the effect of the noon rest. The whole array of figures is interpreted as showing that accidents are in very large degree due to mental if not to physical fatigue.

The World's Largest Tree.

Sicily boasts the largest tree in the world. It is known as "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," and is situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It has five enormous banches, each as large as an ordinary tree, issuing from a trunk which is two hundred and twelve feet in circumference. A large hollow in the trunk is capacious enough to contain a flock of sheep. Its name originated in the story that Queen Joan of Aragon with her nobility and their retinues once took refuge from a violent storm under its spreading branches.

These noble monsters, rugged and healthy, are, of course, the most interesting trees; but the traveller is frequently struck with amazement at the sight of freak growths in different countries. A witch elm at Enys in Cornwall, England, growing originally on the left bank of a small stream, was overthrown by a storm. Although the tree fell directly across the stream, it did not die, but took root again on the right bank, from which three trunks have risen. The main stem, with a girth of ten feet, forms a natural living bridge. Altogether the tree has so flourished that it covers one-sixth of an acre.

Four thousand feet above the level of the sea, near the baths of Alliaz in Switzerland, there grows a linden supposed to date from the time of Charles the Bold, which would attract universal attention on account of its size alone if for no other reason. It has a trunk more than thirty feet in circumference, which sends off 7 horizontal branches about a yard from the ground. The branches, however, instead of continuing to grow in that direction, have turned upright and now form seven trunks parallel to the main stem. But the most peculiar feature of the tree is that the two largest side trunks are connected again with the main trunk by subquadrangular braces like girders.

Dupuis Freres

Send your Orders by Mail. Our Mail Order Dept. will fill them promptly and with care.

Dress Goods Reasons for Coming Monday

The three dress fabric items below are worthy of your careful perusal, your careful consideration, your quick buying on Monday. No need to laud the quality of the goods. No need to tell you that every shade that should be here is here. No need to say that they're the fabrics style followers in the world's style centres have attached their preference to. Take them one at a time. And when you come note the prices and go anywhere you like if you wish to find out how overwhelmingly the values are in your favor here.

19c Figured Mohairs, 27 inches wide, different designs, for dresses and blouses **19c**

24c Cream Challie, with satin stripes, 27 inches wide, for blouses and dresses **24c**

24c Shaded Llama, 40 in. wide, many different shades, really worth 50c, while they last. . . **24c**

SUMMER SALE OF RIBBONS Continued

"They are simply beautiful quality," said a woman who was buying from first one ribbon counter then another.

She and hundreds of others appreciated the chance of getting the fashionable ribbons at such low prices—some of them prices which it may not be possible to offer again while the silk market remains up.

Rich Heavy Lyon Taffeta Ribbons, 4 1-4 inches wide, all the newest spring shades, including black and white; sold everywhere at 25c. Our special price 15c

Fancy Striped Ribbons, 4 1-4 inches wide. Our price only 10c

Fancy Dresden Ribbons, 4 1-4 inches wide. Our price only 21c

All Silk Roman Striped Duchess Ribbons, 5 1-4 inches wide; regularly sold at 49c. Our price 35c

Special for to-night and Monday:

Fancy Silk Ribbons, 3 1-2 inches wide, corded Roman stripes. Price special, a yard.... 9c

4-inch wide Taffeta Silk Plaid Ribbons, at, a yard 25c

3 1-4 inch wide Taffeta Silk Ribbons, in all the new shades. Also black and white. Price, only 10c

Just received, Fancy Satin Duchesse Ribbons, fancy open work stripes in white, also white with colored stripes, width 5 1-2 ins. Price 40c

Fancy Taffeta Silk Ribbons, stripes and polka dots, black on white, and white on black, width 5 1-2 inches. Price 45c

Rich Taffeta Silk Checked Ribbons, large variety of colors to select from, width 6 ins. Price 45c

Taffeta Silk Dresden Ribbons, colored floral designs on white ground, width 6 inches. Price 60c

Fancy Sash Ribbons, "Satin Duchesse," large floral designs on striped "2 tone" ground, width 7 inches. Price, yard $1.15

LADIES' SHOE DEPT. 3rd Floor

Special for To-night & Monday.

90 pairs only of Ladies Shoes—Chocolate Oxfords or Bluchers, thin soles; range of sizes 2½ to 6½, regular $1.75 and $2.00 shoes. To-night and Monday, just **$1.39**

MEN'S COLORED DRESS SHIRTS AT 79c.

These are balances of our regular lines, formerly selling at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—all sizes, in light or dark colors—you will find them to-night piled up on special tables. Your choice of them all at one price of - - - **79c**

Hundreds of White Lawn Waist Styles.

We can give you Waists anywhere from **69c** to **$8.00**—which should give you an idea of the immense advantage in variety that's yours here—in fact, no less than half a thousand choices at least. And prices you won't hesitate a minute to pay.

All these in best of pure white long-lived lawn.
All nicely embroidered fronts.
All prettily tucked in various ways.
All have three-quarter sleeves beautifully trimmed.
All sizes, 34 to 44.

69c for Ladies' Blouses, made in sheer lawn trimmed in front with Val. lace and narrow tucks, 3-4 sleeve trimmed with lace and insertion, collar to match. Only **69c**

98c gives you the largest choice of Ladies' Blouses, ever offered, some in sheer lawn, dotted muslin, or Mull, trimmed with embroidery or fine Val. lace, panel fronts or insertions, open either back or front, 3-4 or long sleeves, quality and price, a sensation at **98c**

Ladies' Blouse Department, on our first floor, is the largest display, the greatest variety of styles and lowest prices. It occupies double the space of any other department in the city, and contains exclusive styles in lawn, Mull, Jap Silk laces, net, etc., etc., from....**69c** up to **$18.00**

Ladies' Muslin Suits, are now open for inspection, A very large range of styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery, from........**$4.50** up to **$30.00**

Ladies' Clothing.

You may wonder why we claim so many advantages for our customers not realized in any other store. First of all, we buy in such immense quantities and direct from the factories. All the jobbers and salesmen's profits are eliminated in buying in our store

We manufacture all the garments we sell, and save the manufacturer's profit. The result is we sell you for $10.00 a costume that would cost about double that price, when bought anywhere else.

See the following list:—

The cheapest skirt ever produced, is our skirt made of all wool upsacking, tailor-made, in pretty style, self-strapping. Worth $3.50, special at **$1.89**

Skirt made of light weight English Tweed, grey check, nine gores, in an exclusive style, made by our own designer. Worth $4.00. Special at **$2.59**

Skirt made of Tweed, close weave, Just the thing for country wear, cut with inverted plaits and self strapping. Worth $4.50 ....**$2.75**

Dainty Skirt in Black Voile, panels all round and inverted plaits between, plaits trimmed with silk, tailor made. Worth $6.50. Special **$5.00**

Splendid Skirt made of best quality figured black Brilliantine new model, tailor-made. Worth $8.50. Special at **$6.00**

Black Panama Skirt, of high quality, new creation, of an exclusive style, trimmed with silk bias, tailor made. Worth $9.00. Very special at.**$6.50**

Ladies' Box Coats, 24 inches long, made of all wool, English, large variety of checks, in greys and drabs and cream, Gibson effect, on the shoulder, neatly trimmed with straps and buttons. Worth $6.00. Only **$3.95**

Ladies' Auto Coats, made of English Tweed, in checks, pretty device in strap, running over the shoulder, trimmed back and front with buttons, only **$6.95**

Ladies' Suits, made of imported Vicunas, Bolero and Skirts embroidered with silk soutache, best fitting garment, tailor made, navy and black. Only **$10.00**

Ladies' Suits, made of cream or black, all wool Panama, Gibson style, new device in closing vest, trimmed with silk military braid and self-strapping, tailor made. Worth $22.50. Special at **$16.50**

Cut-a-way Suit, made of best French Tweed, stripe collar and sleeve trimmed with velvet and fancy silk braid, best workmanship. A rival to any $50.00 suit offered in the city. Only....**$25.00**

Children's White Lawn Dresses, in a large variety of styles, made by best domestic and foreign makers. A special line of French Dresses, in sheer lawn, trimmed with delicate embroidery, and clusters of fine tucks, according to sizes, at..........**$1.15**, **$1.25**, and **$1.50**

Children's Dresses, made of Nainsook, sleeve yoke and skirt trimmed with German Val. lace, and embroidery insertion, direct importation. Worth $1.00, at **75c**

Child's Dresses, made of Swiss Muslin, sleeve, yoke and skirt trimmed with Val. lace and insertion, pretty embroidered bertha, real lovely dress at **$2.25**

75c and $1.00 Perfumes for 59c.

SPECIAL FOR TO-NIGHT AND MONDAY.

L. Pivert and Roger Gallet, triple extracts, Rose Marechal, Indian Hay, Juis Blanc, Senteur des prairies, Violette Ducale, Ambre Ducale, and Verra Violetta. You can buy any of these here to-night or Monday at **59c** an ounce.

Ladies' Scarfs and Auto Veils, Latest Novelties.

They have just come. The assortment includes all prices from 25c up to $6.50.

Embroidered Silk Scarfs, nile green, pink, sky, cardinal, cream and black **25c**

Embroidered Chiffon Scarafs, pale blue, mauve and white **29c**

Embroidered Silk or Chiffon Scarfs, silk with fancy hemstitch and open work embroidered designs. Price **45c**

Embroidered Chiffon Scarfs, black, white, black and white, pink and white, and blue and white. Price.......... **85c**

Embroidered and Hemstitched Chiffon Scarfs. Price **95c**

Satin Striped Chiffon Scarfs with fringe, white and sky blue only. Price..........**$1.10**

Embroidered Chiffon Scarfs, with flounce. Price **$1.10**

Crepe de Chine Scarfs or Auto Veils. Prices ranging from **$4.75** up to **$6.50**.

Our 10c Music.

The following pieces, and many others, regularly selling at from 25c to 75c, can be bought at our music counter for **10c** each. An extra charge of **2c** will be made for copies ordered by mail:

127—Alice, Transcription, by Asher	70c
138— Aragonaise, by Massenet	40c
235— Grande Valse de Concert, by Mattei	75c
281— Une petite fleur L'Innocence, by Voss	35c
435— Spring Song, by Mendelssohn	35
747— Awakening of the Lion, by De Kouski	75c
756— Boute en train Galop, by Ketterer	75c
694— Cabaletta, by Lack	40c
977— La Prima Donna, Schottische, by S. King	50c
1041— Valse Arabesque, by Lack	75c
1176— Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2, by Chopin	40c
1181— Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 2, by Chopin	60c

DUPUIS FRERES, The Big East End Departmental Store, 441 to 449 St. Catherine Street East.

OUR IRISH LETTER

Adverse View of the Halifax-Blacksod Steamship Scheme.

THE DUBLIN EXPOSITION

Opening of Fair by Lord Aberdeen—Grounds and Exhibits Still in An Unfinished State.

Special Correspondence of the Montreal Star.

Dublin, May 10.—The growth of tobacco in Ireland will be legal shortly after the beginning of the year 1908. In England, it will be permissible later on. A strong movement to foster the sugar beet industry in the British Isles is also to be made, and is to form part of a new economic programme.

At the quarterly meeting of the Belfast Corporation it was announced that Sir Brumwell Thomas, the architect of the City Hall, had issued a writ for £13,000, the amount of his fees. One of the councillors declared that there were signs of cracking in the walls of the hall, and it must be found out who was responsible for this before they paid the fees.

Four fine ships of the Channel Fleet—H.M.S. Hibernia, Africa, Hannibal and Mars have arrived in Dublin Bay, and will remain for a few days. They are splendid ships, and will prove a great attraction to the many visitors to Dublin for the Irish International Exhibition.

A great many influential men have given evidence as to the new proposed Irish-Canadian route, and the railway—Collooney and Belnullet—in connection with it. All seem to speak very highly of the project, and it is thought it soon will be an established fact.

A fine ship, the four-masted steel vessel Crompton, of Liverpool, which arrived from Melbourne in Queenstown only the evening before, was noticed to be making signals of distress on Thursday evening, and several tugs proceeded to her assistance. These got hawsers rigged out and endeavored to tow the ship—which was found to be in a sinking state—to the Spit Bank, in order to prevent her foundering in deep water. She (the Crompton) is a vessel of 2,700 tons, and had 4,000 tons of wheat on board, so it was a difficult matter, and she gradually sank, and at 7 p.m. her decks were awash with the water. Her cargo of wheat will be destroyed. The cause of the accident was found to be from the ship anchoring in rather shoal water, and one of her anchors pierced her bottom, causing a bad leak, which the pumps were unable to battle with.

The opening of the Irish International Exhibition in Dublin on Saturday, 4th May, was performed by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, who came in full state, and was received by a large and influential assembly. The day was fine enough as compared with those preceding it, but was too windy and disagreeable to be pleasant. The grounds of the exhibition and many of the stalls are in a very unready state, and it will be at least a month longer before things get quite ship-shape. Curiously enough, on the opening day, the Canadian Pavilion had the notice up "No Admittance Except on Business," though everything appeared in order days ago. The Lord-Lieutenant was accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, whom every one was glad to see up and out again after her long illness.

Monday, May 6th, was another great day at the newly-opened Irish Exhibition, as the buildings and grounds were taken advantage of by the Marchioness of Ormonde, and Ladies Gosford, Listowel and Lucan, the wives of the Vice-Admirals of the Provinces of Leinster, Ulster, Munster and Connaught, to present the officers and crew of H.M.S. Hibernia with a handsome presentation. About 500 bluejackets and 60 officers came up from Kingstown—where the men-of-war are at present lying—and a large company of ladies and gentlemen met them at the exhibition. It was the Marchioness of Ormonde (whose husband is Vice-Admiral of Leinster), who first thought of making up funds to present the Irish "name-ship" with a suitable recognition of her first visit to Ireland, especially when she came to lend eclat to the opening of the Irish International Exhibition. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were present at the ceremony, and His Excellency took an active part in the presentation. Lady Ormonde had collected well over a thousand pounds, and this was spent in purchasing a ship bell and bracket, a white ensign and Union Jack, a challenge shield, eleven silver centre-pieces for the mess tables, and a sum of £800 to be invested in Consols, the dividends to be given each year to the men of the ship for good shooting prizes. The shield is very handsome, is of silver, and weighs 445 ounces. There were also two cups for the captain's table, four for gun room mess, two tankards for gun room mess, and a cup for the warrant officers' mess. All the items were of Irish design and manufacture, and were packed in seven very handsome oak chests.

Fierce agrarian fights are taking place in Roscommon, which appears at the present the most disturbed part of Ireland over land matters. On Sunday last the Kilmore United Irish League, accompanied by their band, paraded near the house of Mr. S. H. Russell, J.P., a gentleman who is just now in very bad repute in the country in consequence of his having taken up a large grazing farm which had been surrendered by a Mr. Brennan. The crowd tried to get up the avenue to Mr. Russell's house, but found a strong force of police blocking the way. Heated words took place, and after a while the people broke through the police ranks. A baton charge was ordered and a fierce fight ensued. The crowd, each member of which was armed with a shillelagh of formidable proportions, beat back the constabulary, and all over the roads and fields were to be seen the forms of prostrate policemen in a very delapidated state. Five times the police seized the big drum of the band, but eventually the bandsmen carried it off again.

On Monday (the 6th), the preamble of the Collooney, Ballina and Belmullet Railway, and piers, which is a portion of the larger scheme for the service of steamers between Blacksod Bay (Mayo) and Halifax, was declared "proved" by the Parliamentary committee presided over by Mr. Soames. The chairman of the Midland Western Railway of Ireland (the Hon. R. A. Nugent), said that he attributed much of the reduction in the revenue of the line he represented to the construction of these small branch lines in the west of Ireland. The promoters of the present scheme had waited on the directors of his company, but they did not see their way to support the project, the promoters not having been able to show them anything that they could look upon as substantial support. He believed the representation made with reference to Lord Strathcona and the Canadian Government was a mistake. The proposed line would not in his opinion pay. If it would pay it would be in the interest of his company to construct the line. His company had been in correspondence with the Government as to the construction, equipment and working of the line between Mulranney and Belturbet. His company had no hope of there being at all an adequate traffic on the line under consideration. Mr. Nugent went on further to say that they had two interviews with Lord Strathcona, who said that no port had yet been selected by the Canadian Government. So far as His Lordship was concerned, he had not expressed a preference for any port. In reply to further question, Mr. Nugent said their own port at Galway was on the main line of the Midland-Great Western, and was by far the shortest route to Dublin. That line was there ready for work to-morrow, but the prposal in the bill was to make a new line and one which was much further to the north.

It will be found, I think, that there will be a good deal of opposition to the Blacksod Bay route, though on paper it looks an excellent one. Galway, though unfortunate when tried many years ago as the Irish port for Canada and America generally, might have much better luck if given another trial now under happier auspices.

T. S. B.

Getting Tired.

A Scottish minister arrived at the kirk one day without the manuscript of his sermon. He could not preach without it, but it lay in his manse a mile away when the time had come for him to mount into the pulpit. Here was a poser only to be solved by giving out the 119th Psalm. While the congregation were singing it, off to his manse for the sermon galloped the minister, and with equal celerity galloped back. When he returned, the congregation were still at it, and he asked the clerk, with some trepidation, how they were getting on. "Oh, sir," was the answer, "they've got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse, an' they're just cheepin' like wee mice."

The number of persons executed by order of Russian courts-martial under the suspension of the civil law is 1,144, of whom thirty-nine have been executed since March 8.

RUBBER

GIRLS WANTED

To make Rubbers and Shoes. Highest wages. $8.00 to $12.00 per week. Apply:—

Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal,
Limited,
Notre Dame Street.

124 2

TOO CUTE TO BE CAUGHT.

"There are still a few honest men left in the world," said J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, at a recent banquet. "It is well to be cautious, but we should not suspect everybody. If we are too suspicious we make ourselves absurd."

"I worked in St. Paul in my youth, and they still tell there about an old couple who started for St. Paul on a visit.

"Before they set off they were cautioned frequently by their friends to beware of the St. Paul sharpers. They replied that they would keep their eyes open. And they started on their journey with a nervous determination to look out for sharpers and confidence men.

"Well, on the way the old man got off at a junction to buy some lunch, and the train went off without him. It was a terrible mishap. The last he saw of his wife she was craning out of the car window, shouting something reproachful at him which he couldn't hear on account of the noise of the train.

"It happened that an express came along a few minutes later. The old man boarded the express and beat his wife to St. Paul by nearly an hour.

"He was waiting for her at the station when she arrived. He ran up to her and seized the valise.

"'Well, Jane,' he said, 'I'm glad to see ye again. I thought we was separated for good.'

"But the old lady jerked the valise from him indignantly.

"'No, ye don't, Mr. Sharper,' she cried. 'I left my husband at the junction. Don't be comin' any of yer confidence tricks on me or I'll call a policeman.'"

There are approximately 75,000 electric signs in the United States.

Russia, with 109,375 miles of wire, has the longest telegraph system in Europe.

LEARNING THE THREE R'S IN SAND.

It would be interesting to know how many people now living remember the days when their three R's" were taught them by means of sand—ink, pencils and paper being too costly, says The London Daily Graphic. An interesting reminder of those times is the old sand writing-table to be seen at Dennington, in Suffolk. It consists of a long, smooth board, with a rim all round. On this surface fine sand was sprinkled to a depth of about an eighth of an inch, and the writing was traced thereon with the forefinger. A plasterer's leveller was used for smoothing the sand for the next pupil. The sexton shown in the photograph, published by the Graphic, seated at the table, is just fourscore years and ten, and he learnt to write on this board. These tables were often kept in church, and writing lessons took place after morning service.

Activity in Evidence at Summer Resorts Despite Climatic Drawbacks

The weather for the past week or so has not been conducive to the rapid filling up of summer resorts, but, nevertheless, according to their custom, many Montrealers have opened up their out of town places, or are about to do so. The boarding element has also found it hard to break away from custom in getting an early move to the near-by resorts, so that the season may be said to have fairly opened, notwithstanding the climatic drawbacks. It will be seen by the appended reports that there is quite a lot of activity at different points and preparations going on at others.

LONGUEUIL.

Notwithstanding the cold and backward spring we have experienced this season, when cosy fires are far more attractive than cool breezes or leafy woodland retreats, to the average mortal, the summer season has opened in this popular resort fully two weeks earlier than usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise and family are again occupying their cottage on the river front.

Messrs. and the Misses Smith are once more back in Longueuil after an absence of several seasons, and are settled on Quinn avenue for the summer.

Among the absentees this season will be Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Marcou, Victoria avenue, who have rented their cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Dorion.

The Longueuil Boating Club, under its new officers, opened for the season Saturday evening, when President Murray and his committee were "At Home" to the members and friends. The attendance was very large, and the whole affair voted unanimously a complete success. The guests were received by the president, and after a short musical programme, dancing was entered into with great zest by the majority of the company, which was kept up until the warning note of the 11.15 ferry-boat warned the city people that they must make a hurried departure, which was the signal for a general break-up. Refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present we noted President and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. Emblem, Mr. and Mrs. McColl, Mr. and Mrs. McClure, Mr. and Misses Porteous, Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Suter, Mr. and Mrs. Marcou, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Miss Ledoux, Mrs. and Miss Elliot, the Misses Wilson, Armstrong, Masson, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Barton, D. Barton, Walter, Cookson, Webber, Smith, Query, Gotto, Tremaine, Moffat, and Messrs. Gatehouse, Marquette, Honeyman, Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Dumoulin, Miss Dumoulin, Misses McClure, Tooke, Mr. and Miss Ducket, Mr. and Mrs. Millington, Messrs. Isherwood, Campbell, Cross, Gray, Corley, Tremaine, Morrison, Donnelly, Thompson, Connel Walker, etc.

Miss Inez Wilson was the guest of Miss Elliot, Quinn Ave., over the week-end.

Mrs. F. Farrell and Master Leslie Farrell sail on the 24th inst. for the motherland, where they will spend the summer visiting friends in the Isle of Man.

Among the bachelors occupying rooms at the "Bankers' Rest" this season are Messrs. Morgan, Pillborough, Corley, Wilson, McNab, and Sellars.

Mrs. Ellis was the guest of her son, Mr. R. B. Ellis, Quinn Ave., over the week-end.

The regular opening hop of the season took place on Friday evening (Victoria Day).

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gray, Westmount, have rented Mrs. Elliot's cottage, St. Charles street east, and intend moving in shortly.

Miss Gladys Parker was the guest of Miss Dora Barton last week.

Mrs. Thomson, Victoria Ave., and Mrs. Currie, will take possession of their summer residence this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ameye are occupying one of Mr. Nellis's houses, on the river front, for the season.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, June 7th, under the auspices of the Orchestral Society.

KNOWLTON.

Miss Mabel Whitley, Montreal, is the guest of Miss Jean Carmichael at the Rectory.

Mrs. A. W. Pettes and Miss Pettes returned home on Monday from Montreal, where they were the guests of Mrs. Cleveland's, Park avenue.

Messrs. J. R. Kennedy, J. E. Parker and H. Mathewson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at the Lake View.

Dr. and Mrs. Dyer, Sutton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Noyes on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. C. Buckley and Miss Buckley, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens has recently returned from Boston, and will soon open her summer residence "Lordelli."

Mr. F. S. Belknap, Montreal, was the guest of Mr. S. F. Belknap on Monday.

Mrs. Temple spent the week-end with Mrs. Dunbar, Montreal.

Mrs. Henslowe and Miss Willmore, of Montreal, are spending the summer at the Lake View.

Mrs. C. D. Bancroft returned from Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. Grant Ferrier and Miss Mary Ferrier returned on Monday from Mexico, where they have been spending the past winter with Mr. Grant Ferrier.

Mr. and Mrs. Truell, Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. N. Pettes.

Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, of Montreal, have been spending the past few weeks at the Lake View.

SWEETSBURG.

Mrs. J. C. Massie and children, Montreal, are spending some time here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Millar.

Mrs. Amyrauld, Montreal, spent a couple of weeks here, the guest of Mrs. Leonard.

Miss Emma Galer returned to Montreal Sunday, after having spent a week here, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Homer Goff.

Miss Beth Vincent is the guest of Mrs. L. Jones, "The Hollows."

Mrs. A. L. Senecal and child, Plattsburg, and the Messrs. Fred and Wilfred Leonard, Montreal, are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leonard.

Mrs. George Boright, Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Gilbert Boright last week.

Mrs. H. Baker, Montreal, spent a couple of days here this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Boright were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Boright over Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Cotton, Montreal, recently spent a few days here, the guest of his father, Sheriff Cotton.

Mr. Gordon Lynch was the guest of his brother Mr. Harold Lynch, for a few days last week.

Miss Mabel Batchelder, Montreal, is spending a few days here this week, the guest of Mrs. J. Rooney.

DIXIE.

All the cottages are taken, and nearly every rentable room is already rented.

The Racquet Court opened last week.

Mrs. and the Misses Martin have opened their cottage for the season.

Lakeview Cottage is opened.

Mrs. Muriel Taylor has returned from a trip to Mexico City.

Mr. W. Hale and the Messrs. Smith are spending the season here.

The Misses Buchanan are here for two months.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Lawrence are at Lakeview Cottage.

Mr. O. H. Manning was here on Sunday.

Mrs. Garfoot has rented a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Paul Widmer, of the Sovereign Bank, is here for the season.

Mr. Charles Lawes, of the firm of Lawes & Johnson, has taken a room for the season.

Mrs. J. Hamilton has opened her cottage on the avenue.

Mr. H. O. Byrne was the guest of Mr. Lawes on Sunday.

Mr. Crombie is a guest at Mrs. Constantineau's.

Miss Nantel and Miss Alice Lanctot have taken rooms at Mrs. Pinsonneault's for the season.

Mr. Wm. Leslie is a guest at Mrs. Constantineau's for the season.

Messrs. Lawson, Carr, Dawson, and Smith have taken rooms at Mrs. Constantineau's for the season.

The Misses de Rouville will arrive next week to spend the season here.

Mr. O. H. Manning and Mr. D. P. Rees arrived last Saturday to spend the season here.

Mr. Curtis has taken a room at Mrs. Constantineau's for the season.

An informal dance was given at the club last Saturday.

CARTIERVILLE.

The fishing season has commenced in Cartierville, and many lovers of sport visit daily, and some very good sport has been reported.

In spite of the many new houses that have been built since last season, it is almost impossible to get accommodation. All the houses and cottages are let.

Several good polo matches have been arranged for at the Polo Grounds, Cartierville. The ground is to be further lengthened in order to have full size playing space.

Mrs. Cochrane King and Miss Violet Somerville leave next week for Cartierville, where they will spend the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. McEachran have taken possession of their country residence in Cartierville, where they intend remaining for the season.

Mr Bartlett McLennan left for Boston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Barlow left for England by the Empress of Ireland. Mr. Thomas Sonne, honorary president of the Cartierville Boating Club will act as president in Mr. Barlow's absence.

Mr Ed. Gohier has bought the large property of Mr. Dominick Murray in Cartierville.

Many large picnics were held in Cartierville on Victoria Day.

Mr. David Rogers is out in Ahuntsic, in charge of St. Andrew's Church.

Last Sunday being Whit Sunday, there were special services in the church, which were well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have taken a cottage at Back River for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Oxley and family are to spend the summer at Royston Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Casavant are to spend the summer in Cartierville.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mrs. A. Demers and family have arrived.

Mr. George Napier and family, accompanied by Mr. H. Archbald, have arrived, and are in their cottage on Cedar avenue.

Mr. I. Smith is the guest of Mrs. O. F. Lily, of Cedar avenue.

The Misses Kellett leave the end of the week for Dublin, Ireland.

Miss Claire Dawson is visiting friends in Pointe Claire.

Mr. Montague Howard visited friends in Pointe Claire on Saturday last.

Mrs. Fred. O'Grady was entertained by Mrs. H. Holland on Tuesday.

Mrs. Gerald Lomer and Mrs. Fos have left for Ste. Agathe.

Mr. S. B. MacKenzie and Mr. Leslie Lillie have taken rooms at Madame Duchesneau's.

Miss Babette Tellier, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Walker Savage, of Oxenden avenue, Montreal, has returned to Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bacon are occupying their cottage on the Golf Links.

Mr. Clarence Hepburn visited Pointe Claire on Monday.

DANVILLE.

Miss Leslie Holt, of Brantford, Ont., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Thorpe at present.

Mrs. Taylor and little son Harold, of Portland, are here for the summer months.

Miss Bessie Hall, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with relatives here.

Miss Johnson, of Quebec, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Johnson at present.

Miss Charlotte Johnson, who has been attending the Royal Victoria College in Montreal, has returned home for the summer vacation.

Miss Duncan, of Drummondville, who is leaving for Hanley, Sask., was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Husband at the rectory this week.

Miss Hall and Mrs. MacCallum are spending a few days in Montreal before leaving for Battleford, Sask.

Miss Brady, of Newburyport, Mass., is the guest of her sister Mrs. Irwin Porter.

Mr. Robert Speer, of Montreal, is spending a vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Speer.

The Misses Eva and Augustine Paquet, of St. Hyacinthe, who have been spending a month with relatives here, have returned home. Mr. Gustave Paquet will remain here for the summer.

Mrs. C. C. Cleveland, of Grovelands, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cleveland in Worcester, Mass.

L'ORIGNAL.

Mrs. D. Buchan and the Misses Buchan, who spent the winter in Montreal, have returned to their residence here for the summer.

Mr. Edmond Proulx, M.P., and Mrs. Proulx have returned to L'Orignal for the summer, after spending the winter in Ottawa.

Owing to the continued cold weather the summer visitors are rather slow in coming in this year.

VAUDREUIL.

Vaudreuil again promises to be a popular summer resort for the city folk. Both the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. have put on better train service—something which greatly adds to the convenience of those summering in Vaudreuil. The Ottawa River is somewhat higher than usual, but this adds to the pleasure of boating and sailing. The fishing, too, has commenced, and, no doubt, soon we shall be hearing of the size of the ones that got away!

The Hon. J. D. L. Ambrose and family have reached Vaudreuil and will spend the summer in their summer home, "Blissworth Cottage."

Mr. J. M. Wilson has again rented the beautiful residence of Mrs Clarke, "The Bellevue, on Club avenue.

Col. Labelle spent Saturday in town as the guest of some friends and expects to move out on Monday with his family for the season.

Dr. Merrill and family moved into their summer cottage on Saturday, for the season.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres and family will again occupy Mrs. C. A. Geoffrion's cottage on the river front.

Mr. Snadsell, who purchased Mr. Allan's cottage, moved out last week for the summer season.

Mrs. Laberge and family moved into their summer residence last week for the season.

Mr. N. Laporte and family are expected to move into their cottage "Villa mon Repot" very shortly now.

Senator Beique and family were in Vaudreuil last week, and we are informed that they expect to move to their island home in the course of a few days.

Miss Rainville was the guest of Mrs. Henry Beique last week.

Dr. L. de L. Harwood and family have moved into their beautiful new home on the Cheneaux road for the summer months.

Mr. L. S. Parizeau and family expect to spend the summer in one of the cottages on the river front.

Mr. Waggan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Short last Saturday.

Mr. Gilpin has taken Dr. Brodeur's residence for the season, and expects to move into it very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. White have moved out to their island for the season.

Mr. Globensky has taken Mrs. Bastien's cottage for the summer, and expects to move out very shortly.

Mr. McIntyre, who purchased a cottage on the Bay front, moved out last week for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sadler were in Vaudreuil on Saturday, and are expected to occupy their summer residence on the Avenue very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Singer will not be with us this summer.

The summer chapel was opened last Sunday, and the services were very largely attended.

Mrs. H. Lionais was in Vaudreuil last week superintending the opening of her summer cottage.

Mr. C. Routh spent last Saturday in Vaudreuil as the guest of Mrs. Nost.

Mrs. Rodden will again occupy her house this summer.

Mrs. Leslie Took has put his motor boat into the water and is looking forward to some pleasant spins round the lake this summer.

Dr. Leduc is having some repairs made to his cottage and expects to move into it for the summer very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard were in Vaudreuil last week and haxe rented Mr. Turcotte's residence on the Cheneaux for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harwood expect to occupy one of their cottages in Vaudreuil Village for the summer.

Mr. Armand Chaput and family will again occupy a cottage in Dorion this season.

Mr. Ed. Ranger and family have taken possession of their summer home.

Mr. T. O. Lyall is making repairs to his residence and is expected out very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Gervais are now settled in their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Jas. Powell and Mr. O'Brien were in Vaudreuil on Saturday.

Mr. E. L. Clarke and Miss Birch spent a day in Vaudreuil last week.

Mr. E. A. D. Morgan and family will occupy Mr. A. Lionais' cotage on the river front for the summer.

Miss Paula Saucier was in Vaudreuil on Saturday.

Mrs. F. Aquin and family have moved into their cottage, "Villa les Rosiers," for the season.

Mrs. Bolland will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Laberge, for the summer.

Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.D., and Mrs. Boyer were in Vaudreuil on Tuesday.

Mr. R. Shering was the guest of his uncle, Dr. Merrill, on Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Turcotte is expected to move to his island home very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crash and family moved out to Vaudreuil last week for the summer months.

Mrs. C. A. Geoffrion is spending the summer in Vaudreuil, and will occupy one of her cottages

Messrs. F. Jones, Louis Gosselin, G. Dumont, Ernest Dumont, Max. Beauvais, L. O. David and Gust. Turcotte were in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles will again occupy their summer cottage in Vaudreuil

TADOUSAC.

This pretty place is looking charming in spite of an unusually late spring, which has kept everything back, but the recent cold weather has had no bad effect upon the fishing, which is excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Larrato-Smith and the Misses Bethune, of Toronto, have taken the pretty new cottage that has just been built by Miss Russell-Janes for the summer, and intend to open it about the middle of June.

Mrs. Rhodes, of Quebec, will open her picturesque cottage about July 1st.

Many improvements have been made since last year in the Hotel Tadousac, and, it is expected to open about July 1st, and large numbers of guests have already engaged rooms for the summer months.

Miss White and Miss Radford will spend the summer in their pretty home at Lause a l'Eau.

The Misses Russell-Janes will open their picturesque cottage, Russellhyrst, about the end of June.

Mr. Piddington, of Ottawa, will open his cottage about the middle of June.

The excellent golf links belonging to the hotel will be put in good order before the hotel opens.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Price, of Quebec, will open their pretty summer home, Fletcher Cottage, about the end of June.

The Hotel Bouilliaune will be open for guests about the first of June, and large numbers of guests are expected for the summer months.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mrs. Miles Williams and the Misses Williams, who have recently returned from England, are at Edgewood, the residence of Mr. Miles Williams, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Wm. Doull, of Montreal, and Mr. Greenwood, his son-in-law, are at his summer home, Glenbrook.

Mr. M. L. Williams, Montreal, was here one day last week.

Prof. Chas. W. Colby and family arrived at Winlock Birches on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. S. Mellor, Montreal, is at Lake Hall.

Mrs. A. G. Sheriff and Miss Katherine C. M. Sheriff, who spent the winter in Europe, are at their cottage, the Shak.

Mr. H. M. Redpath, who was here one day last week, has returned to England. Mr. Redpath, accompanied by Mrs. Redpath, will return here in August.

Mrs. Alex. Ewan arrived at Bonnie Brae this week.

W. A. Murray spent the week end at his farm here.

Miss Kate Ewen has been here for a few days.

Miss E. Molson is at Fernhill.

Mr. Bell, Montreal, is a guest at Lake Hall.

Mr. Eric Fisher and Mr. Savage are staying at Bolton Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fisher expect to occupy their summer residence there about the first of June.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Penny are expected at Fairwaters this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ward have arrived at Hawklohe from Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. A. K. Keith, of Shappaqua, N. Y., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wm. McGowan, at Cedar Cliffs.

Miss Mary M. Sanford, South Orange, N.J., is expected at Cedar Cliffs this week.

Miss Blanche Baldwin, of Stanstead, is the guest of Mrs. Jas A. Hutchison.

Mr. A. P. Murray and family, Montreal, are expected at Gowan Bank Hall this week.

Among those who spent Victoria Day in Montreal are Mrs. Wm. McGowan, Mrs. A. K. Keith, Mrs. Jas. E. Davidson, and Miss Edith Ayer.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The influx of summer cottagers on the Upper St. Lawrence River has already well started and there is much early activity at the various resorts that stretch from Clayton to Alexandria Bay. Many new cottages have been erected at Thousand Island Park, and in the Canadian channel work is being rushed on several fine new summer homes, which are built on private islands recently purchased from the Dominion Government.

The popular Gananoque Inn, which was destroyed by fire last April, is being rebuilt, and is expected to re-open in July. A. A. Welsh, of Montreal, will be the manager again this season.

The summer schedule of the local steamboat company will go into effect June 16, on which date most of the hotels here will open for the summer. The steamer Islander is now making two round trips daily between Clayton and the Bay.

The yacht Wherenow has resumed her daily trips between Clayton and Gananoque, and the steamer Pierrepont is plying between Cape Vincent and Kingston, Ont.

A new racing circuit has been formed to include Picton, Kingston, Watertown, Trenton, and Gananoque. The name of the new body is the Lake Ontario Eastern Circuit, and the association will promote yacht racing at this end of the lake. A perpetual challenge cup will be offered in the 18-foot class.

The annual gold challenge cup motor boat events of the American Power Boat Association will be held at Chippewa Bay, on August 13, 14, 15. Motor boat races will also be held at Frontenac and Alexandria Bay, in July and August.

The annual encampment of the American Canoe Association will be held on Sugar Island, near Gananoque, on August 9 to 23. The usual races will occur during this period.

The American Bankers Association will hold their annual convention again this sumer at Hotel Frontenac.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN.

Mr. O. Barwick and family have taken the same cottage that they had last year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairbairn are occupying the cottage they had last year.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meldrum expect to move into their new house very soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ware and family have rented one of Mr. A. St. Marie's houses.

Mrs. Hodson and family have taken the house near the river formerly occupied by Mr. C. Whitham.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirsh and family have taken a house facing the river for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Ritchie and Mr. F. Ritchie are occupying Mr. Claremont's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay and family have moved into their new house on the river front.

Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe and family are living in their new house.

Mr. and Mrs. Leaming and family have taken a cottage here for the season.

Miss Flossie Hall spent Sunday with Mrs. Marshall and family.

Mr. D. Richardson left on Monday for British Columbia where he expects to remain for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Seath Smith are occupying their new house near the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have rented a cottage here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. McMann intend moving out here on Monday and will remain the season.

COOKSHIRE.

Miss Ellen Cromwell spent the week end in town, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ayton Cromwell, East View avenue.

Mrs. T. B. Terrill is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred. E. Halls, at the Bank residence.

Mr. Sydney Kirk spent the week end in town, the guest of Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Robertson.

Miss Louise Mackie, of Albany, N.Y., paid a flying visit to her home last week; when in town she was the guest of her father, Mr. J. I. Mackie, M.P.

Miss Mabel L. Lindsay was in town on Monday.

Mr. Hugh G. Brewer, of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to the branch of that bank at Tweed, Ont. He is succeeded by Mr. Charbonneau.

The Cookshire Tennis Club held a meeting in the Parish Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Fred. E. Halls; vice-president, Miss Evelyn R. Bailey; sec. treas., Miss O. Gertrude MacRae Green; committee, Mr. Arnold C. Raworth, Mr. Lawrence P. Wyatt, Mr. Fred E. Vancott, and Mr. Bernard R. Leonard.

BEACONSFIELD.

Although the weather man has looked so coldly on all thoughts of summer quite a number of cottagers have opened their homes for the season.

Mr. and the Misses Covernton and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith will be among the residents at the Grove this summer.

Mrs. Wm. Herrick and the Misses Herrick are expected shortly from New York.

Mrs. Charles Levin and family have left to spend the summer at Val Morin.

Miss Nora Clark and Mr. F. Copeland were here recently, the guests of Miss Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Rye, accompanied by Miss Whitaker, are occupying their new cottage in the Crescent.

Mr. Killaly has been spending a few days here.

Miss Bray has been a recent guest of Mrs. J. J. Russell.

Mr. Russell Starke will spend the summer at the Grove.

Mrs. Fisher, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Peiler, has returned to town.

Mr. W. P. Scott and family will again occupy their cottage in the Crescent.

Mr. Arthur Robertson was here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Russell have been recent guests of Mr. J. J. Russell.

Mr. Clare Macfarlane and family are again occupying Mrs. Charles Levine's cottage.

Mr. Percy Bellhouse has been the recent guest of Mr. Allistair Mackenzie.

Mr. Arthur Birks spent the week end at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman are again occupying their cottage in Upper Beaconsfield.

Mr. Charles Donahue is again one of Beaconsfield's summer residents.

Mr. John Peck and family move out next week.

Mr. C. Shaw has returned home from a short visit to Quebec.

Miss Newhart spent the week end here, the guest of Mrs. Peiler.

Miss Macdonald, of Hamilton, was a recent guest of Miss Kathleen Draper.

Mr. W. Desbarats spent Sunday at the Grove with his brother, Mr. Hullett Desbarats, who has opened his cottage there for the season.

Mr. Percy Gifford was among the week-end visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Godfrey are occupying their cottage in Upper Beaconsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Porteous are among this season's new residents.

Miss Freddie Browne spent the week end here, the guest of Miss Draper.

Mr. and Mr. P. B. Mignault and family are expected out shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson and family, who occupied Cottage No. 1 for several years will take possession of their cottage on the golf links early in July.

Miss Isabel Mudge is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Bacon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick Mr. and Mrs. Meakins, and Mr. and Mrs. Blair have again opened their cottages on the Golf Links.

Mr. B. Tooke and family are expected out early in June.

Messrs. Mathew, Hogg, Morphy, Schafer and Skinner are occupying their rooms at the Golf Links.

Mr and Mrs. Fred. Bacon and Miss Charlotte Bacon, will, as usual, spend the summer at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Drummond are expected in Beaconsfield shortly.

Mr. John Macfarlane and family are occupying Mr. Beaton's new residence at the corner of the station road.

Mr. George Labbe and family have opened "Crestmere" for the summer months.

Mr. J. B. Letendre and family are expected out next week.

Mr. George Jordan and family will occupy Mr. Fred. Bacon's cottage on the Golf Links this summer.

Mr. Languedoc and Mr. H. Macdonald are guests at Madame Valois'.

Mr. Wm. Ramsay and family will again occupy their summer residence on Upper Beaconsfield.

Mrs. W. E. Shaw and family, with Mrs. and Miss Heubach, were among the first arrivals of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacIntosh have taken the cottage occupied by Mr. Vincent Hughes last season.

Mr and Mrs. L. B. Macfarlane and family will again occupy Mr. Widmer Nelles' cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Russel and family, with Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitaker, are again occupants of the stone cottage on the main road.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordan have opened their cottage in the Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie, who have returned to Montreal from the West, have again taken one of Mr. Nelles' cottages.

Mrs. A. C. Clark, accompanied by the Misses Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Glassford, are expected out shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Casgrain will open their cottage early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer Robertson and family have again taken cottage No. 7 for the summer months.

Mrs. Walter Kavanagh and family have taken cottage No. 1 on the main road, and are expected shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Peiler are among the first arrivals here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brierley and family, who have taken cottage No. 4, are expected out the first of June.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratte will again occupy cottage No. 10 this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Robertson and family are expected out the first week in June.

CACOUNA.

This spring has been cold and backward. There has been quite a change in the weather for the last few days, and gardens, lawns, etc., will look well in a short time.

Monsignor Bolduc has been sick since the 20th January, and has so far improved that he was able to celebrate mass last Sunday.

Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan, with a few friends, including Mr. Allan MacKenzie, Master C. A. MacKenzie, and Captain Newton, A.D.C., arrived here last Friday, and left early this week.

ROCK ISLAND.

Mrs. J. G. Foster is the guest of Mrs. A. F. Foster.

Miss Esther Butterfield has been the guest of friends in town for several days.

Miss Celia Villeneuve left Thursday p.m. to visit friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Bell has returned from Montreal.

ST. LAMBERT.

The prospects for the coming season are bright and booming and this country resort is fast merging into the up-to-date town.

Mr. Dan Beatty's five new houses are all occupied.

Mr. McNealty has erected two pretty and commodious houses in Victoria Park.

Mr. And. Irving's two houses are completed and occupied.

The picturesque cottage erected by Mr. Stevenson, in Victoria Park, is also completed and occupied.

Mr. Baile has put up a substantial brick residence on Notre Dame street.

Mr. Stevenson has erected a pretty villa in the Park.

Workmen are fast converting the residence purchased by the Toronto Bank from Mr. Bernard, into what promises to be attractive quarters for their branch recently opened here.

Mr. Cope is occupying the residence which he purchased from Mr. King, on Lorne avenue.

Mr. Arthur Whimby, jr., is occupying one of Mr. And. Irving's new houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Sherbrooke street, Westmount, have moved out and are occupying one of Mr. Beatty's houses on Aberdeen street.

Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard will occupy Mrs. Jas. Clark's cottage this year, Mrs. Clark spending the summer in Perth, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fraser.

Mr. Charles Duchesney has purchased Mr. Herbert Walker's property on Victoria avenue, which he will occupy with his family this year.

Mr. Rollo Elliott, Western avenue, has taken Mr. Gurd's cottage in Victoria, where he will spend the summer with his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown will occupy Mr. Mollette's house on the lower river front road this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sproule and family are out early this season, occupying their cottage on the riverside.

Mr. W. B. Morris and family moved out early, and are occupying Mr. Walter Elliott's house in Victoria Park.

Mr. Walter Elliott and family will spend the summer at Smith's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Warmington have returned for another season, having taken one of Mr. Andrews' houses on Argyle avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Johnston, Souvenir avenue, are occupying one of Mr. P. M. Wickham's cottages on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Little have rented their house furnished to Mr. Rough for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Little will spend the summer in Lancaster.

Mr. Thomas Johnston and family have moved into one of Mr. McNealty's new houses.

The old Wentworth Hill homestead, purchased last year by Mr. Arthur Mignault, is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, prior to being occupied by the owner as a summer residence.

Mr. Gunning has purchased Mrs. Nicholson's house on Elm avenue, and will shortly make alterations and improvements.

Madame Sincennes and family have moved into one of the cottages on Woodstock avenue.

Mr. Barwick and family have moved into the house recently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Baile on Victoria avenue.

Mrs. Wheatley and family have moved into Westmount, occupying a house on Dorchester street west.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharp will not spend the summer here this year, having decided to spend the next few months in England visiting relatives.

Miss Ethelwyn Bragg, daughter of Mr. H. Bragg, of Victoria avenue, will be among those spending the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey are once more settled in their home in Victoria Park for the summer.

Mrs. Braithwaite and family, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wadsworth, of Jamestown, N.Y. are among those spending the summer abroad being passengers on the steamship Empress of Ireland.

Mr. W. Percival and family, of Westmount, are to spend another summer here, having taken the house occupied by Mr. Chris Auchesney last year on Victoria avenue.

Mrs. Radford, Toronto, is expected here this week to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. T. McCallum. Mrs. Radford will be accompanied by Mrs. Walker.

TERREBONNE.

Spring! The noisy shallows of the river are in full song again, and blending with the drone of freed waters is heard at eventide the noisy chorus of the frogs

Spring! The time of once more tilling and sowing, of again planning and communing and hoping, the time of new ambitions and ventures, and of embarking upon another trip of discovery and experience in life's series of voyages.

Miss F. Peters, of Montral, is in town.

Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. F. Dakin, both of Montreal, visited Terrebonne last week.

Mr. Willie Pretty, of Montreal, spent a few days here with Mrs. J. Slaughter, returning to the city on Wednesday.

The Misses Myrtle and Estelle Moody spent the week-end in the city with friends.

Mr. Percival Walsh, of Lachine, was a week-end visitor at the Parsonage.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, M.P., of Ottawa, spent Sunday and Monday in town, the guest of Mr. Roderick Masson.

Mr. L. Forget, of Montreal, was a week-end visitor here.

The Misses Irene MacLaurin and Edna Douglas, both of Montreal, were guests at Sunyside on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. J. Slaughter, of Montreal, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moody visited relatives in Ste. Therese on Sunday.

Mrs. Walsh, of Lachine, is here visiting her son, the Rev. H. C. Walsh.

Mr. C. Hickey, of Shawinigan Falls, was here on Wednesday

BORDEAUX.

Mr. S. Sherman, who has made several additions to his country residence during the winter and spring, came out with his family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson have rented a pretty cottage on Fabre Street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Callahan spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Brennan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Haig are again occupying the Coutlee residence on river side.

Mr. Percy Scott and Mr. Thos. Cox leave in S.S. Victorian to-day for a few weeks' holiday in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Yensen and family arrived at their delightful summer residence this week.

LACHUTE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. Chambers over Sunday, prior to their departure for the West.

Miss Catharine Barron, of Montreal, was the guest of her father, Mr. T. Barron, on Sunday.

Mr. Jack Parsons, of Montreal, has arrived at his summer cottage, "The Bungalow."

Miss Parsons, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Jessie Drennan.

Miss Nellie Hildreth, of Montreal, was the guest of Miss Raitt last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Forbes and Mr. Andrew Forbes, of Montreal, were in Lachute on Tuesday.

Mr. J. C. Copping, of Montreal, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. William Lucas, of Montreal, has arrived in town, and is at present preparing his cottage, "Riverside Villa," for the arrival of his family later on.

Mr. Roy and Miss Ada Dewar, of Montreal, and Miss Hawking, of Vancouver, were in Lachute this week.

Mr. Wilbur Fraser, of Montreal, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, sr., on Sunday.

BEAUHARNOIS.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., has arrived to spend the summer in his villa "Ma Chaumiere."

Mr. J. Roberts, of Montreal, is spending the summer here.

Mr. W. Mercier, K.C., is in his new summer residence for the new season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robert, of Montreal, have reopened their villa, Le Manoir.

The Hon. A. A. Thibadeau and family will spend the summer here again in their villa on the point, St Louis.

Dr. A. Lemieux has arrived at Bellevue, with his family, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. J. Maguire have arrived at Bellevue for the summer.

Le Comte G. des Etangs, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. C. E. Emard and family have arrived here to spend the summer.

Mr. Hormidas Roy and family will spend the summer here.

(Continued on page fourteen.)

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

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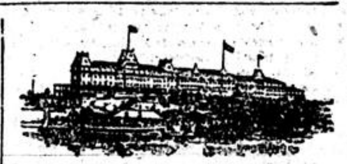

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IRELAND'S AFFAIRS DISCUSSED BY SEUMAS MACMANUS

The secrets of the alleged "Home Rule Bill" have been at length disclosed to a wondering world—and the world's wonder, instead of being allayed thereby, is redoubled. The Liberal mountain has been twenty years in labor, and the mouse produced would not flutter even a Primrose Dame. In the late—and let us hope the last—stage of Irish party politics, there has not been known a more keen disappointment than that caused by the disclosure of the innocuous measure so long looked forward to and so much prated of as a "Home Rule Bill."

Keen disappointment was the lot of all the faithful followers of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Disgust was the portion of many of them. While the great body of thinkers and workers who form the Young Ireland Party, the Sinn Fein could not disguise their delight with the measure, whose revelations must they well knew, cause the scale to fall from the eyes of that great body of our people who, with pathetic sincerity, believed that they were to see salvation for Ireland coming out of Westminster, and that the British Liberals were to be the Lord's instruments in transmitting the aforementioned salvation.

The new bill does irreparable damage to the prestige of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Amongst the body of our people who still faithfully followed them, despite discouragements interminable, the ranks of the Sinn Fein Party — the party which believes that salvation for Ireland can be wrought out by the people of Ireland only on the soil of Ireland—will receive large accessions as a result of the "Home Rule Bill." An important portion of the Parliamentary Party following in Ireland, and even out of Ireland—the thinking portion—had been for the past few years combatting the Sinn Fein Party, saying that the Parliamentary Party must get this last chance. We feel certain that in their asservations, that they have the Liberals pinned to Home Rule. They speak truly, and they will make good. If it should happen that we are again deceived, we shall reconsider our position as supporters of the party. Now quite a number of the thinkers who still bravely persisted in continuing their support of the party, will secede, realizing the hopelessness of any real good being done for Ireland by Parliamentary action—at least so long as the body of Irish Parliamentary representatives are weak and impotent, even though sincere—as in the present body.

The disclosure of the "concessions" promised by the new bill marks a new and troubled epoch in Irish political life. The bill offered by the Liberals as a substitute for the Home Rule to which they had again and again and again pledged themselves, and on the strength of which they had both at the general elections and before and after, purchased the support of Mr. Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party, gives the Irish people (as Mr Birrell took care to explain) no power whatsoever to pass any new law, or anything in the shape of a new law, even a law for the regulation of the parish pump, and no power to impose any tax. It does not give them control of their own judiciary, their constabulary, or even the Metropolitan police. One-fifth of the members of the Council will be "elected" by the English Lord-Lieutenants, and we may safely infer they are not consumed with love for Ireland. They will not be allowed to make laws, as I stated, but to console them for the little deprivation, they will be permitted to pass resolutions ad libitum. The Lord-Lieutenant, in his paternal capacity, will every night read over the resolutions which have been adopted by the irresponsible children in the Irish Council, and blue-pencil all of them that may too ardently express Ireland's hopes or in any other way offend against England's canons of good taste. In short, the representatives of the people are to be permitted to play at "Home Rule," so long as they remain good boys.

Only it will cease to be play when it comes to their responsibilities. These are very rare. The taxes which England levies upon Ireland these good children will be permitted to collect and hand over to the Imperial Parliament for disposal. They will be responsible for any shortcoming in the taxes. They will have to make good all shortcomings under the Land Act, which from having been first heralded as a blessing is now being berated as a bungle. Almost all of the difficult and unpleasant tasks which had fallen to England's lot to do in Ireland heretofore will now be done by the new Council—and consequently, the most effective way of bringing the English Government to its knees in Ireland will under the new act be closed to our people.

Many of the more moderate of our people are resting content with describing the new act as a "farce": they might be nearer the mark if, looking forward further than their nose, they called it a curse.

In the light of this proposed act, let us see what advances have been made in 20 years by the Irish Parliamentary movement. Twenty-one years ago Gladstone was prepared to yield to Ireland, comparatively speaking, a large measure of Home Rule. Be it noted in this connection that twenty years ago Ireland was putting up a brave struggle upon the soil, hampering and harassing the Government at every turn, and neither giving nor getting quarter. In the twenty years which have since intervened, the Parliamentary party have always been just numerically as strong as they then were, and they have been putting up just as brave a fight in the English House of Parliament. They have, moreover, where formerly they were antagonistic to the Liberals, now formed a tacit alliance with them and given them their support through thick and thin; but—and this is the important point—they have failed to enthuse the Irish people. In Ireland today there is no organized struggle carried on upon the soil, and as a consequence the Liberal party, now possessed of a far larger majority than ever Gladstone had and ever pledged to Gladstone in Home Rule—offers to Mr. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary party and the Irish nation, a "Home Rule" bill, at which even Mr. Birrell, who offers it, laughs in his sleeve.

The Conservative party is insignificant in numbers, and is disorganized, while the Liberal party is great and strong, and possessed of the largest majority known in Parliament in fifty years, so that a better opportunity for them to redeem their thousand-times repeated pledges could not easily be conceived. Mr. Redmond, who as a statesman might have been expected at the last general election to aim at obtaining the balance of power in most unstatesmanlike manner, ordered the great Irish vote in England—a vote which he says controls 140 British cities—to be given to the Liberals. The Liberals now repay him for his defection by offering him a bill which they know well will badly damage his prestige in Ireland.

Four years ago the Conservative party, it was well known, were only too anxious to grant to Ireland a local government bill which would put this one to shame. But because it did not amount to true Home Rule, Mr. Redmond and the Irish party very properly scouted it, and William O'Brien, who pleaded for its acceptance, was led to political execution, and William's dripping head figuratively held up to the execration of the Irish race at home and abroad: "Behold the head of a traitor!" If the Irish party was going to compromise upon Ireland's claims, it would be much better, wiser to have accepted the better bill which Wyndham would have given four years since, and then worked for more. It is a very unwise thing and a deplorable thing for Mr. Redmond and the Irish party, after all their public pledges that they were bound to obtain Home Rule, from the present Liberal party, that they would obtain it this session—promises that have held faithfully to them the great body of the Irish people, and that have gathered for them hundreds of thousands of Irish-American dollars—it is deplorable, I say, that they will compromise and weaken their case by accepting as a boon this farcical bill, at whose absurd "concessions" even English statesmen laugh as they tender them.

SEUMAS MACMANUS.

VIEWS ON THE NEW IRISH BILL

English and Irish Press on Mr. Birrell's Administrative Measure—Fault Found With It.

A Dublin correspondent states:

Nationalist opinion on the Council Bill is difficult to arrive at. Freeman's Journal, the official organ of the party, practically throws the responsibility for accepting or rejecting the bill on the National Convention. But if all the points adversely criticised by the journal are reckoned up they are found to amount practically to the whole bill. The same caution does not characterise popular opinion, which is unsparing in its condemnation. People do not understand the fine distinctions shown in the bill. They cannot see what they are to gain by it, except, perhaps in the matter of improved school buildings. So far as Dublin is concerned, it will not be affected to the extent of a single farthing, except that an enormous addition will be made to the pensioned class in the city, already a very large body. Even the unofficial Nationalist Press, as represented by the Daily Independant, has no enthusiasm for the measure. It declares that the measure must be discussed as a mere administrative scheme and that even as it might be more comprehensive. A demand is made for better financial terms, and it is pointed out that when education is provided for there will be nothing left for the general expenses of the Council. It is hardly necessary to say that the bill is absolutely condemned by the Unionist Press. Every one of the provisions is ridiculed, and many of them are contemptuously thrown aside as scarcely worthy of discussion. Mr. John Redmond's evening paper does not even mention the bill in the way of comment.

The Government's Irish proposals are the subject of general press comment. Subjoined are a few extracts from the views expressed by some of the principal papers in the provinces and in Ireland:

Irish Times: It is uncertain whether the Nationalists will accept Mr. Birrell's Devolution Bill, but it is quite certain that the Unionist party in both Houses of Parliament must resist it to the uttermost. . . . . . As an attempted reform of Irish administration, the bill violates every principle of commonsense and of constitutional government. Its adoption will be followed by separation as surely as the night follows the day. . . . . While giving Ireland everything that would be fatal to her peace and welfare, it withholds the one concession which Irishmen of all parties have agreed in demanding, namely, the right of conducting their own private bill business.

Daily Express (Dublin): Proposals so crude in their partisanship, so reckless in their contempt both for principles and for warnings, have rarely been submitted by any responsible Minister to the judgment of a deliberate assembly. With the exception of the judges and the police practically the whole machinery of Irish administration is placed by these proposals in the hands of an elective council, that will, to all intents and purposes, be a standing committee of the separatist party. The loyal minority will be not so much oppressed as wiped out.

Freeman's Journal: It is a measure modest in scope and almost timid in the safeguards that it provides for the working of the new Irish authority that it proposes to set up. Neither its apologists nor assailants can pretend that it is in any sense a Home Rule Bill, nor even a substitute for a Home Rule Bill. . . . If the council is to win respect and be a success it must be enabled to do something for the solution of our industrial questions; but where it is to find the resources under Mr. Birrell's scheme it is hard to see. The Irish people will give the most careful consideration to the proposals, with the desire to find in them a measure of usefulness. But their decision must be governed by the consideration how far the principles upon which that scheme is based consist with the effective popular control of Irish affairs.

Manchester Guardian: "If fault is to be found with the Bill it must be on the ground that it attempts too little rather than too much—that the powers accorded to the new elective body which is to take over the work of some of the more important among the numerous administrative boards which between them govern Ireland are too small, its resources too inconsiderable to give the experiment a fair chance or to attract the interest and enlist the best ability of the country. . . . But even under this Bill something substantial could be done. It would be a first step in restoring to Ireland the vitalising sense that she is not a dependency, but a self-governing unit in the system of the British State."

Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury: "One thing may be said with unhesitating confidence of Mr. Birrell's Irish Bill. It does not contain one scintilla of Home Rule. This being so, the idea that the Government are taking a step in the direction of Home Rule may be put aside, and the bill may be considered purely as a measure for the improvement of the administration of Irish affairs. Looked at from this point of view, it is a well-considered, business-like measure that confers real administrative control, as far as it goes, without disturbing unnecessarily departmental organization; and—which is, perhaps, its most important feature—it creates an Irish Treasury, and fixes Irish income for quinquennial periods, having the spending of the money under Irish control."

Birmingham Daily Post: "Clearly the Cabinet discussions have revealed a strong opposition to any far-reaching measure approximating to either of Mr. Gladstone's Bills. The Prime Minister and Mr. Birrell have had to accommodate themselves to the opinions of Mr. Asquith and other of the Liberal Imperialists, and in so doing they father a miserable compromise which will satisfy no one, and least of all, the Nationalist party. The bill does not give Home Rule, nor will it necessarily lead up to Home Rule. Nevertheless, it is not an alternative to Home Rule. It means, no doubt, that the Government for the time being have abandoned Mr. Gladstone's policy, but there is nothing in the bill which will vitiate the Home Rule demand, and nothing to prevent the Liberal party reverting to the principles to which they have so often given lip-service when (if ever) they think the time is more propitious."

Yorkshire Post: "The bill will be strenuously resisted by a united Unionist party, as in itself an invasion of the principle of equality between the several parts of the United Kingdom. Once get the National Council, and out of it may grow the Irish Parliament, with executive responsible to it, which remains, as it has been for thirty years, the irreducible minimum of the Nationalist demand. When the Nationalists meet in convention to consider their attitude towards the bill, their decision will depend upon the test which Mr. Redmond has declared they will apply to the bill—whether its passage would tend in any way to weaken the demand for complete self-government."

Sheffield Telegraph: "Timidity does not carry one far in politics. That is a truism which the Government seems likely to exemplify before its devolutionary proposals are very much older, especially after the way in which Mr. Balfour killed them with ridicule in his trenchant speech. . . . The Government's attempt to face two ways will, we feel confident, soon be detected by the country."

Newcastle Chronicle: "At present British opinion is altogether averse from the idea of Home Rule, but the successful working of the new Irish Council, always provided it is not captured by those who are animated by hatred of Great Britain rather less than by love of Ireland, would go far to reconcile British opinion to real Home Rule. . . . We trust there will be few voices raised in dissent to the abolition of a religious test for the office of Lord-Lieutenant. It is not less than amazing that such an anomalous provision in our Constitution should have been allowed to survive the removal of such bars in nearly every department of legislation and administration.

Scotsman: "For an hour and a half Mr. Birrell spoke without the slightest encouragement from any of his political supporters, and with no sign of approval from the Nationalists whom he was seeking to propitiate. When he sat down he may well have asked himself whether the bill, which is received by his own side with misgiving and by its intended beneficiaries with suspicion, is worth a great expenditure of Parliamentary time. . . . . By invoking the memory of 1886 and of 1893, the Chief Secretary forced upon the House a contrast between bold, though disastrous statesmanship and timid and feeble manoeuvring, between a policy based upon high though false principle and a hesitating and shuffling compromise, which must fail by reason of its palpable insincerity. . . . . Unionists will not wait for the development of Nationalist tactics. They will see in the bill a Home Rule will-o'-the-wisp. It pretends to be what it is not. Instead of being a plan for the better administration of Irish affairs, it is a bill which would cause confusion and throw much of the machinery of Irish local government into the vortex of bitter sectarian strife, introduce fresh discord into Irish politics, and afflict the House of Commons more than ever with Irish controversies."

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HIS MAJESTY AND COLONIAL PREMIERS

Brilliant Banquet at Buckingham Palace in Honor of the Visitors.

The banquet of His Majesty King Edward VII. at Buckingham Palace, in honor of the Colonial Premiers, included in the royal invitation members of the Royal family, the Ministers who accompanied the Premiers to this country, the High Commissioner for Canada, Agents-General for the various Colonies, Ministers and ex-Ministers of the Mother Country, constituting in all a distinguished company of 60 guests.

The latter reached the state dining room by way of the splendid suite of state apartments, all of which were illuminated by electricity. The handsome permanent embellishments of the state dining room were supplemented by the celebrated gold plate from Windsor, which, with great bowls of freshly cut roses, adorned the table.

The following is a list of the diners:

The King,

The Prince of Wales,

The Duke of Connaught,

The Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Deakin, Sir Joseph Ward, Dr. Jameson, Sir Robert Bond, Mr. Moor, Mr. Botha, Mr. T. Bent, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir F. Borden, Sir William Lyne, Dr. T. Smartt, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Carrington, the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Onslow, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Knutsford, Viscount Milner, Lord Courtney, Lord Denman, Lord Knollys, Lord Strathcona, Major-General Sir Reginald Talbot, Sir J. L. Mackay, Mr. Pember Reeves, Sir Horace Tozer, Sir William Arbuckle, Sir R. Solomon, Mr. Dobson, Sir T. E. Fuller, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Birrell, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir J. West Ridgeway, Sir Montagu Ommanney, Sir Francis Hopwood, Sir Maurice Halzmann, Lord Farquhar, Captain Collins, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Rason, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel Frederick, Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, Major George Holford, the Hon. Derek Keppel, Major Murray, and Mr. Coghlan.

During the banquet His Majesty addressed the guests in the following words:

"I cannot leave this room without raising my glass to wish prosperity and happiness to my guests who represent my Dominions Beyond the Seas.

"I give a hearty welcome to the distinguished statesmen who are here to-night, and trust they will carry away with them an agreeable impression of the Mother Country.

"I wish them God-speed on their voyage home.'

The band of His Majesty's Irish Guards was in attendance at the palace, and played selections during the evening. No formal speeches were delivered, and no uniforms were worn.

While cycling round Kettering I was startled to see what appeared to me to be two men fighting in a field. On reaching the field, I dismounted and climbed over the fence to see what it was, and discovered it was a stone statue representing Cain slaying Abel. It is unique. Cain has one knee pressing Abel to the ground, and one arm uplifted ready to strike. The statue must be hundreds of years old, and is supposed to be on the exact spot where the murder was committed.—Tit-Bits.

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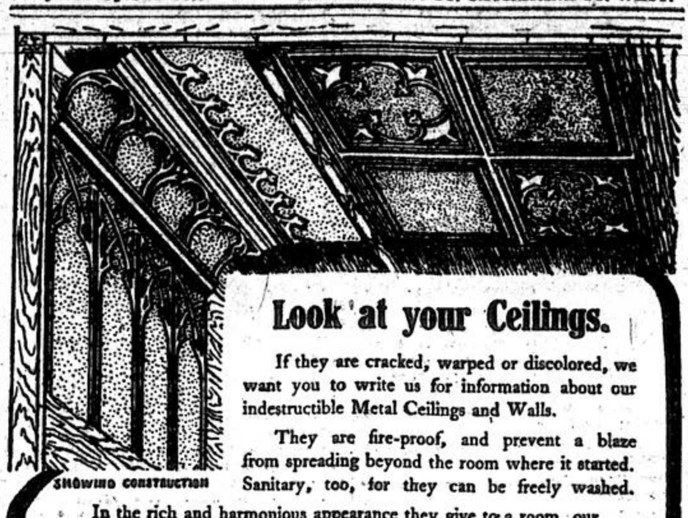

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If you will send 25c to pay expressage, I will send you at once a regular full-size dollar bottle of my Gray Hair Restorer.

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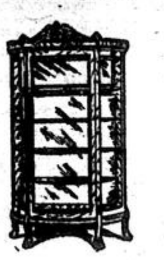

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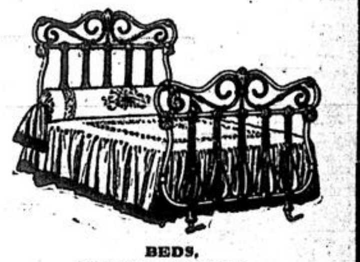

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Doctors and drugs have nothing to do with it. You—and GIN PILLS—have everything to do with it. GIN PILLS will cure you—if you give them the chance. Will you?

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That shows our faith in GIN PILLS. Try them and let them prove what they can do for you.

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"I am sending for $1.00 worth of your Gin Pills for the kidneys, for I find that they are doing me good. Please send them as soon as possible. I gave a trial of them to my neighbors and they recommend them very highly."

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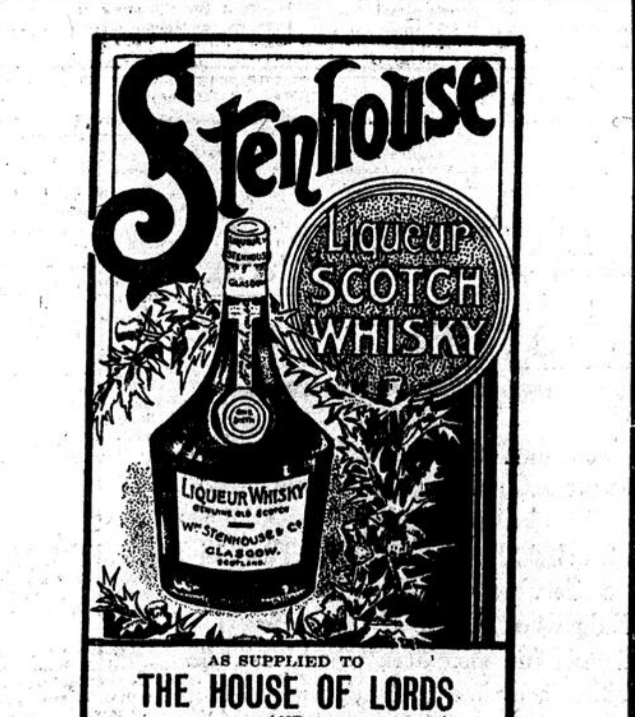

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For Baking—use WINDSOR TABLE SALT. Its fine salt-quality is needed in all biscuits, rolls and cakes. Never cakes.

Imagination and Disease.

"Imagination has a great deal to do with some cases of sickness," said a doctor in St. Joseph's Hospital, quoted in the Philadelphia Record. "There was a woman who used to come here regularly complaining that she had swallowed a pin and that it was stuck in her throat, hurting her dreadfully. Week after week we assured her that we could find no pin, but still she came. At last we determined to satisfy her, so we told her to open her mouth wide and shut her eyes. Then we placed a pin between a pair of long forceps and ran it down her throat. After fooling around a while we drew it out and declared that we had at last succeeded in extracting the troublesome pin. She got up, declared that she felt better and went away. I saw her later, and she declared that the pain in her throat had entirely disappeared."

Illogical Femininity.

Women have come on so tremendously in the last generation or so that they have got to a position where they are perhaps a little giddy. They want to take all the independence and the freedom of their new position without giving up the chivalrous deference, the protection, the sort of worship, of the old. They can't have it both ways.—World, London.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents. [illegible]

American Rush Is On.

The London Daily Mail in an article on the prospects for a great influx of American visitors in the coming summer says that 250,000 are expected. The real rush will begin this month. "American holiday-makers spend as a rule from three days to a fortnight in London," says the Mail. "In that time they contrive not only to see most of the famous show places, ranging from Westminster Abbey to the Cheshire Cheese, but also do a great deal of shopping. For some reason Americans are fond of London purchases. The West End shopkeepers are filled with happy anticipations of American customers, and are making preparations accordingly. Among those chiefly concerned are jewellers, tailors and bric-a-brac dealers."

Museum of Clothes for Paris.

Paris is to have a new museum of an interesting character. It will be located on some unoccupied land bordering upon the Champ de Mars, and will come into existence without state aid. The museum owes its origin to the painter, M. Maurice Lenoir, who is the president of the Societe de l'Histoire du Costume; M. Maurice Mamdron, the well known writer, who fills the vice-chair, and among other distinguished members of the society—the patrons of the museum—is M. Edouard Detaille, the painter. The exhibits will consist of a wonderful collection of costumes from the middle ages down to the end of the nineteenth century, which will be displayed on life-sized models.

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DELICIOUS, APPETIZING

24 211

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

LILLIAN DAVEN AT THE FRANCAIS

GRACE MERRITT AT THE ACADEMY

Notwithstanding the frigidity of the weather, summer has come, so far as the theatrical world is concerned. His Majesty's closes to-night, and, the Francais and the Royal have their usual summer stock on tap next week. The Dominion and Sohmer Parks are in the field and look for their usual share of the few who do not go out of town in the summer time. It is surprising, too, how the poor men who have to spend the hot summer evenings in the city manage to while away the time in some kind of way, while their fortunate families are having tan, freckles, and fun by the lakeside, the gurgling brook and the sounding sea. Some cynical thing, who ought to be ashamed of himself, has said that the difference between the town and country in summer is largely a matter of beverages. In the town you get it served to you on a marble counter under an electric fan, and the ice plays a tingling song against the glass as the man in white passes it out. In the country you get warm beer out of a bottle behind the barn.

The season which is just closing in Montreal has, on the whole, been one of remarkably well sustained interest and generous profit. Notable attractions have been plentifully sprinkled through a bunch of averages, such as the haughtiest homes of the Thespian elsewhere have not disdained to spend their money upon. In all the theatres, too, the season has been practically continuous. The custom of spending at least one or two evenings in the week at a theatre is thus becoming a settled one in Montreal, so that managers are year after year feeling safer and safer in sending good things this way.

The city came within an ace of having a Keith vaudeville house in Montreal, just about the time the present Francais was being built. Indeed, the owner of the lot met the Keith manager here, and negotiations were in progress for a building to Keith specifications on the then burnt lot of the Francais, when a threatened lawsuit over the burning of the old theatre changed the minds of the visitors. They went away with a fat deposit cheque unused, and, shortly after, made an investment in London, which diverted their attention from Canada. Proctor tried out Her Majesty's as a vaudeville house, but dropped it before the public had been "educated" to taking its vaudeville in the west end. Now we are to have a house devoted entirely to vaudeville all the year round instead of only in the summer time, as has been Montreal's fate for years past. During the many past summer seasons, it may be remarked, en passant, Montreal has had at a cheap price some of the most high priced and best vaudeville turns known to the stage of the world, and Sohmer has become noted all over the continent. The multiplicity of places of amusement and the fact that the more there are the better they all seem to do, illustrates something of how rapidly the city is growing in population and means of paying for amusement. Next season (this autumn) will see the city provided with six theatrical houses, one vaudeville house one theatre in course of construction, two theatres occasionally used, two amusement parks, and seventeen picture machine theatres.

Now May Irwin has followed the example of the noted English theatrical widow, and is going to marry a gentleman young enough to be her son—so they say. Indeed, there have been stories that the stout and smiling comedienne was 58. As a matter of fact (according to the book), she was born in Whitby, Ont., in 1862, and is thus but 45. "He," that is to be, is alleged to be 27. May Irwin went on the stage in 1876, and is still far from being regarded as one whose stage days are over. It is true that good living and good humor have made her roll up a little fat, but she has also rolled up seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, and has some unconsidered trifles in real estate which are not decreasing in value. She has been a widow (Mrs. Keller) for 21 years, having been married in 1878. By the way she could only have been 16 when she was married before, and only 14 when she first went on the stage. Those who remember her on the stage in the late seventies might have thought she looked—but, there, the book says she was born in 1862, and there's an end of it. Her maiden name, off the stage, in her childhood days before coon songs were invented, was Campbell.

THE WEEK IN PLAYHOUSES.

A favorite play and a new star are announced for the coming week at the Academy. "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is the vehicle, and Grace Merritt is the young actress who is essaying the stellar role. Though the play has often been described as a romantic drama, it is said that Miss Merritt's conception of the part of Mary Tudor has resulted in introducing much more comedy than have any of her predecessors, and as it is presented this season, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," should be termed a romantic comedy. The story of the play revolves around the love of Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII., of England, for Charles Brandon, a captain in the King's Guards. Mary Tudor, as the dramatists have pictured her, was a willful, beautiful, courageous, and above all, lovable girl, and the first act tells the story of Mary's love for the lowly Brandon, and how in defence of her honor he kills in a duel, Sir Adam Judson, cousin to the Duke of Buckingham. For this killing Brandon is sent to prison, and the remainder of the play is filled with exciting scenes and climaxes, which happily terminate in the last act with the union of Mary and her lover. The company engaged in Miss Merritt's support is a large one, and among the better known players are Alfred Swenson, John E. MacGregor, John G. Edwards, Adoph Megaarden, Tom Hall, Frank Sagerson, Mario Majeroni, Geo. Rareshide, Will Morton, Virginia Cranna, Louise Romanowitz, Lorie Palmer, Alice Leavitt, Lucile Mitchell, and Elsie Sinclair.

Chas. E. Blaney's military comedy-drama, "Across the Pacific," will be the attraction at the Theatre Francais next week. The play is built around incidents of the war in the Philippines, and it abounds in startling situations; in fact, the author has crowded one scene of excitement upon another, until the great blockhouse fight is depicted. A rapid-fire gun is introduced, and the roar and crash of the firearms and the blind struggle of the little band of soldiers defending themselves against overwhelming odds, afford an exciting stage representation. The opening act of "Across the Pacific" is laid in Montana. The second act takes place in Chinatown, San Francisco, and the third act shows the departure for Manila of a big United States transport loaded with troops.

Pat White and his Gaiety Girls will be next week's offering at the Theatre Royal. This organization is headed by Pat White, the redoubtable comedian; with the European sensation, "The Four Terrors," acrobatic and contortion dancers, who will make their first appearance in Montreal; Jennings and Webb, sketch artists; Lewis and Green, singing and talking comedians; Grace Addison Barrett, serio comic songstress, and the three Deltons, acrobats. The singing of the many musical selections is in the hands of twenty-five show girls. Eugene Tremblay and a number of well-known wrestlers will, in conjunction with this company, give a wrestling tournament, open to all comers, Mr Tremblay offering $25.00 to any man he fails to throw in fifteen minutes.

The Windsor Biograph Co., Karn Hall, will close their season to-day with a full programme of entirely new, interesting and humorous pictures, including, "Carnival of Nice," "Wonders of Canada," "The Stolen Pig," "Anarchists Mother-in-Law," "Village Fire Brigade," etc. Illustrated songs will be sung by Mr. J. P. Kiely, Malcolm M. Pyrce will appear in another song specialty.

The Nouveautes people will present the bright comic opera "The Mascot" next week, with the same attention to details which has marked their previous performances. The cast will include Messrs. Darcy, Valhubert, Arasini, Fleury, Delbi and Ritter,and Mesdames D'Artigny, (as Bettina) de Keup, Ritter, Seraphini and Dubrisson.

THE PARKS.

Dominion Park is now in full swing, and despite the cold weather of the week there has been a large attendance of people who were anxious to renew the pleasures of the many features of last season and the new ones which have been selected for the coming summer. The weather naturally had a good deal to do with the preparation of some of the attractions, and there was some little delay in such big affairs as the aerial swing and the chutes. But these were all in good shape by the middle of the week, and are now running smoothly. The new nonsensical feature is what is known as the Human Laundry, " where you get a bright finish." Those who have been through it say that there is any amount of fun in it, and the finish is certainly a bright one. Roller skating at the park has become a great fad. Hundreds of men, women, and children take the opportunity, both day and night, to indulge in this old-time sport, which has once again become new. The attendance at the incubator has been big so far, and some wonderfully interested people have viewed the little tots. Mr. Dorsey, the president and manager of the park, has gone in for some excellent outdoor entertainment this year. To-day and to-morrow will be the last opportunity to see what is known as " The Globe of Death." It is certainly a daring act, and it has thrilled every audience which has seen it since it opened about the middle of the week. Les Aribos, who come directly from Paris, will appear on Monday in what is stated to be the most wonderful balancing act now being done in vaudeville. Other acts of equal interest are on the bill. Professor Van der Meerchaum is putting up a fine band concert. The arrangements in connection with the restaurant are much improved, and there is an all-round fair service.

The announcement that Sohmer Park is to open its nineteenth season on Monday afternoon next will be welcome to those who have year after year enjoyed the performances given at this well-known resort. Messrs. Lavigne and Lajoie pride themselves on the fact that for the small entrance fee they are giving an entertainment for which roof gardens and summer parks in the United States are charging upwards of a dollar. The programmes this year will consist, as a rule, of five acts and at least three special numbers by Lavigne's military band. For the opening week, Ramzo and Arno, a pair of extremely funny men, will be among the headliners. The Kalinowski brothers, who recently arrived from Russia, are said to be among the strongest men on earth, and they have a form of entertainment that is quite novel. Pauline Viola comes to Montreal for the first time with her company of trained greyhounds. They perform in a trick house, and are declared to be among the most intelligent animals that the stage has yet seen. A Jap, whose name is Sunatau, will be seen in a new illusion act, which New York papers say is one of the neatest things yet thought out in this line. Madame de Mantha is a singer of note, so that, with all these, it may easily be seen that the performance will not lack variety or interest.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Among the early features at Sohmer Park will be Zeno, Jordan, and Zeno, flying trapeze artists; Grace Childer, contortionist; Woodford's dogs, ponies, and monkeys; M. and Mde. Beque, who were with the Metropolitan Opera Company all season; the Stunning Grenadiers, an act in which seven pretty women appear, declared to be one of the most expensive in vaudeville; the Five Bonsettis; Wormwoods, bears, monkeys, and dogs; Arnodas, leopards and panthers; the Military Octette; the Lafieres, in a new fire act; Naynon's one hundred birds; Holman Brothers, on the horizontal bars; Chefalo and Capretta, ring manipulators; Muller, Chunn, and Muller, in a strange hoop twirling turn; Florence troup of acrobats, who come from the London Hippodrome after eight weeks; Onri family of jugglers; Learon trio, equilibrists; Agnes Mahr and Company, Daisy Dumont, Jewell's marionettes, and scores of others.

The last engagement this season of Etiene Girardot in "Charley's Aunt" is announced at the Academy of Music for one week, commencing Monday, June 3rd. "Charley's Aunt" has done fine service as a merry entertainer, delighting crowded audiences during its recent engagement in this city. Mr. Girardot's performance of Donna Lucia is charming, and all who go to the theatre to be heartily amused will regret the leavetaking of "Charley's Aunt."

DOINGS OF THE PLAYERS.

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott intend to revisit this country next season with a new play.

The rumor that Weber and Fields are to join forces next season has again bobbed up, this time in Boston.

Madame Modjeska is writing her memoirs, and is reported to have decided not to appear again upon the stage

Henrietta Crosman will end her season at Winnipeg on June 22. Owing to the street car strike in San Francisco she and her company rested last week.

Grace Elliston is to be starred next season in a new play of American life by Martha Morton, entitled "The Movers."

George L. Perrin and Louise Sydmeth were married at the Church of the Transfiguration New York city, on May 15. Miss Sydmeth formerly played Jane in "The Earl of Pawtucket.

Louis James is to appear in "The Comedy of Errors" next season, and proposes to play both Dromios himself. Just how he will manage it he does not explain.

William R. Randall, who has been the general understudy of "The Lion and the Mouse" during the past season, has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to go to Chicago with "The Chorus Lady" in the same capacity.

It is reported that E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will appear as separate stars next season, Miss Marlowe confining herself to classic plays and Mr. Sothern appearing in romantic characters.

It is reported that Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne will be starred next season under the Shubert management. No definite plans have been announced.

H. B. Irving and his brother, Laurence, are to publish a biography of the late Sir Henry Irving. No less than six books have been written about Sir Henry since his death, and there are at least two others to follow—one by Austin Brereton and another by Joseph Hatton.

Chief Wrinn, of the police department of New Haven, Conn., declined to issue a license for the performance of Mrs. Warren's Profession at a local theatre there last week. Rather than have further dispute about the matter the New York management telegraphed to its representative there to cancel the engagement.

Miss Kathleen Gordon, daughter of Mr. D. W. Gordon, Whitney, N.C., formerly of St. Antoine, P.Q., passed with great distinction, the piano examination on May 18th, entitling her to a senior certificate. Miss Gordon is said to be possessed of much musical skill and interpretative ability. She was prepared for her examinations by Professor Letondal and Sister Joseph, of Nazareth, Convent of the Holy Names, Valleyfield.

Two new compositions by a Montreal composer, Mr. Tanguy, have been played in Montreal, "Romance," for cornet and orchestra, at His Majesty's, and "The Military March of Mt. St. Louis," by the band of the college, at the unveiling of the South African memorial.

On Thursday Mr. Walter B. Greaves, manager of the Academy of Music for the Sparrow Amusement Co., was presented with a gold-handled umbrella, by the Montreal Baseball Club.

THE STAR GAZER.

BROADWAY GETTING SUMMER DUDS ON

Special to The Montreal Star.

New York, May 24.—Heavy and hard stage shows that look light and easy, because the performers are quick and graceful, always hold out against serious drama in summer time. Three plays of music and mirth were fixed in Broadway for the caloric season, and of the others that are to be placed there in competition, "Fascinating Flora" is put on view this week. Its most arduous sight that seems the most frolicsome is that of eight stalwart young men flinging out, at arms' length, each a light-weight girl, so that her feet, enveloped in fluttering lingerie, twinkle about over the front row of heads in the parquet. Probably you have seen the same thing done by Parisian acrobatic dancers in vaudeville, where every pair in a troupe of waltzers whirl each other alternately shoulder high and horizontally by the hands. The exploit is more startling here, because the girls are suddenly, and at first unexpectedly flung toward the spectators, eight of them across the footlights in a row at once; and I wouldn't wonder if, on a perspiring night, a damp-handed girl should slip from the grip of her partner, and make a palpable hit on some gaping gazer.

The boldest exhibition of comely feminity is when the eight "show-girls" of the outfit—that is to say, the octette of tall, straight, handsome creatures of the Tenderloin lady type—are shown at Manhattan Beach. As they enter upon the lawn of the hotel at that seaside resort, they are cloaked, capped and veiled, as though they had [illegible] down from town in automobiles. If now, they were accompanied each by her motoring admirer, there would indeed be a strenuous use of opera glasses for purposes of identification. But they have no masculine escorts and each seems able to serve as her own chaperon. They sing and amble to the tune of an indefinite sort of a verse. For the second stanza, they throw off their outer envelopes, and step out in modish summer gowns. Next, for the third set of jingling rhymes, they fling away their waists, drop their petticoats, and are exposed as bathers in sleeveless tunics, rudimentary skirts and then downward a semblance of bare calves to socks beginning at their shins.

Harrison and Adele Ritchie have the lead in the best of the novelties in "Fascinating Flora." An interpolated song, "The Subway Express," has the catchiest of the tunes. It's verses tell of the flirtation, courtship and betrothal of a fellow and a girl who are passengers on our underground railway. While those two sweethearts warble and saunter to and fro, just back of the footlights, their experience is illustrated on the stage behind them. A car is run into view at the third verse, with the chorus in the seats at the open windows; and for the ensuing verses that car's standing room is crowded by as many of the play's characters as can hang to the straps, jostle one another, get fighting mad, and otherwise demonstrate the discomforts endured by New York city passengers. That is, I think, the most elaborate scenic setting that any song has had, and all in the way of nonsense. To make folks laugh has become a serious business.

Two explicit and palpable new plays of our own south-west, "The Builders" and "At the Rainbow End," are shown to New York. One is of the nineteenth century, and the other of the twentieth century; so, of course, they give very different views of that formerly Spanish section of our country. If Davy Crockett and Kit Carson have met in the life beyond death's great divide the two Kentuckians may have become boon companions over potations of corn juice, and exchanged reminiscences of border adventure, with Davy's accounts of fights with bears and wolves in the Cumberland mountains, and Kit's descriptions of warfare with the Indians of the Rockies. Then, when Davy, perhaps, said that Kit had hunted the bigger and more dangerous game, Kit may have said: "Oh, but how about youah run-in with Eleanor Vaughan? Wasn't that hunting the biggest o' game—a gal-lady? An' didn't youah git the heart of her?"

"Fo'ks wouldn't uv found out about that," Davy may have replied, shamefacedly, "if Frank Mayo hadn't showed me up in a play. Youah jest wait, Kit, till some actor gives away your case of gal-lady."

Well, Ralph Stuart is the actor to give theatrical publicity to Kit Carson's case of gal-lady in "At the Rainbow's End." It is a wonder that a play, with Kit for its hero, has not been brought out sooner, the historic material being available and of very human interest. I can't tell you what sort of a drama is the result, because—well, I wrote it in collaboration with Mr. Stuart. It was meant to be a depiction of adventure on the Santa Fe trail,at a time when that was the only pathway from Missouri; through the Apache wilderness into New Mexico, and especially of one sentimental journey made by Carson to escort a Marian Kent. Is it a mere Indian melodrama? Is it a romance of heroism in the wildwood? Ned Buntline might be proud of it, but would Fennimore Cooper be ashamed? Are its pictures theatric only, or in the spirit of Frederic Remington? And will Ralph Stuart as Kit Carson repeat Frank Mayo's success as Davy Crockett, or — but my pen grows sordid.

The man of interest in "The Builders" doesn't go west to chase Indians, but to get himself away from pursuers. He was bred to be a gentleman, but he killed a companion in the melee of a spree, and when we first see him he has served five years in a New York prison. We go with him to Arizona, where he becomes the engineer of a big irrigation ditch, lives and labors worthily, and quite as honestly, though less sensibly, loves two girls. Personated by William Ingersoll he is a likeable fellow, and the audience dreads the exposure of him as an ex-convict; but that is absolutely necessary or else there couldn't be any drama. His first sweetheart is the no-account daughter of the ditch's wealthy owner, and Marian Fairfax, writer of the play, has assigned herself to that role. She springs lightly into the plot, and the arms of the hero, across the shifty footbridge that spans the ditch; and she flitters out again after learning of his past. The other and truer girl is his typist, who has a heart trouble of her own, and makes a sincere effort to adjust his with the heiress, although she loves him on her own account. The approved outcome is that she and he are matched for matrimony. Amelia Gardner plays her part very lovably. It is said that a success for the decidedly meritorious "The Builders" now may mean that Annie Russell will act in it next season.

Lola Montez, of Madrid, and Cecil Spooner, of Brooklyn, have come up against each other so hard that they are imbedded. One of my haunting impressions from Dante's "Inferno," is that of the sinners doomed to hell for having wilfully turned their natural goodness into badness on earth. Their doom was to have hideous demons fasten on their backs, adhere there, grow fast, slowly become parts of their entities, and so transform them into unaffinitive yet amalgamate half-monsters I was reminded of that Dante fantasy when I saw Cecil Spooner personate Lola Montez in "The Dancer and the King." Lola Montez, (have you forgotten her history?) was a Spanish dancing Jezebel, who bedevilled European monarchs, become politically bothersome, was expelled from several royal courts, and figured as the foremost and undermost show-girl of her time.

The Spooner news—oh hush, girls, and never say I told you—is that Cecil has broken loose and run wild. Quitting home and mother last winter she went on a theatrical tour as a "girl Raffles," in an unchurchly play, and after flying off thus at a naughty tangent as a thief, she now returns to Brooklyn as the sirenic Lola Montez. Yet Cecil is not altogether to blame. Mamma Spooner had her taught to dance with her nimble feet, to fence with foils in her agile hands, to wear the trousers of a tomboy, and, so it now seems, to say "Damn" like a little man. So, when J. Searl Dawley took the job to write a play for Cecil, he was told that she must have good chances to dance, to fence, to wear trousers, and to say "Damn." That is why the tabby-cats and softy-kits of Beecherville are shocked to ecstacy by beholding Cecil Spooner, in another theatre than her mamma's, making believe she is that dreadful Lola Montez.

A wonder-girl is Cecil Lola Montez Spooner. She knows the tune of "Yankee Doodle" before it is composed, and dances a Spanish fandango to it in King Louis's garden at Munich. She anticipates negro cake-walking, too, and blends it with the ambling of the seductive senorita. She organizes a labor revolt in Bavaria, although unionism is in the far future anywhere. And she is simultaneously a Spooner good girl and a Montez bad girl—an amalgamate of Brooklyn angelism and Madrid diabolism; and in all her love affair with King Louis, her conduct is marked "Object matrimony"

The further Spooner news is still more sensational. Cecil's sister, Edna, has come over from Brooklyn with the Spooner company to make a Broadway debut as Zaza, the sinful-and-glad-of-it Zaza, the woman whom Mrs. Carter made red-hot as to hair and passion. What next? Shall we have Mamma Spooner as the professional Mrs. Warren, or a feminized Jekyll-Hyde?

FRANKLIN FYLES.

ALBERTA CAPITOL NOT YET STARTED

Special to The Montreal Star.

Edmonton, Alberta, May 25.—It does not look as if the building of Alberta's fine new capitol will be begun this year. Delays, the reasons for which are not fully apparent, have arisen. The Government has made arrangements for the erection of a temporary frame structure on the selected site to serve as departmental offices and assembly hall until the permanent building is ready.

Not since the building of the national capitol at Ottawa has so much interest been attached to the building of any government block in Canada.

The site was definitely chosen last October. It had rested between a location in the extreme west end of the city and the old Hudson's Bay fort, and because it was more central and more historic, rather than because the ground itself was particularly suitable, the latter was decided upon. It is, moreover, a very pleasing situation, commanding a wide view of the valley of the Saskatchewan and in central sight of both the city and the neighboring town of Strathcona. As a capitol site it is very nearly ideal.

WILL RANK AMONG FINEST BUILDINGS.

The building will be one of the four finest parliament buildings in Canada. In design it will closely follow the British Columbia capitol, with some of the architectural features of the Minnesota state capitol at St. Paul. The Minister of Public Works made a tour of inspection to the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and British Columbia capitols last winter and the result of his investigations is expected to be embodied in certain changes in the plan of the new Alberta building as originally designed. The design will follow the general lines of the British Columbia model. It will be a costly structure, too, and will probably considerably overrun a million dollars.

Alberta's new parliament buildings will be the lineal descendants of a group of log buildings erected in 1795, when the Hudson's Bay Company established themselves at Edmonton. "Beaver House Fort," as the Indians have always called it, was first built on the flats of the river bank, but was soon after flooded out, then removing to the present hill-site. Here for a hundred years was the life-centre of the North. The old palisade around the fort enclosed about ten acres of land; the entire plot now secured for Government use is twenty-two acres.

EDMONTON TO BEAUTIFY CITY.

Edmonton will to some extent follow the example of the federal capital in an effort to beautify the city. The Government took the initiative by employing an expert to examine and report upon the landscape features of the Parliament building grounds, and an elaborate improvement plan was the result, which will very likely be carried out after the building is up. Within the past month or so a citizen's improvement guild has been organised, whose object it is to devise and put into effect a plan of general beautification throughout the city, in keeping with the improvements which the Government contemplates in its own particular field. The outcome of these combined efforts should be a very attractive capital in the middle North.

A. F.

DO BIRDS SHAM DEATH?

It is a moot question whether birds suddenly recover from fright or sham death to effect their escape when captured. A man living in one of the houses in Park Row, London, is the possessor of a fine old Persian tabby cat, which not infrequently makes a raid on Hyde Park and returns home with a fat prize. The other day one of the maids met puss climbing leisurely upstairs with a sparrow in his mouth. He was making the peculiar muffled "mowow" that meant "here's fun." The bird's head dangled limply, its eyes were half shut, one wing was trailing, and feathers were missing from its tail. The owner of the house and the cat happened to come downstairs at the time, and the maid drew his attention to puss and the bird. The cat laid the sparrow at their feet with pride. The maid stooped to take the bird in her hand, when it suddenly shot up and flew straight out of an open window. It had evidently not been hurt by the cat, which was so angry that it tried to jump out of the window, too.

SEARCHING FOR OLD CANNON.

A tradition still survives in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, that when General John Sullivan marched through that region in 1779 on his expedition against the Indian confederacy of Central New York he buried some superfluous brass cannon along the Wilkesbarre Mountain. To search for these Revolutionary relics a number of the best known citizens of Ashley have formed themselves into an historical society. One recent Sunday the members scoured the mountain in the vicinity of Laurel Run, but could find no relics except a few Indian arrow-heads.

AUTOMOBILE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There are few places where the automobile is more indispensable for every day business than in South Africa. The number in use is constantly increasing, says the Youth's Companion. They are particularly valuable in the mining districts, where engineers and officers of the companies employ them in running long distances. It is said to be a daily occurrence for a mining engineer to visit in his automobile a mine forty or fifty miles from his office and return the same day. The cars have to be strong and suited for hard knocks, as well as for steep hill climbing. The dry climate prevents the use of wood for veneering, boxwork and fittings, and aluminum is used instead. Notwithstanding ant hills, boulders and gullies, the trackless wastes are often preferred to the roads.

WHERE CAIN KILLED ABEL.

"While cycling around Kettering I was startled to see what appeared to me to be two men fighting in a field," says a correspondent to the London Tid-Bits. "On reaching the field I dismounted and climbed over the fence to see what it was, and discovered that it was a stone statue representing Cain slaying Abel. It is unique. Cain has one knee pressing Abel to the ground and one arm uplifted ready to strike. The statue must be hundreds of years old, and is supposed to be on the exact spot where the murder was committed."

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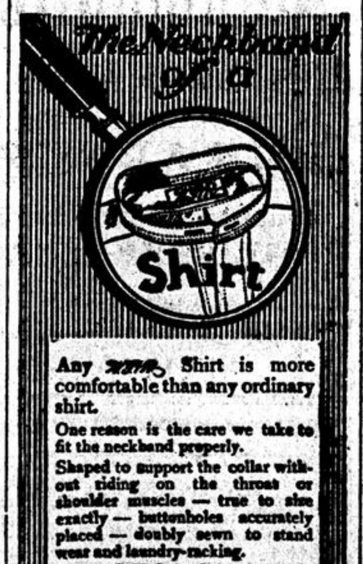
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RIVAL EXPEDITIONS IN QUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE WILL SET OUT ON THE JOURNEY IN JULY

In view of the report that Dr. Frederick A. Cook has made preparations to explore the South Antarctic regions and make an effort to reach the South Pole, using motor cars for the purpose, it is interesting to note that the British expedition to the South Pole under command of Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, announced in February last, is now almost ready, and will start from the Thames about the same time as Dr. Cook does from America, namely, at the end of July.

About that expedition, in an interview, Lieutenant Shackleton said he was much interested in the American expedition, especially as the automobile will play a prominent part in his expedition, though the lieutenant is not relying on the automobile entirely.

"It is not stated in the announcement about Dr. Cook," remarked Lieutenant Shackleton, "where Dr. Cook is going to land and whence he will start his journey to the Pole. We, of course, shall land on King Edward VII. Land and explore around the Ross Quadrant, which has hithereo been the British sphere of exploration since it was discovered by Sir James Ross in 1842.

"Of course, the prospect of going south from King Edward VII. Land is yet hypothetical, because no one has landed there since it was discovered, during the National Antarctic Expedition in 1902.

"But we have decided to land there for certain reasons. We have a good staff of strong, scientific men, numbering twelve in all, men who are not only expert geologists and meteorologists, but are able to put a strong hand to sledging in case of trouble.

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

"We have Sir Philip Brocklehurst, who will be invaluable to the expedition in sledging work. Mr. James Murray is a well known biologist. He has been for the last five years engaged with Sir James Murray on lake survey. Lieutenant Adams is our meteorologist, and we have a splendid mechanical engineer and chauffeur in Mr. James Muir.

"Our general staff will join the ship at New Zealand at the end of the year. Our automobile—for we shall have only one—consists of a framework of specially manufactured steel, and is a very simply constructed affair. It will carry separate sets of wheels to suit the varying conditions of the surfaces over which we shall have to travel.

"For instance, in soft snow the two front wheels will require to be taken off and sledge runners substituted. There is no water circulation to cause trouble through freezing, and the engines will be air cooled. We shall carry no weight on the automobile; at any rate, no more than necessary. The chauffeur will be the only passenger, the car being used merely as an engine, as it were, to draw the train of sledges which will carry the members of the expedition and provisions.

"Arrangements have already been made for us to ship a number of Manchurian ponies at Lyttelton, but these are not to do any work unless the automobile breaks down. Then they will be used to draw the sledges. My reason for adopting the automobile as a locomotive to draw sledges is because I do not think a heavily laden automobile would be so serviceable as the method I propose to adopt.

RELYING ON PONIES.

"It is a well known naval saying that the speed of a fleet is the speed of the slowest ship, and our speed will be the speed of ponies, which should be about twenty-five miles a day. We shall also take some dogs with us, but not for our journey to the pole.

"These Manchurian ponies, which are very hardy animals, can each drag as much as eighteen dogs, and they each eat only about eleven pounds of food, as compared with eighteen for the dogs, so you can understand what a saving that is not only in the matter of food required, but in the weight of stores carried.

"As to our prospects? Well, the distance from our winter quarters to the South Pole is about seven hundred and thirty miles, and on our last sledging trip we covered something like two hundred and seventy miles as the crow flies. I am quite confident that the automobile will be able to draw our train of sledges quite that distance without being called upon to fall back on ponies.

"Then, for the remainder of the distance, if we have to rely on the ponies, we should be able to do from fifteen to twenty miles a day. If we have level ground there should be no difficulty in reaching the South Pole.

"Bue if mountains intervene, then our operations will require to be modified. If the slopes of glaciers are too steep for our ponies to climb we shall have to leave them behind. They are very hardy, sure-footed animals and grand climbers. But if they cannot do the work we shall have to haul the sledges up the heights ourselves.

"That is why I said the members of our expedition were not only expert scientific men, but physically strong men, ready and able for the hard work they may have to undertake.

"Doing as we purpose, and supposing we do the 270 miles we covered before by the aid of our automobile, on our next expedition we should start anew as easily as from the ship.

"Captain Scott, you remember, went an eighty-four days' journey over the mountains to the west of his winter quarters. But as the crow flies, we must travel about twice as far south as he did on that former occasion if we are to reach the South Pole.

"However, taking our former experiences into consideration and trying to profit by them, if we do twenty miles a day on the trip we are contemplating, we ought to reach the South Pole in about thirty-five days, always supposing, of course, that no serious obstacles, in the way I have indicated, bar our way.

"At the same time it muse be remembered we are not going for the mere purpose of attempting to accomplish the feat of reaching the South Pole. We are going for general purposes of geographical discovery, and do not expect to get back to our base before February, 1909, when we expect to meet a ship from Lyttleton to pick us up and carry us back to New Zealand.

"I ought to add that we expect to make use of the large hut built at the winter quarters by the Discovery expedition, that will be very useful, for it was very solidly built and should only require to be dug out to find it quite available for our use."

SWEAT SHOPS OF BADEN

The factory inspectors of the Grand Duchy of Baden have published a comprehensive report on the home industries of their country, which has attracted much attention because of the picture it paints of the misery and destitution in which a large portion of the population lives. It is recognized, besides, that the picture is only that which might be drawn in any other German State.

In these home industries in Baden there are over 20,000 persons employed, of whom 64 per cent. are females. Among the thousands of children employed many are under six years old. The report says they look pale, emaciated, and serious. They are described also as timid and as generally complaining of their school work.

With regard to the number of hours worked by these people, the report says that days of thirteen and fourteen hours are by no means rare, and it not infrequently happens that sixteen and seventeen hours are worked. There is no regular time for meals. These are eaten anyhow in odd intervals.

In the brush and china button industries women work usually until 11 o'clock at night. Cases are recorded where work begins at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning in summer and 5 in winter, and lasts until 9 or 10 at night—sometimes till after midnight. Women have come to the factory inspectors weeping, to complain of their insufficient earnings. Even men in the watch industry of the Black Forest work for fourteen pfennige (a fraction over 1 1-2d) an hour, working fifteen hours a day. This makes a daily wage of something over two marks (2s.)

In several other industries wages run from three pfennige (one-third of a penny) to twenty pfennige (2 1-2d) an hour, and in the concertina, orchestrion, and similar industries the wages of even skilled workers average between ten and eleven marks (10s to 11s) weekly.

It is worth mentioning that in this report the inspectors complain of the insanitary conditions under which most of this home work is carried on. The work is done in the homes, on tables which are filthy with refuse, scraps of food, and dirty dishes, and the wares made are transported back and forward in baby carts in which sick children are carried. This is even the case where the home workers are employed in preparing stuff for large jam and preserve factories.

SHORT STORIES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE

The Dip.

By George Ade.

The place known as "Larry's Lunch" is a narrow hole in the wall between two frame houses. The buildings are so old and weak that they lean toward each other in their decrepitude. The street in front is muddy and cobbled. Street lamps are far apart. They burn low, as if this neglected air had not enough oxygen to feed a cheerful flame. The sunken and rotting sidewalk of wood is slippery to the foot. A kerosene lamp propped in the front window of "Larry's Lunch" showed as a mere smudge of light behind the dirty panes.

John Franzen lifted the loose iron latch, and there came into his nostrils, like the breathing from a foul creature, the smell of poverty, frying grease and bad tobacco.

But he had to eat. He had not eaten for twenty-four hours. A Jew dealing in pawns and junk had given him ten cents for his pocket-knife—the last of his convertible property.

At "Larry's Lunch" he could get meat, bread, potatoes, and coffee for ten cents. He ordered and then leaned forward on the rough table, with his chin in his hands, while the meat sizzled in the pan and a rancid smoke filled the low room.

His uncle had been right.

"You take your share of the money and go to Chicago and you'll be broke inside of six months," the uncle had said. "You're a fool with money. Any man's a fool with money unless it's money he's made himself."

"I know my business," he had said to his uncle.

After which they parted, with the understanding that if John Franzen ever needed money he was not to come to his uncle for it.

Yes, his uncle had been right. A fool with his money! Diamonds that he had worn clumsily—showy betting at the race-tracks — loans to new-made friends— experiments at the bucket-shops. Six months of it and he had sold his pocket-knife that he might eat a shred of carrion in this hole and be alive for another day.

Oh, what a triumph for those who had warned him—those who had told him he was a fool with money! What rejoicing there would be at home when they heard of it—and they would hear it, because in small towns they hear everything. They would be glad, to be sure—all except Aunt Ella.

"She was the only one who ever understood me," he said, half aloud, grinding his fists on the table. "But I don't care."

Then, because he didn't care, he let his head fall into the angle of his right arm, and there in the darkness that he made for himself, he cried. He was only twenty-two.

The front door clicked and slammed. Larry, who was both cook and waiter (in a red flannel shirt chopped off at the elbows), brought the meat and coffee. John Franzen pulled himself up from the table. Before him, talking to Larry, stood a very small young man, with square shoulders, a pointed nose, shifty eyes and mouth twitching into a smile whenever he spoke. This young man wore a plaid cap, with a short peak. His coat collar was turned up, and within it was a blue and white handkerchief knotted closely about his neck.

"If he comes around here, you tell him I want to see him," this young man was saying to Larry.

"All right, Eddie."

At that moment the young man named Eddie looked down and saw John Franzen's face streaked with tears. Possibly he was surprised to know that a man may weep.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't the steak suit you?"

"You'll have to excuse me," said Franzen, trying to laugh. "I'm hoeing a pretty hard row just at present. I s'pose I was kind o' weak from not eating or I wouldn't have—" and he stopped.

"What do you think of that?" asked Eddie, speaking to the proprietor, who had gone back to his stove.

Larry nodded wisely and smiled. Eddie stood and watched Franzen tear at the fibrous strip of meat and take long gulps of the hot coffee.

"First to-day?" he asked.

"Yes," answered Franzen, who was divided between shame and hunger.

"How did you get the price?"

"I sold my knife."

"What if you didn't have any knife?"

"I don't know."

"How long you been in town?"

"About six months."

"Nice town, ain't it?"

Franzen shook his head dubiously and made an effort to smile.

Eddie threw back his head and laughed aloud.

"This is one o' the cases," he said, calling to Larry. "Is it any wonder they start out? "Then to Franzen, "Why didn't you stop some fellow and ask him to let you have a nickel or two?"

"Because I'm not a beggar."

"That's the way to talk!" exclaimed Eddie, and he laughed again. Franzen looked up at him, puzzled.

"Where you goin' to-night?"

"I don't know. There are two or three places where I'm going to call again to-morrow to see about a job."

"The job you stand a chance of gettin' to-morrow or next week ain't very much help to you to-night, is it?" asked Eddie.

"This is a new experience for me," said Franzen. "I've heard about fellows being up against it this way, but I never thought I'd come to it."

"You don't care much for it as far as you're got, do you?"

Franzen looked up again, undecided whether Eddie was sympathising with him or taunting him.

"I wish I had the money I had six months ago," he said bitterly. "They wouldn't take it away from me this time."

Eddie leaned across the table and gave Franzen a hard but playful blow in the ribs.

"You're all right," he said, laughing again. "I'll just stake you to a bed to-night."

When Franzen had eaten the last crumb of bread and drained the last drop of coffee he followed Eddie across the street and up a steep stairway into a room that held a bed, a table, a chair, and a zinc-bound trunk. The bedclothes were in confusion.

"Roll in there next to the wall an' dream you're got all the cash you brought up from the country," commanded Eddie, who had squatted on the trunk, giving the only chair to his guest. Franzen slept with Eddie that night and went to breakfast with him next morning, at a fifteen-cent place.

"If you don't strike anything to-day, come around to-night," said Eddie.

Franzen did come back that night to get food and a restin-place. They were on their way to the room from the restaurant when two big men stood before them at a corner. One grabbed Eddie and the other held Franzen by the wrist before he had time to dodge or retreat.

"Hello, Mullen," said Eddie to the man who was holding him.

"Hello, Eddie," in a growling voice. "You can't stay away, can you?"

"Why should I? All my friends livin' here. What is this—the drag-net?"

"I don't know. They told us to bring you in if we found you. Who's your friend here?"

"It'll do me a lot o' good to tell you, won't it? If I say he's a young fellow that's gone broke and that I just happened to meet an' stake him for a day or two till he could pick up somethin', of course everybody over at the station 'll believe me?"

"They may, if you tell it without laughin'. Come on."

A few minutes later here were Franzen and the Good Samaritan bumping over the granite blocks on their way to the police station. Franzen was surprised to find himself indifferent.

"I'm sorry to get you pinched, young fellow," said Eddie, through the gloom of the covered waggon. "I ought to have told you you was takin' a chance when you went around with me. I'm a bad little boy, ain't I, Mr. Policeman?"

"Oh-h-h!" growled the wagon-man.

"I don't blame you," said Franzen. "What right did they have to arrest either one of us?"

Eddie laughed and remarked: "You don't half know this town."

The wagon-policeman, whose shape blocked the light coming in at the narrow window, gave a disgusted mumble, in token of the fact that he could not be deceived by their talk. He was possessed of a brutal unbelief, which he regarded as a fine quality of discernment.

At the station they were separated. Franzen gave his right name to the man in the cage, much to Eddie's amusement. The man in the cage did not have to ask for Eddie's name.

Franzen slept on a bench and he slept, too, lulled off with a mild impersonal wonder as to what his uncle and his aunt would say if they knew that their orphan charge was locked up in a police-station, and had not changed shirts for a week. Next morning he ate his heel of bread and drank his tin of coffee and looked out through the parelled bars at the bedraggled men and women who were being mustered for the morning session of court. He could not see Eddie anywhere. Some one whistled at the other end of the corridor. He surmised that it was Eddie.

Then a turnkey in blue came and opened his cell-door.

"Come on," said the turnkey, and Franzen followed upstairs into a hot room, where a big captain with a grey moustache sat at the desk.

The captain looked at Franzen threateningly and said: "I don't know him."

Other men with moustaches came in and looked at Franzen. They didn't know him either, and they regretted to say it. It showed a lack of professional knowledge not to be able to identify any stranger as a professional crook.

"How long have you and Eddie been workin' together?" one of them asked.

"I've never worked with him," said Franzen. "I've been looking for work all week."

He told them his story—the truth of it. Five big men smiled broadly and stared at him in contempt. They knew better.

"An' you didn't know Eddie was a dip?" asked the captain.

"A what?" (Laughter.)

"A dip."

"I don't know what you mean."

"Did you ever hear of pickpockets?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, a dip is a pickpocket. That's what Eddie is."

"I don't care what he is. He did me a good turn. I never saw him until night before last."

"This fellow can be vagged," said one of the big men. "He admits himself he's out o' money an' ain't got a job."

"That's why he ain't a vag," said the captain. "The vag has always got a job and plenty of money." Then to Franzen: "You keep away from Eddie an' his crowd." This meant that Franzen was free to go.

He started to leave the station and was attracted by the buzz of the court room. He went in, hoping to see Eddie again. There was a noisy and jostling crowd around the magistrate's high throne. Cases were being tried, but Franzen could not follow them in the confusion of sounds.

At last he saw Eddie coming out of the throng, held by a turnkey.

He slipped forward along the wall and touched him on the arm.

"Hello there," he said.

Eddie turned and grinned.

"Did you fix it?" he asked.

"They let me go."

"It's a wonder—bein' with me."

"Here, here!" growled the turnkey. "Come on!"

"I'm sent out," said Eddie.

"Where?"

"Where do you s'pose—I won't be there day after to-morrow. Good-bye."

"Say, I want to thank you for——"

"That's all right."

"You never told me your name."

"You ask here at the station. They'll give you all of my names."

"Come on!" said the turnkey, pulling.

Eddie winked and the battered door closed behind him.

(Copyright, 1907.)

SUCCESS.

(Kansas City Star.)

The common measurement of success is material, it must be admitted, but this criterion is less insistent than it once was. In these days of vast fortunes popular admiration for the capacity that has built them is tempered by contemplation of the methods of the builder. This distinction is manifested by the revolt against "tainted money." A monumental college or library does not inspire respect for the founder unless the founder has merited success that has enabled him to give. Material prosperity is not necessarily a success. A man may dot a city with skyscrapers, thus forcing the public to take note of his possessions, but if he has made his money by the unfair use of trust power, by unlawful restraints or extortions, or by any other means that does not give to the competitor equal advantages in the world of business, that man would better hide his prosperity than parade it. Obscurity would be better than fame for such a man—better for him and better for the community in which he lives.

The real test of success is what it means to others rather than what it means to the one who makes it. It is what a man is to the society, to the age, to the country or to the community in which he lives that counts. And the man who has done most for others may have no fortune to leave as a monument of his services. He may be an inventor, a physician, a clergyman, an editor, a scientist, or a business man; but the measure of his greatness must not be material, even when material evidences are incidental.

TURKISH RUGS

We are offering at Private Sale during the Month of May our entire stock of

TURKISH, PERSIAN and INDIAN RUGS, CARPETS & PALACE STRIPS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The assortment at the present time is most complete, and includes several extra large Carpets, suitable for Offices or Board Rooms.

M. HICKS & CO.,
99 and 101 METCALFE ST
124 6

CLEARING SALE
......OF.........
IRISH LINENS, Etc.

Comprising: Table Cloths (all sizes), Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Embroideries, Centrepieces, Huckaback, Huck and Diaper Towels, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles, Toilet and Honeycomb Quilts, etc., etc.

Also Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Jardinieres and Pedestals, Jugs, etc., etc., etc.

At our Rooms, Nos. 99 and 101 METCALFE STREET,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MAY 29TH,
At 2.30 and 8 O'Clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
124 4

No. 87 Notre Dame St., VIAUVILLE.

Between 3rd and 4th Avenues, Maisonneuve.

We have received instructions from C. WOLFF, ESQ., to sell at the above residence, all the Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, comprising:

Bell Cabinet Grand Piano (in perfect condition), Large W. B. Sofa and Chairs, covered in Silk, Odd and Fancy Chairs, Mahogany Centre Table, Gilt Mirror, Ornaments, Pictures, Wilton and Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Electroliers, All Brass and Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, Oak Bureau and Washstands, Mahogany Inlaid Chest of Drawers, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Iron Crib, Chamber Crockery, Weathered Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Table Leather-seated Dining Chairs, Side Table and Desk, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silverware, Glassware, Cutlery, Leader Cook Stove, Hall Stove, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Sale

Tuesday Morning, May 28th,
At 10 O'Clock.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
124 2

WEEKLY SALE
—OF—
New and Secondhand Furniture, Etc.,

consisting of: Walnut and other bedroom sets, all brass and brass and enamel bedsteads, mahogany, oak and other bureaus and washstands, cheffoniers, odd chairs, centre tables, lounges, several pieces of old mahogany, oak and walnut sideboards and extension dining tables, leather-covered dining chairs, dinner, tea and toilet sets, stoves, refrigerators, Belfast linens, Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains, Marseilles, toilet and honeycomb quilts, etc., etc., at our rooms,

Nos. 99 and 101 Metcalfe St.,

Saturday Afternoon and Evening
MAY 25TH,
at 2.30 and 8 o'clock.
122 3 M. HICKS & CO.

$35,000.00 STOCK SECOND TRADE SALE

Of Groceries, slightly damaged by water and smoke at N. Quintal & Co.'s fire, on

Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th Instant,
At Ten O'clock Each Day

Large quantities of Canned Goods, Lobsters, Salmon, Tomatoes, Corn, Fruits, Lime Juice, Mustard, Pickles of all kinds, Macaroni, Herrings, Starch, Washing Blue, Soap, Patent Remedies, Oils, Candy, Teas, Coffees, Candles, Lye, Raisins, Sardines in Oil, Pork and Beans, Sapolio, Brushes, Blacking, Sugar, Cocoa, Nuts, Washing Soda, Baking Powder, Castor Oil, etc., etc.

Also on Wednesday, at 2 p.m., an Electric Motor, all kinds of Groceries, first-class goods. No reserve and in lots to suit the trade at our rooms, 69 St. James St.

124 3 MARCOTTE FRERES, Auctioneers.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE
OF
Genuine High Class
ORIENTAL RUGS

Comprising finest specimens of Royal Kirmanshah, Tabriz, Boukhara, Sarouk, Kazak, Shiraz, Shirvan, Mohair, Lahore, Corovan, Afghan, Cashmere, etc., Rugs and Carpets.

Also Damascus and Russian Brassware, Oriental Portieres, Embroideries and other Eastern Art Goods, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
MAY 28th, 29th and 30th,
At 2.30 and 8 O'Clock Each Day.

AT MY SALESROOM, 32 UNIVERSITY ST.,

The above described collection being a special consignment from Messrs. COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO., the well-known Oriental importers, and is without exception the finest and largest of its kind ever brought to Montreal.

Parties in want of really choice and rare Oriental Rugs will do well to attend this sale. Goods on exhibition day previous to sale.

Catalogues on Application.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
122 6

Automobile
For Sale by Auction
A SEVEN HORSE-POWER
RUNABOUT

will be sold for account of whom it may concern, to cover advances, on

Tuesday, 28th May at 2 p.m.
at the undersigned's salesrooms
32 UNIVERSITY STREET

where it may be seen from 9 a.m. on that date until the hour of sale.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
124 2

PONIES. PONIES. PONIES

For sale by auction, Tuesday, May 28, at 10.30 a.m., at 605 St. Paul street: 25 head of choicely selected and imported Shetland ponies. In the lot are some very fine pedigreed stallions and mares in foal. They will arrive per steamship Parthenia, May 24th, and will be on view on and after that date at the C. P. R. stock yards, Hochelaga. They will be sold by auction without reserve or limit, Tuesday, May 28th, at 605 St. Paul st. Catalogues now ready. J. H. KIMBALL & Co., Importers; Tel. East 26.

T. W. FOSTER & CO.,
Tel. Main 8365. Auctioneers.
121 5

FIRST SALE
.....OF THE.....
New Combine,
The J. D. GILMOUR CO.,
435 Notre Dame St. West,
......ON......
Monday Next, May 27th,
WE OFFER
10,000 Lbs. of Black Tea,
GUARANTEED REAL INDONG PEKOE TEA
FIRST CROP.

The finest flavored Tea sold in Montreal, and we guarantee you can't match the tea under 60c per lb.

PRICE LIST.

10 to 25 lb. lots 15c per lb.
Over 25 lbs. and under 50 lbs. 20c per lb
Over 50 lbs. 22c.

Our object in selling it higher in quantities is we do not care to sell it all to one party, as many jobbers would take the whole lot. We want every one to be happy.

Commencing Wednesday, May 30th, we are instructed to sell one case Muslins, figured and whites; ten cases Duck Shirts, one case Sample Back and Side Combs, and in about ten days 8,000 pairs of Assorted Boots and Shoes, being a fire sale of the wholesale Webster stock, lately damaged by fire and water.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and pay cash for jobs or clearing lines of any kind.

THE J. D. GILMOUR CO.,
Manufacturers, Jobbers and Commission Merchants.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
The Levitt Furniture Co.
180 St. Catherine East
Corner St. Elizabeth.

As we have to vacate the premises by the 29th of May, we are offering the balance of our stock, consisting of Bedroom Sets, All Brass and Enamed Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, Cheffoniers and Ladies' Dressing Tables, Bed Lounges and Couches, Oak and Rattan Rocking Chairs, Carpets and Oilcloth, one Safe and Office Outfit.

The entire stock will be sold without any reserve on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
THE 28th AND 29th OF MAY.
RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT
Special Auction
...... OF ......
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture, China and Silverware, Crystal, Carpets, etc., etc.

We are instructed by the Executors of the Estate of one of Montreal's oldest historic families to sell by auction at our salesrooms, No. 453 ST. JAMES ST., on

Tuesday Morning, 28th May.

A large assortment of Superior Household Furniture and Effects, including 8 Rosewood Reception Chairs, large handsomely carved Rosewood Divan, Rosewood Etagere, several Mahogany Card Tables, one Inlaid Card Table, Mahogany Centre Table, with brass claw feet; Rosewood Couch, 2 Rosewood Chiffoniers, Costly Bronze Gasaliers, Brass and Crystal Gasaliers, Crystal Side Brackets, several Good Carpets, Lace Curtains, Heavy Silk Rep Portieres, Round Mahogany Table, Odd Mahogany Chairs, Wire-back Chairs, Pictures, Bric-a-brac, Costly and Very Handsome, Massive, Beautifully Carved Oak Dining Room Furniture, made to order. Includes Large Sideboard, smaller Sideboard, 10 Chairs and Lounge in Leather, Silver Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Mahogany Library Table, 2 large Handsome Walnut Bookcases, Oak China Cupboard, Good Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Odd Oak and Walnut Bureaus and Washstands, Mahogany Bedsteads and Commode, Mahogany Cheval Glass, Hair Mattresses, Toilet Ware, four Oak Hall Chairs and Settee, Oak Hat Rack and Table, Billiard Table, Handsome Cosy Corner in White Enamel and Silk, 2 Brass Fenders and Fireirons, Brass Candlesticks, 2 very large Alabaster Vases, etc., etc., all for positive sale.

Sale at Ten O'Clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
122 4

Choice Bedding Plants AT AUCTION

Large quantity best quality and varieties from Messrs. SLACK BROS.' Nurseries, Waterloo, Que., at our salesroms, NO. 453 ST. JAMES STREET, Cor. Inspector, on

Wednesday Morning 29th May,

comprising a grand assortment, including Geraniums, Heliotrope, Ageratum, Petunias, Cannas, Altheranthera, Coleus, Border Asters, Pansies, Verbenas, Stocks, Zinnias, Balsams, Golden Feather, Carnations, etc., etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
124 3

Second-Hand Household Furniture and Effects, Pianos,

Carpets, bedding, stoves, etc.; large regular auction at our salesrooms, 453 ST. JAMES STREET, Corner Inspector,

On Friday Morning, 31st May,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Consignments solicited. Advances made. Quick cash returns. Safe, dry storage for furniture, etc.

New furniture, iron beds and bedding, carpets, boats, canoes, etc., every day at private sale.

FRASER BROS. Auctioneers.
124 5

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Pleasant Week-End Outings

Good Going Saturday or Sunday, Returning Monday.

Bedford	$1.60	St. Johns, Q.	$1.10
Cowansville	1.85	Ste. Agathe	2.10
Joliette	1.15	St. Ange de B.	.80
Knowlton	2.20	Ste. Eustache	.90
Labelle	3.30	St. Faustin	2.55
Lachute	1.35	St. Gabriel	1.80
Ottawa	a3.60	St. Margaret	1.75
Nominingue	4.10	Shawbridge	1.35
Quebec	4.90	Val Morin	1.90
Sherbrooke	3.45	Vaudreuil	.90

aGood returning until Monday morning trains only.

Rates to many other points on application.

"BROME LAKE SPECIAL"

Leaves Windsor Station Saturdays only at 1.25 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke at 5.00 p.m., stopping at St. Johns, Farnham, Cowansville, Sutton Jct., Knowlton, Foster, Eastman, and Magog. Returning, leaves Sherbrooke on Mondays only at 5.47 a.m., arriving Windsor Station at 9.15 a.m.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and the Canadian North-west.

June 4 and 18; July 2, 16 and 30; Aug. 13 and 27; September 10 and 24.
Low rates. Tickets good for 60 days.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James street, Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train.
RETURNING until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$2.35
Beloeil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven), N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vermont	3.15
Cornwall	2.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Massena Springs	2.80
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	*3.60

Also many other points.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NORFOLK, VA.

Open until Dec. 1st, 1907.
Reduced Fares now in effect.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James street, Telephone Main 460, 461, or Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

LACHINE—From Post Office, 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.00 p.m. to midnight. From Lachine 20 min. service, 5.50 a.m. to 8.45 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.45 p.m. to 12.45 midnight.

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET—First car from St. Denis street 5.20 a.m. From St. Denis and Henderson Station, 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 9.40 a.m.; 40 min. service 9.40 a.m. to 3.40 p.m., 20 min. service, 3.40 p.m. to 8.20 p.m.; 40 min. service 8.20 p.m. to 12.20 midnight. Last car from Sault, 12.40 a.m.; from St. Denis 12.20 a.m. Extra car daily from Chenneville st. to Henderson Station at 6.10 p.m.

MOUNTAIN—From Mount Royal avenue, 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria avenue, Westmount, 20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

CARTIERVILLE—From Snowdon's Junction 40 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. From Cartierville, 40 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.
286 312

STEAMSHIPS.

ATLANTIC Royal Mail Steamships of the CAN. PAC. RY. CO.

EMPRESSES

May 25, Lake Champlain
May 31 Empress Britain
June 8, Lake Erie
June 14, Empress Ireland
June 22, Lake Manitoba
June 28, Empress of Britain
July 6, Lake Champlain
July 12, Empress of Ireland
July 20, Lake Erie.
July 26, Empress of Britain.
Aug. 3, Lake Manitoba.
and weekly thereafter

56 142eod

Travel by the ELDER, DEMPSTER LINE.

Our grand new SS. "BORNU" will sail from Montreal direct (calling at HALIFAX, N.S.) on or about 24th MAY, for NASSAU, CUBA and MEXICO. First class passenger accommodation only.

Procure our handsomely illustrated booklet, "A TOUR TO THE BAHAMAS, CUBA AND MEXICO." Round trip about 42 days. Steamer stops at six different places. Apply to

W. H. HENRY Imperial Bank Bldg.
NORMAN L. LUSHER, No. 178 St. James Street,
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MONTREAL.
98 29eod

R & O NAV. CO.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. OPP. POST OFFICE

Ideal Water Trips

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave Colborne st. Wharf on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE — From Victoria Pier at 7 p.m. daily.

SAGUENAY LINE—From Quebec on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 830 a.m.

Steam heat, and electric light throughout all steamers. Every convenience for passengers. 124 135

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE
GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

Parthenia ... 5,160 tons, May 30
Kastalia ... June 6
Athenia (twin screw) ... June 13
Marina ... June 20
Cassandra (twin screw) ... June 27

All steamers fitted with refrigerators.

Passenger Rates—One class cabin, $40 to $60. Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.
94 312

Five hundred and eighty-seven different languages are spoken in Europe, but philologists look upon these as merely variations of only about fifty distinct languages.

Allan Line
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Ionian, June 2, June 28.
Virginian, June 7, July 5, August 2.
Tunisian, June 14, July 12, Aug. 9.
Victorian, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Victorian and Virginian, 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration.

Record passage 5 days, 14 hours.

FIRST CLASS, $70 upwards, according to steamer.

SECOND CLASS, $42.50 and upwards.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Numidian, 30th May..Corinthian, 13th June
Mongolian, 6th June..Pretorian, 20th June

Rates—Saloon, called Second Cabin, $40 and up. Third Class $26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE.

Pomeranian, 1st June..Sardinian, 19th June

One class cabin, called "Second Cabin," rates $40 and up. Third class $27.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Southwark, May 25......Dominion, June 15
Canada, June 1........Kensington, June 22
Ottawa, June 8........Vancouver, June 29

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight, from Quebec 7 p.m.

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

The "Ottawa" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool. First Class Rate $65; Second Class $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

To Liverpool, $42.50 and $45.00.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York to Liverpool.

Celtic, May 31............Cedric, June 28
Baltic, June 14............Celtic, June 27

To the MEDITERRANEAN Via Azores

From New York. From Boston.

Romanic, July 15........Romanic, June 8
Cretic, Aug. 1..........Canopic, June 22
..........................Canopic, Aug 15

Apply to local agents, or Dominion Line, 17 St. Sacrament st., Montreal. 79 265

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY.
Sailings from New York every Saturday.
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS "CALEDONIA" and "COLUMBIA"
Average passage 7½ days.
AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS "Astoria" and "Furnessia."

For Passage, Tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York, or NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James st., Montreal. 113 26

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Express and Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG — HAMBURG

sDeutschland..May 30	sKaiserin [new]..June 13
tBatavia........June 1	Patricia..........June 15
sBluecher......June 6	sAmerika [new]..May 20
Pretoria........June 8	sP. Lincoln[new]..June 22

sAmong special features of these vessels are: Grill Room, Gymnasium, Palm Garden, Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Elevators, Electric Baths. tHamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

*tMoltke..........May 28, July 2, Sept. 5
tHamburg.......June 11, Aug. 13, Sept. 24
*Has Grill Room. tHas Gymnasium.

SUMMER CRUISES.

During June, July and August to the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Iceland and European Seaside Resorts. Send for programme.

TOURIST BUREAU.

R. R. Tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.

Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y. JAMES THOM, General Agent, 17 St. Sacrament st.; W. H. Henry, Imperial Bank Bldg.; Norman L. Lusher, 178 St. James st. 96 138 eod

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH — CHERBOURG — BREMEN.

Kaiser, June 4, 10 a m	K. Wm. II., July 9, 6 am
K Wm. II, June 11, 6 am	Kronprinz, July 16, 9 am
Kronprinz, June 18 10 am	Kaiser.. July 30, 10 am
Kaiser.... July 2, 10 a m	K. Wm. II Aug. 6, 6 a m

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Bremen, 10 a.m.

Bremen..........May 28	Friedrich.........June 20
sMain............June 6	P. Alice...........June 25
Barbarossa.......June 8	Bremen ....July 4
Kurfuerst.........June 13	Barbarossa.......July 11

*Bremen direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA, at 11 a.m.

P. Irene.........June 1	P. Irene ....July 13
sNeckar..........June 8	sNeckar..........July 20
K Luise..........June 15	K. Luise..........July 27
K Albert.........June 29	K. Albert.........Aug. 3

sOmits Genoa.

From Bremen Piers, 3rd and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

N. G. LLOYD EXPRESS SERVICE.
Marseilles—Naples—Alexandria.
German—Mediterranean—Levant Line.
Marseilles—Genoa via Naples to the Levant.
ROYAL ROUMANIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
Constanza—Constantinople—Smyrna—Alexandria.

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CUNARD LINE
Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

Fast Twin Screw Mail and Passenger Steamer, 14,280 tons, 600 feet long. Remarkable for steadiness. Rooms upper decks amidships; perfect ventilation.

SAXONIA, June 11, July 9, Aug 6, Sept. 3.
IVERNIA, May 28, June 25, July 23, Aug. 20.

Plans, sailings, etc., the Cunard SS. Co., Ltd., 126 State st., Boston, Mass. CHARLES P. SUMNER, Agent, or to local agents.
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Q. S. S. Co.
For the Winter Months
Go to BERMUDA

Forty-five hours by new twin screw SS. "Bermudian." Sailing weekly from New York.

NEW YORK TO WEST INDIES.

SS. Trinidad sails 27th April for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia and Barbados.

Barbados and Demerara direct, SS. Parima, 27th April. For further particulars apply to Quebec SS. Co.'s Agents, W. H. HENRY, 185 St. James st.; W. H. CLANCY, 137 St. James st.; NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James st.; J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal.
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On the Mangishlak peninsula in the Caspian sea there is a lake that has a roof of salt crystals thick and strong enough to allow men and horses to cross it on foot.

HOW SEDITION IS STIRRED IN INDIA

Present Unrest Recalls Troubles of Ten Years Ago.

AN ANGLO-INDIANS VIEWS

Strange Feeling of Uncertainty Pervades the Foreigner in India—Instinct for Intrigue.

Recent advices received in England from India state that every sign of political disquiet is disappearing in the Punjab, the new province, and elsewhere, and the Government's firm action appears already to have produced satisfactory results.

No information has been received that May 10, which was the anniversary of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, had been marked by any disturbances, and, as far as is known, the regiments are disregarding the unrest.

The sudden and swift display of military force by the authorities has dumbfounded the revolutionaries, who had been interpreting the Government's extreme forbearance as weakness and timidity.

Simultaneously, the arrest of Lajpat Rai has paralyzed the organization of the seditionary movement, which is now without a leader.

The reinforcements brought to Lahore still remain but except for the imposing demonstrations of military force the streets have resumed their ordinary aspect.

The Pioneer heartily welcomes the action of the Punjab Government, but doubts the necessity of the advisability of the frequent repetition of strong measures. Governments, it says, can deal effectively with sedition without resorting to exceptional measures, and the present situation is not critical or serious, if firmly treated in the ordinary way.

The following question has been asked in the House of Commons concerning the trouble in India by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P., who was formerly in the Indian Civil Service:

"Whether it is not a fact that the five Lahore barristers, who have been arrested and kept in prison, bail being refused, and Lala Rajpat Rai, who has been deported and imprisoned without trial under an obsolete law of nearly a century ago, were engaged in necessary agitation against enhancements of an already excessive land tax; whether the great warlike Sikh community at their sacred city of Amritsar recently declared that the sons of the Sikh soldiers who saved the British Empire in India in the days of the Mutiny are now being ruined by excessive taxation; and whether such taxation already amounts to 65 per cent. of the net profits of their farms.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Fifty years ago the Indian Mutiny broke out in Meerut. Unrest is prevalent to-day in India, and we read, writes an Anglo-Indian of the close connection between this unrest and the jubilee year of the Mutiny. The jubilee of the Mutiny! Could any word be more utterly out of place? Heaven send this be not the Miserere year of the Mutiny! It depends upon Englishmen in India.

There is no occasion to go back fifty years in order to find a close comparison with the present surge of sedition that is creating turmoil throughout that great dependency. Ten years suffice. As the public memory is short, it may be as well to recapitulate what happened in India in 1897, when the people in England were celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

On that eventful day, on their return from the evening entertainment given in its honor by the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were assassinated at Poona. Just before, a leaflet had been widely circulated throughout the Bombay Presidency in which the Queen and the Indian Government were reviled. The leaflet ran: "Not even a demon would venture to celebrate his conquests in a time of famine, plague, and earthquake. An ancient and noble nation is being killed by Christian government. Will none lift a finger to check the excesses of the English tyrants who have been riding over us rough-shod for more than a century?"

PERIOD OF STRESS.

India at the time was passing through a period of stress. Famine was acute; plague raged. Early in June there was a great earthquake, which shattered Assam and shook Calcutta. Just before that date the treacherous attack took place at Maizar, in the Tochi Valley, on a political escort — the first warning of the coming frontier revolt. A month later the tribes in the Swat Valley rose. In August the forts in the Khyber fell. Famine continued, plague continued, and, worst of all from the view of the populace, Government measures to repress plague continued.

Everywhere in India, whether in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, or the Punjab there was a strange feeling of uncertainty; the people wondered what would happen next. Ancient prophecies were circulated that with the end of the century a new era would be inaugurated and British rule abolished. Riots took place, first here, then there. Murders were not infrequent.

One of the legacies left to the peoples of India by the miseries of former centuries is an instinct for intrigue. The number of clever brains eager to turn anything to their own advantage and to scheme against the settled order of things is as great now as ever. We have given to this class of mind the best western education; we have ourselves pointed out to them the joints in our armor; we have shown them that while individually strong we are collectively frightened of the vague rebukes that owe their origin to Westminster. The clever Indian pleader has learned to play upon the English character as an orator plays upon his audience. The voice that lulls us into safety is the same voice that lures the peasant to rise against our rule.

AGITATORS' METHODS.

Telegrams from India mention how changes in taxation and a severe outbreak of plague have been manipulated to the disadvantage of the Indian Government. A correspondent in Calcutta mentioned that loyal natives of the better class declare "that the anti-European movement has gained tremendous strength in Bengal since the resignation of the late Lieutenant-Governor Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who was forced to relinquish his post because he tried to suppress political agitation in the native schools."

Only last Sunday the chief magistrate of an Indian district, just home on leave, told the writer exactly the same thing; but he also said—and his opinion is valuable—that if only strength be shown, there is no reason why this outbreak of sedition should not be checked.

The great danger in India nowadays is not mutiny, but organized and simultaneous revolt in a dozen different cities by the mob controlled and worked by clever Hindu brains. The Mahratta Brahmins were the organizers of the trouble in 1897.

IN THE EAST.

Unrest to a person who has never lived in the East sounds only a phrase. To Englishmen in India it is far otherwise, more especially if wife and children be with them. A sort of political earth tremor goes on all round. There is no visible connection between many events—indeed, when Nature steps in there can be no possible connection—and yet there is a strong feeling in the air as if they were all being blended together by some malign, invisible power, and you cannot tell what terrible force may be let loose suddenly upon you.

Every European lives a more or less isolated life in India: even in the big cities he is separated usually from his fellows during the night hours by the breadth of a compound which in England would be almost worthy the name of a park. In the smaller towns there is only a handful—perhaps one or two families—of Europeans, and there are Englishmen scattered all over the country absolutely isolated.

Sedition is a smouldering fire that may at any moment be fanned into flame. If when the flame leaps up the responsible Anglo-Saxon be strong enough to stamp it out at all risk, then there is nothing to be nervous of. Weakness of character displayed at the critical moment by the person in authority is the chief fear during these periods of unrest.

India has changed much since the mutiny. British power is stronger and a large native community has arisen which has everything to lose through anarchy. But the agitator and the mob remain.

SEASICKNESS CURABLE.

A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND THAT CURES ALL SEASICKNESS.

No Case So Violent as to Cause a Failure of This Cure.

Seasickness, carsickness and all manner of nausea arising from violent and unnatural motions is curable at once with Mothersill's Seasick Remedy.

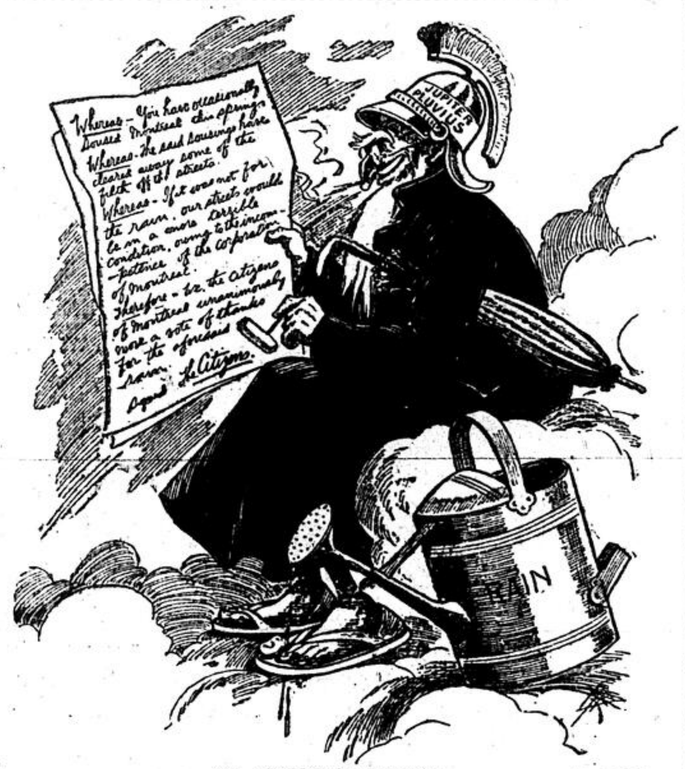
Before this remey was placed on the market for sale, two years were spent in experimenting with it. All conditions of seasickness have been treated and all manner of weak and strong stomachs, in both young and old, have taken the remedy, easily, with most astonishing results. Not a single failure has been recorded.

The remedy is harmless, contains no opium, morphine, cocaine or chloral, and can be assimilated by the weakest stomach.

Three doses suffice for an ordinary 3,000-mile ocean voyage, bringing perfect tranquility and peace to the traveller using it. The following letter is from a well known business man of Victoria Road, Halifax, N. S.: "I wish to say that when crossing Cabot Strait last January I obtained from a Mr. Chambers two capsules of Mothersill's Seasick Remedy, which I took before going aboard ship. In consequence I was not seasick, but enjoyed my meals all the way over. This I regarded as extraordinary, as I am a very poor sailor."

Mothersill's Seasick Remedy is sold in 50c and $1.00 boxes. Send your name and address to-day to the Mothersill Remedy Co., 32 Cleland Building, Detroit, Mich., or 32 Liverpool and London and Globe Bldg., Montreal, Canada, for more interesting information about this wonderful remedy.

They will send you a 50c or $1.00 box, all charges prepaid, on receipt of price, or you will find it for sale in Montreal by J. E. W. Lecours, 378 Craig st. east; A. D. Sawyer, Windsor Hotel; R. H. Bryson, 501 St. Catherine st. west; J. H. Harte, 510 St. Catharine st. west.


Whereas - You have occasionally doused Montreal this spring
Whereas - the said dousings have cleared away some of the filth off it streets
JUPITER PLUVIUS
RAIN

"A FRIEND IN NEED."

POINTERS FOR PEACEMAKERS

Lake Mohonk Conference Draw Up Suggestions for Hague Tribunal.

Mohonk Lake, N.Y., May 25.—The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration decided not to mention the subject of disarmament or limitation of armaments in its recommendations to The Hague conference. The sessions closed last night.

The platform adopted recognises with profound gratitude the development of those forces which are making for international peace through international justice.

The platform urges as the most important action to be taken at this second Hague conference the following measures:—(1) The provisions for stated meetings of The Hague conference; (2) such changes in the Hague court as may be necessary to establish a definite judicial tribunal always open for the adjudication of international questions; (3) a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes; (4) a declaration in favor of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war; (5) a declaration to the effect that there should be no intervention for the collection of private claims when the debtor nation is willing to submit such claims to arbitration.

DEAD CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Admiralty Court Reports on Wreck of Victoria Luise.

Hamburg, May 25.—The Admiralty Court has decided that the wreck of the Hamburg-American line steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise, near Kingston, Ja., Dec. 16 last, was due to Captain Brunswig's mistaking one light for another and maintaining full steam at a time when he should not have done so. The decision of the court concludes with saying that Captain Brunswig neglected his duties as commander of the vessel by locking himself in his cabin and committing suicide after she ran on the rocks, instead of trying to save the ship and passengers, who, however, were all safely landed.

Temperance Campaign Concluded.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Halifax, N.S., May 25. — Tennyson Smith, the English temperance lecturer, who has been conducting a campaign throughout the Maritime Provinces since November last has booked saloon passage to England by the Allan line steamship Tunisian, sailing from Montreal July 12. He was invited by the New Brunswick Temperance Federation specially to carry on a campaign in the Maritime Provinces.

BONDING CEMENT.

The difficulty so long found in bonding together new and old concrete has been obviated by a recent patent. This bond consists of an extract of coal tar, used instead of water as the mixing agent for neat Portland cement. The mixture is laid in one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch layers on the old concrete surface, and immediately followed by new concrete or mortar. The inventor says that the compound is entirely insoluble and forms a complete and monolithic bond between the old and new work.

A curious thing noticed at once by visitors to Moscow is the absence of whips among the cab drivers. There is a law prohibiting their use. The excellent condition of the horses attests the benefit of this humane law.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Sir Charles Tupper Gave Sir Wilfrid Practical Assistance.

THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF

British Public Warned About How it Will Work Against Their Interests.

From the Special Correspondent of the Montreal Star resident in London.

London, May 15.—There are few more pleasant sights in English life than to watch, say, a golf match between Mr. Balfour and one of his bitterest political opponents, or to note with what keen pleasure, say, Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. George Wyndham can spend a literary evening in each other's company. Sir Charles Tupper's article in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century has provided an occasion for a somewhat similar pleasant reunion. The article has already appeared in the columns of the Star, and it will be remembered that in two or three of the difficult matters which have been under discussion at the Imperial Conference, Sir Charles Tupper finds himself in substantial agreement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and, good Canadian as he is, Sir Charles Tupper, it seems, took care to place advance proofs of the article in the hands of the Canadian Prime Minister for use at his discretion during the sittings of the Conference. Sir Wilfrid Laurier greatly appreciated the courtesy and practical assistance thus given him in his difficult task, and friendly social interchanges have been the result. The frank expression of the agreement of views was, it seems, a material help in defeating what both regarded as the mischievous proposals of Sir Frederick Pollock for a kind of permanent Imperial Council or Commission in London; while the agreement between the two leading Canadian statesmen was also conclusive in its opposition to the suggestions of a central London control in the matter of Imperial defence.

THE ALASKAN FIASCO.

An intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs would enable one to detect other points in the article in which there was not the same agreement between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his predecessor in the Prime Ministership. For instance, there was one interesting little reference, which has, I see, been somewhat mauled in its cable transference to Canada. In speaking of the efficiency of the existing channels of communication between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that some of the difficulties that had arisen in the relations of the Colonies and the Mother Country must be traced to Colonial and not to British blunders. The context suggests that the reference in Sir Charles Tupper's mind was to the Alaskan boundary question, and to the early utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which were of themselves sufficient, in the opinion of the United States counsel before the arbitration, practically to dispose of the Canadian case. Indeed, if Sir Charles Tupper were pressed, it is probable that he would contend that the failure of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, from the Canadian and Imperial standpoint, must be attributed primarily not to Lord Alverstone, as it has become the custom to suggest, but to Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself.

A WARNING.

Similarly much attention has been attracted here by the frank way in which Sir Charles Tupper insists on the dangers of the Intermediate Tariff. Having himself had much to do with tariff and foreign treaty negotiations, he realizes what a lure the new device may prove to be; and there can be little doubt that this public warning and the criticism it awakened in sections of the London press had much to do with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's more or less frank explanation to the Imperial Conference this week of the intentions of the Canadian Government in respect to foreign treaty negotiations. Until the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Conference is published it is impossible to say how far Sir Wilfrid Laurier did go, but the fact that Canadian Ministers proceed straight from the Colonial rebuff in Downing Street to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome to enter into a series of foreign negotiations has had a profound effect upon British public opinion.

It is now clearly recognized in this country that the success of these foreign negotiations will at once reduce the margin of preference which British manufacturers enjoy in the Canadian market in competition with their foreign rivals. More than that, as the Daily Mail says in effect, it is also realized that foreign negotiators will do their level best to secure from Canada concessions which will practically exhaust the field for further Canadian preference to British manufacturers in the event of a mutual reciprocal bargain. No one expects Canada to give this further preference at the expense of Canadian manufacturers. They must always retain a first place in the thoughts of Canadian statesmen. What further preference Canada does give must be not at their expense but at the expense of those foreign nations, and especially the United States and Germany, who, despite the preference, have in recent years made more rapid advance in their Canadian trade than has the Mother Land.

THE COBALT PUSH.

Cobalt is being pushed for all it is worth just now. In the streets this morning are to be seen placards of the contents bill of the "Cobalt Mining News," telling the world of all the wonders of the new silver mining region, and lying before me is to-day's Statist, which is, of course, one of the two leading financial journals of this country, in which the best part of three pages are devoted to the same enticing theme. Generally, when a newspaper outburst of this sort is encountered the question is asked "Who is doing the pushing?" In the present instance it would not be difficult to find an answer to that question. And the pushing is not always being done with discretion. The prospectuses put before the British investor have provoked some not unkind but certainly very frank remarks from journals of the high standing of the Times, Pall Mall Gazette, and so on. They have pointed out, to begin with, that some of these prospectuses are not given to the public under the rigid regulations of the English Company Law—they are Canadian companies. One result is that the facts are not disclosed with that fullness which would be required under the English practice, and the public is warned that if it goes into these ventures it does so with little more than half knowledge. Looking at the matter from the Canadian national point of view, it does seem a pity that the British investor, who is really anxious to be a sharer in Canadian prosperity, is not treated with candor and absolute fairness. He asks nothing unreasonable when he says that if you get his money without telling him the whole truth you must take the consequences. And the consequences are that the British investment reservoir soon dries up.

WINDERMERE.

TROOPS INVADE BROCKVILLE.

Eighth Royal Rifles, of Quebec, Guests of Local Regiment.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Brockville, Ont., May 25.—Brockville had a military demonstration in honor of Victoria Day, and ideal weather contributed largely to the success of the affair. The 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec City joined with the 41st Regiment, making it their annual outing, and so far the visitors have had a right royal time. After an all night's ride they reached Brockville before noon by an Intercolonial special. Lt.-Col. Wood and 21 officers were in charge and with them were Lt.-Col. Jones of the 20th Infantry Brigade and Major Houlson, of the Royal Canadian Engineers. The regiment is 409 full strength and of this number over 300 mustered. A long programme of sports and games were contested. The visitors captured the tug-of-war.

Last evening the officers were guests of the 41st regiment officers at a banquet, followed by a complimentary dance at the B. R. C. club house. The non-coms were also entertained at the armoury.

STOLE FROM ORGAN FUND.

Young Woman Embezzled $1300 to Buy Fine Clothes.

Bloomington, Ills., May 25.—Dismissing her lawyer, Helen Dixon walked before the bar of the Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement of $1,300 from the organ fund of the Gleaner Society of the Second Presbyterian Church and also to the forgery of a note of $300. The prisoner's demeanor was cool and self-possessed, and there was no change when Judge Myers sentenced her to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

It is understood she spent the money for clothes.

Wireless Service Working Well.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Copenhagen, May 25.—After several months' trial Valdemar Poulsen, whose system of wireless telegraphy has attracted so much attention throughout Europe, has succeeded in transmitting messages between Denmark and St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. The Danish Government has given him a monopoly of this connection.

AUTOMATIC POSTING MACHINE.

Two Austrian engineers have invented an automatic machine for the posting of registered letters. Consul Ledoux, of Prague, reports that this apparatus, which makes it possible to post registered letters without the assistance of postal officials, is said to have been accepted by the French and Hungarian Governments. At a recent demonstration in the presence of the postal authorities the machine was declared a success, and some machines are to be put up to test the practical value of the invention.

Wedding Rings, Wedding Rings. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

Special Notice.

Just received into stock a fine selection of Karn Pianos of latest design. Layton Bros., sole agents, 144 Peel St. (Opp. Dominion square).

124 2

SUMMER RESORTS.

(Continued from page ten.)

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

The weather has been so cold and backward along the coast that people have scarcely had their thoughts turned toward summer resort business yet. But better days are hoped for. When they come they will find St. Andrews in a better condition than ever to cater to the summer visitor.

The C. P. R., with its usual progressiveness, will open an annex to the Algonquin about the middle of next month. The company has taken over the Osburn property, between the railway station and the beach at Indian Point (once utilized as a sanatorium), and has fitted it up in a most comfortable and home-like manner. It will be known on the C. P. R. plan as "The Inn," and will be under the management of Mr. A. Allerton, resident manager of the Algonquin. The interior decorations of The Inn are the design of Mrs. Hayter Reed, of Montreal, and are at once striking and beautiful. Among those who have engaged rooms at The Inn for the season are Lady Tilley, of St. John; Major Vernon-Eaton and family, of Fredericton, and the families of Mrs. King, Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. Anderson, of Ottawa.

The Algonquin Hotel will re-open this season with a number of improvements. The kitchen space has been greatly enlarged, a new range put in, the plumbing throughout the building renewed and many other improvements made.

The Algonquin cottages, which will be occupied by Messrs. Hosmer, Thompson and Hope, of Montreal, have had new kitchens added to them.

Kennedy's Hotel has been greatly improved this season. Among other changes a steam heating plant has been put in.

Senator Mackay and his family, of Montreal, were here last week arranging for the opening of their beautiful summer home.

Mr. D. Ferguson, and family, of Montreal, are occupying the Tinesdell Cottage.

D. R. Forgan, president of the new International Bank of Chicago, has leased the Grimmer cottage near the Algonquin Hotel.

It is rumored that Donald Macmaster, K.C., has sold his summer property, King's Brae, to Mr. Allan R. Macdonell, of Montreal.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has workmen employed sinking an artesian well on his summer property.

Manager Zimmerman, of the Bank of Nova Scotia (formerly of Hamilton, Ont.), has taken possession of Dr. Parker's handsome brick cottage.

Mr. John M. Peacock, keeper of the Algonquin golf links, arrived last week from North Carolina, where he spent the winter. He is now busily employed in getting the golf grounds here in shape for play.

WATERLOO.

Mr. Thomas Davidson and family have come to spend the summer in their ideal residence on Western avenue.

The Rev. Rural Dean Jeakins and Mrs. Jeakins have sailed for England where they will remain three months.

STANSTEAD.

Mrs. W. King and children have been the guests of Mrs. Thayer.

Mrs. Hackett has returned home after an extended visit in Montreal and Ottawa.

Mr. Cecil has been transferred from the E. T. branch of this place to Montreal.

BERTHIER EN HAUT.

The weather here, as everywhere else, has been so cold that the summer visitors are late in arriving this year. However, we have a few.

Miss Hart, N.Y., is the guest of Miss Antrobus.

Mr. Walter Ambrose, Bank of Montreal, spent Sunday in Berthier.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bostwick are occupying "Riverside" for part of the summer.

Rev. Canon Kitson, Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, spent a few days in Berthier, last week, and preached in St. James Church, morning and evening, on Sunday, May 12th.

Mr. Goudron has converted his tobacco factory into two modern houses, which greatly improves the appearance of the "back street."

Mrs. A. W. MacDougald is spending a few days in Berthier, from Alexandria, Ont.

LACHINE.

There is a great scarcity of houses in this oldest of the Lake St. Louis summering places. Numbers of pretty houses have been built since last season by private individuals for their own occupancy. But as year after year sees more permanent residents establishing themselves in the old places, there are fewer chances for the city dwellers to find cool spots for living in during the heated term. One real estate man declares that he could readily rent a hundred more villas at high rentals this year. The chances are not good for the erection of houses to rent, as so many of the best sites are being picked up by those who find that travelling facilities enable them to spend the whole year comfortably away from the town.

Members of the Lawn Tennis Club have already put in a good deal of practice though really favorable days have been few so far.

The cricketers are to play their first league match away from home next Saturday.

A peep into two or three of the great storage boat houses reveals the fact that scores of motor boats and steam launches are still under shelter on their winter stocks. There are many new boats out this season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Murray are spending the summer at Dixie.

Mrs. J. Major left last week to visit friends in New York.

Mrs. Gilbride and the Misses Gilbride have taken a house on the river front for the summer.

Mr. N. J. Dawes and family will spend the summer at their residence on Fortieth avenue.

Mr. J. Russell, of Montral, is visiting friends in Lachine.

Mrs. H. Davison and family are out for the summer months.

Mr. G. Mollam and family have moved up to Mortimer avenue for the summer.

Mr. R. Magor will spend the summer at Dixie.

Mr. Innes and family, of Montreal, have moved out for the season.

Mr. W. Currie, the Misses Currie, Mrs. Liddell and Miss Ethel Liddell will occupy their residence on the Lower Lachine road this summer.

Mrs. Martin-Bullock and the Misses Martin are at Dixie again this year.

The Misses De Rouville have been visiting friends here this week.

Mr. T. J. Leary, of Montreal, is again spending the holidays at the "Hermitage," on the lake shore.

Mr. Duncan Campbell is at Dixie for the summer.

Mr. Hamilton has taken a house on the river front for the summer.

The villa residences facing Brewster Park are occupied by ex-Alderman H. R. Gray, Mr. Foulis (who spent last season on 41st avenue), Mr. R. Bowie, and Mr. Underhill.

Mr. Harry Horsfall and family have left to spend some months in England, and will not be here for any part of the summer.

Field hockey is fast becoming a popular sport here. Nearly any favorable afternoon scores of young people may be found on the playing field not far from Dixie station enjoying this fine old game.

The St. Stephen's Association has sold its Dey war canoe to a combination of young men who will use it for pleasure purposes only. The St. Stephens men are to have a new fast canoe for the regattas. They have more promising material on hand than ever before.

Mrs. (Dr.) Merphy has been spending some days with her son at Brockville.

Mr. James Hartney, from New York, was visiting Dixie for a few days last week.

The Riverside Club had its opening hop last Wednesday night. There was a good attendance, and a thoroughly good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Auchmucty are back again in their house on Broadway, after a year's absence, and are being heartily welcomed by many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dawes, Miss Dawes, and Miss Nancy Dawes have moved out to their summer residence in the upper end of the town.

Mr. Sexton and family are out again for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pepin and Miss Pepin, of Montreal, are spending the summer at their residence on the Lower Lachine Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty, of Montreal, are here for the summer.

Mrs. Garford and the Misses Garford have moved out for the holidays.

Mrs. Todd, of the upper lake shore, is entertaining the following-named young men for the season: Messrs. H. Dawson, Len Johnson, Coleman, Percy Gifford, and Eric Carr.

The following-named are scattered along the water front in the several boarding houses: Mr. Ryan, J. Goggin, D. Ross, Mrs. Spragg, Mr. Hart, B. Cromby, F. Maynard, J. Forbes, Alfred Ryan, Thomas Lawson, and J. Smith.

Miss Edith Reay is visiting relatives at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mrs. A. O. Frye and Miss Grace Frye, who have spent the winter in New York, have just returned to their summer house on St. Joseph street.

Miss Flynn, from Ontario, who has been visiting Mr. J. Taylor, Rydal Terrace, has returned home.

The Lachine Boat Club held a small dance on the night of Victoria Day, but the usual opening dance will not be held until the first week in June.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott-Smith, vice-principal of the Montreal Diocesan College, is to officiate at St. Stephen's next Sunday, when the Rector will be engaged in opening the summer church at Beaconsfield.

The business part of the town is thriving, and the Roman Catholic, Church of England people, Presbyterians and Methodists are all arranging to enlarge their places of worship.

Miss Lilian Neisser has been visiting friends on Mortimer street.

WORSHIPPING TEETH.

Teeth have been worshipped, and, in fact, are venerated as relics in some religious shrines. Buddha's tooth is preserved in an Indian temple. The Cingalese worship the tooth of a monkey, while an elephant's and a shark's tooth serve a similar purpose among the Malabar islanders and the Tonga islanders, respectively. The Siamese were formerly the possessors of the tooth of a sacred monkey, which they valued highly. In a war with the Portuguese they lost the holy grinder, along with much gold and precious stones.

PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK CHOCOLATE
Other Chocolates lack the smoothness, delicate flavor and sustaining qualities of
"GALA--PETER"
The World's Favorite Chocolate.
Lamont, Corliss & Co., Sole Importers, 27 Common St., Montreal.

"MONK BRAND."
IN STONE JUGS.
Please note that Messrs. WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S celebrated "MONK BRAND" Scotch Ale can now be obtained in prime condition at all the leading hotels and restaurants in this city, including Corona Hotel, Freeman's, Lucas & Sims, Regent Cafe, Strand Cafe, Wayne Cafe, Oxford Cafe, Bodega Wine Company, Krausmann's, Walker's Cafe, etc., etc. This exceptionally fine old Ale is well known to connoisseurs, and stands second to none amongst Old Country ales, having been successfully "imported for seven generations."
120 Seod

WINDMILLS.
Rider & Ericsson Engines, Gas and Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
We make a specialty of Water Supply Outfits.
Robert Donaldson & Sons, 30 Youville Square.
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FAIRBANKS--MORSE
1907 MODEL, 2 CYCLE, 3 PORT
MARINE ENGINES
The easiest running and most satisfactory MARINE ENGINES of the year
No Valves. →
Perfect Compression →
Any Speed. →
Long Bearings. →
Easily Started. →
Made in Canada. →
Highly Finished →
PEOPLE WHO KNOW what a good engine is, and who have purchased from us this year, say they are perfectly satisfied with this engine.
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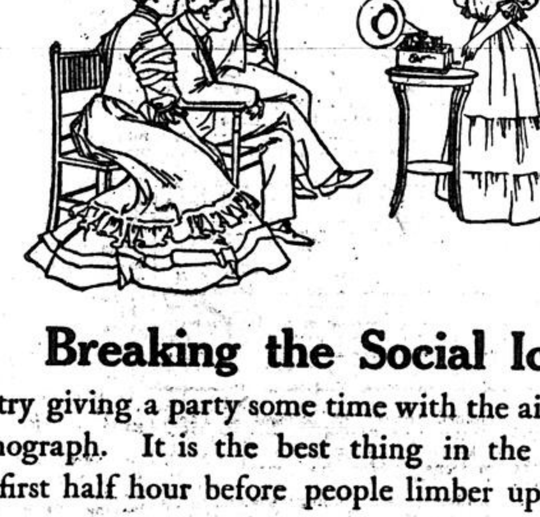

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To learn to make rubber shoes.
Steady Employment. A good trade, easily learned. Highest wages paid.
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134 2

HISTORIC IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS SEEMS LIKELY TO BE CONFISCATED BY GOVERNMENT

Its Origin Dates From the Sixteenth Century—In Danger in the Reign of Terror it Was Spared—The Alma Mater of Many Irish Priests.

Apparently the fate of the historical Irish College at Paris is settled. Under the Separation Law the French Government has taken over the property of all the seminaries of the French church, but for months it has hesitated to seize the Irish College. The Bishops of Ireland have interceded in its behalf, and so have a number of the Bishops of England, Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster at their head. The college was founded centuries ago for the education of Irish ecclesiastical students, and not a penny of French money is invested in it.

Recent despatches from Paris announce that the government has seized the College, and its fate is doomed. This act of the Government is so extraordinary that Mr. Briand, the Minister of Education and Public Worship, feels himself called upon to make some kind of defence of it.

The question has been raised by Mr. Sheehy, M. P., in a letter to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, whether the Irish College is not exempted by international law as Irish property, from any of the legal escheatment to which the French seminaries are being subjected. It has been pointed out that it was specially recognized as Irish property both by the Revolutionary Government and by Napoleon.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

Although the recent College des Irlandais was erected in the year 1776, its origin dates from the sixteenth century. In the year 1671, Father John Lee, an Irish priest, arrived in Paris with a band of Irish students, exiles for their faith. This company found a refuge in the College de Montaign, an ancient institution celebrated among French colleges for its extreme poverty, strict rule and meagre diet. This choice of colleges was probably dictated by the slender purses of the Irish exiles. The students of Montaign, despite their poverty and simple life, were distinguished above all the scholars of Paris, for their profound learning and brilliant theses, so that in the year 1619 they held three debates in pilosophy, in which the arguments were maintained on both sides in the Greek language. It was in 1578 that the Irish students first found a home in Montaign College, which they subsequently quitted for the College of Navarre, at that time the richest and most spacious college attached to the university of Paris. This seminary was the favorite school of the French nobility. Its course of studies was the most complete and its professors the most celebrated in France. Here the Irish exiles exchanged hard living and poverty for material advantages.

The Baron de Lescalopier, a man noted for charity, rented a house for the Irish students in the Quartier St. Germain Rue de Sevres in 1647. The advanced ecclesiastical students were transferred to the establishment, and it seems likely that the others entered the Navarre College at about the same time. The munificent baron proposed to found a college for the Irish with a fixed revenue, but death checked the accomplishment of his design.

In the year 1677, two Irish priests, Malachy Kelley and Patrick Maginn, received permission from Louis XIV. to take possession of the dilapitated buildings of the College des Lombards, as a home for the Irish students who were continually arriving in Paris. "Le Grand Monargue" probably desired to thus recognize valuable services of the Irish soldiers who abounded in his country army. With the assistance of Irish and French friends the old college was rebuilt, and a chapel added. This was the first regular college the Irish possessed, and for over a hundred years remained the training ground of Irish ecclesiastics, throughout the darkest period of the Penal Days.

ERECTED IN 1776.

It was in the year 1776 that the present institution was erected. At that time one hundred priests and sixty ecclesiastical students were housed in the Lombard College, a number much too large for the limited accommodation. Doctor Laurence Kelly, then Prefect of studies purchased a house and garden Rue de Cheval Vert, subsequently Rue des Irlandais, and built a college, since known as the College des Irlandais. The students were collected into this college, the priests remaining at the Lombards. Dr. Kelly died in 1777, it is said under the strain of the work of founding and erecting the college, and was buried in the chapel under the altar.

The institution founded by Dr. Kelly, flourished up to the stormy days of the French Revolution. In 1790, when all ecclesiastical property was confiscated, Dr. Walsh, administrator of the Lombard College, presented to the French Government a document signed by the superiors of the English, Irish and Scotch Colleges, protesting against the law, and claiming an exemption as their property belonged to British subjects. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and in consequence of a report presented to the National Assembly, a decree was passed on October 23, 1790, exempting these establishments from the operation of the law. This document is of the utmost importance in the light of present events.

The "Reign of Terror" folowed, and it seems probable that the majority of the inmates of the Irish and Lombard Colleges sought safety in flight from France. The college was visited by the mob, and there is a tradition that three students were killed. Dr. Kearney, superior of the Irish College, and Dr. Walsh, remained in Paris to protect and preserve the property of Irish Catholics.

Dr. Walsh gave refuge to a number of hunted ecclesiastics during the time of persecution.

NARROWLY ESCAPED CONFISCATION.

The Irish College had a narrow escape from confiscation in 1793, when a law was passed ordering the sale of all property belonging to the subjects of nations at war with France. The Irish establishments at Toulouse, Douay, Lille and Isry, and the church of St. Eutrope, Bordeaux, were sold under this law, but for some unexplained reason the colleges at Paris, Nantes and Bordeaux were spared.

A few years later the college was re-opened under the control of the Abbe McDermott, as an educational academy, with nothing religious in its curriculum. In 1801, Dr. Walsh obtained a decree from Napoleon, then first consul, re-establishing the Irish and Scotch Colleges, and at the same time a bureau de surveillance to take charge of all foreign establishments. In 1803 the English and Scotch colleges were united with the college des Irlandais by this bureau, and Dr. Walsh appointed administrator. Under his charge the college speedily attained a high and respected position.

The war prevented the coming of Irish ecclesiastical students, but as an educational establishment the college flourished. After the fall of Napoleon most of the burses, according to the intention of the founders, were restored to the clerical students. In 1818 a Royal ordinance was passed abolishing the Irish Seminary, on the ground that the funds were inadequate to the support of the institution. In consequence of the strong representations of Dr. Walsh this ordinance was never put into force. Subsequently to the Napoleonic wars the various institutions which were recognized by the French Government as British property, claimed in the usual way, indemnity for losses sustained during the French Revolution and after. In 1818 the French Government placed at the disposal of England a sum producing an annual interest of three million francs to be disposed of for this purpose.

The claims of the English college at Douay were rejected in 1824 by the Royal Commission, and this refusal was held to apply to al similar institutions. The Irish college was accordingly notified: "His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council affirmed the award of rejection so made by the commissioners, on the express ground that such establishments were to be considered French, as not coming within the spirit and meaning of the convention. In conformity to this principle I have to notify you that the commissioners have rejected the claims of the English, Scotch and Irish colleges established at Paris, presented by you as agent to the said establishments."

REJECTION OF INDEMNITY.

This rejection will be seen to have no force at the present day, when the reasons given for it are considered. The decision was made in 1824, before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, when the Penal Laws were still in force, and Catholic educational establishments were illegal by British law. The commissioners stated: "Their end and object were not authorized by, and were directly opposed to British law, and the funds dedicated to their maintenance were employed for that purpose in France, because they could not so be employed for that purpose in England." They rejected the claims of institutions in France formed "for purposes inconsistent with British laws." The act of 1829 has surely entirely obviated any force which could exist in this objection. An appeal was made to the Privy Council, and the decision given by Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, reaffirmed in 1832 the rejection of their claims on the new ground that "the French Government had at all times exercised control over these establishments." It will thus be seen that whereas in 1790 the Assemble Nationale exempted the Irish college from confiscation on the ground that it was the property of British subjects and in 1793 the convention confiscated it as the property of British subjects, yet in 1825 and 1832 England refused to acknowledge what France had twice admitted.

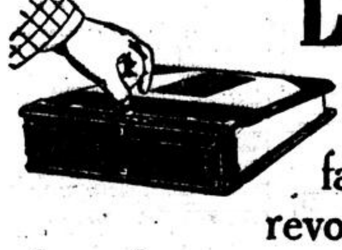
The word of the college was carried on successfully from this time onward and many distinguished Irish ecclesiastics were students there. In 1858 certain disciplinary difficulties arose, and the Bishops of Ireland, with the sanction of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, decided to entrust the government of the college to the Irish Vincentian Fathers, under whose charge it has remained ever since. In 1870, when Paris was besieged by the German forces, the Irish college remained closed for twelve months. The rector, professors, and students remained in Ireland. The rector, before leaving Paris, obtained from Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, permission to hoist the English flag, and thus place the college under British protection. He also agreed to allow the college to be used as a hospital for wounded soldiers during the war. During the Commune insurrection, which followed the siege, the college was in danger, but the Communists were induced to spare it as British property.

CLAIM REVIVED IN VAIN.

The claims of the Irish college to an indemnity, which were rejected in 1832, were subsequently revived. In 1875 the motion to apoint a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament to inquire into the claims of the college was negatived by 116 votes against 54. This was the last effort made in support of the indemnity claim.

Among the distinguished living ecclesiastics who studied at the College des Irlandais may be mentioned Cardinal Logue, who was professor of theology there from 1866 to 1874; Most Rev. Dr. McSherry, Vicar-Apostolic of Port Elizabeth, who entered the college in 1871; Most Rev. Denis Kelly, Bishop of Ross, who entered in 1872; Rev. Thomas H. Kinane, P.P., V.G., Dean of Cashel; and Right Rev. Monsignor Daniel Keller, Dean of Cloyne and parish priest of Youghal, who played a notable part on historic occasions.

The Perpetual Ledger



was a big factor in the revolutionizing of modern accounting. We introduced it throughout the British Empire. We talked Perpetual Ledger until business men conceded a trial and agreed on its merits. We have ceaselessly worked until we brought it to that state of perfection represented in the Copeland - Chatterson Bank Seal Ledger. We guarantee these metal constructed Ledger Binders (aluminum style) to be the most durable made, possessing also exclusive features that cannot be copied.

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$6,500 FOR STOLEN PICTURE.

Famous Landscape by Swiss Artist Had a Curious History.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Berlin, May 25.—An art collector at Frankfort-on-Main has just had a very unpleasant surprise. Last year he purchased from a dealer in the city a landscape by the famous Swiss artist Boecklin for the sum of $6,500. A few days ago he had a visit from the police, who informed him that the work had been stolen, and must be surrendered. The picture originally seems to have had somewhat strange adventures. Originally it hung in one of the curator's rooms of the Weimar Museum, from which some years ago it suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The theft dropped out of memory, when a citizen of Weimar was struck by a dirty and neglected picture which he saw in a shop in that town. He bought it for a comparatively trifling sum, but parted with it again, and it found its way to a Berlin auction room, where it knocked around and was finally knocked down to the highest bidder for $1,500. The picture is an early work of the artist, its date being 1859.

GAVE WATTEAU FOR DEBT.

Landlord Unaware of the Value of the Painting.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Dunedin, New Zealand, May 25.— A picture which is pronounced to be a genuine Watteau has been discovered in a private house here.

Forty years ago a "remittance man" who was dying in Dunedin at a hotel made the picture over to the landlord in discharge of a debt. The picture was in custody of a bank and there the landlord allowed it to remain for many years, little suspecting its worth, but finally taking it out and giving it to his daughter as wedding gift.

A little while ago a local artist happened to see the picture and gave some idea of the value of it to the husband of the owner. The latter communicated with the New Zealand Premier, Sir Joseph Ward who informed Mr. A. A. Longden of the British Art Section at the Christ Church Exposition. Mr. Longden examined the painting and pronounced it a genuine Watteau.

A Proven Cure For Indigestion

A healthy stomach does two things. 1st—gives up enough gastric juice to digest food—and —2nd—churns food, by means of its muscular action, until digestive juice and food are thoroughly mixed.

An unhealthy stomach is either too weak to properly churn the food or it does not give up enough gastric juice to make digestion complete.

Then you have Indigestion —Heartburn — Distress after Eating—Sour Stomach—Headaches—and finally chronic Dyspepsia.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia because they give you a healthy stomach.

"Fruit-a-tives" actually strengthen the muscles of the stomach—increase the power of the churning movement—and also enable the stomach to excrete sufficient gastric juice to completely digest every meal.

Thousands have been cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia by "Fruit-a-tives" alone.

"Fruit-a-tives" also cure the Constipation and Biliousness with which so many Dyspeptics suffer.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices, combined with tonics and antiseptics—and are an infallible cure for all Stomach Troubles. Try them. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Fruit-a-tives
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING WITH
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA
OR
KIDNEY TROUBLE
USE SWANSON'S
"5-DROPS"

C. L. HIGGINS, Belding, Mich., writes: "When I commenced taking "5-DROPS" I was in bad shape. My left foot was swollen terribly. My knee was so sore I could not walk without my cane. Arms and shoulders were so lame I could not take off my coat. My kidneys were in bad shape and the cords and muscles in my neck were so stiff and sore I could not look up. They pained me so nights that I could not sleep. Now after using one-half a bottle "5-DROPS" the swelling is all gone out of my foot, hands and knees and my shoulders are limbered up and my neck is all right."

Those who are suffering the terrible tortures and agony caused by Rheumatism will find quick relief by the use of "5-Drops." It is the one remedy that will almost instantly relieve those excruciating pains caused by this most dreaded of all diseases. Apply "5-Drops" externally. Rub thoroughly on the afflicted aching parts and it will stop the pain in a very short time.

Take "5-Drops" internally. To effect a cure it is necessary to cleanse the blood of uric acid and other poisonous matter and put the system in a perfectly healthy condition. When this has been done, you will be free from all rheumatic pains. Rheumatism is a blood disease and this treatment is the rational one for such an ailment.

GET A BOTTLE OF SWANSON'S "5-DROPS" TODAY
If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, La Grippe, Colds, Coughs, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Asthma, Catarrh, Neuralgic Headache or other kindred diseases.

"5-DROPS" is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum and other similar ingredients.

SENT FREE! A trial bottle will be mailed free of charge to every reader of this paper upon request. Write today.

Large Size Bottle (300 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.
Ask Your Druggist for the "SWANSON PILL," a Cure for Constipation. PRICE 25 CTS.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., (Dept. 43), 160 Lake St., Chicago

BUTCHERS DEFY LABOR LAWS

Arbitration Court Receives Severe Blow in New Zealand.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Wellington, New Zealand, May 25.—Compulsory arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes has received a severe blow from the strike of butchers at Wellington. For some years differences between employers and employed in New Zealand have been settled by the State in the Arbitration Court, whose award is binding on the parties under penalties so long as the men are in combination as a trade union.

The slaughtermen in the Wellington district stockyards have struck for more wages and got them; and with that full faith in State arbitration has in a moment become a thing of the past. The strike occurred among butchers employed by a couple of firms who export frozen mutton on a large scale, and the time was well chosen, for, owing to a scarcity of grass, the farmers were pouring their sheep into the yards of the exporters, and the position of the companies was hopeless in the event of a stoppage of work.

At this moment the men demanded an immediate increase of 25 per cent., and left work when it was refused. They left themselves open to penalties of $50 each by their actions, and officers were sent from the Ministry of Labor to give them warning, but they persisted in the course they had laid down for themselves, and the meat companies were compelled to compromise with an increase of pay amounting to 15 per cent. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to exact from the men the penalties prescribed by the law. They may be sent to prison, but whether it will be found expedient to send a couple of hundred men to jail for an offence of this nature remains to be seen. Still less does it seem feasible to deal with two or three thousand if there were a strike of this kind on a larger scale.

NO RIVAL FOR SUEZ CANAL.

Rumor of Another Waterway Being Built is Not Credited.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Cairo, May 25.—The report that a second Suez Canal is to be constructed exclusively with British capital is not believed here. The story of the construction of a second canal is in reality very old. The question was aired in 1883 before the agreement between the Suez Canal Company and the British ship owners took place, and since that date it has cropped up now and then, but not in a serious and a practical manner. The assignment of a reason for the construction of a new system of waterways is found in the fact that it will be needed to compete with the projected Bagdad Railway, which, it will be recalled, is being constructed with German capital. But in the opinion of competent judges, the present Suez Canal is amply sufficient for this purpose, so far as through traffic is concerned, and when it comes to a matter of local transportation nothing could be done in any event in the way of competition.

WILL MOVE TO THE U. S.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Dublin, May 25.—Davidson and Co., Limited, the makers of the famous Sirocco heating and ventilating apparatus, are to quit Ireland for America. The tariff is given as the reason why this concern is leaving the country, but it is quietly stated that inability to secure skilled workmen is still a more pronounced factor in the case. The plant where was manufactured the ventilating apparatus which appears on the Dreadnaught, England's latest naval war monster, has for a long time been one of the show places of Belfast. It is understood that the plant will be temporarily located at the Bush Stores, Brooklyn, New York, but that it will be removed later to Pittsburg or Toledo, Ohio.

McCormick's Biscuits

One could well imagine they were a gift from "Fairyland," so airy-light and delicately dainty are McCormick's incomparable

WATER ICE BISCUITS—

wafer-thin strips of rare delicacy, concealing an exquisite creamy confection that surprises you with its apparent coolness.

The hostess who takes a pride in her afternoon teas and evening social events best appreciates their subtle aid.

NEW, JUST OUT—
"Chocolate Angel" Food
TRY THESE

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The Standard

Soldiers' Memorial Number

The Standard will commemorate the unveiling of the Strathcona and South African Soldiers' Memorial at Montreal on May 24th by issuing *this week* a Special Illustrated Number devoted to showing the part Canadian soldiers took in the South African War. It will be the most complete issue ever yet devoted by any paper to this subject. It will be invaluable as a Souvenir Number.

Every man, woman and child of patriotic instincts should have a copy of next Saturday's Standard.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS WHICH WILL APPEAR—

The Strathcona and South African Soldiers' Memorial on Dominion Square. Various Sections of the Memorial in Detail.

Members of the 1st Contingent Cheering Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on Their Return from South Africa. A Notable Picture, as it portrays the last review Queen Victoria was permitted to witness. The First Contingent Photographed at Windsor Castle.

Canadian Troops at Green Point Camp, Cape Town, Waiting to go to the Front.

The Battlefield of Hart's River. Boer Trench at Paardeberg. Boer Dug-Out on South Side Modder River. Modder River in the Dry Season.

Field of Battle and Scene of Canadian Advance at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900. Trench Dug by the Cornwalls and Canadians at Paardeberg.

Scene of the Night Attack on Cronje's Laager by the Canadians on Feb. 27. Scene of Cronje's Surrender to the Canadians at Paardeberg. The Trench-Grave of the Canadian Dead on the Battlefield of Paardeberg. The Battle Ground at Paardeberg, showing Relative Positions of British and Boer Forces.

Protective Regiment Arriving at Mafeking. Major-General Baden-Powell on the Lookout at Mafeking. Lady Sarah Wilson in Her Dug-Out at Mafeking. Lord Edward Cecil Holding a Court-Martial Over a Negro Spy at Mafeking.

Field Hospital Near Bloemfontein. Boer Fort Near Mafeking Captured by the British. A Maxim-Snipping Trench at Magersfontein. A Maxim in action at the Siege of Mafeking. The effects of Shell Fire on a Big Residence in Mafeking.

Three Illustrations of Canadian Contingents en route to the Front. Canadian Troops Fording a South African River.

Kruger's Residence at Pretoria. Canadian Troops at Belmont. Canadians on the March to Pretoria. Canadian Artillerymen Saving British guns at the Komati River.

Strathcona Horse en route to South Africa. Canadian Graves in Bloemfontein Cemetery. Scene of the Dutch Capitulation of the 18th Century.

The South African Memorial at Halifax.

Names of All the Montrealers who Proceeded to the Front in the Various Contingents.

PERSONALITIES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR—

Pictures of the Earl of Minto, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Sir Percy Girouard, Joseph Chamberlain, General Botha, Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Rev. Father O'Leary, Rev. J. M. Almond, Col. Steele, Col. Gordon, Col. Buchan, Col. Cameron, Col. Lessard, Col. Otter, Col. Pelletier, Col. Costigan, Major Peltier, Capt. Fraser, Capt. Armstrong, and other Canadian Officers who were in the front.

Sold by all News Dealers.

GEORGE MURRAY PUBLISHING CO., Limited.

DRIVEN MAD BY SAILORS.

Victim Was Tied Down With Steel Cable in Cabin.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Paris, May 25. — An extraordinary atrocity has been perpetrated on board an Italian brigantine, the Fenice, which has just arrived at Dunkirk from Chili. In Australia most of the seamen deserted so Captain Guispo had to present himself with a scratch crew. There were from the first frequent squabbles between them, and during one a German fired on a sailor from Palermo, named Vecenzo, and joined by a Scotchman pursued him to the captain's cabin where he had sought refuge. Pointing their revolvers at Captain Guispo they declared that they would kill him if he did not give Vecenzo up. Well aware of the mutinous temper of the crew the captain reluctantly obeyed but with the understanding that Vecenzo should not be put to death.

The unfortunate man after being threshed most unmercifully by the German and the Scotchman was handcuffed and then dragged into a deck cabin where he was tied down with a steel cable. At the expiration of the first month Vecenzo was allowed to have one free hand and was thus able to lie on his side. Finally as the ship was nearing land the men spoke of releasing their prisoner, but Captain Guispo would not consent to this, and the consequence was that when the Fenice arrived at Dunkirk the authorities were able to judge of the nature of the offence committed. For Vecenzo had been driven mad by the treatment he had received.

Eye Glasses and Spectacles repaired. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

5
SAVE 5 MINUTES
Why waste time every morning making coffee
"CAMP" COFFEE
Made in a moment. See how good it is, how pure and fragrant. Makers—
R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

There are no laws in Germany preventing the use of the checkrein on horses, with the exception of the police [illegible] of Berlin.

The Daily Star

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Circulation of The Star.

WEEK ENDING MAY 18TH, 1907.	
MONDAY	61,854
TUESDAY	61,878
WEDNESDAY	61 867
THURSDAY	61,883
FRIDAY	61.848
SATURDAY	66,393
TOTAL	375,723
Daily Average	62.621
Weekly Star Last Week	128,310

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR, DAILY AND WEEKLY, LAST WEEK. **504,033**

One issue of the Daily and Weekly Star aggregates

190,000

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

The splendid monument of the hero and the horse will now stand forever on Dominion Square to remind generations of Canadians, who may not know as much as they might of the first proofs of our Imperial consciousness given by this nation in its youth, of the high-hearted and fearless young fellows who sailed away to fight the battles of the flag in another hemisphere and under other stars—and who still sleep there beneath the veldt. A nation which does not honor its heroes will soon have none to neglect. Every great nation which has produced heroes in plenty, and which stands itself the most striking proof of their devotion, fills its city squares and its most conspicuous points of vantage with memorials of its heroic dead. These rise as perpetual inspirations to the youth and bear anew in every generation the fruit of their lofty endeavor.

Canada does well to obey this instinct to honor its great dead, and no greater dead has it on its high honor roll than those who died winning a world-wide glory for their native land in the South African War. Reputations were buried there as well as men; but the reputation of Canada for military prowess may almost be said to have been born there. We knew before what we had in us; but the world did not know until "the Canadians" came to be recognized on that vast battlefield as the peer of the best who fought there under the gaze of two hemispheres.

No one can tell when the hour will strike at which Canada will be again called upon to prove its mettle; and the duty will then fall upon a generation which will not have had precisely the same training as that which bore itself so nobly when the need of the hour was to save the prestige of the Empire in South Africa. Then we will realize the great importance of having given this generation the right ideals, the true inspiration, the patriotic "lead"; and in no other way can we give it better than by honoring publicly and properly and permanently the men who have served the Empire and have suffered therefor the ultimate sacrifice.

OFFICIAL ENGLISH.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, introduced a discussion on the conditions and prospects of letters in this country, in which several members who are accustomed to write the English language with propriety, deplored the decay of good English in official publications. Some of these gentlemen had discovered that the state papers of Upper and Lower Canada, prepared a hundred years ago, have a far higher literary quality than similar documents of the present time. They are more explicit and concise, and at the same time more elegant and felicitous. Wherefore, it was argued that the schools, including the universities of the present day, do not give sufficient attention to the art and science of speaking and writing good English. Chancellor Burwash interposed the modifying argument that the old state papers were not written by men educated in Canada, but by officials trained in the English schools. He offered to prove by the language of the Upper Canadian list of grievances that when politicians of the native school in the first half of the last century were left to their own linguistic resources, they were as clumsy as the modern official.

Canada is not the only country where complaint is made that good English has gone out of fashion in public documents. Praisers of old times in the United States occasionally refer to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and concurrent documents to show a falling off. The same lament is heard in England, where they say that careless newspaper English has replaced the more stately and ornate periods of a hundred years ago. But it is hardly fair to compare a verbatim report of a modern speech in the Imperial Parliament with the version that Dr. Johnson prepared and refined at his learned leisure in a private session at the coffee house, or with the rendering found in the Annual Register when Edmund Burke was its editor.

It may be worth while to remember that when William Cobbett wrote his grammar of the English language, he added six lessons "intended to prevent statesmen from using false grammar and from writing in an awkward manner." This was in 1822, and the illustrations of bad English included the Speech from the Throne delivered by the Prince Regent in 1819, the address of the House of Commons to the Prince in the same year, Lord Castlereagh's note in 1815, and to the Ambassadors of the allies, on the subject of the Museum of Paris, a despatch of the Duke of Wellington on the same subject, a note of Castlereagh on the Slave Trade, despatches from the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1822, and a pastoral charge of the Bishop of Winchester in the same year. Some of these deserve all the abuse that Cobbett heaps on them in his singularly polemical text-book. But let us recall the fact that Cobbett found Addison and Blair, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Watts to be exceedingly careless and incorrect writers, while Milton "committed many hundreds, if not thousands, of grammatical errors." Most of the complaints against Milton relate to his classicisms, which Cobbett would be the last person to appreciate.

One could imagine a scholar of a hundred years ago reading state papers sighing for the day when blind Milton dictated sonorous Latin letters in the name of Cromwell to the European Courts, and citing the fine rolling periods of the expostulation to His Majesty of Savoy concerning the Piedmont massacres. But Cobbett wanted no Latin, and no Latinisms. He was in favor of native and undefiled English.

Cobbett expresses the opinion that careless writers of English are not to be trusted in matters of administration, and Chancellor Burwash, in his Royal Society address, contends that there is a close relation between careless English and careless morals. If this be so the authors of the address to King Edward on the subject of provincial subsidies need a moral awakening. Perhaps the same thing might be said of the House of Commons, headed by a Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, and including a former college professor, who sent the Diamond Jubilee Address to her late Majesty. The faults in this were clumsiness and inelegance rather than false grammar. For instance, The Committee of 1897 "stated their earnest hope." They assured the Queen that "not only have none of your illustrious predecessors sat on the Throne of our Country for so exalted a period," etc. They observed that "it is impossible not to be impressed with the immense strides," and so on.

Assuming Cobbett and Chancellor Burwash to be correct, this kind of writing may not indicate gross immorality, but signifies a dangerous strain upon the moral fibre of the writers. The real criminal of the lower and violent class would perhaps be found in the author of a draft bill relating to the location of a slaughter house in the neighborhood of a Canadian provincial capital. The Recorder of that city is said to have written the substantial clause in this language, "From and after the passage of this Act no person shall build, maintain, erect, operate, or slaughter any beast within ten miles of the City Hall intended for food."

It would, perhaps, be difficult to find in official literature of a hundred years ago a match for this clause. But it was amended in committee, and it must be said, in contradiction to Dr. Burwash's theory, that the author never ceased to be a reputable member of society.

A LOCAL CONSUMPTION CAMP.

The need for a "consumption camp" somewhere near Montreal hardly requires to be emphasized. As Dr. Kennedy pointed out in yesterday's Star, there is no place in or near the city now to which tuberculous patients can be sent. Only when the case is at a crisis, as, for instance, after a severe hemorrhage, will the hospitals open their doors to the victim of this deadly disease; and yet the home surroundings may be all that is undesirable, both for the patient and for the other members of the family.

"A consumption camp" could be established with very little money, comparatively, and its management would not begin to be as expensive as the running of a hospital for any other disease. The patients can usually look a great deal after themselves; and the chief remedies are fresh air and good food. Where the main desideratum in the treatment of a disease is only pure air, it ought to be possible to get that much for at least a share of the sufferers from this dread plague—a plague which Dr. Kennedy estimates carries off fifteen hundred Montrealers every year.

The danger to the people in the neighborhood of such a camp would be nil. Statistics, carefully collected, show that tuberculosis sanatoria do not increase the number of cases of the disease in the districts where they are established. They have, in fact, the opposite effect; for the prevalence of the disease is generally decreased. This is due to the fact that they offer constant object lessons to the natives of the region in the best methods of escaping and treating the malady.

It is inhuman that there should be no place in or near Montreal to which a sufferer from tuberculosis can be sent. Almost any dwelling place in the middle of the city fails to offer the victim a fair chance of recovery. The air cannot be good; and yet the patients ought to live constantly in the purest air. They sit out of doors all day, and sleep with their windows wide open all night. When the patient is compelled to live in cramped quarters, the chances against recovery are greatly augmented; and if to this be added a family about the patient, worn down by hard work and anaemic for the very reasons which have given the patient the disease, we have a splendid soil for the growth of the plague.

"A consumption camp" would give every patient sent to it fresh air and good food. Both of these boons might be advantages which he would miss at home. Then his removal from home would relieve the other members of the family from such peril as might exist because of all too common carelessness in preventing contagion. Life in the camp would soon teach the most careless patient, however, how to prevent the spread of disease from himself absolutely, and this teaching would be passed on to his acquaintances, with the best of general results. More of the spread of tuberculosis is due to ignorance than to any other single cause.

Rev. F. G. Scott urges with spirit that the establishment of these camps or sanatoria should be a duty of Government. With this we heartily agree. It is quite as important to fight the disease we have in our midst as to establish quarantine against disease which we may import. But until Governments can be moved to take up this duty, private benevolence must fill the gap; and private benevolence can be spurred to prompt and generous action by the knowledge that it is also a general measure of self-protection. So long as consumption is permitted to exist in every corner of the city without any special isolation or care or effort to prevent its spread, every Montrealer is menaced. A consumptive, taking a street car ride and careless in his habits, may infect a dozen people otherwise ripe for the disease.

The Passing Hour

Is the denatured Spring weather over?

Pained suspicion arises that the Standard Oil people have been made cautious rather than good by recent fines.

Now the young man will begin to untrouser the price of the ice cream.

Ever notice that when one team is playing good ball the other team doesn't seem to do quite so well?

The dollar wheat seed is sown by speculators.

Those who went after bass out of season yesterday fished with baited breath.

The announcement by the commission of corporations that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly is in line with suspicions previously entertained.

When one man tries to flatter another he has something to sell.

Some just needed a day upon the water and embraced the opportunity.

Anyway, people who have the devil for a landlord don't have to be robbed by ice trusts.

Don't waste any time worrying because other people are not doing their duty.

Daughter—"But he is so full of absurd ideals."

Mother—"Never mind that, dear. Your father was just the same before I married him."—Town and Country.

A man's fool friends cause him about as much trouble as his wise enemies.

AT THE STAGE DOOR.

Belle Wings—"That vain leading lady thinks she is beautiful. She says her face grows on the audience as soon as she steps before the footlights."

Kitty Flies — "Thank goodness, it did not grow on me."

Some men imagine that a moral wrong is a commercial right.

Were the dark ages in the knight time?

The hand organ man turns the old tunes to account.

The prettier a girl is the more you'd better tell her so.

In many gardens the seeds are already up—the birds got them.

Most men think they know a lot more than they know they know.

Were you among the straw-hatted yesterday?

A broad-minded man never loses any sleep because another man's opinions fail to agree with his own.

It may be noticed that the Royals always win by superb playing, but when they lose the luck is against them.

There is a silver lining to the clouds men get under, but the lawyers generally get it.

Now that the City Council see a chance to borrow a million and a half they say they are going to mend their ways.

Visitors to Montreal saw fireworks last night. The alarms came so fast that people thought the horses were just running around for exercise.

Many a man who is on the road to fortune doesn't know where to get off.

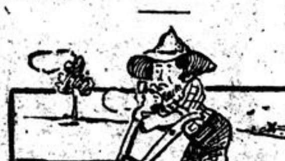
It was a punk day for the small boy; he used the punk to light his firecrackers.

Some men try to convince you that they are good by boasting of how bad they used to be.

The Irish Nationalists are willing to compromise by accepting all that they ask for.

When ambition crawls in at the window contentment flies out at the door.

A woman doesn't have to mind what her neighbors say if her husband is a millionaire.



A correct photograph of the wheat crop that is now being liberally bought and sold.

THE PAPA-HEN.

The mamma-hen sets up in a nest,
An' pretty soon they's an egg.
But the papa-hen he swells his chest
And kicks the sand wif his legs.

The papa-hen finds a worm or a crumb
And hollers, "Quick! quick! quick."
But he eats it hisself when the mamma-hens come,
Or else it's only a stick.

I bet you if I was the papa-hen
So han'some an' big an' stout,
I'd lay eggs once in a while, an' then
Have somethin' to holler about!
—Newark News.

Kansas farmers have imported a bee that kills the bug that eats the wheat that takes the dollar that breaks the man that lives in the house that Jack built.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER"

Under this heading The Star will publish brief communications, if accompanied by the name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

A Question of Resignation.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—Without caring to express any opinion one way or the other just now on relation to the unhappy state of affairs which led to the resignation of Mr. Lansing Lewis from the treasurership of the Diocese of Montreal, as mentioned in the Star of the 20th inst., and realising further that the Bishop of the diocese in his cabled reply wished that no action be taken by either side until his return, would it not be well for Mr. Lewis to reconsider his position and wait until the Bishop's arrival? It would be a great loss to lose the services of so able an official at this time. Those who heard him in February on the floor of the Synod know how very well he can make a financial statement—usually as dry as dust—very illuminating and refreshing.

CLERICAS.

Divergent Meanings.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

Sir,—Replying to Anti-Spendthrift's arguments about incomes, I would like to say, firstly, that he, not being a married man, is not qualified to express an opinion on this subject. Secondly, he fails to grasp the meaning of the question I put, or else his idea of education is a very poor one. The question was, "How can I manage to live respectably and educate my two children with the income mentioned?" We, even if we are clerks, in these days of enlightenment, should attain to better and higher conditions for our children and not remain in ignorance and contentment in having to keep big families on small salaries. What can a nation expect from citizens whose habits of close living on small wages make them mean to themselves, their wives and to their children? I would have preferred to hear what a married clerk has to say on the subject.

Y. C.

White horses are not now used in the German army, the introduction of smokeless powder having made them too conspicuous.

THIS DATE 30 YEARS AGO.

Montreal, May 25th, 1877.

The late Hon. Arthur Turcotte.

Our correspondent at Three Rivers sends a graphic account of the illuminations on Wednesday night in honor of His Holiness the Pope. The affair was a great success, the residences of His Honor the Mayor, Mr. A. Turcotte, M.L.A., and Judge Polette, the Ursuline Convent, and H.M.'s Custom House being especially fine, in a perfect blaze of light colored Chinese lanterns.

THE late Hon. Henry R. A. Turcotte, Q.C., who paid the debt of nature some years ago, was educated in part at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, England, and at the Jesuits' College in this city. He was called to the bar in 1867, and created a Q.C. in 1878. He represented Three Rivers in the Legislative Assembly for many years, and was elected Speaker in June, 1878, holding the position until the dissolution of the House at the end of 1881. He was a member of the Mercier Cabinet in 1887, as Attorney-General of the province. He was appointed Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Montreal in 1890.

We are informed that the bright, gossipy Parisian correspondence in our contemporary, L'Opinion Publique, is the work of our fellow-citizen, Mr. G. A. Drolet, and is certainly the best of its kind published by any of our French papers. This week's is most interesting in the details of the friction and resignation of the Republican Ministry and the Marshal President.

MR. Gustave A. Drolet, Chevalier, was one of the first Canadians to enlist in the Pontifical Zouaves, Canadian contingent, to defend Rome against King Victor Emmanuel and the Garibaldian armies. He took part in several sharp engagements before returning to Montreal on the capture of the Holy City. He was a great traveller and a very pungent writer on political and social matters; especially was he in his element when painting the gaieties and foibles of Paris society as he found it. A very scholarly, well-read man, he repeatedly declined all political preferment, though he invariably took a deep interest in the expansion of the trade and commerce of the Dominion and the policies of the different federal administrations. He passed away to the unknown land in the nineties.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, D.A.G., arrived in the city yesterday from St. Johns, P.Q., to assist on the brigade staff at the review on Fletcher's Field.

THE late Deputy Adjutant-General Gustave D'Orsonnens was appointed Brigade Major in 1868 and D.A.G. in 1889. He was the first commandant of the R.C.I. School, established at St. Johns, P.Q., in 1883. He passed away a few years ago and received a military funeral by the Montreal brigade.

Mr. Robert Kane and Doctor G. Major start next week for a year's visit to Great Britain and the Continent. The latter sails by the White Star line via New York, and the former from Quebec by the Allan mail steamer.

THE late Captain R. Kane, who died in the eighties, was an officer in the British army for over ten years. He sold out in Canada and went into the brokerage and commission business. Dr. Major is one of the most skilful and leading throat specialists in the medical world to-day. He is a graduate of McGill, and at present practises his profession in Great Britain, where he has resided for a considerable time.

The German Photographers' Union according to a notice sent out by K. Schwier, its president, "will hold its thirty-sixth ambulatory meeting this year in Bremen, between the 28th and 30th of August, favored with the co-operation" of various societies of photographers. "The ruling mayor, the most worshipful Dr. Marcus, has graciously accepted the honorary presidency."

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS. MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, ALL NEXT WEEK, Mat. Wed. and Sat.
ERNEST SHIPMAN presents
MISS GRACE MERRITT
and an unexcelled Supporting Company in the Greatest Romantic Comedy of the decade.
WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER
Carload of Magnificent Scenic and Electrical Effects.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

SOHMER PARK 18 Successful Years in Action.
Summer Season Opens
Monday Afternoon
At 3 O'Clock.
10c
All Cars Go to SOHMER PARK
Five Great Acts
Lavigne's Military Band

THE COLD WEATHER DID NOT KEEP THE CROWDS AWAY.
The Last Days of the Globe of Death
10c ADMISSION
Dominion Park
The marvellous Two ARIBOS direct from Paris All Next Week.
Van der Meerchaum's Military Band
TRY THE LAUNDRY BRIGHT FINISH
Any car will transfer you or carry you direct to the Park for a five cent fare.

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
FOR WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, 27th INST
THOMPSON'S WONDERFUL EDUCATED ELEPHANTS,
Also other Indoor Circus Attractions, direct from New York Hippodrome.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AT STADIUM ROLLER RINK
SKATERS AND SPECTATORS, - ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
BY ALLAN, DOMINION and C. P. R. LINES
and ALL LINES from NEW YORK and BOSTON.
I personally give every attention to enquiries and secure the best available accommodation on ANY LINE at LOWEST RATES.
L. NORMAN LUSHER, 178 ST. JAMES ST. Tel. Main 1507. (City and District Bank Building.
76 52 1aw

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK

Special to the Montreal Star.

New York, May 25.—Among the Canadians at New York hotels this week were: E. W. Vickers, Barrie, Albert; Miss Reid, London, Sinclair; B. H. S. Wright, London, Sinclair; W. M. Campbell, Montreal, Grand; F. B. Drouer, Montreal, St. Denis; Dr. H. O. Crane, Toronto, Park Avenue; Mrs. E. Crane, Toronto, Park Avenue; S. Crane, Toronto, Park Avenue; Mrs. H. C. Davis, Toronto, Park Avenue; W. McMurphy, Toronto, Murray Hill; Miss Norton, Toronto, Martha Washington; J. Arnheim, Montreal, Breslin; G. E. Leyman and wife, Montreal, Seville; C. Ludwif, Montreal, St. Denis; H. B. Orbin, Montreal, Broadway Central; G. H. Brown, Ottawa, Astor House; H. W. Hill, Ottawa, Astor House; M. M. Mackay, St. John, Murray Hill; H. J. Cook, Toronto, Murray Hill; W. Dryden, Toronto, Park Avenue; C. Hughes, Toronto, Latham; O. H. Keller, Toronto, Victoria; H. A. Manning, Toronto, Martinique; Dr. M. McFarlane and wife, Toronto, St. Denis; J. T. McKinlay, Toronto, Albert; W. J. Moore, Toronto Breslin; Misses Morrison, Toronto, Martinique; I. W. Moyse, Toronto, Murray Hill; W. Radford, Toronto, Albert; C. H. Reist, Toronto, Breslin; C. B. Smith, Toronto, Breslin; R. C. Steele, Toronto, Murray Hill; A. H. Harris, Toronto; Sinclair; L. Breithaupt, Berlin, Astor House; W. Waugh, Montreal, Murray Hill; A. Roger and wife, Ontario, Empire; C. E. Goldman, Toronto, Woodstock; W. J. McMurty, Toronto Murray Hill; J. Cook, Montreal, Albert; W. D. Ainslie, Montreal, Hoffman; J. Bailey and wife, Montreal, Grand; W. W. Cartridge, Montreal, Marlborough; E. T. Parades, Montreal, Marlborough; C. F. Sise, jr., Montreal, Seville; J. Brasier, Toronto, Albert; R. H. Cameron, Toronto, Continental; M. P. Cameron Toronto, Continental; J. Garron, Toronto, Holland; H. Oliver, Toronto, Union Square; R. F. Welch, Toronto, Westminster; A. Carruthers, Winnipeg, St. Denis; F. Beaulian, Montreal, Victoria; Miss E. M. Sargent, Montreal, Savoy; J. Vandersiier, Montreal, York; G. Arnott, Toronto, Murray Hill; F. W. Harcourt, Toronto, St. Denis; F. F. Fleblicock, London, York; A. Baumgarten, Montreal, Prince George; O. A. Downes and wife, Montreal, Prince George; F. J. Hockett, Montreal, Victoria; T. H. Schutzer, Montreal, Park Avenue; E. Nystrom, Ottawa, St. Denis; I. A. Phillips, Quebec, Grand; A. Scott, Quebec, Gilsey; G. M. Murray, Toronto, Murray Hill; F. W. Rosser, Toronto, Breslin; F. F. Williams, Montreal, Murray Hill; Miss MacKenzie, Toronto, St. Denis; W. J. Moore, Toronto, Breslin; E. W. Rogers, Toronto, Breslin; Mr. Cusson and wife, Montreal, St. Denis; H. W. Norton, Montreal, Brostell; E. H. Davis, Toronto, Grand; J. A. Goodmore, Toronto, Murray Hill; J. Palonde and wife, Toronto, Woodstock; J. C. Rice and wife, Toronto, Rand; W. H. Hawley, Toronto, Albany; Miss A. M. Piersons, Toronto, Martha Washington; Miss K. H. Wood, Toronto, Martha Washington; B. K. Woodmald, Toronto, Murray Hill; A. Brown, Halifax, Marlborough; A. H. Campbell, Montreal, Park Avenue; D. E. Galloway, Montreal, Holland; C. M. Hays, Montreal, Holland; J. W. Land, Montreal, Holland; J. C. Millimore, Montreal, Seville; W. Montgomery and wife, Montreal, York; J. Chambers, Toronto, St. Denis; W. K. Doherty and wife, Toronto, St. Denis; H. Morgan, Toronto, Murray Hill; P. Thompson, Toronto, St. Denis; J. Wright, Toronto, Breslin; W. A. Rees, Winnipeg, Union Square; P. N. Breton, Montreal, Victoria; J. Clow and wife, Montreal, Navarre; T. Lotanger and wife, Montreal, Grand Union; W. E. Bishop, Toronto, Herald Square; O. D. Smith and wife, Toronto, Grand; C. Schwahn and wife, Vancouver, Broadway Central.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE WITH THE CHURCHES.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

We confess to the conviction that the recent visit of the officers of the Federation of Churches of New York city to President Roosevelt to ask his aid in arousing a greater interest in religion was not a very inspiring spectacle. The great need of the churches of the city of New York, and of every other city, is more spiritual life, enthusiasm, power. To obtain these the churches do not need to invoke the aid of the President. The churches are not really in earnest. Many individuals are. More than a few of the preachers seem to be. Some church organizations are. But the churches of our great cities as a class are not consecrated, spiritual, militant. If they were they would stop the desecration of the Sabbath, close the Sunday theatres, and shut up most of the saloons. All that is needful is that they should mass their forces and vote and work together on moral issues. If church members were as enthusiastic for righteousness as they are for partisan politics they could carry every moral issue to triumphant success.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY ALL THIS WEEK Matinees Wed. and Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE (Victoria Day) Friday.
Ian MacLaren's Beautiful Scottish Idyl
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.
With the Queen of Scottish Song.
MISS MAGGIE McCANN.
Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c Next week — When Knighthood was in Flower.
119*6

FRANCAIS - This Week—Every Afternoon and Evening
A Millionaire's Revenge
The most talked of sensation of the day.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.
Next Week—ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
119*6

ROYAL - ALL THIS WEEK Matinee Every Day.
THE INNOCENT MAIDS
PRICES—10, 20, 30 and 50c.
Next Week—PAT. WHITE and His Gaiety Girls.
119*6

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB
TORONTO.
SPRING MEETING.
MAY 18th to JUNE 1st.
RACING AND STEEPLECHASING.
THE TORONTO CUP, $5000, on May 24th
A Regimental Band Daily. General Admission, $1.50.
Jos. E. Seagram, M.P. President. W. P. Fraser, Sec.-Treas.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
117 6 3aw

CLOSE of SEASON
WINDSOR BIOGRAPH
KARN HALL, 468 St. Catherine st. W.
This Saturday afternoon at 2.15, and Evening at 8.15.
"Always Something New."
Prices: Afternoon, 10c and 15c. Children 5c.
Evening, 15c. Reserved Seats, 25c.
Phone Up 775. 123 2

Montreal Jockey Club
INAUGURAL MEETING
BLUE BONNETS COURSE
JUNE 4th to 15th
RACING AND STEEPLECHASING
Every Day Rain or Shine.
Admission to Grand Stand $1.00
124 3eod

"THE FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL, WITH THEIR TWO CHAPELS, WILL HOLD THEIR EXCURSION TO HIGHGATE SPRINGS ON SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1907. THIS IS CONCEDED TO BE THE BEST PICNIC THAT LEAVES MONTREAL, AND NO EFFORT WILL BE SPARED THIS YEAR TO MAKE THIS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL."

Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. and 1.35 p.m.

Tickets—Adults 80, Children 40.

124 3aw

Son's of England Benefit Society

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

All members of the above society will attend divine service on Sunday, May 26th, at ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine and Metcalfe avenue; preacher, the Rev. B. B. Brown. Collection in aid of St. George's Society. Juvenile members will attend this service. Lodges wishing to loan their flags for decoration will have them at the church not later than 3 p.m.

Members will fall in line on St. Henry Square at 3.30 p.m. and march into the church in a body, senior officers leading.

By order.

W. CLOGG.
GEO. HAYSEY,
Committee.

121 2 2aw

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on
"OTTO HIGEL"
PIANO ACTION
236 52 1aw

We make a specialty of home-made bread.
John Cunningham,
BAKER.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S TO-NIGHT AND MATINEE.
"The Lion and the Mouse"
The Greatest Success of the Season
This House Closes Saturday Night.

NOW OPEN
SAVOY HOTEL ANNEX
Dominion Park
HOWARD & GUILE.
We are running a Full Dinner for 75c.
Change of Bill Every Night.
Orchestra in Attendance, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
114 156

Annual PICNIC

Sherbrooke St. Methodist Sunday School

STE. ROSE

Saturday, June 1st

Trains leave Place Viger Station at 9.15 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. Adult Tickets, 55c. Children's Tickets, 30c

COME WITH US

Francais - ALL NEXT WEEK. Mats. Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.
The Fuller Stock Co.
Presenting
CHAS. E. BLANEY'S EVERLASTING SUCCESS,
Across The Pacific
THE SHOW YOU KNOW IS GOOD.
MONSTER TRANSPORT SCENE.
REALISTIC BATTLE SCENE.
ROUGH RIDER CONCERT BAND.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

Good Books AT 15c each.
200 Recent Titles of Interesting Fiction.
Send for List.
Chapman's Book Store
513 St. Catherine St. West.

Fresh Air Fund.

The River Bank Home

The Home on the Richelieu River, at Chambly is being prepared for the opening on or about June 28. Applications for admission may be made to the committee, at the Star office, 165 St. James street, on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the season, between the hours of two and four o'clock. Every application must be accompanied with a certificate from the clergyman to whose church the applicant belongs. Blank certificate forms may be obtained from the secretary at the Star Office, St. James street.

The Fresh Air Fund is administered by a volunteer committee of men and women, including the city missionaries, interested in the welfare and suffering of children. It is established to take away from the city for a longer or shorter period children and mothers whom the visiting doctor advises to send. It is:

1st. For the sick children of the poor.

2nd. For the tired working mothers with children.

3rd. For children threatened with sickness, and whose parents have not the means to enable them to leave the city.

Five dollars will send a mother and sick child to the country for a fortnight, and larger amounts will do proportionate good. Contributions may be sent to the Star Office, 165 St. James street; Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine streets, or to Charles M. Alexander, Esq., hon. treas., 219 St. James st.

120 27 eod

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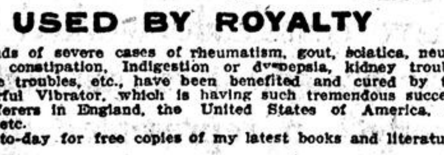
VIBRATOR

USED BY ROYALTY
Many thousands of severe cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neurasthenia, nervous debility constipation, indigestion or dyspepsia, kidney troubles, liver troubles, headache troubles, etc., have been benefited and cured by the VEEDEE, the wonderful Vibrator, which is having such tremendous success among all classes of sufferers in England, the United States of America, Germany, Austria, France, etc.
FREE—Send to-day for free copies of my latest books and literature on the subject of
CURATIVE VIBRATION, AS ADMINISTERED BY THE VEEDEE.
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LARGE CROWDS WITNESSED UNVEILING OF THE STRATHCONA AND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Ceremony was Performed by the Deputy Governor, Chief Justice Fitzpatrick—Military Display was Impressive.

Yesterday might fittingly be termed a red letter day in the history of Montreal, for the citizens asemblesd to do honor to those who died in the battle fields of South Africa.

The occasion was the unveiling of the noble statue in Dominion Square, which will henceforth be termed the Soldiers' Memorial.

Ideal weather prevailed and long before the time fixed for the ceremony a vast concourse of people had lined every side of the square. It was a soul-stirring scene. The city's regiments were out in full force, every man looking spick and span and very fit. One felt that these citizen soldiers possesed the grit that has made the British Empire what it is.

Soldiers of two races marching under one flag!

As a stranger to the city remarked: "This is one of the most unique sights I have ever seen. British and French, the old-time rivals of the world, marching shoulder to shoulder, under the grand old banner. Why, Montreal contains within itself the essence of universal peace. Two races living as one in peace and fellowship. It is wonderful."

THE UNVEILING.

The unveiling ceremony was timed to take place at eleven o'clock, and half an hour before that the great square was crowded. The centre of attraction was the veiled statue, shrouded in Union Jacks. The soldiers were lined up in the form of a square, and their uniforms served to add to the sparkling brilliancy of the scene. A special feature was the quietness with which the assembled thousands awaited the unveiling of the monument. One felt that the hearts of the people were touched, that their imaginations carried them far from the square, bathed in sunshine, to the plains of South Africa, and that in fancy they witnessed the heroic deeds of the comrades who willingly gave up their lives in the service of the Empire.

The arrival of the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, who, in the unavoidable absence of the Governor-General, performed the opening ceremony, was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of cheering. He was received on the platform by Colonel Buchan and his staff, and it was very evident that the warmth of his welcome delighted him. Principal Patersen, of M'Gill University, opened the proceedings, and all those who heard his words were unanimous in expressing the opinion that a more suitable or more sensible speech could not have been delivered. Indeed, the Principal excelled himself, and not only his words, but the manner of his speaking did honour to the city. Thereafter His Excellency delivered an address which will live in the memory of the citizens of Montreal. After making appropriate reference to the heroic dead and to the noble qualities possessed by Lord Strathcona, he urged upon his hearers the absolute necessity of loyalty to the Empire, to what he stigmatised as "the one free flag of the world." That his words fell on sympathetic ears was evidenced by the frequent cheering. Everybody agreed with His Excellency, and all were glad that he availed himself of the opportunity to advocate the unity of the Empire.

THE CEREMONIAL.

And then, in the midst of breathless silence, the statue was unveiled. All felt the solemnity of the moment, and the multitude stood with heads uncovered as the massed bands played the Dead March and the rifles of the firing party were heard.

After the buglers had sounded the mournful notes of the "Last Post," the bands struck up the anthem of the Empire, "God Save the King," and three terrific cheers were given by the assembled thousands for King Edward. Meanwhile the boom of cannon broke upon the ear at regular intervals, and when the martial strains of the fine old hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," were played by the bands, the feelings of the spectators were deeply stirred.

The statue itself was greatly admired and it is truly a work of art, worthy of any city of the world. Mr. Hill has created a noble monument, and one of which the citizens of Montreal feel proud. At the conclusion of the unveiling ceremony His Excellency and party adjourned to the steps of the Mount Royal Club, where they reviewed the troops, who marched past them. The soldiers made a most creditable display, and His Excellency spoke in high praise of their smart appearance. They really looked like soldiers and in the hour of need would doubtless prove invaluable. And so the proceedings ended, and the great crowd dispersed.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Principal Peterson presided over the proceedings, and amongst those on the platform were: Sir William C. Macdonald, Dr. Adami, Ald. W. J. White, K.C.; F. E. Meredith, K.C., representing the Montreal Bar Association; Canon Ellegood, chaplain of the Victoria Rifles; Mr. Robert Meighen, Mr. B. Hal Brown, Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; Senator Mackay, W. D. Lighthall, K.C.; Ald. Bumbray, Leveque, Turner, Levy, and Proulx, Messrs. W. E. Doran, G. Caverhill, Alex. McFee, Capt. Webster, representing the C. P. R.; Mayor Ekers, Ald. Major, Hon. J. D. Rolland, Rev. Father Callaghan, Mr. H. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Davidson, Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smythe, Lt.-Col. Pelletier, Lt.-Col. Dunbar, Lt.-Col. Worthington (Sherbrooke), Ald. H. B. Yates, Messrs. G. W. Hill, W. S. Maxwell, E. Maxwell, Piers Davidson, Hon. Lt.-Col. R. Wilson Smith, and Major MacMillan, D.S.O.

Amongst the outside officers who attended the ceremonies were: Lieut.-Col. Spearing, 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, and ten officers; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Piche, 63rd Regt. Joliette, Que.; Lieut.-Col. des Trois-Maisons, R.O.; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Mackay, commanding the 9th Infantry Brigade, and Lieut.-Col. J. P. Landry, commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade.

There were altogether 3,258 men and officers on the parade. These included Col. Buchan and a divisional staff of eight, with Lieut.-Cols. Pelletier and Dunbar as his immediate staff, and Lieuts. McMillan and Stephenson as orderly officers.

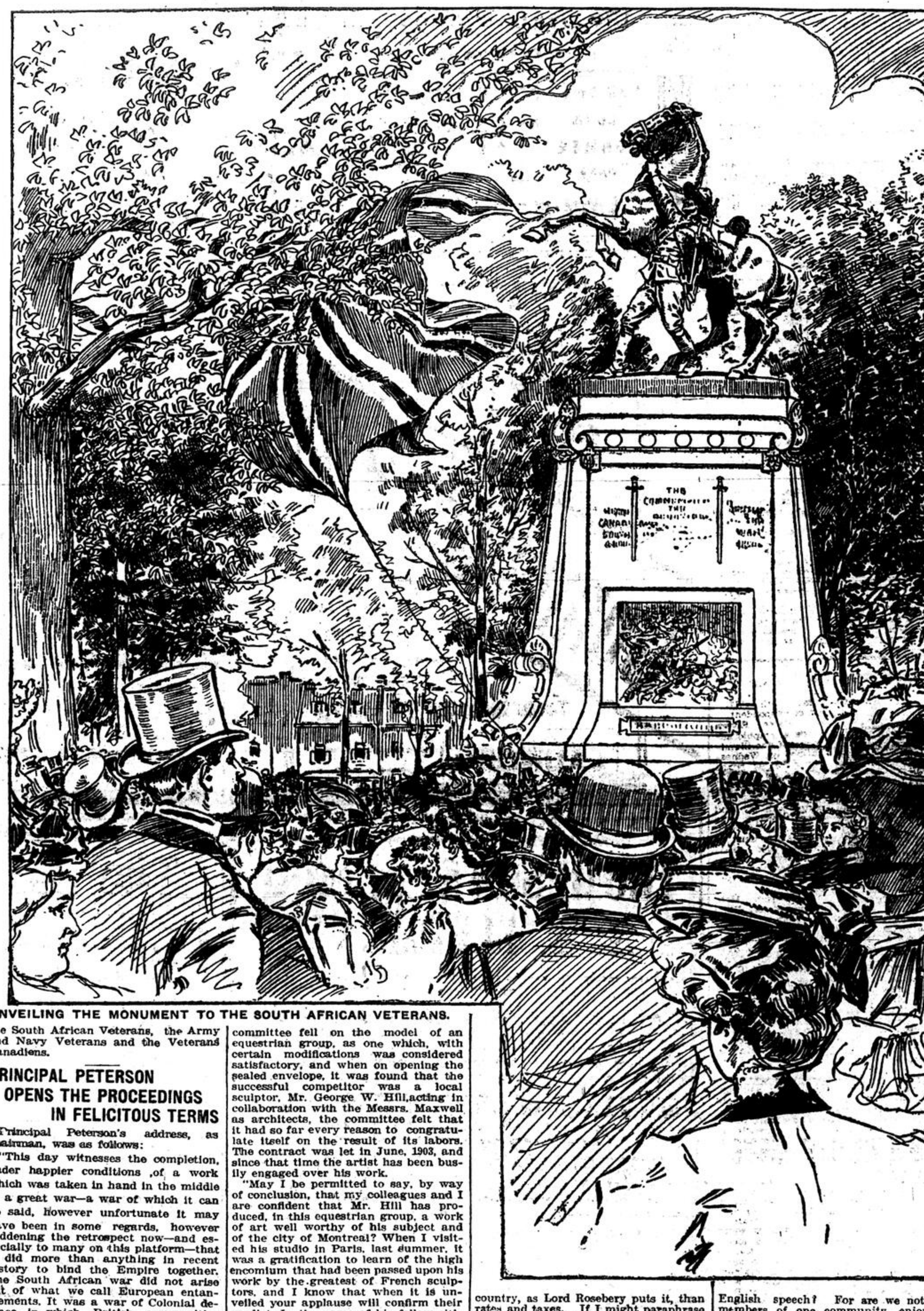
The Cavalry Brigade was under Major Nelles, with A Squadron R. C. D., and the 17th D. Y. R. C. H.

The Artillery Brigade was under command of Lieut.-Col. Costigan, with No. 4 C.E., 3rd Montreal Field Battery and the second regiment C. A.

The 18th Infantry Brigade followed, under Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, with Major Ostell as brigade major. This brigade comprised the 1st P.W.F., 450 strong; the 3rd Victoria Rifles, 407; the 5th Highlanders, 600 strong, and the 65th Carabiners, 397.

In addition to these there was a provisional brigade under Lt.-Col. W. J. Stewart, with Major Schneider as brigade major. This comprised No. 4 Company, C.A.S.C., Nos. 4 and 5 field Ambulance Companies, the Highland Cadets and the Mount St. Louis Cadets.

The last in order of march was the Veterans' Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond, R.O., which comprised the South African Veterans, the Army and Navy Veterans and the Veterans Canadiens.



UNVEILING THE MONUMENT TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON OPENS THE PROCEEDINGS IN FELICITOUS TERMS

Principal Peterson's address, as chairman, was as follows:

"This day witnesses the completion, under happier conditions, of a work which was taken in hand in the middle of a great war—a war of which it can be said, however unfortunate it may have been in some regards, however saddening the retrospect now—and especially to many on this platform—that it did more than anything in recent history to bind the Empire together. The South African war did not arise out of what we call European entanglements. It was a war of Colonial defence, in which British communities were threatened with military aggression, and when the Mother Country went to their rescue, the "new nations within the Empire" felt that they had an obvious interest in a struggle which had been undertaken, not with a view to the ascendency of one race over another, but the same justice for the oppressed and equal rights for all under the ample folds of the British flag.

"Our Governor-General, who is so happily represented here to-day, put this point quite admirably in a letter which he addressed to me, as chairman of the Monument Committee, when he found that his visit to England would prevent him from being present with us on this occasion. 'Had I been at your unveiling ceremony,' Lord Grey wrote, 'I should, of course, have dwelt upon the fact that we went to war, and had to go to war, to obtain equal rights for Briton and Boer, and that, having won, we were not afraid to achieve our ideals. Result—BOTHA!'

"And now let me offer the briefest possible narrative of the movement which is to culminate in the unveiling of this monumelt and its presentation to the city of Montreal.

"After the sending of the contingents Strathcona's Horse—ideally represented from henceforth in our midst by the heroic figure about to be uncovered—went out from Montreal on 12th March, 1900. There had been some talk of erecting a soldiers' monument in memory of the brave men who had already fallen on the battle-fields of South Africa, and towards the end of the month a meeting was held in the Board of Trade to promote this object. When, later on in the same year, Lord Strathcona visited Montreal, public appreciation of his distinguished services took an even more definite form, and at an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens held on 15th November, 1900, an influential committee was formed to obtain funds for the erection of a statue in honor of the grandest of Canada's Grand Old Men! This compliment Lord Strathcona, after due consideration, felt constrained to deprecate, and in a communication addressed to one of his friends here, his Lordship expressed the wish that the proposed memorial should be one in which his own personality should be subordinated to the recognition and commemoration of broader issues.

A DOUBLE MEMORIAL.

"Thereupon it was decided to amalgamate the two movements and to go forward to the erection of a "Strathcona and South African Monument," as we are to see it to-day, with its two fold inscription, and its harmonious blending of the personality of one whom we may still call our leading citizen, with the troopers whom he equipped for the war and with the general body of the Canadian contingents.

"Funds were readily obtained, with the result that the monument which is to be unveiled to-day represents an expenditure of some thirty thousand dollars. But it was only after peace had been happily concluded that the committee in charge took the step of calling for competitive designs by public advertisement throughout Canada, as well as in London, Boston and New York, and by the end of 1902 we had over thirty from which to make a selection. After careful examination, in the course of which all the conditions of anonymous competition were scrupulously observed, the choice of the committee fell on the model of an equestrian group, as one which, with certain modifications was considered satisfactory, and when on opening the sealed envelope, it was found that the successful competitor was a local sculptor, Mr. George W. Hill, acting in collaboration with the Messrs. Maxwell as architects, the committee felt that it had so far every reason to congratulate itself on the result of its labors. The contract was let in June, 1903, and since that time the artist has been busily engaged over his work.

"May I be permitted to say, by way of conclusion, that my colleagues and I are confident that Mr. Hill has produced, in this equestrian group, a work of art well worthy of his subject and of the city of Montreal? When I visited his studio in Paris, last summer, it was a gratification to learn of the high encomium that had been passed upon his work by the greatest of French sculptors, and I know that when it is unveiled your applause will confirm their verdict. In the name of his fellow-citizens I congratulate Mr. Hill on his fine production, and also the architects, whose pedestal shows it off to the best possible advantage. And on their behalf, as well as for my committee, I beg leave to thank Your Excellency for coming to Montreal to discharge the duty which is now to be entrusted to you.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR FITZPATRICK DISCUSSES FUTURE OF CANADA.

The chairman was followed by the Deputy Governor, who discussed patriotic issues.

The Deputy Governor said it gave him great pleasure to take part in that ceremony but he regretted that the Governor-General had been prevented from being present owing to public duties elsewhere. He congratulated the chairman and committee on the result of their efforts to endow Montreal with a statue worthy of itself, the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion. He was sure that when the statue was unveiled they would agree with him that the artist had accomplished a work worthy of his reputation. That monument had not been erected for the sole purpose of commemorating those who fell on the plains of South Africa because the names of these brave men were inscribed on something more durable than marble or brass. Brass corroded and marble crumbled, but the heart of a grateful people throbbed and beat throughout the ages. Who could forget the thrill of pride that passed over Canada when the people read of the success which had attended Canada's soldiers in South Africa and the report issued by Lord Roberts which stated that the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment on every occasion when called upon had nobly done their duty. (Cheers.) Those who had gone out to South Africa had proved themselves to be fitting representatives of the nations from which they were derived. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, His Excellency said:

"Standing by your side and in the presence of a Montreal audience, what can be said that is new in praise of Lord Strathcona? Those of us who have to some extent been his contemporaries know him as the moving spirit of one of the great trading corporations of the world, as the president of the Bank of Montreal, an institution of which we are all so justly proud; as a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which we have now come to look upon almost as a national asset. His qualities in all these respects will soon become a fading tradition, but the story of his great, strenuous life, of his devotion to his adopted country, and more particularly to our educational institutions, is one which his countrymen will not willingly let die.

"We are not here to celebrate a victory, to commemorate the memory of the dead, to extol martial prowess, or generosity of the living. This monument will tell the generations that are to come after us that Canadians volunteered for service in South Africa to affirm a great principle: that the Empire is one and indissoluble; that our sovereign can command the willing allegiance and the loyal service of all those who live under the British flag; that we owe something more to our country, as Lord Rosebery puts it, than rates and taxes. If I might paraphrase Wordsworth, it will teach our successors that in the hour of danger there is to be no parleying, that there is to be but one breath, and that we are all one from shore to shore.

"In thus addressing you I have no desire to masquerade under the garb of a jingo. My loyalty is founded on reason. I believe in the British Empire, because I have enjoyed the benefits of British citizenship. Where can you find a more perfect constitution than that under which we live? No change can be an improvement; any change must be for the worse. There is no system under which citizens exercise more direct control over that legislation which regulates our daily life than that administration of public affairs with which it is concerned. In a word, it may be said that our constitution guarantees in effect, and not merely in name, to all—irrespective of creed, religion, or color—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. For the benefits we enjoy, should we not be prepared to make some sacrifices, and to realize that they can be preserved by loyal service, personal devotion and the spirit of self-sacrifice.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

"There have been before to-day, as Goldwin Smith once said, "vast aggregations of territory; the Roman Empire, the Assyrian Empire, the Empire of Alexander, the Empire of Charlemagne and the Empire of Napoleon, conceived in human pride and founded on human ambition, and they have passed across the page of history through the inevitable process of decay to a common grave.

"Shall this be the fate of the British Empire? Will the dream of Macaulay be realized, and will the historic New Zealander sit on London bridge and deplore the disappearance of the gratest of all the world's great capitals. I do not believe that this is the fate which awaits us, so long as we realize that the principles of truth, justice, and liberty are not only the surest but the only foundations upon which man can build permanently.

"It has been said that stones and mortar are the defences of the weak, but that the defences of the strong are men. This is specially true of Canada. Men are required to defend our frontiers and to develop our resources, but above and beyond all things to maintain our institutions; men who are imbued with the idea that our every hope of the future depends upon our having to work out our destiny on this continent under the protection of the one free flag of the world.'"

MAYOR EKERS REFERS TO PART PLAYED BY LATE MR. PREFONTAINE

The Mayor said:

"On behalf of the citizens of Montreal, I accept, with thanks, this monument, which will be well guarded by the city as a perpetual tribute to her plucky sons, who so gallantly maintained the cause of Britain and of justice in South Africa. And is there not true reason for guarding this monument faithfully on behalf of our fellow-citizens of French origin no less than those of English speech? For are we not all members of one community, enjoying the same privileges and liberties and sharing the same responsibilities under the same glorious flag. All Montrealers revere that flag, because it stands for them as the symbol of that mighty protective power, which has never failed them and which guarantees them the enjoyment of unlimited freedom.

"One of my predecessors in office, on the occasion of the departure of the 1st Canadian contingent for South Africa, uttered these noble words:

"'Montreal militiamen of the old regime bravely and freely gave their lives for the flag of France, at Carillon and Quebec, and after the Union Jack replaced the Fleur-de-Lys in Canada, they just as bravely and just as freely gave their lives for the Red Cross ensign of St. George, at St. Johns, at Chateauguay, at Plattsburg, and at many another bloody fight. These men did their duty, so will you. You are going to face many risks, and perhaps death. Your fellow-citizens will not cease to pray for your safety, but if it should be the fate of any or all of you to give your lives for your Queen and country, they know that you will fall like men, your faces to the foe, doing your duty in ill-luck or good, like Britons and Canadians.'

"We, of British origin, dwelling happily side by side with our fellow-citizens of French descent, must fully endorse a speech of that character, and if Montreal is to take the commanding position to which she is entitled by reason of her natural advantages, her citizens must sink all prejudices and dislikes and loyally unite, under the grand inspiration of a common citizenship, to exploit, to the best advantage, for both the public and private good, the city's undeniable resources.

"This monument will live forever to perpetuate and foster the feeling of good fellowship."

SUBSCRIBERS WERE ENTERTAINED AT MOUNT ROYAL CLUB.

As a fitting close to the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Strathcona and South African monument, a luncheon was tendered the leading subscribers to the Memorial Fund at the Mount Royal Club, immediately after the review of the troops on Sherbrooke street.

Dr. William Peterson, LL.D., C.M.G., principal of McGill University, presided, while on his right was His Excellency Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, administrator of Canada; and on his left Mr. G. W. Hill, the talented sculptor. Mr. James Crathern sat directly opposite, with Mr. Maxwell, the architect, on one hand, and on the other Col. Buchan, who was, during the festivities, the recipient of many laudatory remarks bearing on the administrative genius he had displayed in the military manoeuvres of the day.

It was regretted that Mayor Ekers was obliged by necessary business to be absent, and letters of regret were also received from several members of the general committee at being unable to be present,—notably Messrs. James Ross, Hugh Graham and R. B. Angus.

There was present as a specially invited guest, Dr. William Wilfrid Campbell, of Ottawa, who spoke briefly but ably on the subject of Empire builders in the British Empire, and outside of it. Raleigh, Gordon, Alexander Hamilton, Lord Strathcona and Cecil Rhodes were declared to be among the greatest of these, each in a different land. The distinguished poet closed by reciting to his pleased auditors his recently completed poem on Cecil Rhodes, which will shortly appear in full, and of which the two following stanzas, descriptive of the character of that great pioneer statesman, as an Imperialist, and as a man, may be quoted:—

NEW POEM BY W. W. CAMPBELL.

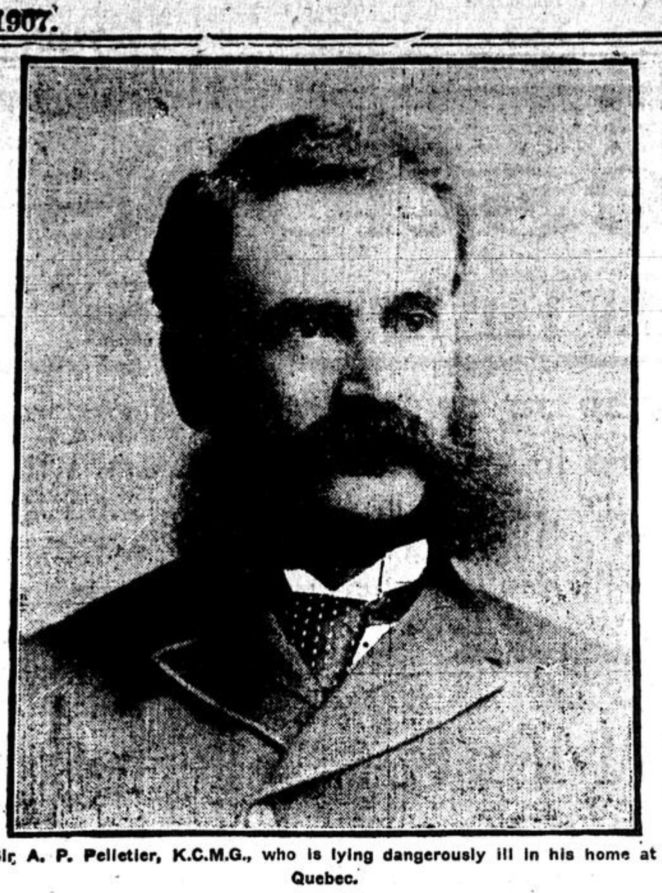
"O Iron Soul, of patience all supreme,
Loyalist to one high, guiding thought:
True through all, to one Imperial dream,
Imperially overwrought.

"Large conqueror of defeat! who seized from fear,
A bravery impregnable, from death;
A life more vast, serene, than centuries drear,
Of earth's ignoble breath."

His Excellency spoke briefly, acknowledging the congratulations of the company, and expressing his pleasure in taking part in the proceedings of the day. He spoke feelingly of the part Montreal had taken in perpetuating the memory of those who had died while aiding in the wider bestowal of the blessings of Empire.

A note of sadness was struck by the Hon. Mr. J. D. Rolland, who reminded the gathering of what the late Mayor Prefontaine had done in furthering the scheme whose culmination had just been witnessed. Besides the personal energy he had given in raising subscriptions, he had interested many others in the work.

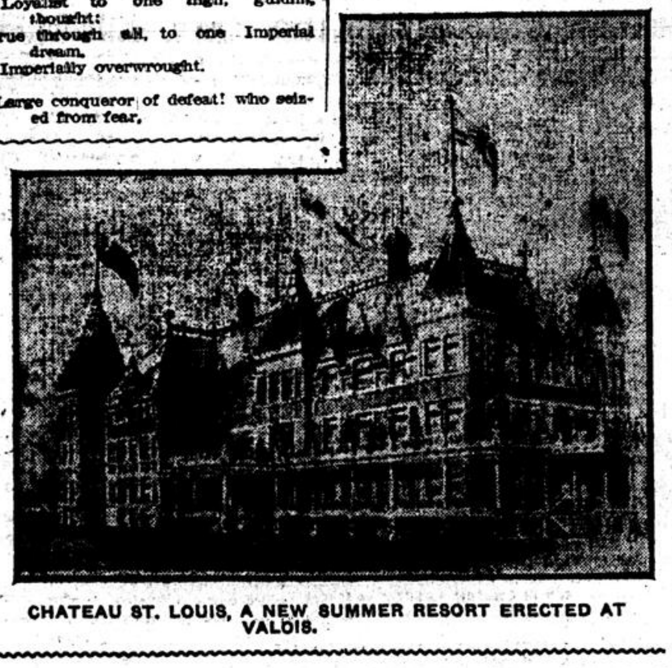
Among those present were: Col. Whitehead, who was Hon. President of the M. A. A. A. when the movement was started: Sir Thomas Shaugnessy, Sir William MacDonald, Messrs. H. A. Allan, F. E. Meredith batonnier of the bar; Geo. Caverhill, president of the Board of Trade; C. R. Hosmer, Hon. R. Mackay, R. Meighan, E. S. Clouston, Ald. Yates, R. Wilson-Smith, C. F. Sise, Piers Davidson, A. Sladen, and Dr. Adami.



Sir A. P. Pelletier, K.C.M.G., who is lying dangerously ill in his home at Quebec.

Ulster Unionists Condemn Bill.

Belfast, May 25.—A great demonstration of the Ulster Unionists last night unanimously condemned Mr. Birrell's Irish bill, which was characterized as "settling nothing and unsettling everything."



CHATEAU ST. LOUIS, A NEW SUMMER RESORT ERECTED AT VALOIS.

Plan To Protect Coal Miner's Lives.

DETERMINED endeavors to stop the loss of human lives in the coal mines of the United States are to be made by the fuel division of the United States Geological Survey. Plans have been drawn for a unique experimental station at which tests of the various dynamites and powders used in blasting coal will be made accurately to determine their safety in the presence of the deadly fire damp and equally deadly coal gas. Explosives of all sorts will be hurled by means of a mortar into a mammoth boiler plate cylinder, which has previously been filled with gas, and the effects will be carefully noted. If ignition fails after severe tests the explosives will be known as "permissible explosives" and their use will be urged upon the mine owners of the country.

In addition there will be important experiments in rescue work. One part of a station will be fitted up as a miniature coal mine, and miners and operators will be taught the art of saving the lives of fellow-men. It is declared that in serious gas explosions in mines hundreds of lives could be saved were it possible for the rescue party to enter after the accident. As it is now the deadly firedamp often holds the men back for hours, while their comrades are slowly being suffocated or burned to death. Government experts have found an apparatus in Europe which, when worn by the members of a rescue party, enables them to enter any place where there is gas without danger to themselves. At the experimental station the miniature mine will be filled with dense smoke and practical demonstrations in the saving of life with this apparatus will be made.

"From our investigations so far the United States is behind Europe in safeguarding the lives of the men in the mines," said J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey. "England and Belgium have for years had splendid experimental stations, and in these countries there are few casualties in the mines. The Belgium mines are notorious for the presence of firedamp, yet that country has enjoyed a wonderful immunity from these terrible explosions.

"As a result of the experiments in England there are a number of what are known as 'permissible explosives,' and these and no others must be used by the miners in the blasting of coal. They have in England also what is known as the 'limit charge,' which must not be exceeded on pain of severe penalty.

"In the various States here there are few regulations and none in many States when it comes to the kinds of powder to be used. While we cannot compel the adoption of regulations we will conduct the investigations and will give the facts to the public in the hope that great good may follow."

Clarence Hall, explosive expert for the Government, who has charge of the plans for the proposed experimental station, recently returned from England and Belgium, where he examined the stations there. In these and other European countries the mine owners, the miners, the Government and the manufacturers of explosives all co-operate in the effort to prevent explosions. The result of these experiments goes to show that a large number of the explosions in coal mines are due to coal dust rather than gas.

That part of the experimental station in which the explosives are to be tested will be in the form of a cylinder, 100 feet long and six feet in diameter, lying on the ground. An explosive mixture of fire damp and air in one case, or coal dust and air in another, will be pumped into the cylinder, and the explosive to be tested will be shot into it from one end by a big steel mortar so that the flame and products of combustion will go right into the fire damp. While these tests are being conducted operators and miners will be invited to be present.

Sir Wilfrid in French Senate.

Canadian Associated Press.

Paris, May 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the Senate and had a long conversation with Premier Clemenceau. The Premier was given a seat on the presidential tribune during his stay.

NEW SUMMER HOTEL BUILT AT VALOIS

The Chateau St. Louis One of Recent Additions to Montreal's Summer Hostelries.

Chateau St.Louis is the name of the most recent addition to the hostelries that front on the fine body of water which is the pride of all nature-loving Montreal.

The Chateau is a modern hotel, designed to afford accommodation for such as wish to spend their summer leisure by the lake. It is situated at Valois, being built in the heart of the bay shore line, and is now practically completed. The hotel is intended to have eighty rooms and will have all the details necessary for convenience and comfort. It is a three-story structure, with fine wide verandah space, and so placed as to afford a splendid view of Valois Bay and Lake St. Louis. The style of building is of the regime Louis XVI., the effect being secured largely by the use of small towers. The interior is along the lines of the best modern usage, and the chief aim has been to make it homelike.

Mr. E. Theberge, of Montreal, is the owner. The building was designed by Mr. Theo. Daoust.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IS BETTER.

Visit to Southern France Has Improved His Health.

Saint Raphael, France, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who have been sojourning here for some time past, are returning to England in a few days. Mr. Chamberlain is much improved in health, but it is probable that a considerable time must elapse before he will be able to re-enter public life.

Association Football To-day.

The following teams have been selected to represent Westmount in their league games with Rosemount to-day:

Seniors:—Shortrede, H. Payne (captain), and Herron, Band, Taylor and Whiteside, Wetherall, Chard, Kinloch, Forsyth and Bingham.

Referee, Mr. Condes.

Intermediates:—White, Logan and Pickering, Chippendale, Keyser and Gulliver, Tyler, Payne, L., Betty, Owens and Freedman.

Spares—Cussac and McAtteer.

Two good games worth seeing to-day will be those between Westmount and Rosemount at Westmount Park. Kick off at 3 p.m., and Point St. Charles vs. Ottawa City, at Point St. Charles grounds, Beaver Field. Kick off 3.30 p.m.

Fire Caused a Diversion.

Quite a diversion was created on Dominion Square yesterday morning in the midst of address, by the out break of a miniature fire in the rear of Bell's Galleries, the old Hamilton store, directly in front of the monument.

With all their usual clamor the fire brigade arrived on the scene, causing the many thousand people to turn their attention from the speaker on the platform. But though necks were craned to capacity length only those in the rear of the crowd could see what was cahsing the excitement. It was but the work of a few minutes for the firemen to tear away the roof of the shed in which the flames were located, and then one stream of water did the rest.

Mill Men Raise Wages.

Special to The Montreal Star.

St. John, N.B., May 25.—All the saw mill owners in the city have given in to the men and increased the wages of their employes 10 per cent.

Highest Paid Man.

John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer of New York, receives a salary aggregating $800,000 a year, which is more money than any other man ever received for his personal services. Men make millions by investments or by manipulations or speculations, but Hammond is the only man in the world who is paid so nearly a million a year for professional advice. Hammond is the greatest soldier of fortune of modern times, perhaps of all times, and was the model from which Richard Harding Davis drew his hero in "Soldiers of Fortune." He was born in San Francisco 52 years ago and was graduated from the Sheffield scientific school of Yale. During his boyhood in California he heard and dreamed of nothing but gold, for the western coast was gold mad during this period.

In his quest for the precious metal Hammond has travelled all over the world, from Siberia to South Africa. He followed the course of prospecting in Australia during the boom days, and he was in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson raid. With Phillips, Frank Rhodes and George Farrar, he was captured by the Boers and sentenced to death, to the great excitement of the whole civilized world. Oom Paul Kruger, under threats from Joseph Chamberlain, released the four men upon payment of an enormous fine and sentence of punishment.

Hammond came to New York and opened an office as consulting engineer. He may be found now in a little room in the Empire building, and so great is his knowledge of gold-bearing ore from all the great gold fields of the world that he is able to pass unerring judgment upon mines without visiting them. His word is law to investors. If Hammond says, "Yes" financial kings will spend millions for purchase or development of gold mines. If Hammond says "No" investors will not spend a cent, no matter how tempting the offers may be. He has a corps of assistants who visit mines under question and make their reports to him.

A Hungry Wolf.

A red faced man was holding the attention of a little group with some wonderful recitals.

"The most exciting chase I ever had," he said, "happened a few years ago in Russia. One night, when sleighing about ten miles from my destination, I discovered, to my intense horror, that I was being followed by a pack of wolves. I fired blindly into the pack, killing one of the brutes, and to my delight saw the others stop to devour it. After doing this, however, they still came on. I kept on repeating the dose, with the same result, and each occasion gave me an opportunity to whip up my horses. Finally there was only one wolf left, yet on it came, with its fierce eyes glaring in anticipation of a good, hot supper."

Here the man who had been sitting in the corner burst forth into a fit of laughter.

"Why, man," said he, "by your way of reckoning, that last wolf must have had the rest of the pack inside him!"

"Ah!" said the red faced man without a tremor, "now I remember it did wobble a bit."

Questions You Naturally Ask

How Far Away? What Surroundings? What Price? Opportunity For Profit?

WILL BE ANSWERED TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION BELOW—

1. The Lots in Lynbrook Heights are within a mile of the Post Office in Moose Jaw, Sask.
2. They are high, dry and level, and the City's best residences are near the property and building that way.
3. $50.00 a lot (corners $10.00 extra). Terms $10.00 cash. Balance $5.00 a month.
4. They will *double* in value within a year. They are without doubt the best investment in the West, and they are within *your* means.

REMEMBER

June 4th the prices advance.

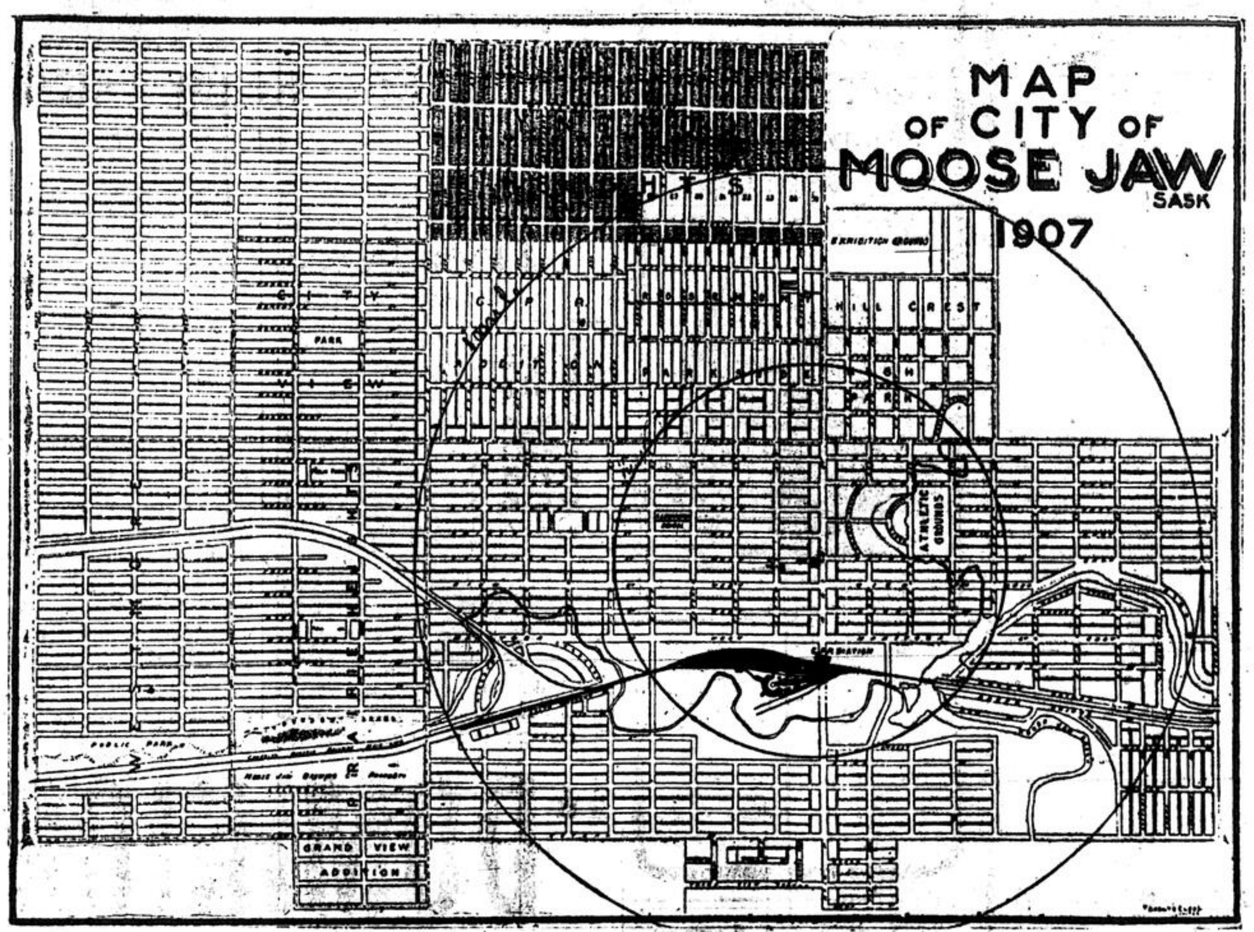
Buy now and get the benefit of the rise.

$10.00

Cash secures a lot. Balance $5.00 a month.

DON'T MISS IT.

BUY TO-DAY.



REMEMBER

June 4th the prices advance.

Buy now and get the benefit of the rise.

$10.00

Cash secures a lot. Balance $5.00 a month.

DON'T MISS IT.

DON'T DELAY.

LYNBROOK HEIGHTS LOTS. ✤ **Address: JACOB ERRATT, Box 1046, MOOSE JAW, SASK.**

NOTICE.—We have one of the best hotel propositions in the West. If you are interested write.

WESTMOUNT PLATEAU
350 FEET ABOVE LEVEL OF ST LAWRENCE RIVER

The Homeseeker's Paradise! The Investor's Opportunity!

Westmount Plateau is the most favored of all Montreal's suburbs. Situate just west of the charming town of Westmount on both sides of Sherbrooke Street, it is reached by a convenient trolley service.

It has grown, is growing and will continue to grow rapidly. It has unequalled natural advantages; superior location; beautiful surroundings; good service of pure water from Lake St. Louis; wide avenues and good sidewalks. Scores of beautiful homes, costing from $3,000 to $20,000, are built, and others are in course of erection. The building restrictions preclude factories, saloons and all other nuisances.

The Plateau will be a second Westmount. It is experiencing a healthy and normal growth—no undue inflation—and the increase in value of the lots is coming steadily and fast. We are developing this district in a conservative and broad manner, adding largely of late to our holdings, and are sponsors for this section and its great development.

The future of the Plateau is thoroughly assured as the gem spot for those of the intermediate class who are seeking comfortable residences in a refined and healthy community. Lots in this locality at the present remarkably low price of $425, and up, offer a gilt edge investment. The terms upon which the lots are sold place these within the reach of everybody, namely:—Ten per cent. cash and as little as $5.00 per month, interest included, if desired.

Don't hesitate any longer. Do it now. Come to-day and secure a couple of lots; and you will never regret it. These lots will bring you wealth.

Write, 'phone, or, better still, call for our new illustrated folder.

GEO. MARCIL & CO., Real Estate and Investment Brokers
City and District Savings Bank Building, 180 St. James Street.
Corner Sherbrooke St. and Plateau avenue.
(Five minutes west of Victoria avenue.)

Branch office on the property
Open every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Queen's Park

VERDUN.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS from $335.00 up. Payable 10 per Cent cash. Balance, easy monthly payments.

Wellington Street Cars encircle this property at City Fares.

R **THE ROSS REALTY CO.,**
Ltd.,
30 St. John Street.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Longueuil, corner lot, 150 x 80, with frame cottage, fine shade trees and large garden in rear; assessed at $1750. Address F 3511, Star Branch Office. 121 6

MOFFAT HOMESTEAD, for sale (Bale View), with all its contents of furniture. This home is large and comfortable, and nicely situated on the bank of Bay Chaleur, close to salt water bathing. It contains a good furnace, bathroom and electric light fixtures; also for sale waggons, fur robes, etc. Apply at once to Mrs. George Moffat, Dalhousie, N.B.; after the 31st, to Roland Moffat, Campbellton, N.B. 123 26

PROPERTY WANTED.

HOUSE—Wanted to buy house, three flats, in the vicinity of St. Urbain street, above Sherbrooke. Will pay $7000. Apply O. Leger, 181 St. James st., Montreal. 120 6

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE for SALE

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Mortgage Loans, Insurance.

Owners of Houses who wish to sell, are requested to send particulars to this office.

NOTE—Mr. J. Cradock Simpson may be consulted personally between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m. at the office.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
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LOTS TO LET.

TO LET vacant land, corner of St. Etienne and Mill st. Apply to Mrs. C. M. Acer, 7 Lorne Crescent. 122 2000

DESK ROOM TO LET.

DESK ROOM—To let, use of telephone and light, cheap. 337 St. Lawrence Boulevard, corner St. Catherine.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A TWO STORY brick cottage and barn, holding 12 horses, situated at Bryson's Station, G. T. Railway, 43 miles from Montreal; the property has been recently built and is in first class repair; will be sold cheap; for further particulars apply to James Bryson or D. J. Greig, Brysonville, Que., or J. S. Dunning, Box 144, Hanley, Saskatchewan. 118 3 law

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SNOWDON JUNCTION.

Finely situated property, bounded on the whole of one side by Car lines.

Lots from $95.00 up. Payable 10 per cent. Cash. Balance in 6 years.

Free Plans from Mr. Barnes or Mr. Hooper on property, or from

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2 Cottages For Sale.

Opposite Mayor Joyce's beautiful grounds.

Each house contains 9 rooms, bathroom, furnace, etc.; has light on three sides, and is decorated.

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'Phone Main 5261, night, East 3743.

Highlands

Near Lachine.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS from $125.00 up. Payable 10 per cent. Cash. Balance, easy monthly payments.

Highlands Station is on this property, which is bounded by the St. Lawrence River on the South and the Lachine Canal on the North. 5 cent fare from C.P.R. Station.

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Sunnyside

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CHOICE BUILDING LOTS from $105 up. Very easy terms of payment.

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ESTABLISHED 1859

TO MEET the large increase in our business we have ordered the Bell Telephone Co. to instal another telephone, so that our large clientele will not suffer any inconvenience by having to wait while the line is busy.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

ST. PAUL ST. WAREHOUSE. A Stone Front Warehouse having a frontage of 83 feet on St. Paul St., and 77 on Commissioners St., by a depth of 132 feet, containing an area of 10,210 square feet.

UNIVERSITY ST., PROPERTY, between St. Catherine and Dorchester, lot 57x101 with a modern building on it rented for $1,800 and taxes for 4 years. Price, $22,000. This is just becoming one of the leading side business streets.

RESIDENTIAL BARGAIN. We must close out No. 709 Sherbrooke St., west; lot 25 x 151 with a first class Cut Stone Residence, extension kitchen, 3 stories and basement; also brick stable. Keys at our office.

McGREGOR ST. LOT. Last vacant lot on north side of McGregor St., between two metoyen walls; lot 50 x 102. Price reasonable.

BISHOP STREET RESIDENCE. A magnificent residence built by the owner, consisting of 3 floors and basement, all finished in hardwood pine, will include Turkish rugs and Carpets specially made for the house.

ST. LAWRENCE ST. CORNER. We have had placed in our hands the best business corner on the street, above Sherbrooke street, lot 100 ft. on St. Lawrence by 79 feet deep.

CORNER ST. PETER AND PLACE YOUVILLE. A very fine Stone Warehouse, 4 floors and cellar; each floor contaians 4,000 feet of floor space. Occupation 1st May next. Price is low for a quick buyer.

WARDEN KING & SON PROPERTY.—Immediate Occupation—
Jurors street, brick building, 37.6 x 140.
Building adjoining 125.0 x 125.0, occupation 1st May, 1908
Corner Craig and St. George street, 96 x 160.
St. George street, lot 100 x 80.

INVESTORS INVESTIGATE AND MAKE OFFER—45-55 Fort, property consists of 6 stone tenements, owner lives in Sherbrooke, Que., and wants to sell. What are they worth to you? Figure it out, perhaps we can meet you. No trouble to answer questions.

22 HOLTON AVE., Immediate occupation, beautiful Colonial Cottage, consisting of Parlor, Dining room, Pantry, Kitchen, 5 Bedrooms, all finished in hardwood; hardwood floors. Price only $6,500.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD. ..We offer the biggest bargain to home seekers, the lot is 60 x 150; lot contains 9,000 square feet, with a double brick residence consisting of double parlors, library, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, bath and w.c. Must be sold at once.

$35,000.00 BUSINESS SNAP. The corner of Notre Dame and Roy Lane, lot 66 x 117, area 7,737 square feet with the buildings thereon, at present occupied by R. Hemsley and others. This property will positively double in value.

DELAVAN, WINDSOR STREET, opposite new C.P.R. Station, lot 90 x 140, contains 12,400 square feet; rented for five years, will sell today so as a man can make a big profit out of it. Enquire about this property if you have any money to invest.

COTTAGE BARGAIN. To close estate C. B. Carter. What is bid for No. 43 Tupper street, stone front cottage of ten rooms, immediate occupation. This is a chance for some one. Don't miss it.

MACKAY STREET, the last piece of vacant ground on this street, light on three sides, lot 78 feet x 118 feet, suitable for a church, apart ment house or residence.

320 DRUMMOND STREET.—The last High Class Residential Site on this street, and the best, contains 82,000 square feet of land, with a good solid, substantial old stone house, will sub-divide. When Mountain street is run through will have a frontage on it also.

ESTATE JACK property having a frontage of 160 feet on Cote St. Antoine road by a depth of 637 on Claremont avenue, total area of 100,000 feet, as well as a frontage on Monkland avenue, offers a very suitable site for a large residence, institution or sub-division.

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REAL ESTATE EXPERTS AND ARCHITECTS.
Branch Office, Winnipeg. **207 St. James Street.**

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WINDSOR PARK

West of Westmount.

Secure a home site at this choicely situated property, while prices are low.

Lots having frontage of 25 feet and depth 95 to 150 feet.

Prices $165 and up. Payable 10 per cent. cash. Balance within 6 years.

Plans and full particulars at Office on Property. Open Monday and Friday Evenings 7 to 8 and Saturday Afternoons 2.30 to 5 o'clock, or from

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BEAUTIFUL LOTS FROM $200.00 UP

—AT—

ROCKLANDS

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Very easy terms of payment.
Splendid Car Service. City Fares. Suitable Building Restrictions.

OFFICE, ROCKLAND AVENUE, NEAR CORNER ST. CATHERINE ROAD.

Open Evenings 7 to 8 o'clock and Saturday Afternoons 2 to 5.30 p.m.

R **The Ross Realty Co. Ltd.**
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Wanted in all parts of the City or Suburbs.
I have instructions to purchase such properties, and have at my disposal $150,000.00 in cash. Send particulars at once to

C **M. COLLE, Real Estate Agent**
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FOR SALE.

GRAPHITE MINE AT GRENVILLE

Sample and particulars on application.

H. M SIMPSON,
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Immédiate Possession.

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A very comfortably furnished small hotel, containing 25 rooms, dining room seats 30 people. Hotel is 5 minutes' from the boats and train. Everything complete. Telephones, ice-house filled, etc. Furniture all new within past 18 months. Owner selling for domestic reasons.

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HEATED FLATS.

To Let—Dorchester street—Very fine flats, heated by the landlord. Rent moderate.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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TO LET.

23 Mackay street, at present occupied as a private hospital by Dr. Lockhart, 14 bedrooms, and all necessary conveniences for such an institution. Possession 1st of May.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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To Let—Store, St. Catherine street, central position.

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To Let—Furnished Flats in "The Sherbrooke" and other Apartment Houses; also self-contained houses at very reasonable prices. For lists, apply to

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To Let—Peel street.—An upper furnished flat; very comfortable; four bedrooms; piano and telephone included. Possession when required.

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Belonging to the Estate Brunet.

VIEWMOUNT — That magnificent block of land, suitable for profitable sub-division, with fine old stone family residence; one of the finest situations in the country. An ideal spot for a home. Convenient, with all the advantages of living on the Mountain top for air and view, without any drawbacks of being far from cars, etc. For plan and terms, apply to

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For Sale—Cote des Neiges Road, near the cars, a Stone House with about 10,000 feet of land. Can be bought for price of land.

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SUBURBAN

For sale, the residence and grounds belonging to Joseph Broughton, Esq., Cote des Neiges West; this property contains about six acres; easily subdivided; the house and a portion of the land can be purchased separately if desired. The orchards are productive and would prove a revenue-bearing property without the house. Apply.

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FOR SALE

Montreal West residence and grounds. Owner leaving for the West. Will sell on very reasonable terms. House is thoroughly well built. Has h.w. heating, good plumbing, nice grounds and garden young fruit trees, full particulars. apply to

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LAKE MANITOU — Large living room, 6 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, etc., two and a-half miles from Station Ste. Agathe. Beautiful spring of water. Trades people call for all orders. Gallery 40 feet long. Boathouse and skiff. Furniture and skiff included.

RIGAUD, QUE.—11 rooms, bath-room, etc., hot and cold water. Daisy furnace; large garden, fruit trees, etc. Price $6,000.

RIGAUD—Cottage, 180 feet front on the river.

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100 COTE DES NEIGES ROAD

225 feet front, irregular in depth; total area, 38,160 sq. feet.

1st Floor—Drawing and Dining rooms, library, pantry, extension kitchen.

2nd Floor—Billiard room, four bedrooms, sitting room, bath room, maids' rooms and bath room—over extension.

3rd Floor—Four bedrooms, trunk room, store room, bath room, etc.

Basement—Laundry in basement; cellars, etc.; good stables and coach house. Can be seen by permit.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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FOR SALE.

4280 DORCHESTER STREET.

A handsome house, kitchen on first floor, 6 family bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good accommodation for servants.

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FOR SALE—MACKAY STREET.

A full sized three-story house, admirably adapted for housekeeping and comfort. It is in perfect order, with an exceptionally fine bathroom and excellent basement. For further particulars apply to

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FOR SALE

DUROCHER STREET.

A perfect cottage, 2 stories, extension kitchen, 6 bedrooms. Possession 1st of May.

WEREDALE PARK.

A detached double house, drawing and dining rooms, library, extension kitchen, conservatory, 6 bedrooms, etc.

DORCHESTER STREET.

A fine 3 story house with extension, very comfortable, in perfect order.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET, NO. 716 DORCHESTER ST. WEST.

That handsome red sandstone three-story house, with extension kitchen. House is 30 feet front, with side lights. For permit and particulars apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
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$11,500—A Cosy Comfortable House, two floors, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, modern plumbing. House in perfect order.

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Semi-detached, a cosy little home. Modern, up to date in every particular. $8,000.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE

UPPER DRUMMOND STREET

Adjoining Mr. Robert Reford's property, the choicest lot left on this fine residential street.

For price and terms, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
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Durocher Street, a solid brick house, 28 feet wide, upper and lower tenements, modern heating, plumbing and electric fixtures, will pay 10 per cent. on investment. Owner leaving town.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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FOR SALE—DORVAL.

The very fine property formerly occupied by Haig Sims, Esq. The house is suitable for winter or summer, is equipped with water system, and contains a bathroom. There are good stables, bath house and boat house. Property beautifully situated.

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HOUSE AT KENNEBUNK PORT.

To let, at Kennebunk Port, Me.—A delightfully situated house, containing drawing-room, library, dining room, kitchen, pantry, store room, seven bedrooms, bathrooms, etc.

House is completely furnished, including house linen, silver, bedding, etc.

The bathing, boating and driving are excellent.

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TO LET, FURNISHED.

Fine old residence on the Bank of the Ottawa River. Daily communication with Ottawa and Montreal by C. P. R. and Mail Line of Steamers. House contains: Ground floor—Sitting room, dining room, pantry and kitchen. First floor—Drawing room, library and two large bedrooms. Second floor—Six bedrooms. Completely furnished, except for silver, cutlery and linen. Two hundred feet of verandah. Large lawns, fine flower and vegetable gardens under cultivation, apple, plum and cherry trees, small fruits of all kinds. Fine well of spring water. Icehouse filled. Stables, coach-house, sheds, etc. Built for summer and winter occupation. $200 for the season.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 46 University street.

FOR SALE, MILLE ISLES, P.Q.

STORE AND FARM FOR SALE.

Farm comprises 150 acres, 90 of which is under cultivation and 60 in valuable timber land. Sugar bush of about 1,000 trees convenient to residences, and well equipped. Good new house, well finished and heated by furnace, and water in the house and barn. The general store and Post Office adjoin the house. There is also a fine orchard, with about 100 trees bearing. Churches, blacksmith shop school house, all in sight. The country around admits of a fine growing business. For further particulars, apply to H. M. Simpson, 40 Renouf Building. Tel. Up 2368.

ISLE AUX CERFS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

64 acres; about half cleared, carriage drive around island. Large double brick house, 6 bedrooms, servants' room and trunk room, double parlor, large dining room and library. House is completely furnished. Gardener's house is partly furnished. Stable for three horses, and cow house, workshop, barn and chicken house. Promenade overlooking river on one side, ice house filled, sugar house, water tower, with engine and boiler for supplying water in house, stables and grounds, steam yacht, 40 feet long. Situated 7 miles from Beloeil or St. Hilaire, on the Richelieu River. Fine view of mountain from the river. Good boating and bathing.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CUSHING'S ISLAND.

Large house, containing on first floor: sitting room, dining room, den, kitchen; second floor, six bedrooms, bathroom; large attic for maid's room; good cellar. House completely furnished, except for silver, blankets, cutlery, etc. Fine artesian well, rain water cistern, giving plenty of soft water for household purposes. Good bathing, with private bath-house near. Rent $350 for season.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STEPNEY, near HAWKESBURY, Cottage of 7 rooms, stables, etc., 1 1-2 acres of ground; splendid spring of water; good train connection. Price $1,000.

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FOR SALE - - - $2,500.

COVEY HILL, County of Huntingdon, a small farm of 50 acres, beautifully situated near the Adirondack Mountains. Has very good house, which cost nearly $3,000. Fine garden, apple and pear orchards, and young maple grove of several hundred trees.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A comfortable, small cottage at Nominingue, up in the mountains, close to the lake. Magnificent fishing and scenery.

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FOR SALE VAUDREUIL

Small place near the station will be sold cheap to close an estate.

H. M. SIMPSON,
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POINTE CLAIRE.

Near Lake Front, an artistically designed country cottage, of typical English architecture, 8 rooms and bathroom, wide verandahs and balcony, fine open fireplace in living room; deep cellar. Thirteen thousand feet of land, with small orchard. Rights on lake front. Price $2,500. Small cash payment. Easy terms.

MANOR HOUSE—LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The Manor house of the "Fief Choisi" (or choice gift of the Marquis de Vaudreuil to one of his descendants) is for sale. It consists of a fine old manor house in a well timbered park of oak and butternut trees, fronting on Lake of Two Mountains at Lavigne (near Hudson Heights), 37 miles from Montreal. Situate on beautiful point, 10 acres water frontage. Could be readily subdivided into three country properties with good water frontages, the manor house remaining in centre subdivision. 45 minutes' train run from Montreal. Splendid suburban service to this point. Will sell cheap. Photos at office. Send for descriptive circular.

GRANTHAM HALL.

A stately colonial home, with fine estate of 50 acres overlooking the St. Francis River at Drummondville, near Montreal. Manor is of cut stone three feet thick, surrounded by stone terraces. Send for descriptive illustrated folder containing views of house and grounds. Will sacrifice for price of land. See photograph in Standard to-morrow.

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A picturesque point of 85 acres on beautiful Lake Memphremagog, on which are erected two fine country homes. Will sell or rent. Send for descriptive circular.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
'Phone Main 32. 141 Notre Dame West.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

A very comfortable cottage, well situated, electric light, bathroom in house; drainage. One acre of vacant land adjoining can also be purchased.

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

FOR SALE

445 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

Solid brick house, stone foundation. First floor, large parlor, dining room, nice hall; kitchen; mantels in two rooms. Second floor, four bedrooms, bathroom; good shed, with loft, could be turned into stables. Possession 1st of May, 1908. Price $3,000, for quick sale.

H. M SIMPSON,
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G&E

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is drawn to the following choice locations for building.

MACGREGOR ST. — 100 x 216, with frontage on Pine avenue; choicest remaining vacant property on this most desirable residential street.

PINE AVE—35x108, rear of Macgregor street.

ROSLYN AVE. — 50 x 111, just above Cote St. Antoine road, west side; exceptionally low figure.

ABERDEEN AVE. — 4 lots, 50x 186 each, desirable hillside property on west side of street.

MONTROSE AVE.—2 lots, 63 x 175, splendid location, near Mt. Pleasant avenue.

HURTUBISE AVE.—100x115, between Westmount avenue and Boulevard. Specially chosen by well known architect for his own use.

MARCHMONT AVE.—3 lots, 50x 150.

MONTREAL ANNEX — Several good lots on Mance, Park, Durocher, Esplanade. $250 to $1,500, on easy terms.

HOUSES.

Desirable locations from $5,000 to $25,000. Enquiries solicited.

COUNTRY HOMES.

A number of desirable country homes. Particulars on application.

LAKE MANITOU, P.Q.

An ideal summer resort. The most beautiful lake in the Laurentians. 32 miles in circumference, with all the beauty and charm which an irregular shore line adds to a body of water. Surrounded by glorious hills, splendid fishing, boating, etc.; easy of access; 4 miles from Ste. Agathe, or 2½ miles across the lake from Ivry Station. We offer a limited number of lots on the lake front, formerly part of the D'Ivry estate, which has been sub-divided into lake frontages of 150 feet, with irregular depths, varying from 510 to 850 feet, at a price which, for a country home or investment standpoint, should prove very attractive. Plans and full particulars at our offices.

Factory Sites, Etc.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life, Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, etc., agents of American Surety Company of New York.

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112 ST. JAMES STREET.
Tel. Main 4497.

ONLY 50c A FOOT.

IF SOLD THIS MONTH.

Splendid Westmount Corner Lot.

111 feet on Sherbrooke Street.
130 feet on Grosvenor Avenue.

THE ROSS REALTY CO., Ltd.,
30 St. John Street.

Westmount Houses FOR SALE

382 GROSVENOR AVE.—Seven rooms, new and thoroughly well built.

GROSVENOR AVE.—Above Sherbrooke, west side, two new houses of 7 and 8 rooms, hardwood floors throughout, just about finished and will be decorated to suit buyers.

304 ROSLYN AVE. — Semi-detached 8 rooms, finished in hardwood, beautifully decorated.

389 ROSLYN AVE.—Semi-detached, contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and maid's room, and five bedrooms upstairs; parlor flat has inlaid parquetry floors.

521 VICTORIA AVE. (near Cote Road)—Parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four large bedrooms.

Apply to

JAMES BAILLIE,
B12, Board of Trade Building. 122 2eod

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ONLY $4,000

—FOR—

Splendid House in Best Part of Annex.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, open plumbing, furnace, etc; light on three sides.

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Montreal West

The High Class West End Suburb.

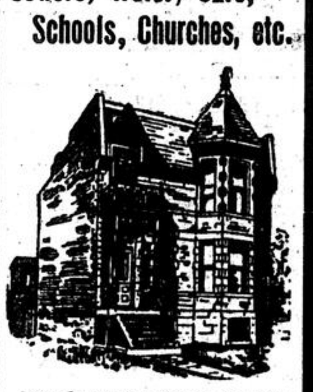
$20 to $25 Cash

Secures a Lot and a

Building Loan

All City Advantages

Sewers, Water, Cars, Schools, Churches, etc.



The first step if you wish to own a home like this is to secure a BUILDING LOT from us.

$52 Cash

and $4.67 to $8.50 Monthly.

MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD WHEN 10 P.C. IS PAID ON LOT.

Free Plans. Offices on property open Saturday Afternoons.

G. W. BADGLEY,
124 ST. PETER ST.

WESTLANDS

MONTREAL WEST
(Leach Farm.)

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, $100.00 up. Payable 10 per cent. Cash. Balance, easy monthly payments.

This finely situated property is the western portion of Montreal West, is on high ground, beautifully wooded, and near C.P.R. Station.

THE ROSS REALTY CO. Ltd.,
30 St. John Street.

TO LET--DORVAL

on lake shore, completely furnished cottage, 11 rooms, water in house, piano, tennis lawn, bath and boat house. Apply

A. E. ABBOTT
Tel. Main 2524. 151 St. James St.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE At a Sacrifice

St Viateur, corner of Waverley St. Best corner lot in Annex, 97 feet frontage by 88 feet deep, 8,536 feet. Owner must sell, will take less than cost.

Sherbrooke St., Westmount (opposite Westmount Park), 50 feet frontage. Owner lives in another country. Will sell at a bargain.

Victoria Ave. (above Sherbrooke) 50 foot front lot, owner forced to sell and sell at once. Offers solicited.

Wood Ave. (corner). Lot 55 x 110 ft., cheap to prompt buyer, small cash payment.

Builders kindly note the above lots can all be bought considerably under the market price.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
141 Notre Dame West.
'Phone, Main 32.

Capital For Investment

Our Company is forming connections with several large Financial Concerns in England and Scotland with a view of interesting British Capitalists in Canadian Investments, and as one of our representatives leaves for the Old Country on June 1st, we are in a position to personally take up the negotiation of any Financial propositions entrusted to our care.

THE ROSS REALTY CO. Ltd.,
30 St. John Street.

ON THE

Grand Boulevard, Kensington.

To Let—For immediate occupation, two new semi-detached cottages. Apply S. H. McDowell, 20 St. Alexis St. Tel. M. 1480. 121 2 2aw

PROPERTY FOR SALE. **PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

Victoria Park

ROCKFIELD Near Lachine.

Choice Building Lots From $200.00 up

Payable 10 per cent. cash. Balance easy monthly payments.

Each Lot has 30 feet frontage on wide streets.

The property is situated opposite the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Works.

Semi-detached Cottages are to be immediately built on the property and sold on very easy terms.

Offices on property open afternoons 2 to 5.30 p.m.

The Ross Realty Company,

30 ST. JOHN STREET.
'Phone Main 5261. Night—East 3743

"The New Melrose"

(Just West of Westmount on Sherbrooke St.)

Prices
$240
$275
$315
$330
$395
$415
and up

MELROSE AVE.
WILTON AVE.
REGENT AVE.
BELGRAVE AVE.
SHERBROOKE ST.
UPPER LACHINE ROAD.

TERMS:
$25 to $30 CASH
and $4.25 and up
MONTHLY

The lots are high and are covered with fine apple trees and have grand view.

Come at once and get a CORNER LOT. They won't last long. AGENTS ON PROPERTY.

Corner Upper Lachine Road and Melrose Ave.
Corner Sherbrooke St. and Melrose Ave.

G. W. BADGLEY, - - - - - - - 124 St. Peter St.
123 2

"DOMINION"

Opposite Dominion Bridge Works.

Prices
$120.
$125.
$135.
$200.
$350.

WIVES, see that your husbands buy a lot and build a home for yourselves and children before they get too old to work.

EVERY 5 CENT PIECE spent uselessly would pay for a square foot of land.

$6 to $10 Cash and $1.25 monthly and up is all that is required to begin to get a home.

TEN YEARS' RENT WILL PAY FOR A HOME.

TEN YEARS' RENT AT $10 a month is $1,200. YOU WON'T OWN A SINGLE BRICK if you don't strike out and buy a lot, and live on it while you pay for it.

G. W. BADGLEY,
124 ST. PETER ST.

Take Lachine Cars to 2nd Avenue. Office on Property.

BUILDING LOTS

From $100.00 up; Payable 5 to 10% cash

Balance in 72 to 120 Monthly Payments.

Our Land Offices Open Monday to Friday Evenings, 7 to 8 p.m.

—ALSO—

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, 2 to 5.30 P.M.

AT

AMHERST PARK	Take Boulevard St. Denis Cars.
DUFFERIN PARK	Take Boulevard St. Denis Cars.
MOLSON PARK	Take Papineau Avenue Cars
ROCKLANDS	Take Outremont Cars.
ROSSLAND EXTENSION	Take Papineau Avenue Cars.
VICTORIA PARK	Take Lachine Cars to Rockfield.
WINDSOR PARK	Take Mountain Belt Line Cars.

Free plans and full particulars from

THE ROSS REALTY CO., LTD.
30 ST. JOHN STREET.
'Phone Main 5261. Night, East 3743.

At DEWITTVILLE

Near Huntingdon, on the banks of the Chateauguay River, a well built, comfortable nine-roomed solid stone cottage.

The property comprises four acres of garden, with good orchard of grafted fruit.

There is also a carriage house, woodshed, barn, and granary on the property. All in first-class order. Ten minutes from G. T. R. Station.

A bargain to a prompt purchaser. HENRY BLACHFORD,
Tel. Main 883. 115 2 2aw 180 St. James street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. **PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

HIGHLY IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE

....BY....

U. H. DANDURAND

AT HIS REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS
48-50 ST. JAMES STREET,

....ON....

TUESDAY, 28th MAY, 1907, at 11 A.M.

Of special interest to Speculators, Investors and Builders,

85 CHOICE CITY LOTS BELONGING TO ESTATE F. X. MOISAN.

Situated on Desery St., between Sherbrooke and Nolan sts. opposite the main entrance to the C. P. R. ANGUS SHOPS (employing about seven thousand men), all lots are high, dry and level. Size of lots about 25 x 100 feet each, or a total sup. of about 220,000 feet. Will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers and on easy terms. To visit the property take Davidson street cars to Nolan street and walk west to the property.

AND FOR ACCOUNT OF J. M. M. DUFF,

7 most desirable blocks of lots, containing each from 10,833 feet to 13,816 feet or a total sup. of 90,275 feet, situated on east side of Papineau Avenue, at about 600 feet north of Mount Royal Avenue. This property will also be sold en bloc, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy.

These lots are well situated and very suitable for either dwelling or factory purposes, are a short distance from the C.P.R. Shops, McCready Factory, etc.

ALSO ON SAME DAY

that new stone front property belonging to R. Prefontaine, being Nos. 1603 to 1609a Notre Dame St. East, near Marlborough St., consisting of six dwellings (flats). Annual rental, $996.00, $5,000.00 may remain on property at 6 per cent. Size of lot, 50x80 feet. For plans of all above properties and full particulars, apply to

U. H. DANDURAND,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
48 and 50 ST. JAMES STREET.

118 5 5am

The Highest Type of Apartment Building in Canada

The Linton Apartments

SHERBROOKE AND SIMPSON STREETS.

FAMILY SUITES from $80 to $175 per month.
BACHELOR SUITES from $40 to $70 per month.
} Reduction for 3 Years' Lease.

RENTS include Bell Telephone, Cold Storage, etc.
Possession about 1st October.

THE ROSS REALTY CO., LTD.
30 ST. JOHN STREET. 122 2eod

WESTMOUNT HEIGHTS

Building sites for sale in all parts of the upper level from the Head of Cote des Neiges Hill to the Golf links at the West End. The links is subdivided into building lots and it is the finest location for a home to be found. Particulars from

JAMES BAILLIE
B 12 BOARD OF TRADE
122 2eod

FOR SALE

ST. CATHERINE STREET PROPERTY

Four story stone building, corner St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

Frontage on St. Catherine Street - 39 feet; on Mountain Street - 90.6 feet.

Property is admirably situated for a Bank, Store or Office Building.

Apply General Superintendent, Bell Telephone Company, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

100 52 1aw

FOR SALE

Large brick and stone factory property on Aqueduct street, adjoining C.P.R. tracks. Total floor area, approximately 65,000 square feet.

FIRE PROTECTION

Each building protected by automatic sprinklers, hose stand pipes, hydrants, etc., supplied by city gravity pressure, and also by one 150,000 gallon underground cistern through a thousand-gallon per minute Underwriter Pump. Fire-proof towers, containing iron staircase and elevator for each section.

EQUIPMENT

Boiler house containing, two tubular boilers. Engine-room containing steam engine and electric light plant. Whole property heated by condensed steam plant from power boilers.

For permit to view and other information apply General Superintendent, Bell Telephone Company, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

100 52 1aw

FOR SALE

Two adjoining lots on Mountain Street, each with a frontage of 27 feet and a depth of 134 feet.

Apply:—General Superintendent,
Bell Telephone Company,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

100 52 1aw

PROPERTY FOR SALE. PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

10 per cent. Revenue Properties.
Splendid two storey Cottages.
Tenements and Flats at easy conditions.
Choice of vacant lots in best localities.
Outremont land at fair rates.

For full particulars apply to

MASTAI PAGNUELO,
97 St. James Street
Main 279. East 3630.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE IS THE ONLY SURE INVESTMENT

PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL NEVER LOST.

Look Into our Offerings and You Will Find Something Good to Invest In.

INVESTMENTS

THORNTON PARK VILLA AND COTTAGES.

That splendid property, situate at Turcot Village, containing about 112,140 feet, English measure. This property is good as an investment, and is sure to rise in value. As the owners desire to sell in order to close up an estate, a reasonable price will be accepted.

TORRANCE STREET.

Stone front tenements; well rented and always occupied; four dwellings of 8 rooms each; good revenue; price $11,500. Can be sold in two lots.

NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.

About 10,000 feet of land with stores, dwellings and large stable erected thereon. Price low and terms very reasonable.

CORNER ONTARIO and ST. URBAIN STREETS.

Stone front building, 82 feet on Ontario street and 50 feet on St. Urbain street. Could easily be converted into a store.

COLUMBIA AVENUE.

Pressed brick house, 9 rooms, hardwood floors, electric light.

ABERDEEN AVENUE.

Detached pressed brick residence. 9 rooms, hardwood floors, electric light, large lawn in rear.

DORCHESTER ST., WESTMOUNT.

Sandstone front house, 12 rooms, finished in oak throughout, hardwood floors, electric light, laundry, etc.; immediate occupation.

WE HAVE FOR RENT

DORCHESTER ST., near ATWATER AVENUE.

Heated flats of 8 and 9 rooms, hot water all the year round; janitor on the premises; thoroughly modern; immediate possession.

THORNTON PARK.

Comfortable houses at reasonable rents.

62 ONTARIO WEST.

Lower tenement, 7 rooms, heated by furnace, in good repair.

The John Hyde Agency,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,
303-304 Merchants Bank Chambers.

FARMS FOR SALE.

DANVILLE, Que.—Farm for sale, contains 240 acres, fine residence, barns, orchard, maple grove, live stock, farming machinery, all in running order. Full particulars from J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

FOR SALE fine farm, situated near St. Margaret Station, good soil and locality, for fruit growing and poultry, 200 acres in culture, of which 60 maple, fine sugary; also summer residence, near Riviere du Nord; outbuildings; water in stables; butter and creamery in surroundings; live stock sold with farm if desired; also insurance of $2,000 on buildings. For further information address Larose and Berthiaume, 694 Alma st., Ville St. Louis. Bell Phone East 6353; cash $2000, and by terms $2200. 124 6

MONTREAL — For sale fine 180 acre farm on the Island of Montreal, close to electric and steam cars. Apply to guardian of Court House. 119 6

NEW JERSEY FARMS. $5 down, $5 monthly—Best soil for truck, fruit, berries and poultry. Best climate for early vegetables, early squabs, early broilers. First in market get best prices. Atlantic City close by. A first class market at high prices. Easy access also to New York and Philadelphia markets. Two good railroads. Schools, churches, stores close at hand. Prosperous section, advancing rapidly. Fine climate, very healthy. No severe weather. Pure air and water, good roads. If you cannot locate now, buy for investment and future use. 5 acres $100; one acre gardens, $35 Title insured. Booklet free. Daniel Frazier Co., 674 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 106 4 1aw

POULTRY FARM—For sale large well established poultry farm, near Montreal. Address E 5058, Star office.

SMALL FARM in the suburbs, $450; three acres, suitable for poultry or vegetables, good car service, 5c to city; big upward movement coming in St. Lambert real estate; buy now; part cash, balance monthly. W. J. Murray, 1231 Delorimier, near Mount Royal avenue. 119 6

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

MANUFACTURING flat, heated, with power, new building. Apply on premises to H. Auellet and Co., 37 West Vitre st., in rear. 75 52

ROY STREET, 29—To let, store 29 Roy st. Plate glass front and side; good cellar. Apply 260 St. James, Room 16. 123 2

TO LET—269 Boulevard St. Joseph, new store, suitable for hardware or dry goods, $10 per month. Apply 1263 Mt. Phone, 106 Arlington ave. 133 2

YOUVILLE SQ.—Central first class second story flat, about 50 x 80, suitable as salesroom and offices, or for light manufacturing, electric hoist and light, hot water heating; in the "Ward Building," d'Youville square. Apply Joseph Ward and Co., 116 Youville sq., city. 122 2

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ISLAND, $300—Best shooting site on Lake Two Mountains, for duck and plover; exclusive rights. de Lery Macdonald, Rigaud, Que. 130 6

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOULEVARD ST. LAWRENCE, 1063-65—For sale store and dwelling, perfect order, rented to pay 10 p.c. on price, always increasing in value. Apply 1 Sussex ave. 120 3eod

CENTRAL business street, 25 feet, $650. A. W. Frodsham and Co., Real Estate, Fort William. 112 11 1aw

CORNWALL

For sale, in the progressive Town of Cornwall, Ont., the residence of the late Mr. Sheriff McIntyre. For particulars see advertisement in "Property for Sale" column of Daily Star, issues May 14th, 16th and 18th. George S. Jarvis, P. O. Box 64, Cornwall. 122 3 3aw

DELORIMIER—Near St. Catherine, for sale, 10 dwellings. Rent $1,368. Price $12,200. Easy terms. T. Dubreuil, 97 St. James st. Tel. Main 2380.

DELISLE ST.—Ste. Cunegonde, for sale, 308 1-2 to 310, first-class property; good rental. Price $5,250. T. Dubreuil, 97 St. James st. Tel. Main 2380.

DORCHESTER WEST

near Lord Strathcona's residence, fine stone front four-story tenement property, open plumbing, hot water heating, new sheds. Annual rent $720. Price $6,200. W. Ernest Bolton, 141 Notre Dame West.

DORION ST.—Papineau ward, for sale, good property of six dwellings. Rent $612. Price $5,500. Easy terms. T. Dubreuil, 97 St. James st.

FOR SALE a beautiful new house, opposite Westmount Park, new furniture, will be sold if desired. Address H 8714, Star Branch Office. 123 2

HOTEL FOR SALE

The American House, Richford, Vt. A first-class, modern hotel, steam heat, electric lights, electric bells, 45 rooms, large livery barn, has license. Only hotel in thriving manufacturing town of 3,000. Reason for selling, poor health of owner. For particulars apply to Fred. H. Kelley, Real Estate Agent, Richford, Vt. 114 6eod

HUTCHISON ST., land for sale at bargain, unparalled offer, most valuable double lot, situate third lot northeast, above St. Viateur, measuring 50x110 to 18 foot lane, with heavy trees in rear. Apply 164A Villeneuve avenue, or East 2893. 118 12

LUSIGNAN ST.

Stone front tenement, four stories high, 24 feet front; contains two large dwellings; good brick sheds. Price $4,000. W. Ernest Bolton, 141 Notre Dame West.

LANCASTER—House of seven rooms, sheds and stable, one acre of ground, with trees and shrubs, situated in South Lancaster Village, Ont., near wharf landing, St. Lawrence; good fishing. Apply Miss Mary Meadows, South Lancaster, Ont. 110 24

METCALFE AVE., Westmount—Stone front modern house, every convenience, three mantels, superior electric fixtures; price low; easy terms. C. Withycomb, 242 St. James st. 120 6

ONTARIO ST.

Corner Church Street, 4 tenements, solid stone and brick; in perfect order. Price only $10,500. W. A. Snowdon, 213 Merchants Bank Bldg.

OTTAWA ST.

corner property; 90 feet frontage, built of solid brick, containing 3-storey tenement and a corner store; annual rent $700. Price $6,000. Good factory site; light on all sides. W. Ernest Bolton, 141 Notre Dame West.

PARK AVE., near Prince Arthur, for sale eight roomed cottage, deep cellar, furnace, etc.; in first class order, with large garden to lane, in rear; price $5100; only $1800 cash required, balance on easy terms. Apply E 5063, Star Office. 124 6

PULP WOOD LANDS

For sale. 3,000 acres. Address Box J. 5320, Montreal Star Office.

SHERBROOKE ST.—Stone front corner house, facing McGill College grounds; excellent location. Can be inspected. Full particulars from J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD

East side, close to St. Catherine St., fine store and dwelling. Price very reasonable; good investment. W. A. Snowdon, 213 Merchants Bank Bldg.

ST. CATHERINE ST., 4184—An eight-roomed house for sale near Westmount Park. House now ready for immediate occupation, and will be sold for very low figure. 119 2 2aw

ST. DOMINIQUE.

Four self-contained houses, two large houses, 7 rooms and bathroom, and two small houses, 4 rooms each. Annual rent $516. Price $4,000. Easy terms. W. Ernest Bolton, 141 Notre Dame West.

ST. CATHERINE ST., Westmount, for sale, good commercial property, in perfect order; good rental. Price $16,000. T. Dubreuil, 97 St. James st. Tel. Main 2380.

WINNIPEG

Double your money in two years by buying $125 lots in our Grand Trunk property at Winnipeg; only $10 cash required: balance $5 a month; plans and full information free. Write at once to Stanbridge Realty Co., 247 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 95 78

WALKER AVE.

Six fine dwellings, solid brick, rented for $840. Price $8,750; only $2,500 cash, balance at 5 per cent. A snap. W. A. Snowdon, Merchants Bank Building.

WESTMOUNT—Two pair handsome new flats, beautiful location, hardwood floors throughout, electric fixtures, rooms large, well lighted and tastefully decorated, 14 p.c. clear investment. Apply D 5007, Star Office.

WE want to purchase a west end house for a client of ours, who is willing to pay from $8000 to $10,000 cash, occupation for next autumn preferred. Apply to John Morris and Co., 224 St. James st.

WESTMOUNT—New pair modern flats, Westmount, best workmanship, hardwood floors throughout, electric fixtures, decorated to order; most modern plumbing; 14 p.c. investment. C. Withycomb. 120 6

108 MACKAY—For sale stone front house, 22 x 107, 11 rooms, two large modern bathrooms; very bright basements, finished everywhere with tile and marble dado; open plumbing; 2 story brick shed. Apply on the premises. 10 12t 1aw

LOTS FOR SALE.

BOYER ST.—Corner Beaubien street, two lots, second and third from the corner. Apply J. T. Venables, 92 Tupper street. Phone Up 4181.

DUROCHER STREET, lot for sale, $350, $25 cash, balance $5.60 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

ESPLANADE AVE., above Rachel, size 60 x 168; price 75c a foot; would sell 30 ft. frontage only. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

FOR SALE lot in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, No. 292, section J., No. 2, size 100 square feet. 1004 Notre Dame west, Telephone Main 2716.

IN "MELROSE," just west of Westmount, fine orchard lot for sale on Wilton ave., $270; easy monthly payments. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

IN "MELROSE," for sale elegant lots on lovely lots, for sale high and dry, fine trees, and suitable for cosy homes; $275; very easy terms. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

IN "MELROSE," very choice lot for sale, on Sherbrooke street, close to Westmount, convenient to cars and in the line of the great west end improvement; $600 and up; easy terms. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter street. 118 4eod

IN "MELROSE," elegant lot on Regent avenue, for sale; price $305; balance small monthly payments. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

IN "MELROSE," just west of Westmount, beautiful garden lot on Belgrave ave., for sale; $265; small monthly payments. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

IN "MELROSE," for sale elegant lots on Upper Lachine road, 10 minutes from St. Henry toll-gate and overlooking the St. Lawrence River; $510; easy terms. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

MANCE STREET, lot for sale, $400; $25 cash, $6.38 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

MANY desirable lots in Annex for sale at $250 and up, $10 cash and $4.09 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

NOTRE DAME ST.—For sale 5 lots, 13,500 ft., situated on Notre Dame st., Maisonneuve, corner lots; drains and pavement. Price 60c per ft. E 5065, Star office.

NORTHWEST CORNER St. Andre and Sherbrooke, 55x110; contains 6,359 sq. feet. Price $1.25 foot. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

PACIFIC AVE., 5—Off Knox, for sale 6 choice building lots on Rozel, separately, or will be sold cheap en bloc. For particulars address Jas. Willis.

PARK AVENUE, lot for sale, $700, cash $50, $11.06 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

REDPATH ST.—Fine residential lots, only location left; opportunity for intending builders; price $1 foot. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, above Sherbrooke, lot 46 x 97, stable and shed; entrance Elgin street, in rear. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

ST. GEORGE STREET, lot for sale, $325; $25 cash, $5.10 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

ST. URBAIN STREET, lot for sale, $400; $35 cash, $6.38 monthly. G. W. Badgley, 124 St. Peter st. 118 4eod

ST. DENIS ST., above Roy, east side; size 25x90, price $1.10 square foot. No waste land. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

ST. URBAIN STREET, immediately above Marie Anne, 81½ ft. x 117 ft; this property can be purchased at a bargain. Enquire from J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James street.

WESTMOUNT, vacant lot, in good location, for quick sale will take 30c foot; good opportunity for builder. C. Withycomb, 242 St. James st. 120 6

46 & 48 COLONIAL AVE.

Upper and lower dwelling; size lot 24 x 75 feet. Will pay 10 per cent. W. A. Snowdon, 213 Merchants Bank Building.

OFFICES TO LET.

ONE more small office to let in St. Lawrence Chambers, 30 St. Francois Xavier st. Apply to caretaker and to 12 Seymour avenue. Tel. 2101. 122 6

OFFICE

To Let—Suitable for manufacturers' agent, etc., 20 St Alexis, corner of Notre Dame St. Apply to S. H. McDowell, 20 St. Alexis St. Tel. M. 1430. 121 3 3aw

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, 55, room 30—Three large offices, may be used as sample room, importation company, architect's, etc., best business locality of the city; vaults, etc. 120 2 3aw

ST. JAMES STREET, 126—Corner St. Francois Xavier, opposite Post Office, size 15 ft. x 25 ft., good light, immediate possession; rent $400 a year. J. C. Stevenson, 126 St. James st.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

ONE or two flats or premises for light manufacturing, containing about 6000 sq. feet floor space, for occupation before 1st September. State location and rental. T 3980, Star Office. 119 5

WAREHOUSE for furniture storage wanted. Must be thoroughly dry and convenient of access, about 500 ft. of floor space. T 3981, Star Office. 122 3

STORES TO LET.

NOTRE DAME ST., No. 335, close McGill street, fine deep store, with side lights, will be put in perfect order; immediate possession. W. A. Snowdon, Merchants Bank Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE — Be it known that Benjamin Hughes, electrical and mechanical engineer, is now ready in his new shop, No. 16 St. Michael lane, to do electrical, machine and blacksmith work. If you want high class electrical or mechanical repairs at moderate charges, just call Main 338 and you will receive prompt attention. 119 6

PIANO TUNING, $1.50, first class piano tuning and regulating. A. H. Graham, 486 St. Urbain st. Phone East 2117.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1934. A suit for separation of property has been brought at the instance of Dame Rose Anna Brodeur, of Montreal, against her husband, Victor Avard, of the same place, on the 24th of April, 1907. Rivet and Handfield, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 101 5 1aw

THE Globe, Toronto. For over 60 years The Globe, Toronto, has been recognized as a leading force in Canadian journalism. To-day the Globe's circulation is 25 p.c. and its advertising patronage 33 1-3 p.c. greater than that of any other morning paper in the Dominion. The Globe is the recognized "Want advt." medium in Ontario. For rates phone The Globe's Montreal Office, Board of Trade Building, or write The Globe, Toronto, Canada. 265 312

TO PIG RAISERS—The removal of swill, garbage, etc., daily from the St. James Club, 373 Dorchester street. Call and see the Steward in the morning, before noon. 123 3

JOHN CROSS, piano tuner and organ tuner, repairer, polisher, is tuning to the interest of the public only; in this way you get the very best work done; nearly 20 years' practice in Montreal. Telephone East 494. Address 444 Amherst st.

LOST.

BRACELET—Lost on Sunday or Monday a gold curb chain bracelet. Reward at No 3, The Grosvenor Apartments, Sherbrooke street. 121 3

CAT, from 290 Peel st., a large white Persian cat. If found Telephone Uptown 62. Reward offered. 122 2

GOLD BROOCH — Lost on Crescent or Bishop street or St. Catherine, between Crescent and Bishop. Reward 261 Bishop. 120 6

LADY'S SHOE lost Monday night. Apply 16 St. Luke street, or Telephone Up 170.

LOCKET—Gold locket with monogram J.T. V. Reward if returned to 92 Tupper st. 122 2

SLEEVE—Lost on or about May 15th, on St. Paul st., one unfinished muskrat sleeve. Return to 272 St. Paul st., to be rewarded. 123 6

UMBRELLA—Lost, taken by mistake Wednesday morning in a shop, lady's black silk umbrella, gun metal handle. Kindly return to G. H. Featherston, 479 St. Catherine st. west.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BENNETT, JAMES, Electrical Contractor, announces the removal of his office from the Temple Bldg. to Lindsay Bldg., St. Catherine st. Telephone Uptown 446. 110 26

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., notary and commissioner, marriage licenses, has removed to 97 St. James st. Telephone Main 3114. 113 26

DR. J. H. SPRINGLE, Dental Surgeon, has removed from 113 Stanley st., to 591 St. Catherine west, King's Hall. 120 3eod

FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., has removed from the Temple Bldg., to rooms 410 & 411 New York Life Bldg., Tel. M. 2054, house West 1692. 110 26

LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, Advocates, have removed from 180 St. James st. to the New York Life Building, Place d'Armes. 110 10eod

LYON'S Cut Rate Drug Store, East End Branch, will remove to corner St. Catherine and Amherst sts., about May 15th. 112 3 1aw

REMOVED—Mrs. S. Wiedrich, ladies' dress, has moved from 135 Rivard to 1070 Esplanade ave., Montreal Annex. 106 8 1aw

HOUSES TO LET.

GROSVENOR AVE., Westmount—House to let, 4 good bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, etc.; newly papered; immediate possession. The Ross Realty Co., Ltd., 30 St. John st.

MANSFIELD—The upper part of house to rent over store, corner of Mansfield and St. Catherine sts., containing 12 rooms, bath and w.c., suitable for boarding house, roomers or cafe. Apply M. Marchand, 305 Notre Dame st. west. 117 26

ST. URBAIN, 447—To sub-let, self-contained house, nine rooms, pantry and bathroom; possession June 1st. Apply on premises.

ST. ANTOINE ST., 375—To let house of 6 apartments, bathroom, etc., all in very good repair. Call 375 St. Antoine st., between 2 and 4, when it can be seen. 122 2eod

WESTMOUNT—To let in different localities in Westmount, several good self-contained houses, some of them new. Chas. J. Brown, 4257 St. Catherine st. 120 6

25 ROOMED boarding house, close to Canadian Pacific Depot, 39 boarders; can buy furniture if desirable; rent $39; a snap. 69 Osborne st. 122 6

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COR. CADIEUX AND PRINCE ARTHUR streets, furnished house, 8 rooms, in perfect order. Piano, gas stove, hot water; immediate possession. Apply 572 Cadieux street. 123 2

GREENE AVE., 111—Comfortably furnished eight roomed house, from June 1st to September 1st, pleasant location; rent moderate.

MILTON ST.—Furnished house on Milton st., near University st., to let from July 1st to November 30th. Telephone. Address F 8342, Star Branch Office. 121 6

TO LET small furnished house, west of Guy st., modern; rent reasonable to a careful tenant; references. Address J 8747, Star Branch Office.

UNIVERSITY ST., 176—To let furnished, 14 rooms, stable, etc.; immediate possession. The Ross Realty Co., Ltd., 30 St. John st.

HOUSES WANTED.

HOUSE wanted, also stable with two stalls, between Atwater avenue and Bonsecours market. Address D 5016, Star Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

HIGHLANDS, near Lachine—Cottage of 8 rooms to let partly furnished; large fruit garden; splendid river view. The Ross Realty Co., Ltd., 30 St. John st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

BACHELOR APARTMENT—To rent for July and August, furnished bachelor apartment in the Grosvenor; references required. Apply after 7 p.m. 19 Grosvenor Apartment, 756 Sherbrooke st. 120 10

FURNISHED—To rent, from May 15th or June 1st to September or October, very handsomely furnished heated apartment, 9 rooms, in a new and exclusive up to date building, west of Park ave., all modern conveniences, electric light, porcelain refrigerator, telephone, ice, janitor service, hot water, etc.; rent $100; references required. Address T 4664, Star Office. 121 6

FURNISHED APARTMENT of six rooms and bath, heated, janitor service, hot and cold water, suitable for young couple, furnishing references. Apply between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., 319 Grosvenor avenue, Suite 3. 123 3

IN "THE MARLBOROUGH"

To Let—From June 1st, a suite of 5 rooms. One of the prettiest suites in the building. 121 3 3aw

IN the Marlborough, suite of five rooms, exceptionally bright, all conveniences. Make appointment by Phone Westmount 2059, Merwin. (Unfurnished). 122 6

IN THE BELMONT

225 Sherbrooke St. West, special features: Fireproof staircase, deafing between floors; absolute privacy not usually found in apartment houses; everything new and up-to-date. Apply to janitor on premises or N. T. Gagnon, 26 Board of Trade Building. 122 2eod

KENSINGTON APARTMENTS, 4410, 3212 St. Catherine street, suites of seven rooms, heated; janitor service, etc. Apply John Quinlan and Co., 4414 St. Catherine street, Westmount. Phone Mount 1713. 120 6

OXENDEN AVE., heated flats, Nos. 12, 16 and 18 Oxenden avenue, also heated apartments in the "Oxenden," now open for inspection; rents very moderate. Apply W. H. Allin, 161 Hutchison st.

"PEARL FLATS," 128 Bishop st., lower, 6 rooms, $35 month; janitor service, heated, electric fixtures, gas range, hot water, etc. F. Ship, Tel. Up 2090. 119 6

TO LET for summer months a large apartment in the Stanley Court; very central. Apply to door 1, second floor, Tel. Up 3248. 121 6

THE COBOURG, furnished apartments for summer months, rent moderate to careful tenant. No. 2, The Cobourg, Stanley street. 119 6

THE CHESTERFIELD, Westmount—To let, heated suite, 7 large bright rooms, decorated hardwood finish, hot water year around; janitor; open view; garden at back. J. A. Metayer, Up 182.

THE SHIRLEY, Western avenue, 4118—To let apartment of six rooms, including bathroom, heated and hot water.

SUMMER RESIDENCES WANTED.

NEAR Montreal, house wanted for summer near Montreal. Apply P. O. Box 3256, Montreal, P. Q.

AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CARS, ETC

STANLEY steamer for sale in good order: will be sold cheap for $500. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m. 40a Brebeuf st. 123 4

FOUND.

THIRTEEN DOLLARS ($13). W. Godbee Brown, 178 St. James st.

MACHINERY.

WINDMILL—For sale 12 ft. power windmill (or mast), very cheap to prompt buyer. Apply to W. H. Crussell, Marquette ave., Montreal South.

WINCH single drum, 18 inches diameter by 36, double cylinders, 8 inches by 10, for mining or pile driving purposes. Apply by writing to W 4753, Star Office. 121 4

E. LEONARD & SONS,
ENGINES, BOILERS & MACHINERY,
Have Removed to
1790 ST JAMES STREET. 104 26

FILTER PRESSES
William R. Perrin & Co'y, Ltd.,
TORONTO.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

ANNEX—Flat to let, 7 rooms and bathroom, gas, enamel bath, open plumbing, new property, nicest spot in Annex; $15 per month. Apply 439 Laurier avenue, Mile End. 121 6

COLONIAL AVENUE, 128 — Pretty bright right up to date flat. Apply at 107. 120 6

CHESTERFIELD AVENUE, 35, Westmount, large drawing room, dining, 3 bedrooms, concrete basement; hot water heating, in good order. Apply Telephone Westmount 324.

CLAIRMONT AVE., 14, Annex, flat, six rooms, $15. Apply Carriere and Frere, 479 Laurier avenue, or A. S. Archambault, 60 Notre Dame east. Main 2148. 121 6

ESPLANADE AVE., 592B—Fine upper flat, 8 rooms, electricity, gas, hot water, furnace, newly painted; immediate possession. Enquire from Mrs. Robin, 58 Mackay st. Tel. Up 3575. 116 16

ELM AVE., Westmount, to let fine upper and middle flat, eight rooms each, all the latest improvements. Chas. J. Brown, 4257 St. Catherine st. 120 6

ESPLANADE STREET—10 flats, 6 and 9 rooms, gas; $15 and $32; electricity, furnace, etc. Apply 640 Esplanade ave. E. Themens. Tel. East 5284. 123 6

FLAT, 6 rooms, gas and electric light, modern conveniences; rent moderate; Upper Delorimier avenue; immediate occupation. Apply 6 to 8 p.m. Mrs. McFall, 15a McGill College ave.

HUTCHISON STREET, 716, 8 rooms, hot water furnace, china closet, mantels, hard wood floors, wash tubs, modern in every respect; rent reasonable; phone East 5583. 123 3

MANCE STREET—To let three beautiful flats, 7 and 8 rooms, heated water; price $18. Apply Montreal Real Estate Co., La Patrie Bldg. 119 6

MARIANNE ST., 63 and 67—6 and 7 rooms, hot water heating, b., w.c., gas; 1793-1797-1893 St. Urbain (Annex), six rooms, b., w.c. 33 Suzanne, 4 rooms. Apply 260 St. James, room 6. 123 2

MANCE ST., Annex, 735, 725a, 7 and 8 rooms, modern improvements, walls tinted; immediate occupation. Dr. Fortin, 279 Rachel. East 3514. 123 6

OUTREMONT—St. Catherine Road, 197—To rent two flats, 7 and 5 apartments, 15 and 10 dollars, hot water furnace, bathroom, closet. W. Gariepy, on premises. 121 6

PARK AVE., 900-900A—Flats to let, gas, electricity, furnace, mantelpiece, hard floor, cement cellar. Apply 13B Waverley st Tel. East 5333. 116 9

PARK AVE., No. 224, fine flat, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; perfect order; rent $33. W. A. Snowdon, 213 Merchants Bank Building.

ST. MATTHEW ST., 114—To two or three adults, delightful flat, newly renovated, in private residence, heated, lighted, water and cooking, gas included in rent, $35 per month; lift and attendance.

TO LET lower flat, containing 7 rooms, bath, gas, will rent at once; very reasonable; tenant leaving city. Enquire J. H. Paquin, 194½ St. Charles Borromee st. 122 3

WESTMOUNT, Claremont avenue, 434, 436, elegant flats, seven rooms, hot water heating, gas and electric, mantels, separate bath, $20 and $35. Apply Paul Ogulnik, 350 West St. Catherine st.

WESTMOUNT, corner Greene and Selby, new heated flat, 5 large bright rooms, now being decorated, fine open view, balcony. Apply J. A. Metayer. Up 182.

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET.

DRUMMOND ST., No. 20a—Well furnished flat to let, seven rooms, gas stove, piano and every convenience, from 1st of June till 1st October. $35, exceptional circumstances. 121 3 3aw

FLATS to let in different parts of the city, from $6 to $15. Apply to landlord, 56 St. Norbert st. Tel. East 1508. 121 6

FURNISHED FLATS

I have a number of furnished flats to rent for the summer months at extremely low rentals, in many cases less than the actual rent of occupation unfurnished. W. Ernest Bolton, 141 Notre Dame West.

FURNISHED FLAT to rent for summer, 6 rooms, gas stove and telephone; rent $25. Apply 508 Mance st. Tel. E. 3394.

ST. URBAIN ST., 1330a, near Villeneuve, or Telephone East 3055—To let a nice upper flat, six rooms, furnace and hot water. 121 6

ST. HUBERT ST., No. 268—Furnished flat, from 1st June to 1st Sept., suitable for two people. Piano, gas stove. 120 6

STAR BRANCH OFFICE, D 8339—Furnished flat on City Hall avenue, above Sherbrooke st., June 1st to October 1st, to married couple. Piano, gas stove, Auer light. Reasonable terms. 119 6

TUPPER ST—To let furnished, for summer months, heated apartment on Tupper street, janitor service, hot water, telephone, electric light, etc. Telephone Uptown 620.

SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET.

COMFORTABLE stone house on the river front, good stable and barn, with several acres of good pasturage, to rent together or separate, at Longue Pointe, next to toll gate, adjoining Maisonneuve. Apply to Fraser Bros., 453 St. James st. Tel. M. 790. 124 2

CAP A L'AIGLE—To let furnished cottage, 5 bedrooms beautiful view; rent $200. Apply to Dr. Pelletier, 122 Ste. Famille st., Montreal. Tel. East 1172.

CACOUNA, for summer season, house, ten rooms, water in house, also wood, all furnished, occupied by G. Caverhill, of Montreal, for six years. Address Alfred Guay, jr., Cacouna, Que. 123 6 2aw

DORVAL—to let at Dorval furnished cottage, five bedrooms, short distance from the station. Apply E. N. Bender, C. P. Ry. offices, Tel. Main 3460. 120 6

LACHINE RAPIDS—To let at farm house, at Lachine Rapids (facing river), two partly furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen stove, price $12 per month. Apply Mr. Dowell, 102 St. Henry st., or Tel. Main 61.

LITTLE METIS—To let, furnished, 10 rooms, ice house filled, covered verandahs, tennis, croquet; boat, safe bathing and boating; fine view. W. H. Nowers, 224 Mance. Telephone East 2174.

LAURENTIANS—House to rent, furnished, at 16 Island Lake, four bedrooms, outside kitchen, boats. Apply Mrs. Burch, 16 Island Lake, P.Q. 108 21eod

MELOCHEVILLE, six roomed house, close to river, near rapids; water in house, large grounds; immediate possession; for further particulars apply Roger Trothier, Beauharnois, P. Que.

ST. ADELE—Fine house, seven apartments, five rooms, dining room and kitchen, ice for summer; first class order; 15 minutes from station; furnished or unfurnished. Address P. Cardinal, St. Adele, Co. Terrebonne. 123 3

SABREVOIS — Two cottages in the country, for the summer, well shaded, partly furnished, one hour's drive from Montreal, by Rutland Railroad; rent $25 and $30. Apply to S. J. Roy, Sabrevois, P. Q. 120 6

STE. MARGUERITE—To let nice, partly furnished cottage, with grounds, 7 rooms, water and full ice-house; use of boat, $100 for season. E 5066, Star office.

ST. PATRICK—To let for the summer at St. Patrick, River du Loup, a furnished house, conveniently and pleasantly situated, facing the St. Lawrence; this house has five bedrooms and a pump in the kitchen. Apply to Mr. Joseph Pope, 41 Gloucester st., Ottawa. 131 4

SUMMER COTTAGE to let at Little Metis, next to the Cascade House. Apply box 49. Star office. Ottawa, Ontario. 123 3

MONEY TO LOAN.

CITY LOAN OFFICE, D. Lazarus, Licensed Pawn Broker, 223 Notre Dame street east. Advance made on diamonds, watches, jewellery, merchandise, etc., etc. 25 40 2aw

Aronson & Rutenberg,
Pawn Brokers & Jewellers
601 or 115 Craig St. West
Old Stand, opposite St. Francois Xavier, Established 1875
MONEY TO LEND in sums of one dollar and upwards, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry-Goods. Hours 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

FOR SALE.

A LOAD, $3.00—For the million, kindling wood, $2.00; cut maple, $3.00; tamarac blocks, $2.00; mill blocks, $1.75 per load; Anthracite coal, delivered in the city. J. C. Macdiarmid, No. 2 Canal Basin, Guy and William. Bell Tel. Main 452. 273 312

AUCTION SALE of peat manufacturing plant of Dominion Peat Products, Ltd., Thursday, May 30th, at 2 p.m. Factory, machinery tools and appliances, en bloc, or in parcels. Premises may be leased for operation of plant, situate Lot 1, Con. 7, Osnabruck, one mile north of Northfield, on O. and N. Y. Ry. Sale of plant subject to reserve bids. For further information and terms of sale apply to undersigned, McLaurin and Miller, solicitors for Vendor, 19 Elgin st., Ottawa.

BEDSTEADS—100 white enamelled bedsteads, with brass trimmings, in all sizes, for $3.00, at Albert's, 39 St. Catherine st. west, one block west of St. Lawrence st. 104 304

BABY CARRIAGE for sale, in good condition. Apply, 67½ Drummond st. 123 2

BELTING, LEATHER

And rubber, also wire cable. We have thousands of feet of each, at low prices to clear. Imperial Waste and Metal Co., 5-7-9 Queen street. Main 4959.

BRAND new Stanhope top buggy for sale, rubber tires, with lamps; also has children's detachable seat, in front of dash; one set of harness, only used two months. Apply after 5.30, 76 Shearer st., Pt. St. Charles.

BLACK DOG (about size of collie), white breast, uncut tail, smooth hair, blind one eye, $5 reward. 669 City Hall ave. 123 2eod

BOOKKEEPING Correspondence Course; covers accountancy from addition up. On completion student is eligible for chartered accountancy. D 5001 Star office. 123 3

BUILDING MATERIAL

Offers are solicited for the material to be removed at once) of several buildings on Cadieux and Dorchester streets. For particulars apply to J. H. S. Parke, Montreal General Hospital. 122 2eod

BUGGY—For sale Quebec buggy, nearly new, $50. Apply No. 36 Souvenir ave. Tel. Bell Up 2830.

CANARIES, singers, first class. 1226 St. Hubert st.

CLOCK—For sale a nice English 18th century grandfather's clock, solid mahogany, in perfect order. 207 Laval avenue. 124 3 1aw

CAMERA—4 x 5, extra good lens, two plate holders, tube tripod, worth $16, bargain, only $11; also 5 x 8, three plate holders, tripod, snap, $12. Phone Main 3204. Can be seen 160 McGill st.

CONTRACTORS

We manufacture Reinforced Concrete Culvert Pipe for railways, Oval and Round Concrete Pipe for sewers, and Hollow Concrete Blocks for buildings. Large supplies on hand. Write for prices and testimonials. The Dominion Concrete Co., Ltd., Kemptville, Ont. 52 12 1aw

CORRESPONDENCE course for sale, complete, machine shop correspondence course, including $25 library; course cost $55; will sell for $30. If interested write W 4756, Star Office 121 4

DOGS—Japanese pups for sale, 3 months old; and automatic music box; paid $500, will sell cheap. Apply 18 Cadieux st.

DINING TABLE, five leaves, also some pictures and bedroom crockery, at 34 Shuter st.

DOMINION ORGAN, pipe top, five octaves, seven stops, 3 sets of reeds; thorough repair, $55; $5 cash and $1 per week. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion sq. 124 3

FOR PICTURES
and Frames our stock is unsurpassed. Malone Moulding and Framing Co., 48 Beaver Hall Hill. 307 144

FURNITURE—For sale the contents of 12 rooms, mahogany and oak furniture, brass and other beds, gasaliers, electroliers, Wilton and other carpets, sewing machine, odd bureaus, dinner waggon, plush and silk portieres, washing machine. 630 Dorchester west, near Mountain.

FURNITURE.

"You pay the rent" when buying from others. They charge exorbitant prices because of their enormous expenses. We are content with small profits. Furniture oilcloths, carpets, stoves, etc. A. Wener & Co., 41 Bleury st. 291 104 2aw

FURNITURE for sale, stoves, ranges, washing machines, $4 to $7; refrigerators, go-carts, $1.75 to $35; sideboards, extension tables, $4.85; chairs, beds, mattresses, $3 each; pillows 50c; pictures and mirrors, dinner sets, $4.25 to $10; 10 rolls wall paper, with 10 yards border, for 45c, at James McAran's general store, Chaboillez sq. 124 2

FOR SALE—OUR CARDS, the best, our prices the lowest, our business the largest, our assortment incomparable. What do you want more? Write International Post Card Co., 31 St. James st., Montreal. 78 51

FOR SALE—If in want of a bicycle or anything for a bicycle, send for my free catalogue. Bicycle Munson, 343 Yonge st., Toronto. 72 78

FURNITURE & CARPETS

Oilcloth, stoves, refrigerators, carriages and all kinds of house furniture for cash or easy payments. Lande Bros., 234 St. Lawrence Boulevard, near Dorchester st. 120 10

FOR SALE—Williams medium sized upright, 7 octaves, ivory keys, ebonized case, good condition, $155. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion sq. 122 3 3aw

FOR SALE—10 shares of Can. Birkbeck Co., Ltd., gilt edge, 6 p.c. guaranteed, cheap for cash. Address H 8724 Star Branch office. 123 3

GO-CARTS—Large assortment of go-carts and folders, from $2 upwards, at Albert's, 39 St. Catherine west, one block west of St. Lawrence st. 104 304

GO-CART, 117 Coursol st. Large sized go-cart, with brown velvet cushion and parasol to match.

GROCER'S REFRIGERATOR, McCray, new, width 66 in., three compartments, roll front, bargain. Wm. Stewart and Co., 224 Board of Trade. Main 764.

GOLF CLUBS and Leather Caddy, fine quality. Made to order by a professional. D. 5002 Star office. 123 3

IRON PIPE FOR SALE

In any quantity, for fencing, conveying water, etc., at low price to clear. Apply to Imperial Waste and Metal Co., 5-7-9 Queen street. Main 4959.

KODAK, Eastman, folding pocket, 3¼ x 5½, nearly new, complete, with carrying case; bargain. 224 Board of Trade. Phone Main 764.

Mica for Electrical

Purposes, for stoves, etc. Mica bought. Mica Works, 68B St. Urbain street. 219 312

MOTOR—A Carpenter foot power motor for dentist's or jeweller's lathe; speed 6000 revolutions to the minute. Emory and Williams, 236 Coristine Building. 118 5 5aw

"MERITORIOUS STRAIN" single comb white Leghorns, standard bred, trap nest, selected eggs per setting $1.00; hundred $6. A. M. Charron, Box 90, Ste. Theresa, Que. 106 4 1aw

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, in first class order. Will register from 5c up to $100. Will sell reasonably. Apply Fraser Bros. Auctioneers, 453 St. James st. 123 3

ORGAN—Jackson organ, chapel style, 7 stops, 5 sets of reeds, walnut case, first class condition, $35. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion sq. 124 3

NEW FURNITURE bargains, sideboards, dining tables and chairs, all brass and enamelled iron and brass bedsteads, Health mattresses, pillows, odd bureaus, washstands, china cupboards, imported carpet squares and English oilcloth, etc., grand value for persons furnishing, at private sale, at Fraser Bros., 453 St. James st., corner Inspector st. 124 3

O'BRIEN'S Sample Shoe Sale now on, at 665 St. Lawrence st., great bargains, men's size 7! ladies' 4½, misses' 13, 13½. 116 10

FOR SALE.

PIANOS—Good upright and square pianos. Instruments will be taken in exchange as part payment for new, or will be bought outright for cash. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion sq. 124 2

PIANO—For sale, $145, Heintzman upright piano; a chance for a person with the ready cash. Address immediately G 8565, Star Branch Office. 121 4

PIANOLA METROSTYLE to sell; only three months use; best chance. Address 1653 Delorimier, corner Rachel st. 122 4

PRINTING PLANT—Small, selected, including job press and paper cutter, $450; will take $150 down, balance easy payments. Address "Printer," 30 Price street, Toronto, Ont.

PIANO — For sale Heintzman upright Grand, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, two pedals, panelled front, fine tone, $185. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., opposite Dominion square. 123 3

REMEMBER ALBERTS

For your furniture and stoves. He is the cheapest in the city. A visit will convince you. At 39 St. Catherine West, one block west of St. Lawrence Street. 104 304

SHOT GUN, hammerless shot gun, Parker Bros., 12 bore, as good as new, cheap for prompt buyer. Write O 4462, Star Office.

SOFA BEDS—We will sell 25 more of our famous leatherette sofa-beds, that open with springs inside; a snap for $7.50, at Albert's, 39 St. Catherine west, one block west of St. Lawrence st. 104 304

SHOWCASES—Silent salesmen showcases, also counters and wall cases, immediate delivery; best prices for cash or easy payments. J. M. Gauthier, 6 St. Sacrament st., room 23, Telephone Main 967. 124 2

STEAM LAUNDRY, fully equipped, as going concern, with good clientele, principals only dealt with. 173 Common st. 124 3

SEWING MACHINE, New Williams, for sale, $10, beautiful upright Toronto piano, almost new, $140. 486 St. Urbain st.

SAVE time, money, temper and coal by using Lessive Phenix for washing. Your linen will last longer. Ask your grocer or Chouillou and Co., Montreal. 124 3

SAFES FOR SALE

New and secondhand. 100 safes in stock. Lowest prices. A. Ahern, 390 St. James st. 187 156eod

$3 A DAY URE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 902, Windsor, Ont. 375 156eod

SUIT LENGTHS of the best imported worsteds, tweeds, serges, etc., in all the latest patterns. Call or write for patterns, room 27, Y. W. C. A., open evenings 7 to 8, Saturdays 2 to 5.

STYLISH HORSE for sale—Fast gait, six years old, splendid roadster. Price $350 Apply Chisholm's Livery, Lachine Locks 123 4

TWIN BABY CARRIAGE for sale, cheap, in good condition. Apply 4360 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

TERRIER—White Boston terrier, fighter, weight 32 pounds; not wicked; low price. 247 Marquette. Take Amherst car.

TYPEWRITER, new, high grade, $35. Wm. Stewart and Co., 224 Board of Trade. Main 764.

WRESTLING MAT, good as new, at sacrifice price. For inspection and price apply to Fraser Bros., Auctioneers, 453 St. James street. 123 2

LAURENTIAN FOUNDRY of Ottawa would contract for the manufacture of grey iron light castings. Address Laurentian Foundry, Ottawa st., Ottawa, Ont.

RESTAURANT, established three years, doing a good business; reason for selling retiring from business. Apply 461 St. James street. 124 2

RESTAURANT and dining room, will be sold at a sacrifice to prompt purchaser, corner St. Antoine and Windsor, Tremont Dining Room.

STORE to rent at St. Henry, corner St. James and St. Philip, with fixtures for grocery, cellar; good for any other commerce. Address 2006 St. James. 121 6

WATERPROOF COVERS

for contractors' and builders' use for covering construction work and materials of rubber and waterproof canvas, that will not crack with the frost. Covers for drays, waggons, delivery carts, etc., rubber carriage rugs, at Sonne's, 337 St. James street, corner Little St. Antoine.

$65 CHICKERING PIANO

A beautiful, small size, plain Square Piano, in nice mahogany case and perfect order; can be had at Shaw's Piano and Music House, 370 West St. Catherine street; also other bargains, $50 to $250. Easy terms if desired. 122 2 eod

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED to purchase everybody's cast off furniture, clothing, fur coats, old gold, silver, diamonds; best prices for good goods; promptly called for. M. Frank, 15 East Craig st. Tel. East 3067. 136 312

BRASS BED—Wanted to purchase single brass bedstead and small wardrobe. Box 37, P. O., Pt. St. Charles.

BICYCLE—To buy secondhand bicycle, also punching bag platform (Moline preferred), both must be in perfect condition. State price. Address J 5270, Star Office.

EVERYBODY'S CAST OFF CLOTHING, Furniture, Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver and Antiques. Highest prices paid in the city. J. B. Miller, 437 St. James st. Tel. M. 3794. 60 312

TYPEWRITER—Wanted a second-hand Empire typewriter, about 14 inch carriage; state lowest price. Apply D 5010, Star office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, furs, jewellery, old plated silver, curiosities, old instruments, travellers' samples, household effects, including furniture, carpets, oilcloths, curtains, stoves. See Sam Pearson, 776 Notre Dame west, first, as he pays the best prices in the city. Mail orders attended. Tel. M. 965. 51 312

WANTED to purchase ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, carpets, furniture. Highest prices given. M. Strean, 760 Notre Dame west. Mail orders attended. Tel. Main 3565. 46 312

STEAM TABLE, secondhand, for restaurant use, about 8 feet long; must be in good order. Reply giving dimensions, price and how long in use, to Eug. Nautre, 177 Inspector st. 121 2 2aw

WANTED to purchase ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, all kinds of furs, etc. Highest prices paid. L. Adler, 135 Craig west, Tel. Main 15. Mail orders promptly attended. 114 59

BOATS, YACHTS, LAUNCHES, ETC.

BARGES OR SCOWS

Wanted, to rent or purchase, three barges or scows to handle about 150 tons; to stand not over four feet above water. Canadian White Company, Limited, room 43, Sovereign Bank Building, Montreal. 123 3

GASOLINE LAUNCH for sale, 26 feet long, 5 feet, 6 beam, trun cabin, 3 horse power engine, in good order, completely rigged tools, etc., snap, $200. Apply 2 Bleury st. 123 2

LAUNCH—Bargains in launches and engines, 19 foot with five horse-power, 23 foot with four, 24 with five, 26 with seven, 36 foot steam yacht, one 12 and one 8 power four cycle engine. If you have a boat I can sell it. Davis, yacht broker, 66-97 St. James.

PLEASURE BOATS and canoes by standard Ontario makers, at reasonable prices, also on hand several seamless fibre canoes, very lasting and durable, at one half the regular price. Fraser Bros., 453 St. James st., corner Inspector. 124 2

SAILING DINGHY wanted. Write, stating price and full particulars, and where same can be seen. D 5019 Star office. 122 6

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—New Ideal Carriage Shop, 24 x 60, 2½ stories, thriving business, good locality, rare opening for good mechanic; also good dwelling house. Apply immediately, W. J. Scott, Lancaster, Ont. 119 8

BRANDON is the steadiest centre for legitimate real estate investment in the west this year. The advance in real estate prices has been steadier than in any other western centre. There has been no boom; prices are still much below the prices in smaller centres.

BRANDON—I handle only properties that are situated next to actual buildings, properties starting within the mile mark from the centre, all of them closer than the outer sub-divisions. I handle properties situated in the present survey of Brandon, some of the blocks already containing buildings.

BRANDON—These properties are on the market at a price cheaper proportionately than any other properties in Brandon.

BRANDON—Write for maps, circulars, etc. I will pay your return railroad fare to Brandon if you will examine the properties personally and make a purchase. John Wadge, 21 Ninth street, Brandon, Manitoba.

BAKERY—Johnson and Grace. For sale bakery on Chateauguay st., English neighborhood; good receipts; cash $500, balance easy terms. 122 4

BUSINESS in working order, no stock to carry; revenue over one thousand; price same. good reason for selling. Address for interview to E 5050, Star Office. 133 3eod

BICYCLE and general machinist repair business for sale at sacrifice, established nine years, doing splendid trade, spring rush of work now on; well equipped stock; good will and tools, valued $800, for $400. Good terms. Owner leaving city. Apply 744 St. Lawrence. 124 3

CASH paid for mining stocks. All active stocks bought and sold. I can save you money on any stock you want to buy. Send for list. N. B. Johnson, 220 Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.

CIGAR AND CANDY STORE — For sale, first-class condition. Good corner stand. Low price. Apply 236 Centre street. 123 3

CIGAR, candy, spruce beer, school books, etc. Sales $50 per month. Rental $10 month for 3 apartments. 22 Mountain st.

CAPITAL—If you need money to increase your business, write us, giving full particulars. Bonds and stocks sold on strictly commission basis. Nothing but good propositions considered. Best commercial and bank references given. The William Hall Company, Hartford Bdg., Chicago, Ill.

GROCERY —Johnson and Grace, 58 St. James st. Readers of the Star, if you are looking to buy a grocery, cigar store, barber shop, boarding or lodging-house, call upon us. Some of the above can be bought $100 upwards. We always have great opportunities to offer the public. 122 4

GROCERY, not licensed, for sale, excellent place for business; license can be had if desired; low rent, selling account dissolution. Apply 1751 St. Lawrence st., Mile End.

HOTEL and furniture for sale. The Messenber Hotel at Port Huron, Mich. City of 25,000, 10,000 extra summer visitors. One of the greatest money-makers in Michigan. It is a three-story, brick building of 50 rooms, in first class condition throughout, completely furnished. Rates $1.50 per day, good business year round, extra business in summer months. It is within 150 feet of the steamboat dock, where the Detroit boats bring 2500 people every day. The Detroit and Cleveland line of Mackinaw steamers stop here eight times a week. This hotel does a bar trade of over $10,000 per year. For further particulars write E. F. Percival, Port Huron, Mich.

LICENSED RESTAURANTS—Johnson and Grace, 58 St. James st. For sale licensed restaurants in all parts of the city, also in Maisonneuve, St. Henry and Mile End. some of the above can be bought for $3000 cash, balance easy terms. We will loan part of the money. 122 4

RODMAN & CO., 33rd St. and 5th Avenue, Cambridge Building, New York, will finance meritorious propositions where large capital is required, in the United States or Canada; money loaned on securities, mining, electric and steam railroads, manufacturing plants; correspondence invited.

WOOLLEN MILL for sale, one sett custom woollen mill, with knitting plant, in operation the year round, three story stone building; excellent water power; good shipping facilities; ill health reason for selling. Address D 5000, Star Office. 124 3 2aw

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROUGHAM—By Berard and Major, very elegant, latest style, almost new and good rubber tires; very suitable for doctor or lady. Apply by telephone Up 2470, or 232 Sherbrooke street west. 123 3

BROUGHAM—For sale a first class Brougham carriage. Apply at 271 William st. 121 2 2aw

EXPRESS—For sale cheap, light covered express, fitted for tea and coffee business, suitable for parcel delivery, one horse blanket, two rain covers, one counter scale, half oz. to 240 lbs., new. 146 Lasalle, Maisonneuve.

EXPRESSES—For sale two grocery delivery expresses and two harnesses. 650 Notre Dame st. west.

GLADSTONE, natural wood Gladstone, rubber tires, made by Ledoux, will be sold cheap, suitable for pony or small horse; can be seen at Ledoux and Co., 93 Osborne street.

GELDING—For sale stylish half bred gelding, steel grey, 16 hands, five years, equally good in saddle and harness; will make good hunter. Bay pacer, "Sunny Jim," sound, quiet and fast, bright bay, eight years, 15.2 hands; can show thirty gait to buggy; also stylish high two seated waggon, cheap, suitable for show purposes; also imported dog cart; very cheap. Apply P. O. Box 646, Sherbrooke, Que. 123 3eod

HAND-MADE Concord buggy, in good order; price $30. Apply Jos. Leroux, Lachine Rapids

HORSES—Just arrived one car load of working and driving horses, match pair of bay carriage horses. Chas. Guilmette, 51 Inspector st. Phone Main 4924.

HORSES—Four good working horses for sale, just from country to-day, weight from 900, 1100, 1300, 1400, or 1500. Apply 120 Bleury st. Telephone 1160 Main. 122 3

HORSE—Harness and covered express wanted; must be cheap and in good condition. State price, 186 St. Philippe st., St. Henry.

HORSE—Good horse, guaranteed, Concord buggy, harness, sleigh, bargain for quick buyer. Will not refuse reasonable offer. 159 Bourbonniere st., Maisonneuve. Call Saturday and Sunday.

PONY—For sale a beautiful pony, gentle and well broken for city; elegant summer rig, rubber tires; sleigh, harness and robes; all in perfect order. Apply on Saturday to A. Boudreau, 1657 St. Lawrence, near Villeneuve.

PONY—For sale a handsome young pony and new harness; summer and winter outfit. Apply 162 St. Denis st. 115 26

PONIES. PONIES. PONIES.—For sale by auction Tuesday, May 28th, at 10.30 a.m. at 605 St Paul st., twenty-five head of choicely selected and imported Shetland ponies. In the lot are some very fine pedigreed stallions and mares in foal. They will arrive per SS. "Parthenia," May 24th, and will be on view on and after that date at the C. P. R. Stock Yards, Hochelaga. They will be sold by Auction without reserve or limit, Tuesday, May 28th, at 605 St. Paul st. Catalogues now ready. J. H. Kimball and Co., Importers, Tel. East 26. T. W. Foster and Co., Auctioneers, Tel. Main 3265. 121 5

VICTORIA CARRIAGE for sale, in good order (made by Ledoux), suitable for pair or single. Apply stable 186 Stanley st., Phone Up 4341.

DOGS FOR SALE.

BULL TERRIER pups, bred from prize winners. Phone Uptown 1659. 122 2eod

DOG for sale, one fine fox terrier pup, four months old, sound, good breed. Apply at 140 Selby st.

TERRIER—Male fox terrier, puppy, 10 weeks old, beauty, nicely marked; cheap, or would exchange for a fox terrier bitch. 597 Mentana, near Mount Royal ave.

Where to Leave Montreal Star Want Ads.

Star Branch Offices

W. M. Doyle, Up. 1346 St. Catherine and Peel.

T. M. Stone, M. 1764, 627 Wellington street.

W. S. Stone, West 75, 419½ St. Catherine street.

W. H. Chapman, Up. 1067, 757 St. Catherine West.

John Lewis, Up. 2985, University and St. Catherine.

Henri Lanctot, East 911, 447 St. Lawrence Boulevard. (near DeMontigny.)

Lecours & Decary, East 833, St. Denis and St. Catherine.

Henri Lanctot, East 205, 820 St. Lawrence Boulevard. (cor. Prince Arthur.)

Lecours & Decary, East 3370, Craig and St. Denis.

A. Brillon, East 2811, St. Denis and Mount Royal.

P. McCormack, East 3869, Park ave. and Prince Arthur.

J. O. Quenneville, East 4041, St. Catherine and Visitation.

R. Martineau, East 1741, St. Lawrence and Mount Royal.

J. Migneron, East 1948, 540 St. Denis.

Dr. Leduc, Main 176, Notre Dame and Chaboillez Square.

J. H. Nault, Main 6388, Notre Dame and Richmond.

W. G. Black, East 4881, 401 St. Denis.

A. D. Maus, Up 1253, St. Antoine and Mountain.

F. X. Lasalle, East 1645, Rachel and Rivard.

Dr. Leduc, East 1409, St. Denis and Sherbrooke.

R. A. Taschereau, West, 915, St. Paul and St. James. (St. Henry.)

Dr. J. Leduc, East 4853, St. Catherine and Delorimier.

Tansey's Pharmacy, Up. 942, Sherbrooke and City Councillors.

Chas. K. Roffey, Up. 4395, St. Antoine and Atwater.

Montreal Star Want Ads. are supreme. Nothing brings quicker or more satisfactory results.

114 312

SITUATIONS VACANT (MALE.)

AN OPENING for a reliable man on a weekly newspaper, one competent to render some outside service; both languages. References. Address D 5011, Star Office. 112 4

BOY wanted, about 12 to 14, for broker's office, to run messages, etc. Apply Gordon Strathy and Co., 13 St. Sacrament st. 120 5

BAKER — wanted bread and cake baker. Address Charrett, Lachute P. O. Box 148. 122 4

BOY wanted, about 14, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply stores department, Star Office. 123 3

BOY, smart, wanted, for general office work, speaking French and English; good chance for advancement. Apply E 5057, Star Office. 124 3

BOYS wanted and improvers for work in machine shop. Apply at once Dominion Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd., 955 St. James st., corner Richmond.

BRIGHT MEN wanted to appoint canvassers to sell a high class proprietary medicine. Apply, stating experience and salary expected to Manager, Box 360, Richmond, Que. 124 12

BOY wanted for office of wholesale house, one with some experience preferred; good prospects for advancement. Apply with references, D 5017, Star Office.

BOY—Smart, wated, for wholesale warehouse. Apply with references, in own handwriting, to 215 Notre Dame st. west.

BOY wanted to attend office and telephone. Apply Riddell and Co., 3 Hanover st.

BROOM MAKER wanted, first class; steady employment. Apply 41 Church st.

BOOK-KEEPER—At once, young man, about 22 years old, book-keeper, three years or more experience, to assume charge of small office, responsible position, good salary for competent man; references and bond required. E 5060, Star office.

BOOKBINDER wanted at once, one who can do forwarding. Scale $11.50 per week, 48 hours. Apply, stating experience to the Examiner Office, Peterboro. 124 3

BOY wanted for light messages. Apply Duncan Bell, 301 St. James st.

BOYS wanted to learn enamel polishing. Good opportunity for advancement. Apply The Hemming Mfg. Co., Ltd., 182-186 Shearer st., Montreal. 124 2

BUTCHER — Wanted an experienced butcher at once. Apply 661 West St. Catherine st.

BARBERS—Wanted at once two first class barbers for Ottawa City; must be of temperate habits; wages $12 per week. Apply E. Miles, 87 Sparks st. 122 4

BOY wanted as entry clerk, age about 15, educated and good writer. Apply with references to Gibb and Company, 148 St. James st. 121 4

BOYS—Wanted at once ten office boys, ten bell boys, ten waitresses. Apply at once, The Canada Employment and Information Bureau, 60 Notre Dame east. 115 312

BLACKSMITH—Wanted a first class general blacksmith, able to do horseshoeing. Apply E 5047, Star Office. 123 2

CAR BUILDERS

Wanted, first-class Car Builders, Inside Carpenters, Plumbers and Upholsterers. Apply to Supt. Car Shops, C.P. Railway, Angus Shops, Montreal. 119 12

CUTTERS—Wanted experienced cutters for wholesale clothing. Apply at once, M. Harris & Son, 448 St. James st.

CANVASSERS—Good pay, taking orders for Visiting cards; nice line that sells readily; light, clean work. Sample outfit and particulars free. Wm. Howie, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que. 115 20

CLERK wanted for general office work, one knowing both languages preferred. Apply in own handwriting; state age and experience, D 5013, Star Office. 122 2eod

CUTTERS and tailors. The successful man is the one who grasps opportunities when they are presented. Your opportunity is through the "Mail Course" in garment cutting. Start now! A. D. Rude and Son, 1133-1135 Broadway, New York City. 124 2 2aw

CHEFS—Wanted at once chefs, second cooks, dining room girls, chambermaids, bar tenders, porters, bell boys for summer resorts; fares paid. Apply at once The Canada Employment and Information Bureau, 60 Notre Dame east. 112 312

SITUATIONS VACANT (MALE.)

CARPENTERS wanted, also young men to learn the electrical business. Apply Fred. Thomson and Co., 326 Craig st. west.

CLERK for wholesale metal importing house, one having knowledge of customs house work preferred. Apply with references and stating salary required to P. O. Box 2419, Montreal.

CABINETMAKERS wanted, mechanics, who have had experience on show cases and store fittings. Good wages for good workmen. Apply Cushing Bros., Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. 113 12

CLERK wanted for shipping office, about 15 years old. Apply P. O. Box 2281, stating age, also experience, if any. 123 2

CANVASSERS — Wanted two experienced canvassers for portrait work on metal, good salary, paid weekly, to experienced canvassers. Apply 139 Lusignan st., 8 to 9 a.m. or 6 to 8 p.m.

DRIVERS—Wanted drivers; steady employment. Montreal Steam Laundry Co., 353 Craig st. west. 122 5

DRUG CLERK—Wanted drug clerk, with experience. Apply Scarff's, 358 St. Catherine st. west. 123 3

DRIVER—Wanted laundry driver, experienced man, who has a good connection in the laundry business can hear of interesting proposition. Call on Ernest Mireau, Imperial Laundry.

EXPERT GENTLEMAN wanted, thoroughly acquained with pig farming and breeding, by South African Bacon Curer. State particulars to L. Stern, Box 664, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

FOREMAN cutter and designer, accustomed to wholesale clothing. E 5054, Star Office. 123 4

FOREMAN, laundry, wanted, experienced on new work, first class position open for a man who understands his business. Apply by letter, stating references and salary expected. Apply W 4763, Star Office. 121 3 3aw

GROOM—Wanted single man to ride and drive; best references required. Apply Mr. F. N. Beardmore, No. 705 Pine ave., top of Simpson st. 122 3

GARDENER wants situation, head or single handed, at present head gardener for Mayor Joyce, Outremont. Address Ramsden, 1699 St. Urbain, Montreal, Annex. 123 3

GRANITE CUTTERS wanted. Five good granite cutters wanted on monumental work, also a granite polisher. Address C. J. Hill, Richmond, Que. 124 2

HOIST RUNNERS and engineers wanted. Byers and Anglin, 18 St. Alexis st. 122 3

HUSTLERS wanted everywhere, $25 to $30 made weekly distributing circulars, overseeing out-door-advertising. New plan. No canvassing. Merchants Out-door Advertising Co., Chicago.

HUSTLERS, everywhere, to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago. 106 4 1aw

I MADE $50,000 in five years in the mail order business, began with $5. Any one can do the work home in spare time. Send for free booklet. Tells how to get started. Manager box 824 Lockport, N.Y. 128 61

JANITOR—Wanted at once by Mining and Smelting Company in Northern Ontario, a sober, respectable, neat, middle aged man, to act as janitor for office, duties to consist of providing drinking water, ice, cleaning windows, lavatories, floors, shining metal work, etc. Must work at outside jobs when not acting as janitor; wages 17½c per hour. Applicant must provide his own transportation. Steady job to good man. Apply B 4856, Star Office. 122 3

LABOURERS—Wanted general labourers, skilled labour also employed. Apply Pillow and Hersey Rolling Mills Co., St. Patrick and Conde sts. 111 26

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. The Witness Press, 220 Craig st. west. 122 2eod

LOOM FIXER wanted, one accustomed to English Knowles, also spinners, accustomed to Tatham mules; also some good weavers for broad looms. T 4667, Star Office. 122 3

LABOURERS. Wanted ten general labourers. Steady work. Skilled labor also employed. Apply The Montreal Rolling Mills Company, Notre Dame street, opposite Dominion st. 111 26

MAN—Wanted a cotton mule spinner. Apply Eagle Spinning Mills, Sanford and Wilson sts., Hamilton. 122 2

MEN and Women wanted to learn barber trade in eight weeks. Graduates earn $10 to $18 weekly; help secure positions; secured 10,000 last year for our graduates. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, 119 W. Craig, Montreal. 38 313

MEN wanting free passage to England and Scotland on cattle boats; no charges whatever, apply Walter Roffey, C. P. R. Stock Yards, Hochelaga, P. Q. Telephone East 403. 98 26

MUSICIAN WANTED.

At once, collar maker who plays either cornet or clarionet; steady job, good wages; good band. Also good steady position for wood turner who is musician, cornet or clariontt preferred. Write to Secretary 67th Regt. Band, Woodstock, New Brunswick. 120 6

MESSAGE BOY—Wanted good, bright message boy. Apply immediately Dr. J. Leduc, Chaboillez sq.

MAN, young, wanted for general office work, accurate at figures and a good writer. Address, giving references and salary required. D 5015, Star Office 124 2

MAN WANTED

experienced, with large outside connection, to place established financial corporation debentures, both personally and through local men; good salary and commission. Applications will be considered only from those having had successful experience with reputable companies. Reply giving age, detailed experience, character of connection, and territory where connection is established. Box 124, Montreal Star, Toronto. 132 2 eod

MAN wanted who understands iron and steel business, for wholesale hardware house. Apply D 5005, Star Office.

MATTRESS MAKERS wanted, experienced; best going rates. Gold Medal Co., 193 St. Urbain st. 110 53 2aw

MEN AND BOYS wanted to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electric trades; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, New York and San Francisco. 68 156eod

MAN wanted who understands glass, wire goods, nails, as storeman in large wholesale hardware house. Apply D 5006, Star Office.

MAN AND WIFE—For country; man to look after garden and make himself useful, wife as cook-general. 71C Tupper st.

MACHINIST; must be competent, practical, sober and willing; steady employment, in good position. Give experience and wages. Address P. O. Box 343, Richmond, Que. 123 8

MAN or woman wanted. An energetic man or woman, in every locality, to become our sole representative; a large, permanent income awaits the right party; push, not experience, necessary. Apply Manager, Box 360, Richmond, Que. 124 12

MAN—Wanted at once, thoroughly experienced in hanging curtains of all descriptions, cutting and making up draperies, portiers and lambrequins; one capable of advising intending purchasers. Good position for competent man. Apply Thomas C. Watkins, Hamilton. 124 3

MEN AND BOYS wanted to work in pipe mill. Hodgson Iron and Tube Company, foot of St. Ambroise st., St. Henry. 11 26

MEN—Everywhere; good pay; to distribute circulars, adv. matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. Address National Distributing Bureau, 100 Oakland Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MAN wanted that can jog and take care of trotters; good pay to the right man. J. H. Lane, Richmond, Que 121 4

OFFICE BOY

Bright boy for railway office; salary $20 or $25 per month, according to age. Apply in own handwriting.

OPERATORS—Wanted hand screw machine operators, 25 experienced operators on Browne and Sharpe machines; good wages and steady employment to reliable men. Northern Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd., corner Guy and Notre Dame sts. 122 2eod

OFFICE MEN wanted at once, bookkeepers, office boys, stenographers, storemen, clerks, male and female. Apply Canada Employment and Information Bureau, 60 Notre Dame east. 112 312

SITUATIONS VACANT, (MALE.)

OFFICE MAN—Wanted smart business man for control of office staff. State age, experience, salary and references, H 8713, Star Branch Office.

PLANER hands wanted. Having increased our plant and facilities are in need of five or six first class planer hands on machine tool work. Good pay and steady work to first class men. Write or apply, The John Bertram and Sons Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. 106 26

PLUMBERS and Steamfitters; steady employment. Wages forty cents. Apply James Bowes, Albion Hotel, Monday, Tuesday. 123 3

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, two energetic, educated men to represent Dodd, Mead and Co., in Montreal. Address Dodd, Mead and Co., 372 5th avenue, New York City. 124 3

REED makers wanted for weaving reeds. Apply to the American Supply Company, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. 124 3

SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS — Wanted two high tension switchboard operators. Apply P. O. Box H., Winnipeg. 119 6

STOREMAN—Wanted steady, reliable storeman for wholesale warehouse. Apply McComber and Cummings, 373 St. Paul st. 122 6

STEAM HOIST RUNNERS

wanted for work in Soulanges County. Apply Canadian White Company, room 43, Sovereign Bank Building. 125 1

SALESMAN—$60 monthly and extra commission. Bug Blight Drought-proof Potato, Seedless Apple, other novelties. Fairview Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN make $300 monthly selling our $20.00 soda fountains; $10.00 commission on each sale. Salesman collects his own commission; sells on sight; best season. Act at once. Write for particulars. Zenith Mfg. Co., Dept. 19, 132 LaSalle st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—Two A1 solicitors to call on business men for new advertising proposition; right man can easily make $10 per day. Apply 337 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

WANTED young man stenographer, Boyd writer, $600 per year to start. Call and see the list of positions we have on file at $600 per year. Large firms evidently know the value of Boyd writers. It will take you but 30 days at our school to prepare for one of these positions. Students of Moon's school are drawing a salary of $600 per year, before students of other schools have learned the dots of the old systems. It pays to attend a modern school with modern methods. Open all summer. Moon's Syllabic Shorthand and Business College, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine st. west. Phone Up 3005. 122 2eod

SALESMAN wanted for auto-spray; best hand sprayer made, automatic. Sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 32 156eod

SALESMEN—Wanted few good canvassers to sell established lines on new attractive plan; unusual chance; steady work. Box 422, Ottawa. 94 26 2aw

SALESMAN wanted to cover Canada, salary or commission; will show samples and catalogues personally at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, Saturday afternoon, May 25th, and Monday forenoon following. Shields Bros., Bombay, N. Y. On account of misunderstanding Shields Bros were not present on May 4th, as per their advertisement of that date. 122 3

SMART BOY WANTED

for office; salary $200 a year to commence with. Apply "Export Dept.," the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. 121 2 2aw

TWO special salesmen wanted for Quebec Province, to work singly or with gang on road. Apply to Luke Bros. Co., Montreal. 94 39 3aw

TIMEKEEPER wanted for machine shop. Must be good penman. Apply by letter D 5003, Star Office.

TELEGRAPHY offers excellent opportunities! How would you like to be a telegrapher?—one of the successful $100.00 to $175.00 a month experts? Would it not be fine to be in a profession where the demand is still far in excess of the supply of competents? We not only teach every phase of telegraphy, but we actually make telegraphers! We can take you as you are, and in three to four months make you into a keen, alert telegrapher, who will be able to receive and send messages with the skill, ease and rapidity of an experienced telegrapher. Our equipment is easily the most costly and complete of that of any telegraphy school in Eastern Canada. We have all the latest improvements. Fifty Moon graduates now wanted for immediate positions. Now is the time to enroll. Make up your mind to write or see us to-day about a course. Handsome prospectus free. Open all summer. Moon's School of Telegraphy, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine street west, Montreal. Phone Up 3005. 122 2eod

TRAVELLER—I have a newly patented device; having big sales through agents; traveller needed to make appointments; no canvassing; will pay salary and expenses weekly. F. J. Waterson, Brantford, Ont. 119 6

WANTED---MASONS

Wages 45 cents per hour, at New Government Museum, Ottawa. George Goodwin, Contractor. 116 26

YOUTH wanted for an office, one with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply B 4857, Star Office. 122 3

WANTED—Situations and openings in Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West can be found by advertising in, and replying, to advertisements in the Free Press, Winnipeg. It contains every day almost two columns of "Situations vacant" advertisements. Sample copy free. Address Free Press, Winnipeg. 20 156 eod

WIREMEN—Wanted experienced inside wiremen and helpers. Apply at once, Philip Lahee, 955 St. James st., corner Richmond.

WANTED at once, on salary and expenses, one good man in each locality, with rig, or capable of handling horses, to advertise and introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry specifics. No experience necessary. we lay out your work for you. $25 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. Jenkins, Manufacturing Co., London, Ont. 12 80 6eow

WE WANT 20 agents to place a popular publication in all parts of Montreal and vicinity; good pay. Apply 242 St. James street, Room 3.

YOUTH wanted, about 17, for general office work; must be accurate at figures and good writer. State fully age, experience and salary expected. Apply B 4867, Star Office. 122 2

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, with knowledge of stove trade, who can speak both French and English, to travel in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Box D 5018 Star office. 1236

WANTED—First class cook, with best of references; will pay $40 per month. Apply in writing to B 1056, Star Office. 107 26

WANTED active, bright, hustling agents to sell teas, coffees, spices, etc. Over $2000 a year is being made by agents. G. Marshall and Co., London, Ont. 119 6

WATCHMEN wanted; must be strong and healthy and have good references. State age, P 4501, Star Office. 120 5

WANTED—A young man wanted as stenographer and typewriter; must have experience. Apply D 4855, Star Office. 122 3

YOUNG MAN

Wanted—For office, young man, speaking both languages; knowledge of typewriting preferred. Apply at once. O 3799, Star office. 118 150

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, a young man to run electric passenger elevator in wholesale house; must speak both languages. Apply 26 St. Helen st. 123 2

YOUNG MAN, between 15 and 18, to make himself generally useful around merchant tailor's store; wages $4 to $6. Apply 350 St. Catherine st. west.

$21.00 a week salary and expenses, with substantial share of the profits to any bright man for appointing agents. Apply Linscott, Brantford. 119 6

$100 per month can be made by active men. Small capital required. Write at once, M. Wilson, Box 650, Napanee, Ont. 118 52 1aw

YOUNG MAN wanted with a couple of years office experience for purchasing office of wholesale hardware house; references. Apply D 5004, Star Office.

SITUATIONS VACANT, (MALE.)

YOUNG MEN WANTED

who write well for our marking and parcelling room. Troy Laundry Co., 35 Lower Lachine Road, Verdun. 121 3 3aw

SITUATIONS WANTED, (MALE.)

ACCOUNTANT, several years' experience, familiar with general office work, and both languages. O 4490, Star Office. 120 5

ADVERTISER, 28, with ten years' banking experience, England and China, wants position of trust, small commencing salary; banking or stock exchange preferred. Splendid references. Address G 8601, Star Branch Office. 122 6

BOOKKEEPER—Young man wants position as bookkeeper, four years' experience with large manufacturing concerns, knowledge of both languages; best of references. O 4460, Star Office. 120 3 3aw

CHINAMAN wants situation as cook. Address 262 Rachel. 120 6

COOK—Wanted situation by Chinese as cook in private family, hotel or boarding house. Apply 2495 St. Catherine st. Phone Up 3930. 122 3

COACHMAN, 17 years' experience in stable duty; wife good cook; no children; town and country preferred. King, 592 Dorchester st. west, Montreal. 124 2

CHINESE COOK would like to have a job at private house or boarding house; please call at once Apply 1619 St. James st. A. Charlie. 123 3

CLERICAL WORK wanted by middle aged man, in general contractor s or construction Co.'s office. Capable of supervising outside work when required. Address E 5068 Star office. 123 2

CLERK—Wanted position as clerk in office of factory or business house, six years experience. Address H 8675, Star Branch Office 123 2

ELECTRIC BELLS and electric lighting, plumbing work done; all kinds of repairs done at shortest notice by the most experienced workmen; work guaranteed; contracts taken for bells to suit customers. Apply A. Barrett, 36 Donegani, Local. 121 6

FURNITURE repairs, repolishing, upholstering, general carpenter work, picture framing, glazing and general house repairs, by competent man. Address 50 Berthelet st. 121 4 3aw

GARDENER—Wanted all kinds of garden work, understands the work; city references; town or country. Gardener, 5 Lincoln avenue.

GROOM—Young man just arrived from England, age 27, would like to hear of a situation as groom or coachman; used to horses; 9 years' reference. Address S8160 Star office. 123 3

HAMMOCKS and all kinds of net work done. Address 62 Lusignan st. 123 2

MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL or similar position wanted by capable, energetic man; excellent references; town or country. Address H 8683, Star Branch Office. 123 3

MATTRESS renovating at residences, $1 to $1.75; immediate attention assured; orders reading "Come ready to work." Address Fraser, Montreal South.

LAND SURVEYOR, quick in field and office, holding Australian license, desires summer engagement, free immediately, for vicinity of Montreal, elsewhere June fifteenth. J 8741, Star Branch Office. 123 6

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, first class designer and shop engineer, German graduate, age 31, is open for employment. Besides mechanical engineering, knowledge of electricity and civil engineering. E 5059, Star Office 124 6

MARRIED COUPLE, English, with two children, desire to rent or assist manage small farm in vicinity of Montreal; man has two years' experience in North-West. Apply J 5282, Star Office. 124 2 2aw

PAINTING, papering, tinting, whitewashing and graining, by first class workmen; prompt attention; estimates free. Apply Griffin and Co., 47 Lagauchetiere west. 120 5

PRACTICAL PAINTERS want painting, paper hanging, graining, tinting, etc. Cochran and Ronald, 31 St. Charles st., Point. 120 6

PRACTICAL PAINTER wants painting, tinting, paper hanging, kalsomining. William Milne, 423 Wellington st. 120 6

PAPER HANGING, general house painting, etc. Highest references. Phone Westmount 1688. J. Bacon, 75 Hallowell street, Westmount. Wall papers for sale. 123 3

PAINTING, decorating, paper hanging, whitewashing, tinting, plastering, etc. Solomon Shuger, Painter, 82B Dorchester st. west. 120 26

SITUATIONS SECURED

For bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, canvassers, collectors, travellers, hotel porters, bar-tenders, bell-boys, waiters, laborers, mechanics, painters, teamsters, carpenters, blacksmiths, servants. Call, write or 'Phone Main 181. The Canada Employment Information Bureau, 60 Notre Dame east. 69 312

SHOE REPAIRING—A large firm advertised the superiority of their shoes over English and American; they omitted to say how much longer they all would wear and retain shape, if sent for repairs to the Scottish "Bee Hive," 50 Berthelet.

SCOTCHMAN wants position as useful man; can cook and wait on table; city or country; excellent references. Address Stewart, 65½ St. Antoine st. 124 2

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS—Mr. J. Williams, 125 St. Antoine street, practical oven builder, begs to notify that he is prepared to build up-to-date ovens of all designs. For particulars and prices apply above address. Repairs promptly attended to. 123 12

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, Estate Agents, and others, work in brick, stone or concrete, boilers and furnaces, alterations and repairs. Apply 21 St. Edward st. 122 6

TO ENGINEERS—Disengage patent wire rope splicer and heavy lifting and transporting work or general labour work. Apply T 4657, Star Office. 122 3

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young man having his owne horse and rig, job work of any kind. Apply 183a Chatham st.

PUPILS WANTED.

CAL. H. COREY, voice placing and tone production; pupils trained and brought out in concerts and opera during season. Studio, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine street west. Most successful teacher in town.

ILLUSTRATING—Be an illustrator. Learn to draw for newspapers and magazines. Salary from $25 to $100 per week to start. Be an ad. writer; it pays equally as well. Modern publicity demands brainy young men and women; salary no object. An expert who has won the universal recognition of the leading English and American publications is your instructor. We have many applications on file now for good men. See us to-day about a course. Open all summer. Moon's School of Advertising and Illustrating, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine st. west. W. T. Moon, Pres. 122 2eod

LANGUAGES, French, Spanish, German, taught by conversational system. Professor Dambach, of Paris, 51 Hutchison st. Telephone Up 1880.

PIANOFORTE pupils for summer session, by Conservatory graduate. Terms moderate. J 8748, Star Branch Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in French and English, arithmetic, grammar, bookkeeping, shorthand, letter writing, etc., 4 Phillips Place.

STUDENTS prepared for matriculation, civil service and all public examinations; success assured by judicious coaching. Instructor is a university graduate and experienced coach; individual instruction in classics, mathematics, science and English branches; open all summer. Moon's Great School of Business, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine st. west. Up 3005. 121 3 3aw

VOICE CULTURE and Piano Tuition, by a well known teacher, during the summer months. Terms moderate. Address J 8754 Star branch. 123 3

LESSONS WANTED.

MANICURING—Wanted by a young lady lessons in manicuring. Address T 4681, Star Office. 124 2

MEDICAL.

MASSEUR, Mr. Young, Telephone Uptown 4045. Treatments at residence or at 144 Mansfield st., for Rheumatic and Gouty affections, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. 112 5 1aw

SITUATIONS VACANT (FEMALE.)

ALTERATION HANDS

Wanted—Capable hands for alteration rooms, best wages paid to competent warkers. Apply the John Murphy Co., Ltd. 122 3

ANY LADY can earn two dollars a day during spare time, or my firm will pay that as definite salary if can devote full time. Pleasant work calling on ladies. Mrs. Davidson, Brantford. 119 6

BRIGHT GIRL for invoice and to answer the telephone; must speak both languages. Write immediately to Post Office Box 263, city. 122 2eod

COOK—Family of three, going to country for summer, wish a competent English girl for permanent position; references required; wages $20. Address Mrs. M. Van Alstyne, 305 Hamilton st., Albany, New York. 123 3

COOK-GENERAL wanted for family in the country, suitable place for a woman with a child; must be good plain cook; references required. Apply 144 Drummond st. 122 2eod

COOK—Wanted a good cook, willing to go to country for summer; good wages. Apply 407 St. Denis street.

COOK—Wanted a good cook for the summer months. Apply at 359 Peel st., before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m. 124 2

COOK—Wanted, an experienced cook, a young woman preferred. 92 Union ave. 123 3

DRESSMAKER—You will find a first class French dressmaker who speaks English also, at 394 St. Catherine st. west. 122 2eod

DRESSMAKER—Wanted immediately a good skirt hand, constant employment given to the right person. Apply Miss Kinsella, 230 Elm avenue, Westmount. 121 4

FOR TORONTO, the States and for summer resorts, wanted cooks, housekeepers, housemaids, waitresses, generals, nursemaids, parlormaids; highest wages; fares paid. Wm. Britt, 114 Yonge, Toronto. 121 3 3aw

GIRLS WANTED

Steady employment; good wages; Saturday afternoons off. Apply to the Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 187 Delisle st. 121 4

GIRL wanted to take care of baby by the day. Apply 107 Metcalfe st. 123 2

GIRL—Wanted smart girl for boxing white and colored shirts; steady work and good wages. Apply Mr. Brebner, The Standard Shirt Mfg. Co., 213 Delorimier ave. 121 2 2aw

GENERAL—Wanted by a small family girl as general to go to Beaconsfield for the months of June, July and August; good wages to a capable girl. Apply before 10 a.m. or in the evening at 3 St. Mark st. 124 3

GIRLS WANTED.

Sewing girls for alteration of mantle department. Apply W. H. Scroggie, Ltd. 124 6

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted, three in family; references required. Apply 165 Hutchison st. 123 2

GOVERNESS—Wanted by governess remaining in town, care of children daily. Address H 8690, Star Branch Office. 123 2

GENERAL SERVANT wanted who can cook; references required. 998 Dorchester st. west.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for family of two, to go to country. Apply 70 McGill College avenue.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, smart girl, willing to assist with baby 102 Mance st.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted immediately; must be good cook. Apply 504 Sherbrooke st. west, before 10.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for family of two, comfortable home and good pay. Mrs. Blaustein, 898B City Hall avenue, corner Napoleon. 122 3

GOOD general servant wanted at once. 98 Durocher st. 122 3

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for small family; good wages; several nights off. Apply 442 St. Lawrence st., photographer.

GENERAL—Wanted a general servant, small family; no washing. Apply evenings to 455 Elm ave. 121 3 3aw

GENERAL SERVANT — Wanted good general servant, three in family, nurse kept; no washing. Apply 342 Elm ave.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted in small family, to go to the country for the summer. Apply with references to 225 Clarke ave., Westmount. 124 2

GIRLS to sew on custom made pants; good wages; also young girls to learn; steady employment. 103 Stanley st.

GENERAL—Wanted good general servant at once; no washing or ironing. Apply 362 University st.

GIRL wanted for housework in a flat. 276 Mance st., corner Prince Arthur.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted to go to the country; references. Apply 20 Kinkora avenue, off Mackay. 124 2

GENERAL—Wanted a good general, four in family; no washing; references required. Apply at 4477 Western ave.

GIRL—Wanted a young girl to assist in housework in a small family; good wages given. Apply to 943 Dorchester st. west.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted a working housekeeper to take charge during summer months; references required. 384 Mountain street.

HOUSE and tablemaid, willing to go to Ste. Agathe for the summer. Apply with references at 13 Seymour avenue, after seven o'clock p.m. 123 4

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wanted for the country. Please mention salary required. Address Mrs. E. J. Burnett, Pearceton, Que.

IRONERS—Wanted fancy and plain ironers, also experienced checker and girl to learn checking. The Sovereign Laundry Co., 162 Nazareth st. 113 5 2aw

LOOM FIXER wanted, one accustomed to English Knowles, also spinners accustomed to Tatham mules; also some good weavers for broad looms. Apply T 4666, Star Office. 122 3

LADIES: We manufacture in Canada and control an article of exceptional merit, wanted by every woman for every day use; sells at sight; liberal commission; territory protected. Sample free. N. C. Edwards, Bridgeburg, Ont. 112 2 1aw

LAUNDRESS—Wanted for seaside hotel, shirt and collar ironer, plain, fancy, ironers, starchers, washers and mangle girls, man for washing machines; good wages. Apply evenings, 171 Fulford st. 121 2 2aw

LAUNDRY HELP—Wanted checkers, starchers, mangle girls, fancy ironers, etc. The Sovereign Laundry, 162 Nazareth st. 120 5

LAUNDRESS — Thoroughly good laundress. Apply by telephone East 332. 123 2

MATTRESS, tick makers wanted, experienced; best going rates. Gold Medal Co., 193 St. Urbain st. 110 52 2aw

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted, young person, for the beginning of June, for two children, aged 4 and 8; must be fond of children and a neat sewer. Apply F 8510, Star Branch Office. 124 2

NURSE—Wanted by a lady experienced in nursing daily engagement, care of delicate child or convalescent patient. References. Address H 8733, Star Branch Office.

NURSE wanted for two children; must be over 20, willing to go to seaside and have highest references. Apply Mrs. A. J. Doull, 484 Elm ave. 122 2eod

OPERATORS—Wanted experienced operators on fine skirts; only experienced need apply; highest wages in city for good work. Berger and Co., 36 Notre Dame st. west, near Notre Dame Church. 120 5

OPERATORS—25 operators on pants and 25 on overalls and coats. Highest prices paid. No charge for thread. Saturday half-holiday. Apply to The Standard Shirt Mfg. Co., Ltd., 213 Delorimier ave. 124 6

OPERATORS—Wanted experienced shirt operators to make $5 to $10 per week and get steady work at 10 St. Peter st. 122 2

NURSEMAID wanted, experience not necessary if fond of children; willing to learn, must be a Protestant and have best of references. Address G 8588, Star Branch Office. 122 3

SITUATIONS VACANT (FEMALE.)

OPERATORS wanted on ladies' whitewear, underskirts, wrappers and children's dresses; steady employment; closed Saturday afternoons. John P. Black and Co., Ltd., 182 Vitre st. 167 313

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady wanted, must be competent as stenographer and bookkeeper; salary $8. Apply with references, 173 William st., Montreal. 124 2

OPERATORS—Wanted good women operators for Singer sewing machine; good wages. Apply Montreal Tent, Awning and Tarpaulin Co., 23 and 25 Youville Place, opposite Custom House. 121 4

PROBATIONERS WANTED

Young ladies wishing to enter the Registered Training School for Nurses in connection with the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Quebec, please apply to the lady superintendent. 123 3

RELIABLE PERSON wanted to help with downstairs work and mind baby. 370 Elm avenue, Westmount. 120 6

SERVANT WANTED

Wanted, a good general servant; no washing. Apply 192 Bishop st. 121 9

SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant for family of two; must be a good plain cook; no washing; very pleasant home for right person; best of references required. Apply 432 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. Phone West 1734. 120 6

SEWING AT HOME—Plain sewing and children's dresses. J 5265 Star office. 123 2

SMART YOUNG GIRL wanted to mind and take out baby year and half old; sleep at home. Apply 513B Esplanade ave., corner Mount Royal ave. 123 2

SERVANT—Wanted immediately good general servant for small family; no washing. Apply 136 Durocher st. 124 2

SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant, one willing to go to the country; two in family. Apply in morning or after six in evening 240 Kensington ave., Westmount. 124 2

SALESMAN, capable, to cover Quebec, with staple line, high commissions, with $100 monthly advance. Permanent position to right man. Jess. H. Smith Co., Windsor, Ont.

SERVANT—Wanted immediately good general, in small flat, two in family. Apply 267 Elgin avenue, Westmount. 124 3

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately, must have at least two years' experience; quick and accurate; state salary wanted; experience and references. Address E 5037, Star Office.

SERVANT—Wanted a general servant for light housework; no washing or ironing. Apply at once to 36 St. Mark st.

SALESLADY wanted. An exceptional opportunity is offered to a lady to introduce a new idea to ladies at their homes. This will prove a splendid money maker to a worker. For particulars apply J 8768, Star Office, Uptown Branch, Montreal.

TEN GIRLS and ten young men wanted, from 14 to 20 years old, to learn a very high salaried trade. Apply to J. M. Fortier, Limited, 414 West Notre Dame st. 120 6

TABLEMAID — Wanted an experienced tablemaid for small family; high wages. Apply 421 Guy st. 123 2

WAITRESSES—Wanted 3 smart waitresses for dining room, no Sunday work, good pay to the right ones. Apply at once, 742 Notre Dame West.

WAITRESSES and lunch girls, experienced, wanted; good wages. Apply Criterion Cafe, 348 St. Catherine st. west

WEAVERS—Wanted silk ribbon weavers, also a few good cotton weavers to learn silk ribbon weaving. Apply to Belding Paul and Co., Ltd., 185 Shearer st. 119 3 3aw

WANTED—The Washington County Hospital Training School for Nurses is offering a course of theoretical instruction and practical nursing to young women who are high school graduates. For further information address the Principal, M. Grace Matthew, Hagerstown, Maryland. 76 13 1aw

WANTED to work in our factory or in their own homes, operators on shirts, pants, white coats and boys' knickers, hand sewers and young girls to sew on tickets and learn; steady work; clean factory; best wages; we close at one o'clock on Saturday. Apply Miss Raymond. Robert C. Wilkins, 28 Dowd st., near Bleury. 120 10

YOUNG LADY

wanted to take grocery orders over the telephone; must speak both languages. Apply grocery manager, W. H. Scroggie, Ltd. 119 11

YOUNG WOMAN

Wanted, two smart energetic young women as assistants, capable of handling a number of girls; $6 per week to commence; rapid advancement if satisfactory. See Mr. LePetrie, supt., W. M. Lowney Co., 169 William st. 121 26

YOUNG WOMEN to enter training school for nurses. Address Matron, The Jordan Hospital, Plymouth, Mass., U.S.A. 122 26

YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT wanted, English-Scotch, family of three; wages $16 monthly. Apply 1002 St. Catherine st. west. 122 2

YOUNG GIRL or woman wanted help with light housework; sleep at home; good wages; car fare paid. 513B Esplanade ave, corner Mount Royal ave. 123 2

YOUNG LADY—Wanted a young lady in a book and stationery store. Apply at 298 St. Catherine st. west.

YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE

Must be quick and accurate at figures. State experience, if at present employed, and salary required. Address D 5014, Star office. 122 2eod

YOUNG LADY—Wanted, with some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, to assist in office. Apply E 5064, Star office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Great snap. Wonderful device for sharpening all kinds of knives, scissors and shears. Great money maker. Write quick. Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. 120 5

AGENTS wanted, $12 a week and board, all other necessary expenses paid to persons of energy and good character. State age and give references. Address John C. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto. 97 104 2aw

AGENTS wanted for high class, beautifully printed and illustrated dollar-a-year woman's magazine. Commission, fifty cents on each dollar subscription. Write for agent's outfit. Address The American Home Monthly, 5 Barclay st., N. Y. 118 4 1aw

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X. 147, LaCrosse, Wis. 123 4

PORTRAIT AGENTS, working for themselves, send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free; prices lowest. Merchants Portrait Co., Ltd., Toronto. 110 312

$75 to $200 weekly easily made fitting eye-glasses. Write for "free eye book 39." Tells how. National Optical College, St. Louis, Mo.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Westmount, P. Q. — Wanted junior masters, with knowledge of French. Applications, stating qualifications and experience to be addressed to the undersigned. Mr. R. W. T. Raddon, Secretary-treasurer, Westmount, P. Q. 120 7 5aw

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE—Wanted 3 fully qualified lady teachers for departments, 1 science and classics, 2 English and history, 3 mathematics. Kindly reply immediately, stating experience, references and qualifications to Rev. R. Y. Overing, Secretary, Stanbridge East, Que. 120 3eod

MORTGAGE LOANS.

TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER MONEYS to lend on first mortgage, at lowest rates. E. W. H. Phillips, of Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers, 139 St. James street, Montreal. 135 312

SITUATIONS WANTED, (FEMALE.)

A SPECIALTY in hand made eyelet embroidery, irreproachable work in blouses, dresses, doilies, table centres, rich table cloths; trousseaus, baby's outfits, etc. Mme. Frapin, 36 St. Denis st. 121 4

COOK—Wanted by first class woman cook position in city, by day or week; best references. Address K 8775, Star Branch Office.

COOK—Wanted situation by Chinese cook in private family, etc., hotel or restaurant. Apply 63 Fort st. 118 5

COOK—Wanted position by a good cook in the city; can furnish best of references. Apply B 4854, Star Office. 122 3

DRESSMAKING wanted, dresses, blouses, costumes, made at moderate prices. Dressmaker, 95 Drolet st., one block west of St. Denis, near Pine ave.

DRESSMAKER wants a position in private family; references if required. J 5295, Star Office.

DAY WORK — Wanted by a respectable married woman work by the day. Apply at 189 St. Catherine st. west.

EMPLOYMENT—A lady wishes employment by the hour or day, able to undertake the care of children, light housework, sewing or shopping, 209 Drummond st. Tel. Up 414. 122 3

LADY, young, speaking both languages, best references, desires position as lady's companion or as housekeeper, with salary. Address E 5061, Star Office.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by competent laundress family washing at home; shirts, collars, specialty; good drying ground. Charges moderate. 478 William st., upstairs.

NURSE—Wanted by a highly respectable, trustworthy person situation as nurse to one child; city references. Address G 8630, Star Branch Office. 122 3

NURSE, wishing to go to Ireland, would accept position as nurse or lady's companion. O 4456, Star Office. 120 5

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted for a young lady who can take French and English stenography, has knowledge of bookkeeping and who fully understands management of commission business. W 4100, Star Office 119 6

SEWING wanted by an experienced person in private families; references. Address J 8751, Star Branch Office.

SEAMSTRESS—By respectable young woman position as first class seamstress, in private families or first class hotels, city or country. Address H 8671, Star Branch Office. 122 3

SEWING Wanted by married woman, at home or in families. Mend and repair dresses, linen, etc. Address J 8744 Star Branch office. 123 2

STENOGRAPHER, a lady, and typewriter, experienced; would like position. Apply D 5003, Star Office.

WANTED an office position by a lady with seven years' experience at bookkeeping and clerical work. Can furnish the best of references. Address J 5288, Star Office.

YOUNG LADY would like typewriting to do at home. E 5069, Star Office.

YOUNG MAN—Disposing of afternoon, wishes situation, good education, long commercial experience; best references can be supplied. Address P.O. Box 1144.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FINANCIAL MAN

For an established wholesale dry goods importing business (Limited Company), who can invest or control capital, and take full charge of office. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address J. 5296 Star office. 124 2

FIRST CLASS MAN wanted as partner, with about $5000 cash capital to invest in already established business in ladies' blouses and suits; must be first class traveller in this line. Apply E 5053, Star Office. 123 3

PARTNER WANTED

Photographer, with most modern, up-to-date studio, on St. Catherine st. west, near Peel st., would like to hear from party willing to invest from $1,000 to $1,500. For particulars, apply to C 3210 Star Office. 115 10

BE your own boss. Make $1,000 to $3,000 a year. You are sole owner of your business, and can open up branches to any number desired. This is a field of unlimited success, and if you have $500 you can begin at once, as this covers the cost complete. We can instruct you in a month's time, and the business will pay you from the start. By taking a month's instruction from us here in Montreal, you lose nothing, but have increased your earning capacity 60 per cent. Bear in mind, unless you are absolutely certain that you can make the above amount, you are under no obligation to us to start in business for yourself. Address H 8692, Star Branch Office.

PARTNER—An opportunity presents itself to a party with a capital of $3 000 to take up an office position in well established manufacturing business. Capital secured and salary given in return for services would be good. For particulars apply B. P. O. Box 1213.

PARTNER, with two hundred dollars, to take active half interest in first class paying business. J 5286, Star Office.

PARTNERSHIP wanted by sober young man, possessing English and French fluently, able to take charge of office or swing of business; has best of references. Apply O 4461, Star Office. 121 4

ROOMS TO LET.

ALEXANDER ST., No. 145 — Furnished room, opposite St. James Church, right hand bell, upstairs. 122 2eod

ABBOTT AVE., 110 — Nicely furnished rooms on bathroom flat, suitable for married couple, with light housekeeping privileges. 121 3 3aw

ATWATER AVENUE, 211, to let well furnished room on bathroom flat, suitable for two gentlemen, with every convenience.

AYLMER STREET, No. 17—Large furnished room, bath floor, suitable for married couple, gas connections; light housekeeping. Ten dollars monthly.

AYLMER ST., 81—Room, single, Auer light, private family.

BISHOP ST., No. 65—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 122 3

BUCKINGHAM AVE., No. 6—Rooms, handsomely furnished, well lighted, heated and appointed, in private house; strictly first class accommodation; gentlemen only. 122 3

BEAVER HALL HILL, 69—A double front room and single, with board. 69 Beaver Hall Hill. 122 3

BRUNSWICK STREET, No. 8—Three nice furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water; phone; breakfast if desired. 123 2

BURNSIDE PLACE, No. 100—Between Peel and Stanley, right bell, bright, single room, bath flat, electric light, telephone; very central. 123 3

BERRI, 218, near St. Catherine, newly furnished parlor, Auer light, room on bath floor. 123 2

BLEURY STREET, 279a—Comfortably furnished front room on bath flat, for one or two gentlemen; hot water. 122 2eod

BERTHELET ST., No. 12—Furnished large front parlor bedroom, suitable for two ladies or married couple, also small room, use of kitchen. 122 2eod

BERTHELET ST., 28—Room, large, well furnished, every convenience, quiet, central locality, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

CRESCENT ST., No. 86—Newly furnished rooms, everything first class. 121 4

CITY COUNCILLORS, 67—Large room, also single room to let, English family. 121 6

CRESCENT STREET, No. 17—Double room, also single, for gentlemen, nicely furnished, brass beds, Auer light, porcelain bath; private family. 122 3 3aw

CATHCART ST., No. 47 — Double room, also single one on bathroom floor. 123 2eod

CATHCART ST., 56—Double and single rooms. 122 2eod

CONCORD ST., No. 7 — Two furnished rooms, one double, one single. 121 6

CITY HALL AVE., 625, a few doors above Sherbrooke, to let a nice large room, suitable for two, with board. 120 5

ROOMS TO LET.

CITY COUNCILLORS, No. 16 — A nice double room on bath flat, modern conveniences. 123 3

CHURCH STREET, 49—Furnished room to let; no children; all modern conveniences. 123 3

DORCHESTER ST. WEST, No. 622—Very desirable large front room, modern conveniences; immediate possession. 122 3

DUROCHER STREET, No. 142—Two handsomely furnished rooms, one on bath flat, one on ground floor. 123 3

DORCHESTER ST. WEST, 630, near Windsor Hotel—Rooms to let, furnished, in a well appointed house; modern improvements; transients accommodated. 120 5

DUROCHER ST., 100, room on first flat, all conveniences, newly furnished; private family. 122 2eod

DUROCHER STREET, 27—Very comfortable large front room on bath flat, in a quiet house; private; breakfast if wanted. 120 3eod

ESPLANADE AVE., 569 — A nice double parlor, sitting room and bedroom, combined, would suit two young men or ladies; also single room, hot and cold water; beautiful location; terms moderate.

FORT ST., No. 49—For summer months front and back parlors, use of kitchen and telephone. 120 3 3aw

GUY STREET, 248, near St. Antoine, two unfurnished rooms, convenient for light housekeeping. 123 3

GUY STREET, 260, near St. Antoine, one large front room, gas meter, bath flat; partly furnished; two wardrobes.

HUTCHISON ST., 2, first door above Sherbrooke, well furnished sunny single room, in respectable English home; terms very moderate. 123 2

LAGAUCHETIERE WEST, 370, near Windsor station, large well furnished room, family of two; gentlemen only. 120 10

LAGAUCHETIERE ST., 444, West—Double and single rooms, Auer light, house completely renovated; gentlemen only. 119 6

LONGUEUIL — Room to let, also parlor (double), for married couple, use of kitchen if desired. Apply 16 St. Alexander st., Longueuil. 122 3 3aw

LAVAL AVE., No. 54 — Large newly furnished front rooms, very desirable location, opposite St. Louis sq. 122 3

LAGAUCHETIERE EAST, 438, near St. Hubert, beautiful rooms to let on bath and second floor; Auer light; moderate price. 122 3

LACHINE—To rent good front room for gentleman, overlooking water, near wharf station. Apply T 4665, Star Office. 122 7

LAVAL AVENUE, 1, corner Sherbrooke st., rooms to let, furnished or not, entrance floor, bath on same floor, modern conveniences. 120 3eod

MANCE, 407, near Pine, country air, with city conveniences; large double room (twin beds), spacious clothes press, Auer light; telephone; also single room. 120 5

METCALFE ST., 147 — Suites or singles, bright, modern rooms, electric light, baths on every floor, hot and cold water in rooms, newly furnished. Telephone 122 4

MACKAY STREET, 69—Large, comfortable, newly furnished double and single front rooms, Auer light, clothes press; everything up to date.

MANSFIELD ST., No. 95—To let room, suitable for two gentlemen. 122 3

MANSFIELD STREET 143, newly, well furnished room, parlor and one small room for well recommended gentlemen; private family; best locality. 123 2

MANCE ST., 219—Double room, also single room, furnished or unfurnished. 122 2 2aw

MANSFIELD STREET, No. 173—Comfortably furnished rooms, bathroom flat, private family; gentlemen only. 122 3 2aw

McGILL COLLEGE AVE., 54—Double and single front rooms, well furnished, newly renovated; transients taken. 122 3 3aw

MILTON STREET, 84—Very comfortable bed-sitting room, on bath flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen or married couple. 122 2eod

McGILL COLLEGE AVE., No. 72—Rooms, large unfurnished, single or en suite, also well furnished rooms, all conveniences; transients. 123 2

MANCE, ST., 154, bright, well furnished room, also bed-sitting room, shower and spray bath, first street east of Park ave. 104 13eod

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, 92. — Two single and one double room, well furnished; modern conveniences. 123 6

MOUNT ROYAL, 903A—Double parlors, unfurnished or partly furnished, facing Fletcher's Field and Mountain; kitchen privileges; near Park avenue. 123 2

METCALFE ST., 125—Well furnished rooms, bath flat, transients accommodated. 122 3

NEW SHERBROOKE, two finely furnished rooms, gentlemen only, hot baths, electric lights, everything first class. Apply from 10 to 2, No. 275 Bishop st. 122 3

PARK AVE., 78, elegantly furnished bright, airy rooms, in quiet family, for gentlemen only; all modern conveniences; telephone; transients. 119 6

PARK AVE., No. 93a, city—Newly furnished rooms, also parlor bedroom, facing mountain; private family; no children; gentlemen. 122 2

PARK AVE., 21—Two large newly furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; private family; no children; no other roomers; gentlemen only. 121 9

PRINCE ARTHUR, 308—Comfortably furnished bright front room, bath flat, all modern conveniences; telephone. 122 2eod

PARK AVE., 28—Nicely furnished rooms, double and single, to let; also front parlor bedroom. 123 5

PLATT ST., 2—Large front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for married couple. 123 2

PARK AVE., 68, city. One room in strictly private house, three adults; no children; modern conveniences; parlor floor.

PARK AVE., No. 108—Furnished rooms, double and single, electric light. 119 6

QUESNEL, 210, three unfurnished rooms, with use of kitchen, hot water connections, enamel bath; no children taken. 119 6

RICHMOND SQUARE, 17, corner St. Antoine st., near Guy, extra large front room on bath flat, newly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; quiet house; references required. 122 3

ROOM — Nicely furnished room to let, suitable for two. Address S 4644, Star Office.

SOUVENIR AVE. WEST, 18—One furnished and two unfurnished rooms, bathroom flat, with light housekeeping, refined family; good locality. 122 3

ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, 871, upstairs, Commercial Cafe, first class table board, five tickets $1; special rates by the week or month. 105 26

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, 274—Two unfurnished rooms to let, on bath flat, with clothes closet, modern conveniences; strictly first class. 119 6

ST. FAMILLE STREET, 68—Double and single rooms, nicely furnished, on bathroom flat; moderate terms. 119 6

ST. GENEVIEVE ST., 31, to let double room, furnished or unfurnished, private family. 123 3

ST. DENIS, 486—Furnished front room, bathroom flat, balcony, wardrobe, Auer light, private family; gentlemen only; opposite St. Louis square.

SANGUINET ST., 642—Three rooms to let. Apply B. Greenberg. 124 2

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, 257 — Large bright front bed-sitting room, electric light, phone and all modern conveniences.

SHERBROOKE ST. EAST, 57—Well furnished room, large clothes cupboard, bathroom, hot and cold water, use of telephone; breakfast if desired.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, No. 251—Rooms to let, furnished. 123 3

SHERBROOKE ST. EAST, 13—Bright, furnished or unfurnished rooms on bath room flat, with kitchen privileges.

ST. FAMILLE ST., 26—One very large room and single, bath floor, hot and cold water, telephone, very comfortable, verandah; transients accommodated. 119 6

SINGLE and double, comfortably furnished rooms, one large room, for respectable married couple, moderate rent. Apply 41 Balmoral st., second door off Ontario. 119 4

ROOMS TO LET.

BALMORAL ST., 27—Two rooms, double and single, nicely furnished, hot and cold water. 124 2

BLEURY ST., 246—To let nicely furnished single front room. 246 Bleury st. References exchanged.

BRUNSWICK STREET, four attached bedrooms, sitting room, also other room, in newly furnished flat, electric light, private family.

BORD de l'Eau, Longueuil, furnished rooms to let on the river front; ideal spot for summer.

CADIEUX ST., 592—Large well furnished front room on bathroom flat, all modern conveniences; private family.

CADIEUX, 843—Double room to let. 124 2

COLONIAL AVE., 79—Furnished room, bright, clean and comfortable, $6 per month.

GUY STREET, 460—Double front room, 2 windows, suitable for two gentlemen; rent $8.

GUY ST., 260, near St. Antoine, large front room, gas meter, bath flat; partly furnished; two wardrobes.

HANOVER STREET, 11—For a gentleman only, nicely furnished room, brass bed, hot and cold water basin in room, Auer light, etc. 124 2

HUTCHISON ST., 156, near Milton, nicely furnished bright room, private family, hot and cold water, one or two gentlemen.

LINCOLN AVENUE, 10, off Guy, furnished, bath flat, pleasant locality; partial board if desired; small strictly private family.

MANCE STREET, 83—Rooms, double, with or without board, all modern conveniences.

MANSFIELD ST., 135—Double bedroom, handsomely furnished, suitable for two.

MANCE ST., 97 — Large, well furnished room, bathroom flat, with breakfast and late dinner if required. Telephone Gentlemen only.

MANCE STREET, near Milton, large, comfortably furnished double room, also single one bath flat, private family; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired. Address N care of McCormack's Pharmacy, Park ave. 124 2eod

MANSFIELD ST., No. 133—Room, large, bathroom flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 124 2

METCALFE ST., 144—Furnished single and double rooms on bath flat, newly furnished; breakfast if desired 124 2

McGILL COLLEGE AVE., No. 31—Rooms, nicely furnished, suitable for one or two, in quiet private house.

NOTRE DAME WEST, 788, furnished front room, bath flat, to respectable man, by week or month.

NICELY furnished rooms in quiet family, vicinity of Mance and Sherbrooke sts., rent $10 per month. Address 5391, Star Office. 124 2

ONTARIO WEST, 42—Bright furnished room in private family; would suit one or two.

ONTARIO WEST, 201—To let furnished single room, newly tinted, Auer light, bath flat; gentlemen only. 124 2

PIE IX. AVE., 465, Maisonneuve. Nice, bright bedroom, kitchen privileges. 124 2

PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, 109—A comfortably furnished single room, in strictly private family, for lady or gentleman employed during the day. 124 3

PARK AVE., 58, city — If you want comfortable clean room, all modern conveniences, possession at once; gentleman preferred. 124 3

PARK AVE., 23—Room on bath flat, all home comforts.

ROSE DE LIMA, 40 — To let furnished room, suitable for married couple or two young men.

RICHMOND ST., No. 428a—To let two double rooms, furnished; gentlemen preferred.

ST. DENIS STREET, 400—Double rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; all conveniences; good locality. 120 5

SHUTER ST., No. 50—One double room on bathroom flat, hot water heating, electric light; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen. 120 26

ST. URBAIN STREET, 359—4th door above Sherbrooke, double and single well furnished, Auer light; moderate. 123 2

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, 262—To let, furnished room. Apply 262 St. Catherine streeet west. 123 2

ST. MARTIN ST., 233—To let a large front unfurnished room, bath flat, use of kitchen; private family; now vacant.

STANLEY STREET, No. 108.—Double and single rooms, with or without board; bath, hot water, Auer light; clothes press. 123 2

ST. FAMILLE ST., 21—Comfortably furnished rooms, private family; gentleman only. 122 3

ST. ANTOINE ST., No. 309—Large furnished room, with two clothes closets, kitchen privileges, $8 month for quiet couple or two gentlemen. 309 St. Antoine st. 123 2eod

ST. CATHERINE ST., 868, west — Rooms, comfortably furnished, Auer light, hot water in bath; breakfast if desired. 121 4

ST. EDWARD ST., 7, 3rd flat, west—Three nicely furnished rooms on bath flat, hot water, steam heated. 121 4

ST. CATHERINE STREET W., 249—Two large bright furnished rooms, suitable for two young men. 123 3

ST. EDWARD STREET, 7, near St. Catherine and Bleury sts., furnished room in private family; bath, hot and cold water. 122 3

ST. EDWARD ST., 25, off Bleury street, room to let, large front room, nicely furnished; suitable for gentlemen or married couple. 123 2

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, No. 252—Single and double front furnished rooms on bath flat; telephone; transients taken. 121 3 3aw

ST. FAMILLE STREET, 22—Handsomely furnished single and double; telephone E. 739. 119 6

STANLEY ST., No. 110—Rooms and board, double and single rooms, well furnished. 122 2eod

ST. ANTOINE, 127a, corner Windsor, cosy furnished large bright front rooms, bathroom flat, hot water, Auer light, central (near railways and cars), private family; gas stove if desired; terms moderate. 124 2

ST. URBAIN ST., 218—Room, furnished room to let, in private family.

ST. FAMILLE ST., No. 41—One large double room and one single front room, wardrobe, Auer light, and all modern conveniences; immediate possession; terms moderate.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEE, 277, near Sherbrooke, one large furnished room, on bath flat; central locality; desirable neighborhood; private family.

ST. DENIS ST., 318 — Nicely furnished rooms, also front parlor, telephone; transients taken; near Emery st.

SHUTER ST., No. 69 — Rooms, elegantly furnished large double and single, transients accommodated. Phone, etc., cheap for summer.

ST. DENIS ST., 578, nice large furnished room near St. Louis square, Auer light, hot and cold water, first class; gentlemen only. 124 2

ST. CATHERINE WEST, 903, nicely furnished front medium sized room, conveniences; phone; light housekeeping, private family.

STANLEY STREET, above St. Catherine, 2 very comfortable front rooms, bath flat, one large, one small, electric light, telephone; private family; moderate terms to business or professional man wanting exceptionally desirable quarters. J 5284, Star Office.

ST. URBAIN ST., 231—Room to let, comfortably furnished, in private family, central locality; rent moderate.

ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, No. 196—Small rooms (furnished), on bathroom flat, gas and hot water, etc.

ST. DENIS STREET, 76A—Room to let, nicely furnished front room for gentlemen.

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, 285—Rooms, double and single, suitable for married couple or gentlemen, Auer light; one minute's walk from car.

SHUTER STREET, No. 34—To let furnished rooms for gentlemen or married couple

SUMMER BOARD.

A LADY would give room and board in country near Montreal, in exchange for pleasant companionship, for June 1st. References exchanged. T 4665, Star Office.

AHUNTSIC, Back River—Nicely furnished rooms, full or partial first class board. The Sault au Recollet cars stop at door. Lefebvre, Peloquin avenue, Ahuntsic.

BEAVEN LAKE — A few boarders wanted for the summer at Beaven Lake, in the Laurentian Mountains, 76 miles from Montreal; good board; good fishing; good boating; for the use of boarders. Address Mrs. Robert Moncrieff.

BEAUHARNOIS—Furnished rooms to let in splendidly situated residence on lake shore; excellent boating and fishing facilities, house has modern conveniences, electric light, etc. Terms moderate. Apply P. O. Box 1044, Beauharnois, P. Q. 123 3

BAY VIEW COTTAGE—Situated on the shore of Lake Megantic, Que., five hours east of Montreal; will open 20th May; beautiful scenery, lots of shade, large verandahs; good rooms, tennis, croquet, excellent bathing, boating, fishing, 15 minutes from C. P. R. Station, P. O. and churches. No consumptives. Apply Mrs. H. B. Smith.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE, Philipsburg, P. Q., S. Borden, Proprietor. Delightfully situated on Missisquoi Bay, one of the most charming summer resorts in Canada. Excellent boating and fishing and beautiful drives. Good tennis courts, etc. Ready to receive summer guests on the 15th May. Rates for families for summer months very moderate

DIXIE—Large, comfortable room, facing on lake front, at Dixie, suitable for two gentlemen; board in immediate vicinity. Address E 5062, Star Office.

ELM HILL FARM, open June 1st. Summer boarders comfortably accommodated, pleasant farm house, piano, short walk from Lake Memphremagog, near church, post office; terms moderate. Write for particulars, S. G. Patch, Millington, Co. Brome, Que. 124 3

LAKE ST. JOSEPH COTTAGE, now open for guests, fine accommodation, boating and fishing, vehicles on arrival all trains, $1 per day. Adrien Corbeil, St. Adolphe de Howard, Co. Argenteuil, P. Q. 121 4

LONGUEUIL, Victoria avenue, opposite Longueuil Boat Club. 118 3 2aw

MINTO HOUSE, St. Adolphe de Howard, Argenteuil, first class accommodation at above address. Fine fishing, boating and splendid location; family parties specially catered for, $7 per week. Trains met as required. Philip B. Giles. 124 3eod

MAPLE GROVE COTTAGE, Morin Flats, Que. This comfortable cottage, with airy rooms, wide verandahs and all modern conveniences, bathroom, closet, etc., is situated on a high elevation, with a beautiful outlook, up in the finest part of the Laurentian Mountains; reached via C.P.R. and Canadian Northern, two hours only from Montreal, five minutes' walk from the station; will open for summer boarders May 24th. For particulars write Mrs. Emma Davis, Morin Flats, Que. 121 4 4amo

ST. HIPPOLYTE, three miles from Shawbridge, amongst the Laurentians, Rock Birch Cottage, opens first of June, boats free; good board; terms moderate. Apply G. Desjardins, Shawbridge, P. Que. 124 7

THE GLENBROOK, pleasantly located on western shore of Memphremagog and among the highest mountains of Quebec; owing to the altitude of this noted lake the air is very dry and healthful, while the scenery is of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. The boating and bathing is excellent and safe, with good fishing and shooting, and the locality affords the most charming and picturesque drives of untiring interest. House is newly repaired, large, comfortable rooms, with first class table service. For circulars apply to J. H. Ball, Knowlton Landing, Que. 124 4eod

ROOMS TO LET.

STANLEY STREET, No. 103—Large, well furnished double room in well appointed house, running water in same, Davenport, nice for two friends.

THE "CROMWELL," 41 St. Luke street, corner St. Matthew, large drawing room, unfurnished, also single room furnished, something swell; terms moderate. Call. 121 4

UNION AVE., No. 84—Two furnished double rooms to let, all modern conveniences. 122 4

UNION AVE., 87—Two well furnished bedrooms on bathroom flat. 124 3

UNION AVE., No. 103—Furnished rooms, double and single, on bathroom flat, will be vacant in June. 124 7

UNION AVE., No. 10—Large, bright unfurnished front room on bath flat, vacant June 1st, suitable for married couple.

UNIVERSITY STREET, No. 90—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

UNION AVE., 86—A quiet private house, large rooms, well furnished, for two gentlemen; transients taken. Phone Up 4130. 119 10

UNION AVE., No. 96—Large well furnished newly renovated parlor bedroom, suitable for one or two; every convenience; transients accommodated. 123 2

UNION AVE., No. 94—Furnished rooms to rent, with board. 123 2

UNDERHILL PLACE, No. 1, off 247 University st., furnished parlor bedroom, suitable for three gentlemen, electric light, quiet house, vacant June 1st. 120 3 3aw

571 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST—2 large well furnished bed-sitting rooms, private house. 120 6

VICTORIA ST., 33—To let rooms, three, on hall flat, newly furnished, Auer light, bath; board if required; English family. 122 3

VICTORIA ST., 27—Bright, clean rooms, large and small, suitable for business men of quiet habits. References wanted. 122 3

VICTORIA STREET, No 72—To let, furnished double room, single if required. 123 3

VERSAILLES ST., 203—Room to let; large furnished room, bath flat, hot water heating, Auer light, large clothes closet; private family. 120 4 4aw

WESTMOUNT, Sherbrooke st., 4569, opposite Park, first class, large, well furnished, electric lighted, etc. Terms moderate. 123 2

WOOD AVE., No. 204—Furnished rooms, with breakfast if desired. Apply 304 Wood avenue, Westmount. 123 3

906 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, rooms, beautifully furnished, newly renovated, open plumbing; breakfast if desired. Transients taken. 121 2 2aw

89 CITY COUNCILLORS ST., comfortable, well furnished room, Auer light, facing Sherbrooke st. 122 2eod

19 OVERDALE AVE., off Crescent, near Windsor Hotel and Depot, one bright double room, furnished, on bath flat, and kitchen, $12 monthly to quiet couple. Immediate possession. 122 2eod

45 SHUTER ST., double and single rooms, suitable for business men; central locality. Up 3178. 118 3 2aw

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

MARRIED couple want board and room lake shore, between Vaudreuil and Lachine, St. Anne's preferred. State terms and full particulars as to location, etc. Address D 5020, Star Office.

ST. AGATHE DES MONTS, The Beverley. Write or telephone Mrs. L. T. Dick. 121 4 2aw

STRATHMORE HOUSE, Miss Cowan, Strathmore, board and rooms, first class in every respect; moderate terms; beautifully situated on river front.

SUMMER BOARDING in the Laurentions, "Mountain Rest," open 15th May to end of season; terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Burch, Mountain Rest, 16 Island Lake, P. Q. 108 11eod

ST. AGATHE DES MONTS — Board, summer and health resort, lake front. Apply Mrs. T. Pettigrew, Ste. Agathe des Monts, P. Q., Phone 63. 112 10 2aw

WANTED by married couple first class board, short distance from city. State terms B 4851, Star Office. 122 3

New Yorkers ate 500,000 bushels of oysters last season. A bushel averages 200 oysters, so that at least 100,000,000 oysters were eaten there between September 1, 1906, and the end of April. These figures mean 8,300,000 "stews" or as many "fries," if the oysters had been placed in that form on hotel, restaurant or family table. But that would be only two meals of oysters in a winter for every man, woman and child in the greater city.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ANDERSON STREET, 50, next street to Bleury, two large furnished rooms, first class board, suitable for four gentlemen; terms $4 per week.

BISHOP STREET, No. 14—Large well furnished front room, also single room, with board, 14 Bishop street. Transients accommodated. 443 6

BERTHELET ST., 30—Double and single room, immediate possession. 120 5

BELMONT ST., No. 29—In a Swiss French Protestant family, a nice room, with breakfast and tea; opportunity to learn French. 123 2

DUROCHER ST., No. 97—With or without board, large sunny, bright well furnished room, electric light, use of phone.

METCALFE ST., No. 129—Large and elaborately furnished double and single rooms, with good English cooking; table board, moderate rates. 120 5

PLATEAU STREET, 26—Roooms to let, first-class board; hot and cold water; very central; also table board. 123 2

PARK AVENUE, 102—Well furnished rooms on bath flat, with or without board. 120 3eod

ROOMS and Board, bright, airy, well furnished, comfortable rooms, with or without board; accommodation for transients; near shopping district and theatres, No. 78 Victoria. 78 156eod

ROOMS AND BOARD—Double room with board; vacancies at 92 Union avenue. Telephone Uptown 1993. 123 3

RICHMOND SQ., 32—Rooms and board.—Nicely furnished, clean, bright rooms in quiet family; board if desired; moderate terms.

ST. ANTOINE ST., 616—Rooms and board in private family; no children; table board; bath; hot water; gas, etc.

SHERBROOKE EAST, 71, corner Cadieux, Tel. East 5703, nicely furnished double rooms, with first class board; tourists accommodated. 121 4

ST. DENIS ST., 970, nice double rooms on first and second flats, also first class board 120 5

ST. DENIS STREET, 994—Double and single rooms, nicely furnished, French cooking. Tourists accommodated. Tel. East 3414. 121 5

SELBY ST., No. 12 (off Atwater), Westmount, furnished room and board, in private family. 123 2

ST. LAMBERT—Stevens Cottage, Victoria avenue, Victoria Park; first class rooms and board, day, week or month; everything new and up to date. 123 6

UNION AVENUE, No. 53—Nicely furnished rooms, double and single, to let. Phone, etc. Breakfast and dinner if preferred. 119 10

UNION AVENUE, 88 — Double and single room to let on bath flat, furnished, also vacancies for table boarders. 121 5

UNIVERSITY ST., 100—Double front room, well furnished, bath flat, Auer light, hot water in bath; also first class board.

UNION AVE., 95—Back parlor, on ground floor, one on top flat. 123 2

UNION AVE., 55—One large front parlor bedroom, also large front room, with breakfast if desired. Good accommodation for tourists. 119 6

VICTORIA ST., 33—Good rooms and board, also table board; gentlemen or married couples. 122 3

VICTORIA STREET, 21B—One single room, also double room, suitable for two gentlemen. bath flat, good board. 122 3

107 METCALFE ST., room to rent, with first class board. 120 5

BOARD.

BOARD and rooms for ladies during confinement, private. Mrs. Bohme, ladies' doctor, 192 Ontario st. east, opposite St. Louis College. 110 50eod

BOARD—First class dining for ladies and gentlemen, single meals 25c; five meals $1; especial terms for weekly boarders; early breakfast; late dinner; quick service. 76 University st. 123 2

BOARD — Mrs. Doctor Searl, strictly private and superior accommodation, with professional attendance, ladies treated and attended. 160 St. George st. 123 20 123 3

MRS. BRAZEAU has superior accommodation for ladies before and during confinement; best medical attendance. 156 Selby st., Westmount. 112 10eod

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

BY YOUNG LADY room or room and board, in central locality. Address H 8730, Star Branch Office.

ROOM and board wanted for two bright Catholic boys, aged 5 and 7 years, also if possible a small room, with or without board, for their father, like to hear from party who are fond of children; references given. State terms. P. Cameron, 9 Lusignan st. 124 2

YOUNG MAN of good habits desires room and board, with respectable private family. Address J 8738, Star Branch Office. 123 2

YOUNG MAN of good habits desires room and board with respectable private family. Address J 8738, Star Branch Office. 123 2

WANTED rooms and board for brother and sister in private family; moderate terms. Address G 8557, Star Branch Office. 122 3

WANTED rooms and board for brother and sister in private family; moderate terms. Address C 8337, Star Branch Office. 122 3

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN requires single room, with board, fairly central, with widow lady preferred. J 8766, Star Branch Office.

LADY wants single room, central location. State terms. Address K 8777, Star Branch Office

ROOMS wanted by lady with two children, two rooms and use of kitchen, in a quiet family where the people speak English correctly; outside of city, but near Montreal. Apply 485 St. Hubert.

WANTED 3 rooms, furnished bedrooms, sitting and kitchen or small flat, for married couple and little girl; Westmount preferred; private family; terms moderate. Address H 8720, Star Branch Office. 123 3

WANTED by married couple one or two furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at once, J 8750, Star Branch Office. 124 2

YOUNG Dutch gentleman wants a nicely furnished single room, private family preferred; $20, $24 a month. Address J 5266, Star Office.

MACHINERY.

PEARSALL JACK
Pat'd. July 5, 04
—FOR—
AUTOS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Cheap, durable, sure; can be depended on where others fail.
Easy to work.
Retails $1.25, $1.50 and $2.
Agents wanted.
M. WILSON.
Box 650. Napanee, Ont, 124 13 1aw

"Bread is a valuable food, but it should be eaten stale, not fresh, when it is practically dough. The more bread will crumble in the fingers, the more digestible and nourishing it is. Toast and crackers represent the most perfect form of food from cooked flour. In them the starch is much more digestible. In whole wheat bread only one-third of the nourishment is extracted from the bran, and the residue remains to irritate the stomach; but the bran is good occasionally to give a laxative effect.

PERSONALS.

COLLINS—Information wanted of the whereabouts of Martin Collins, steward who went on the Victoria on her second voyage to Montreal. Inquirer, his brother, B. Collins, 31 Chaucer st., Liverpool, Eng. 124 3

CAMPBELL—Information wanted of Mary Jane Campbell (or Page), who left Leiter, Co. Donegal, about 33 years ago. When last heard from, about 20 years ago, was in Philadelphia. Address her brother, William Walseed Campbell, 151 Crimea st., Belfast, Ireland. 124 3

DEMPSEY—Information wanted of John Dempsey; last heard of about six years ago; was then in New Jersey. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Dempsey, Killyglen, Larne, Ireland. 124 3

ERVIN—Information wanted of Gilbert James Ervin; last heard of in January, 1907, when in Alaska. Address Mary S. McKinstry (or Ervin), 44 Little Grosvenor st., Belfast, Ireland. 124 3

F. MORRIS, piano and organ tuner, 20a Balmoral st. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Tel. East 1857. 119 6

HEWITT—Information wanted of William Hewitt, who left England for America about 19 years ago; last heard of in 1889, as being in Pittsburg, Pa. Address his daughter, Mrs. McRitchie (Elizabeth Ann Hewitt), 5 Strand st., Eccles, Lancashire, England. 124 3

J. W. REYNER, piano and organ tuner, also church pipe organs, tuned and repaired. 74 Souvenir avenue, Phone Up 1298. 107 24

LENNON—Wanted the address of John Lennon, who left Derryinver, near Lurgan; last heard from at Chicago about ten months ago. Address Thomas Lennon, 47 Utility st., Belfast, Ireland. 124 3

McCALPIN—Information wanted of Mary McCalpin (daughter of the late James McDowell, late of Crossnacreevy, Moneyrea, Co. Down), who married George McCalpin, formerly of Cable Street, Belfast, and went to Philadelphia about fifteen years ago. Please communicate with Edward Lemon, solicitor, 48 Upper Arthur st., Belfast, Ireland. 124 3

MANLEY & GRAND, Attorneys and Counsellors at law, 32 Broadway, New York (formerly of Toronto), represent clients having interests in the United States. 106 107

PIANO TUNING, regulating, cleaning, $1.50, in city, by John Cross, composer; late chief tuner Karn Piano Co. Piano and organ repairing. Phone East 494. 444 Amherst street. 121 6

POWER—Information wanted of Mr. and Mrs. Micheal Power and Miss Johanna Power, who left Liverpool about twenty years ago for America. Address John Power, 53 Egerton st., New Brighton, Cheshire, Eng. 124 3

WOOD—Information wanted of Robert and Isabella Wood, who left Liverpool thirty-six years ago for Canada. Address their aunt, Ellen Wood, 46 Oceanic Road, Old Swan, Liverpool, Eng. 124 3

TREES OLD AND CURIOUS.

The veneration of trees, as it was one of the most primitive and instinctive emotions of man, is also one of the most enduring. We no longer worship them, it is true, as did the ancient Druids when they built their giant altars at Stonehenge; but almost every hamlet boasts its big tree, sacred to the memory of many a love story. Tourists come with their thirty-foot tapes to measure its girth, and the village fathers vote tablets to tell its history and iron fences to protect it from vandalism.

Even the heart of that imperial vandal, Napoleon, destitute of so many of the gentler feelings of humanity, preserved a respect for ancient trees. When he was building the wonderful road over the Simplon Pass, that he might more easily lead his devastating armies into Italy, he commanded his engineers to diverge from the straight line in order not to injure a giant cypress at Somma in Lombardy. This tree, one hundred and six feet high and twenty feet in circumference, is thought to be the oldest in Europe. It has been estimated that it first burst from the seed nineteen hundred and forty-six years ago.

On the rocky heights of Lebanon still flourish a few of those cedars that Solomon in all his glory gazed upon, while the temple he erected has gone to dust, "not a stone remaining upon a stone."

SELF-MADE MONARCHS.

Strange Stories of Adventurers Who Have Forsaken their Past Lives and Acquired Kingdoms in Obscure Islands.

Of those gentlemen adventurers who courted danger as other men courted women, certainly not the least was James Brook, Raja of Sarawak, whose determination "to go where no white man has gone before, to see things that no other Englishman has seen," led to sovereignty of an independent State and finally to recognition and honors at the hands of the sovereign to whom he always professed allegiance.

In 1838, when ample means made it possible for this English gentleman to become an adventurer, he was no boy, but a man thirty-five years old, with children. On each of these he settled one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then provisioned a yacht, and started on a voyage of discovery.

A year later found him at Singapore, where he learned that the Raja Muda Hassim, uncle of the Sultan of Borneo, had created an obligation on the part of the British merchants in the Straits Settlements by his kindness to the shipwrecked crew of an English vessel. Brook undertook to convey their thanks to the Raja. He found that Muda Hassim, while able and willing to be of service to all who came ashore at his queer little native town of Sarawak, was Raja of the neighboring territory in name only. His neighbor, the Sultan of Sambas, had encroached on the territory over which he was supposed to rule, and on all sides Chinese pirates and Dyak freebooters harried far over his borders. Moreover, the Dutch were backing the ruler of Sambas, in order to conserve trade.

Brook was not the man to ignore a cry from Borneo. He found that his help was wanted, and he began at once to give it. He led expeditions against river pirates and Arab bands. In fact, he became so active that the British Government sent her warship Dido to destroy the reign of the pirates of Seribas and Sakarang, while Brook led the native troops.

The British ships sailed away; but Brook, his yacht, and three English companions remained. Abroad were robber bands and pirate hordes; at home, extreme jealousy of this white stranger with the masterful manner.

A Sovereign in Borneo.

Already the adventurer had done much. Backed by the Raja, he had opened a court. Then came the day when the Sultan decided that Brook himself should be Raja. In 1863 came full recognition of the independent sovereignty of Sarawak by the appointment of a British consul.

The last link between this strange life and the lives of the present was severed only a few weeks ago, when the Baroness Burdett-Coutts died in England. When Brook passed away, on June 11, 1868, he named this woman (then Miss Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts) as one of the trustees of his will. By the terms of this document the sovereignty, rights, and privileges of Sarawak were bequeathed to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brook, the Tuan Muda; and in the event of his death without issue, to another nephew. If this second nephew should leave no heirs, the State of Sarawak was to pass to Queen Victoria.

A story which gives some idea of the perils in the midst of which this sovereign of a savage State spent his days, even after he had established his authority to a very considerable extent, is not found in most of the lives of the adventurer which have been compiled. He sat over his coffee one day, twirling by its stem an English rose from a bush which he had imported and coaxed into bloom. His only protector in case of danger was the native servant who waited without for the summons to remove the dishes.

Steps sounded on the veranda, and Brook looked up from the rose, to find himself once more face to face with death. Before him stood Lingire, the director of the many pirate bands with which he waged unceasing war. And with Lingire were a score of Dyak warriors, all fully armed.

"Ah, Lingire," cried the Raja, "you come in a good hour! Here is wine and none to drink it, cigars and none to smoke them. Be seated here beside me, and my servant shall bring glasses for your friends."

Lingire smiled grimly and took the chair offered.

The Raja clapped his hands, and the servant entered. "Glasses and more wine!" said his master, adding in the same breath, as he turned toward the principal intruder. "I would that my chiefs knew of this visit!"

A Grim Entertainment.

Lingire's smile expanded into a short laugh. Here was humor such as he could enjoy. He motioned to his followers to be seated. The servant brought the bottles, and the pirate, having examined the unbroken seals, smiled once more.

Again the servant left the room. Outside the doorway, he stood listening for a moment. At the sound of his master's voice, even and imperturbable, he also smiled.

"Once, on the day when you ambushed us at the bend of the river, I almost expected to have been your guest ere I acted as your host," the Raja was saying. And forthwith, as glasses were filled and cigars lighted, he launched into a story. And then told another, longer than the first, and at last even Lingire lost patience.

"It is enough!" he cried. "Now I, Lingire, would speak."

But that which the pirate had in mind,—an amusing narrative of a basket hanging from the highest tree in the village for the reception of the Raja's head,—was never put into words. A slight sound caused him to look toward the door. There, grinning, stood the native servant, and behind him a hundred faithful Malays crowded the veranda, their weapons levelled at the seated foe.

The Raja raised his hand. "Do not shoot," he commanded. He inhaled the fragrance of the rose, then looked over it with level eyes at Lingire.

"You were foolish to come for me thus," he said. "Learn wisdom, and mend your ways. Continue to be foolish, and you will compel me to come for you. And if I come for you, I will surely get you. You may go."

The savage eyes dropped before the steady ones. Lingire had no intention of mending his ways; but in that moment he realized that if it was fated that he should continue to fight against the rule of the Raja of Sarawak, it was also written that he must fail in the fight; and he and his band slunk out into the bush.

King of the Carolines.

Only a few months ago, the contest over the will of "King" O'Keefe called attention to the remarkable career of this ruler of the Caroline Islands. No country ever recognized the rule of O'Keefe by appointing representatives at his court; but in Yap, the city in which he lived, and throughout the islands, with their population of over thirty-five thousand, the will of the King of Spain counted for little more than the word of this Irishman, who had organized his Government in a system of district leadership that worked as smoothly as a well oiled political machine in an American city

O'Keefe went to the islands from the United States at the close of the Civil War. He was not absolutely penniless when he arrived there, but his savings were very small. He secured work, made enough money to build a trading schooner, and soon had half a dozen such vessels. He made friends with the head men on all the islands, and was wise enough to allow them to make a profit for themselves while they were helping to make him wealthy. Moreover, he increased his popularity by marrying a native wife. He lived in style at Yap, occasionally making trips to Hongkong and Manila.

It was while returning from one of these visits to Hongkong five years ago that the "King" expired. After the funeral, which was all that he could have desired, the native widow was found to be in possession of a fortune estimated at about one million two hundred thousand dollars. But she was not left long in the enjoyment of this wealth without protest. O'Keefe, in marrying a native, had committed bigamy. That he had done so knowingly was evidenced by the fact that up to the time of his death he sent regular remittances to his wife in the United States. When the remittances ceased, the American woman began to make inquiries. A lawyer was despatched to the Carolines with power of attorney to effect a settlement. He carried with him ample proof of the validity of his client's claim, and when the native consort realized that she might lose all, she proposed a compromise, which was accepted.

Koch Has His Colony.

Of all the stories of island colonies perhaps the most pathetic is that of Vache Island, the Promised Land of the Negroes. The problem, which was confronting Lincoln and many another earnest advocate of freedom who saw some of the dangers and the difficulties that were to follow on the heels of emancipation, was to be solved. One Koch owned this property, and he persuaded the President and others interested in colonization schemes that experiment at Vache Island would prove that the West Indies was the place where the Negro of the Southern States could work out his own salvation without fear or trembling. Congress was induced to appropriate money, and the paradise was purchased.

Thither were transported several hundreds of ex-slaves, who were expected to be merely the advance guard of an army of Negroes who would soon be self supporting and happy. Buoyed up by the thought of being their own masters, and satisfied that the climate would exactly suit them, the Negroes themselves were delighted with the prospect. Their awakening came very soon. Left with altogether inadequate supply of provisions, face to face with a new existence in which strange reptiles affrighted and strange insects poisoned, lacking a leader, and utterly incapable of individual initiative, the poor people fell easy victims to disease. Many died from malaria, and the survivors were half starved and in a condition of extreme debility when at last a ship was sent to bring them back to this country.

Ruler of Cocos Islands.

When George Ross sailed into the China Seas with the idea of founding a colony and upbuilding the native character, he sought no title of sovereignty from native Sultan. Service in the navy of the East India Company had made him acquainted with the territory governed and ungoverned in that part of the globe; and so, when from sailorman he had graduated to shipbuilder and man of means, he made straight for a point about five hundred miles southwest of Java, and calmly annexed the Cocos Islands.

There was not much to the Cocos Islands in those days, and there is not a great deal to them now, although the building of a cable station is in progress, and more is likely to be heard of them in the near future than in the past. When Ross, having brought his family from the farm in Scotland, where wife and children had lived while he made his fortune in the Far East, took possession, the population consisted of about two hundred Malays. They were very ordinary natives, having abiding faith in the principle that the evils of the day were sufficient thereunto, and apparently incapable of sustained effort, or of thrift and orderliness. The only occupation that appeared to afford them any satisfaction was that of wife beating.

Ross did not beat his wife, he did not idle, and he did not squander. He was a Scot. Being Scotch, he was bent on improving men and things. These people were shiftless heathens. It was not for mortal man to interfere with the scheme of the universe by remaking them into Scotchmen; but at least they might be labored with and taught that there were such things as order and the Shorter Catechism.

The undertaking would have daunted most men, but early reverses only served to make the Scot more stubborn in his intention. Fortunately, his wife was of great assistance, and it was, perhaps, due rather to her work among the women than to Ross's labors with the men that the first fruits had begun to show when the ruler of the Cocos Islands was called to give an account of his stewardship. His son, who ruled in his place, appears to have been a dreamer of dreams. But if, under him, material prosperity was not conspicuous in the colony, the love of the natives for their sovereign grew abundantly. Thus, when in the course of human events the second ruler went to his own place, the way was prepared for one whose energy was equal to that of his grandfather, while his knowledge of local conditions and of native characted was immeasurably superior.

Under the rule of this third Ross, the settlement soon became what it is to-day—a very near approach to a model kingdom. There are only five hundred and fifty inhabitants even now; but every man is a contented worker, and every woman a perfect housewife. Only, in some manner that shall never be known, the Malays have acquired one Scotch habit that was not taught to them when they learned the Shorter Catechism. Here and there through the islands are illicit stills in which toddy from the cocoanut is brewed in defiance of the Government.

A Mutineer Ruler.

Not even the story of the mutiny on the British ship Bounty and the extraordinary voyage in an open boat of Bligh and his unfortunate companions is so remarkable as the story of the rule of the last of the mutineers, who was discovered twenty years later in the person of Alexander Smith (better known perhaps by his assumed name of John Adams), the benevolent despot of Pitcairn Island.

Smith had not only taken active part in the mutiny, but later, after settling, with Fletcher, Christian, seven other mutineers, and eighteen natives of Otaheite, on Pitcairn, had deliberately murdered one of his white companions (the last but one remaining), in order to avert possible danger from the natives, whom this man had insulted.

Pehaps by this very act he obtained the absolute power in the little community which was his up to the time of his death. But the remarkable discovery made by those who found the colony grown to forty persons in 1808 was that this unlearned seaman, this rebel and muderer, had guided his people in such exemplary fashion that old and young were animated by high moral principles and were living in accordance with Christian doctrines.

To the Captain of the visiting ship, Smith expressed his willingness to return to England and answer for his share in the mutiny. "On this being made known to the members of the little society," appears in the official report, "a scene of considerable distress was witnessed. All the women burst into tears, and the young men stood motionless and absorbed in grief. On their being assured that he should on no account be molested, it is impossible to describe the universal joy that these poor people manifested and the gratitude they expressed."

American Consul at Winnipeg.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 25.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. J. E. Jones as American consul at Winnipeg.

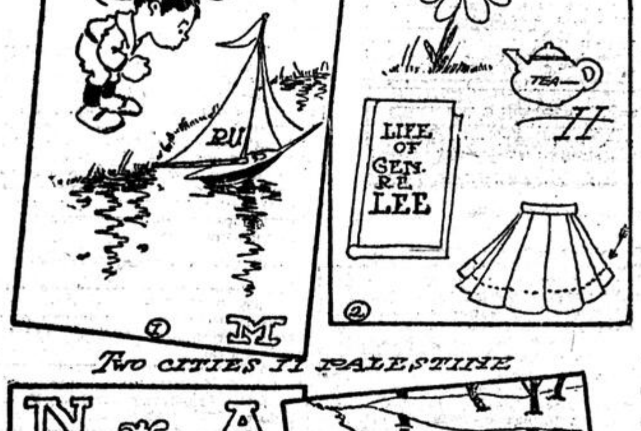
McKinley's Partner Dead.

Cleveland, O., May 25.—Hugh C. Quigley, formerly identified in a business way with President McKinley, died yesterday from apoplexy.

HURRY HARRY, DOROTHY DEAN and SPOTS visit the HOLY-LAND.

HOLD HIM SPOTS

THE SMALL PUZZLES REPRESENT DIFFERENT PLACES IN OR NEAR THE HOLY-LAND.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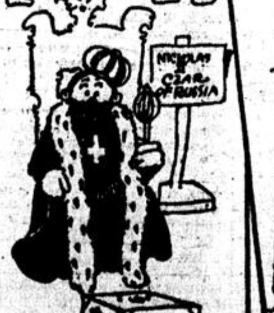
TWO CITIES IN PALESTINE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WHERE CHRIST SPENT HIS BOYHOOD DAYS

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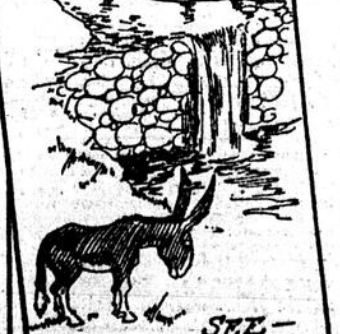
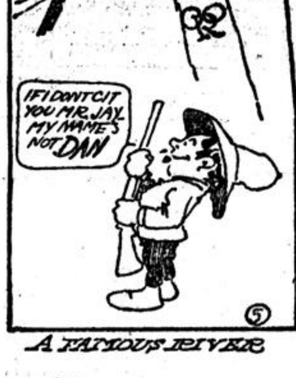
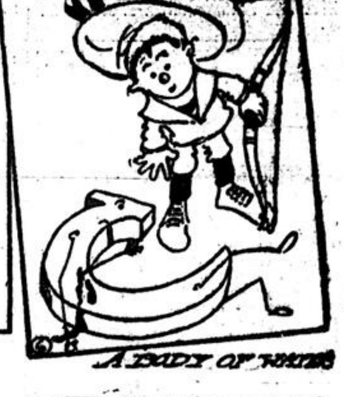


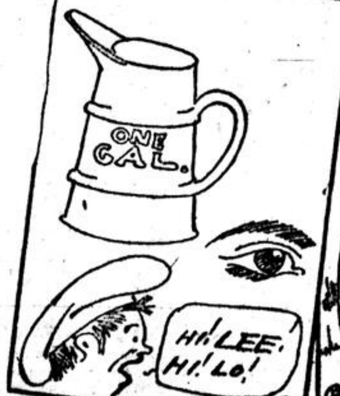
SAID TO BE THE CITY IN THE WORLD


IF I DONT GIT YOU MR. JAY MY NAME'S NOT DAN
5

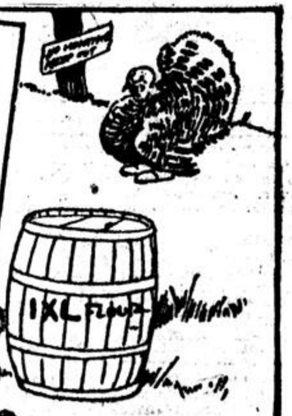
A FAMOUS RIVER


OH! I KILLED IT WITH MY BOW AND ARROW
6

A BODY OF WATER


G—OF
ONE GAL.
HI! LEE. HI! LO!
7

ANOTHER BODY OF WATER.



THE COUNTRY PALESTINE IS PART OF

Jerusalem, Palestine.

Dear Cousin Charley:—

We have been a week in the Holyland—travelling from one town to another on the laziest little old donkeys you ever saw. All the beating in the world wouldn't make them go out of a walk. It has been a very interesting trip, as there are so many historical places crowded into such a small country. Palestine is only 180 miles long by 50 miles wide, and almost every square mile of it has some Bible story about it, and the cities and towns are only a few miles apart.

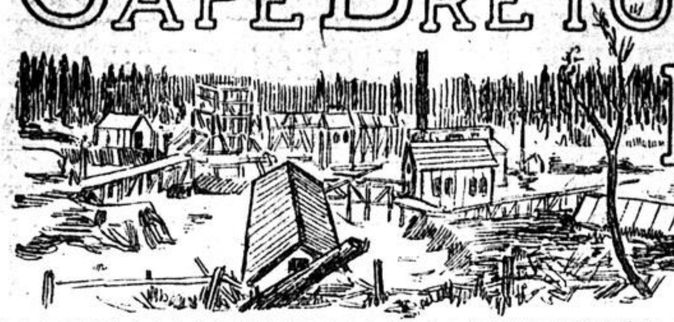
We landed in Jaffa, which is the town Jonah sailed from when he was swallowed by the whale and where Noah built the ark. There are lots more interesting things about it, but I forget them. We hired donkeys and rode to Jerusalem. Gee! What a burg Jerusalem is. We thought we would see a fine town like Rome or Athens, but it was the dirtiest place, and the mud was knee-deep in the streets. We visited all the points of interest—the Mount of Olives, the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of Mary, in fact every nook and corner has something supposed to be connected with something that happened in Bible times. They even had the stone that the rooster crew on three times when Peter said he didn't know Jesus. Palestine belongs to the Turkish Empire, and is controlled by the Turks, who have their churches there, too.

Our trip through Palestine was very interesting, for everywhere there was some historical spot that our guide would stop and tell us about. I learned more about the Bible than all the Sunday-schools ever could teach me. Papa and I had an experience that had us going for a while. We wanted to go swimming in the Dead Sea, so we hired an Arabian to guide us there. When we got out to the Dead Sea the old Arab commenced to yell and ride at full speed up the hills—waving his gun and sword and looking like a pirate. We didn't know what he was up to or how we were going to get our swim—but we finally decided to leave Spots in charge of our clothes and risk it. Well, we hadn't much sooner than got out when Mr. Arab made a dive for our clothes—but he hadn't counted on Spots, who nabbed him right where the seat of his pants would be if he wore pants. Well, he forgot he ever had a gun or sword and yelled for us to take our dog off. We had to pry Spots loose, and he looked real disappointed, too. He's part bulldog, you know. Well, we got our clothes on and went back without any further adventure.

Of course, we visited many of the other cities in Palestine, but I haven't time to tell you about them here. Will write again soon. Yours,

HARRY.

CAPE BRETON'S DESERTED MINING TOWN, BROUGHTON



The story of the town of Broughton, Cape Breton, N.S., is that of a mining town partly built before people were ready to occupy it, before the employment which was to furnish the prospective residents with a livelihood was sufficiently advanced to warrant the construction, and, worst of all, it is the story of a town which was built in the wrong location, a condition of affairs which developed through legal difficulties arising out of failure to get a clear title to some property necessary to the carrying out of the plans for developing coal areas, which pretty much upset all the plans of the promoters, and virtually wrecked the proposition before it was well under way.

DEFER THE BOND INTEREST.

The circular recently issued above the signature of the secretary of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company in London to its bondholders, has brought the affairs of this concern again before the public. The circular, after requesting the bondholders to waive for the present payment of the coupons due on the first day of the year, proceeds as follows:

In 1904 arrangements were made resulting in the placing in this company of $600,000 of the company's bonds. It was estimated that the proceeds of this sale, less the expense in connection therewith, would enable the company to take up the most valuable of the options held on coal areas, to develop the same to a reasonable output, and to connect the company's property with the Sydney and Louisburg Railway.

At the end of 1904, active operations were commenced at a spot called Broughton, situated about midway between Sydney and Louisburg.

At Broughton, three double slopes have been driven upon the Moseley seam, and altogether 10,000 feet of exploring driving have been done in this seam, with the result that an almost immediate output of a minimum of 1,000 tons per working day of merchantable coal is assured.

The money spent in equipping the mines at Broughton has provided them with the most improved up-to-date plant, consisting of 500 h. p. boilers, air compressors, coal cutting machines, hauling engines, steel bank head and tipple with screens, picking belt with lowering jib, complete electric lighting plant and pumps, ventilating fan, boiler house, engine house, etc.

This company holds the freehold of the colliery site, with yard and sidings. To relieve the capital expenditure of the Coal Company while facilitating the provision of accommodation for workmen and otherwise assisting the Coal Company as regards their supply of labor, the Canada Land and Development Company, Limited, a subsidiary company to the Coal Company, and controlled by the shareholders in the Coal Company, acquired adjoining land and has made considerable progress in the development of a town at Broughton.

The necessary railway has also been constructed to connect Broughton with the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, and, under ordinary circumstances, the company's output would have gone over this route. It has not been possible to make satisfactory arrangements for the companly's traffic with the Dominion Coal Company, which controls the line. It is desirable for the company to own and, therefore, control their own line of railway from the collieries to tidewater.

NEW SHIPPING PORT.

After careful examinatin of several sites, a spot which the board is advised by Mr. Hiram Donkin to be very suitable, has been selected on Mira Bay, at which to establish the company's own shipping port. To reach this port from Broughton colliery will only require an addition of under three miles to the company's present railway. So small a distance between colliery and port will give the company a permanent advantage in economy of working costs as compared with shipment from either Sydney or Louisburg.

The expenditure of the company has been increased beyond the first estimates by the greater time found to be needed for development before any return can be obtained from sales by the bond interest paid during this time, and by other expenditure which proved incidental to the creation of such an undertaking.

Additional funds were necessary and from time to time a few of the largest shareholders of the company have made advances.

The company's engineers advise that as a result of the operations at Broughton the value of the Company's property is assured, and that the property is capable of yielding fully as much coal as was ever anticipated from it.

The demand for Cape Breton coal is increasing rapidly, owing not only to existing requirements, but also to new markets which are being opened up, and the existing collieries will not be able to satisfy the demand. The directors have no doubt that the output of the mines can be profitably disposed of without any difficulty whatever.

From the above statement you will realize that the programme laid down in 1904 has been carried out as far as possible, the value of the property has been ascertained, and the output of coal is assured. But the expenditure required for this purpose has exceeded the estimates and transportation facilities are not completed to market the coal.

A serious hitch has arisen in connection with an area which is in dispute with a neighboring company. The company were advised when adjoining areas were purchased that title to the one in question was not quite clear, and the purchase money thereof was withheld for the vendor to complete this. From their advices, then, the directors were justified in assuming that it was only a matter of time for their title to the disputed area to be assured. It now transpires that the neighboring company above alluded to intends to dispute this company's right to the area to the utmost, a procedure which will in any case involve protracted delay.

The difficulty of the position is accentuated by the severe monetary stringency.

The directors greatly deplore the difficulties which have arisen, and trust that they may be only of a temporary nature, for their faith in the intrinsic value of the property is otherwise entirely unshaken.

It is the intention of your directors to prepare and submit for your consideration, as soon as possible, a scheme for rearrangement whereby they hope, with the co-operation of the shareholders and bondholders to secure full development of the property, put it upon a paying basis, and thereby enable the company to meet its obligations.

HISTORY OF ENTERPRISE.

The history of the Broughton enterprise begins in 1902, with the advent of Thomas Lancaster, an Englishman of some experience in mining, who was introduced into this province by Silas Townsend, of Halifax, and who was shortly afterwards joined by George J. Jacques, a civil engineer. During this year considerable work was done by Messrs. Lancaster and Jacques on the Cariboo Marsh road without success. After they became familiar with the general conditions of the Sydney coal field Mr. Lancaster saw the possibilities in what was then known as the Cochrane's Lake and Black Brook sections. He secured areas in that locality that were then held by E. M. Moseley, of Sydney; J. W. Goreham, of Halifax; Simon Landry, of Port Morien; J. H. Austen, of the Crown Lands Department; James T. Burchell, of the New Campbellton Colliery, and several others. In the meantime, Mr. Lancaster had made an arrangement with Neil Ferguson, James McKenzie, Henry Mitchell and Walter Crowe, to take under option the charter, and areas of a company known as the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, Limited, who had held a large number of areas in the West and south-western part of the Sydney coal fields, upon which considerable but desultory prospecting had been done for a number of years previous.

With these amalgamated properties in hand, Mr. Lancaster during the latter part of 1902, tried to induce the bondholders of the Dominion Securities Company, who were in possession of the Cape Breton Railway, operating at that time from the Strait of Canso to St. Peters, about thirty-one miles, and which it was expected would be constructed to Louisburg, to take an interest in these coal properties, with the idea of using the road as a traffic adjunct. A committee of the Dominion Securities Co., now defunct, visited Cape Breton in the latter part of 1902, but owing to some hitch the negotiations came to naught.

ENGLISH CAPITAL INTERESTED.

Mr. Lancaster then turned his attention to the possibilities of getting English capital interested in the properties and in the fall of 1903 and early in the summer of 1904 he visited England and finally induced Messrs. Burgess & Co., of London, Messrs. Horace Mayhew, the Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone and several others of the Gladstone family, and the Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., of London, represented by Hanson Bros., of Montreal, to become interested in the properties.

In the early part of 1904, Mr. Horace Mayhew, an English colliery owner of wide experience, visited Cape Breton in the company of Mr. Lancaster, and was so favorably impressed with the outlook for mining at Cochrane's Lake (now known as Broughton), that he decided to become interested in the enterprise, and in June of that year he again visited Cape Breton, accompanied by William Hanson, of Montreal, and early in July finally consummated the purchase of the areas belonging to Messrs. Moseley and those before referred to, as well as the areas that had been controlled by the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Co. for a great many years, acquiring at the same time all the chartered rights of the latter concern, which at that time was capitalized at $2,000,000. The areas said to be controlled by the amalgamated companies were estimated to be about 92 square miles.

The following board of directors to control operations were elected at the first meeting of the company held in Sydney:

President—Horace Mayhew, Broughton Hall, Cheshire, Eng.

Vice-president and general manager—Thomas Lancaster, Sydney.

Treasurer—William Hanson, of Hanson Bros., accountants, Montreal.

Secretary—Edgar W. Moseley, barrister, Sydney.

Mr. Gladstone, of the family of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hawarden, Eng.

C. H. Hewson, of Coates, Sons & Co., London, Eng.

Mr. Thompson, of the firm of Armstrong, Birmingham, Eng.

Neil Ferguson, merchant, Sydney.

Solicitor, Walter Crowe, Sydney.

Bankers, Coates, Sons & Co., London.

Messrs. Coates, Sons & Co., were so interested in Sydney and vicinity and its possibilities that they purchased a large block of the city's bonds at 84, a very good figure considering that they were 4 per cent. bonds.

BONDS SOLD HIGH.

Early in November rumors were rife that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, had purchased a controlling interest in the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company. Following this report large blocks of the company's bonds of the par value of $1,000 each are said to have been sold at $910, a remarkably high price for securities of a company undergoing development when the scene of operations was still encircled by wooded hills.

S. E. Thomas, mining engineer, was sent out from England, by Mr. Mayhew in the latter part of February, 1905, and shortly after his arrival mining operations were carried on with vigor, and the company practically decided to construct lines of railway to Sydney and Louisburg, and to make the overground colliery equipment equal, if not superior, to that of any similar industry in Canada. Shortly afterwards actual grading was started and a railway from the company's mines was built to connect with the Dominion Coal Company's railway, so that the Broughton Company could get in a large quantity of construction material and supplies necessary for the building they had decided to undertake.

In the spring and summer of 1905 extensive and active operations were continuously carried on and a large force of men employed. Foundations were laid for a large power plant, air compressors arrived from England, and were placed in position, and work on the company's mining slopes was energetically proceeded with.

The company secured options on shipping sites on both sides of Louisburg harbor, and shortly afterwards the town council of Louisburg offered the company a bonus of $30,000 to establish a shipping pier there.

Plans were prepared for laying off and grading the streets of Broughton town which was designed to accommodate a population of between ten and twelve thousand, and most alluring colored lithographs were displayed in all the prominent offices in Sydney and vicinity, showing the proposed town site, with artistic sketches of the several classes of buildings the company proposed to erect for the men and officials.

No details were lacking, even to the shrubs that might be made to grow after several years' cultivation. Provision was made by the company for the installation of street railways, water works, sewers, electric light plant, telephone and telegraph systems, and all the up-to-date conveniences of a modern city. The main thoroughfares were given the names of avenues and the cross streets were laid down on the plan in numerical order, a la New York. The construction of a most spacious driveway was contemplated, encircling a sheet of water known as Loon Lake, which was in close proximity to the mine openings, and a site overlooking this body of water was selected for the erection of a palatial hotel, now known as the Broughton Arms, the foundation of which was started in the spring of 1905. A hotel for workingmen, known as the Crown Hotel, which had been looked upon by people familiar with coal mining as far exceeding their ideals for a house of this character, was about this time completed. But this was to be entirely overshadowed by the plans the company then had in view, for the building and outfitting of the magnificent Broughton Arms, which now stands in all its luxurious loveliness amid a scene of snowy desolation.

$2,000,000 FOR SUBSIDIARY CONCERN.

That the town site and these unusually elaborate structures were not originally contemplated by the company does not seem probable, inasmuch as on the 12th of April, 1905, a circular was issued to the shareholders of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, signed by President Mayhew, stating that it had been decided to form the Canadian Land and Development Company, and asking for their subscriptions to the stock to the extent of $2,000,000, the amount of the capital of the subsidiary company.

During the early summer of 1905 the company had several surveying parties in the field locating the railway lines to both Sydney and Louisburg.

The Canada Land and Development Company was beginning to be regarded as the most pleasing feature of the general financial promotion of the colliery enterprise, and the officials of the company discanted on the attractiveness of the site, and the fact that no buildings would be erected until all street alignments had been perfected and the position of all the important buildings had been intelligently thought out, so that they would be most advantageously situated in relation to the general ensemble. The land and development company intended to build for their own workmen; each man would have the privilege of selecting his own lot and the company proposed making arrangements whereby he could build a dwelling for himself and repay the company on the installment plan. The residential and business setions of the town were to be separate and distinct.

Mr. Mayhew, accompanied by W. B. Gladstone, visited Sydney again in June, and it appeared to have come to their knowledge that doubt was expressed as to the ability of the people behind the concern to carry on the extensive works proposed. In a newspaper interview Mr. Mayhew was reported to have said that the company "had the money and they meant business." He was very enthusiastic as regards the progress made at the colliery and was particularly taken with the work that had been done on the town site and the buildings erected at the colliery.

Early in July Mr. Mayhew and some other directors of the company appeared before a committee of the city council of Sydney and requested the following aid: Freedom from taxation for a period of twenty years; assistance in securing a right of way over the Intercolonial railway from a point that they would connect from in Sydney to some terminal point to be decided upon; three per cent. for twenty years on the cost of constructing a shipping pier; free water; and further asked for Victoria Park as a free site for extensive works, from which the city council were allowed to infer that a mammoth ship building plant would be constructed with all the subsidiary enterprises that would follow in its train. The committee of the city council were evidently taken with the proposition, as they recommended freedom from taxation for twenty years, water at the same rate as that supplied to other corporations, such as the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and further promised all the assistance in their power to secure running rights for the company over the I. C. R. The tremendous advantages that would accrue to Sydney by reason of such an enterprise were so alluring that the committee of the city council unhesitatingly approved of encouraging the company to any reasonable extent, and while the city was only enjoying a leasehold of the site known as Victoria Park, the fact that Mr. Mayhew and his associates were almost prepared to guarantee an up-to-date ship building plant and dry dock, costing between twelve and thirteen million dollars, very little hesitancy, if any was expressed about giving up the city's only public breathing spot if the city could legally arrange to do so.

HOTEL BUILT BEFORE RAILWAY.

All the while during the summer of 1905 a great many men had been employed at the works and in the fall the Broughton Arms hotel was completed as originally designed. But no work had been done upon a railway for carrying coal to Sydney or Louisburg. In October many of the chiefs of staff either voluntarily resigned or their services were dispensed with, as, without an outlet for coal, the company was not in a position to commercially operate. In November the surveys of the lines of railway were completed, the one to Sydney being 16 miles, and to Louisburg about 12 miles. Competent engineers, who are familiar with the country, say that the line could be built several miles shorter with a much better grade. About this time the working force was considerably reduced and insiders understood that the original amount of money received from the sale of bonds had been expended. The greater proportion of the fund had been spent on the town site, hotels and buildings and was carried on the books of the coal company as a charge against the land and development company, the promotion of which had not been successful. It was also reported that the English bondholders were not willing to make any further large expenditures. Mr. Mayhew tried hard to save the tottering enterprise at the time by endeavoring to induce the New England Gas and Coke Company to take an interest in the property with the idea of supplying their large requirements at Everett, Mass. After his failure to induce them to become interested, he left for England and his inability to acquire the financial assistance necessary to carry on the operations was, it is believed, the beginning of the end of Broughton under the regime of the original promoters.

When the Cochrane's lake areas were acquired it was pointed out to Mr. Mayhew that the ownership of a certain area that would very seriously affect the working of a seam they contemplated developing was in dispute, although he was assured that eventually the property would pass to the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company. This area was known as lease No. 188, title to which the Dominion Coal Company had been trying to obtain for some time.

SITUATION MORE INVOLVED.

The slopes of the Broughton Company were laid off with the end in view of mining their coal irrespective of the disputed ground, but which unfortunately contracted their working limits within a very narrow radius, unless they burdened themselves with an unpractical and tedious method of mine haulage. The dispute as regards the area, instead of becoming less acute, has since the commencement of operations at Broughton, become even more involved, and it is not believed that the company can successfully and economically mine any large quantity of coal at the present location, where so much of the money has been spent in development. With this condition of affairs confronting them, work was practically suspended early in the spring of 1906, and in March of that year, Mr. Lancaster, who had been the chief energizing spirit of the enterprise, resigned, and the company decided to cease operations until some settlement was had of the tangled area situation and some assurance given them of the subsidy from the provincial and Dominion governments for building a railway to Sydney and Louisburg.

Shortly after this, Mr. Mayhew had an interview with Premier Murray and was promised the usual subsidy of $3,200 per mile from Broughton to Sydney. Shortly after this promise was given a delegation comprising some members of the Sydney Board of Trade and City Council and one or two others interested in the welfare of the company visited the Premier at Halifax and requested that the promised subsidy be increased to $5,000 per mile, which was not acceded to, the Premier taking the ground that no larger subsidy had been given to other coal mining enterprises unless under very exceptional circumstances, and that the small increase demanded should not stand in the way of the construction of so short a line if the company were financially able to carry on the extensive mining industry they had projected.

President Mayhew sailed from Quebec for England on the 17th of May, 1906, and stated just prior to his departure that he would return in about six weeks, but has not been at the scene of operations since, and it is believed that he tendered his resignation as president of the company shortly afterwards.

"THE DESERTED VILLAGE."

A local writer about this time, who, although not gifted with the genius of the author of "The Deserted Village," descanted about the conditions at Broughton in a similar strain, to the following effect: "Out in the calm hushed solitude of its country fastness, on a remorseful blueberry patch, and near the sacred precincts of an old and venerable swamp, is built and equipped a superb hotel—nothing better east of Montreal. To-day it is affording accommodation to about six boarders."

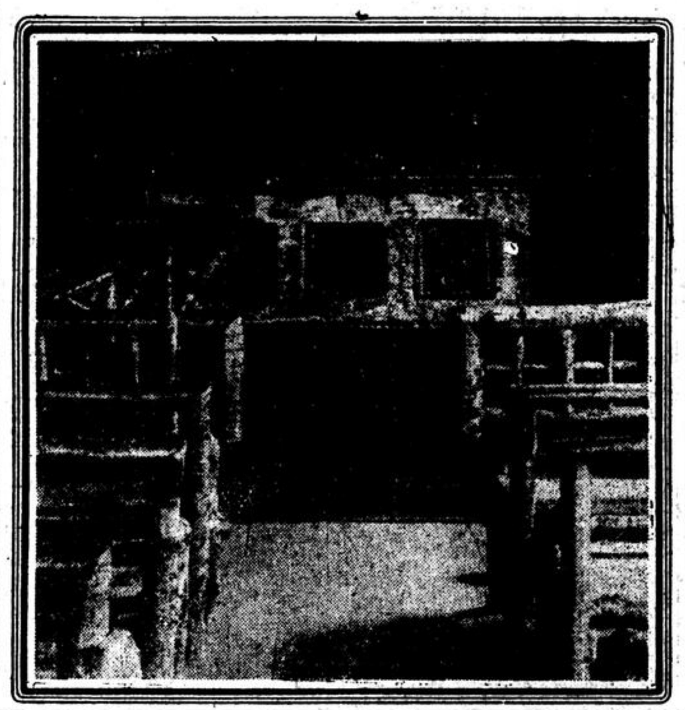
Whether the solitude of these surroundings was the indirect cause of a sad personal incident in the financial tragedy is a question; but the fact remains that on a quiet Sabbath midsummer morning the news of the suicide of Horace D. Mayhew, the eldest son of the president, who was in charge of the property during his father's absence, was given to the world. Even those who were not at all interested in the company or its operations were deeply affected by the tragic circumstance.

Several efforts have since been made to either reorganize or amalgamate the properties with other companies, and in October, 1906, H. M. Gladstone and B. F. Pearson visited Broughton and spent considerable time looking over the proposed scene of operations of the North Atlantic Collieries at Port Morien. The property for the past six months has been in charge of James Hampson, a very capable mine official from the North of England, and it is believed he has made suggestions to the company that will result in entirely new development about two miles to the eastward of the present location, where the company can mine the coal without being hemmed in by areas owned by other companies. It is calculated that a line of railway about three miles long will enable the company to ship coal on the north side of Mira Bay at a point which is conceded by experts to be perfectly safe for shipping at all times of the year and absolutely free of ice. The company's statement to the bondholders as regards the interest due on the first of January would seem to indicate that it is their intention to begin operations anew and much will depend, of course, on the ability of those at present interested to successfully reorganize the company. The present manager, Mr. Hampson, is shortly to leave for England, and it is believed he has been called there by the directors to make them familiar with the conditions in detail, so that they will understand the future necessities.

The company is capitalized at $4,000,000, and a million dollars' worth of 5 per cent bonds have been sold in England. The larger stockholders, with the par value of their holdings, are as follows:—

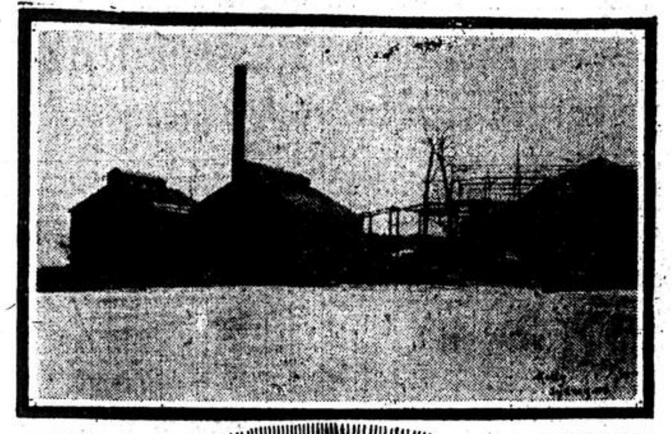
Coates, Sons & Co.	$742,200
Horace Mayhew	719,500
William Hanson	531,800
Thos. Lancaster	257,400
Neil Ferguson	150,900
H. N. Gladstone	130,100
Burgess & Co.	112,500
W. B. Gladstone	111,000
A. S. Gladstone	100,000
J. S. Gladstone	100,000
A. T. Rawlinson	93,700
George E. Boak	72,000

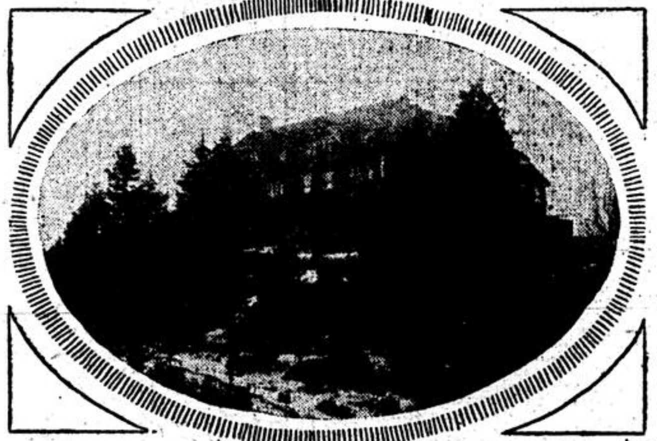
Coal experts admit that a great deal of the area owned by the company is undeniably of immense value, but that the Company has been unfortunate in the location of its mining situation, and that a great deal of money has been spent injudiciously there appears to be so far very little doubt. Yet there is no reason to doubt but what the large moneyed interest who have been at the back of the concern will arrive at some solution of the present unhappy situation, and will successfully reorganize the present company, and bring order out of the existing chaos.



THE CROWN HOTEL.

COMMENCEMENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS.





CAR HOUSE AND CAR BARNS.
THE BROUGHTON ARMS, THE VACANT HOTEL.
EAST AND WEST SLOPES, SHOWING POWER HOUSE IN DISTANCE.

MONTREAL OARSMEN LABOR UNDER DISADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT EXPERIENCED BY COMPETITORS

It is a well known though deplorable fact that owing to the distances that have to be traversed to reach suitable water, and also owing to the disadvantage of darkness intervening so early, rowing has never had the proper chance to develop in and around Montreal. There none of our various clubs have really taken up rowing and made it a success, as they have done with canoeing. The reason why this latter sport succeeds where rowing does not is obvious, as canoeing can be carried to a very successful issue on a small body of water, as has been proved by the G. T. B. C.

Take other cities—Ottawa Toronto, and Brockville—where rowing is a success: their club houses are practically in the centre of the city, and the crews are therefore enabled to get out onto the water every evening between the hours of 5 and 8, as well as early in the morning, and they have the advantage of daylight for their coaches to train them and correct mistakes in form.

The question of a professional rowing coach is now a very prominent factor for any club that wishes to bring their crews to such a state of perfection as will enable them to feel confident in their aspirations for honors at the Royal Canadian Henley, which takes place this year on August 24th. Now this question of a professional coach, a millionaire rowing man claims, is quite a serious one financially, and none of our clubs, under the present small membership fee, can see their way clear to enjoy the privilege of such a luxury.

Another difficulty and drawback to the progress of rowing is the expense attached to the furnishing of up-to-date boats and oars. Again, rowing in Montreal does not offer to the young man the advantages of being pitted against different clubs that canoeing does, and this alone, especially to the junior who has just commenced his aquatic career, is a great drawback, for it is the various canoeing regattas that keep up the great interest in this particular branch of sport. On the other hand, the oarsman must train faithfully all season, from May until August, for his chance at one solitary race meet.

There is to-day a fine opportunity, this same man says, for a big athletic association to take up the question of rowing and absorb or affiliate one of our local clubs. This added strength would be the means of drafting in a lot of new material, which otherwise is lost after the winter season in the gymnasium. And what better material could be had for oarsmen than athletes who have just had a good four months light exercise in a gymnasium? Crews could also be picked out and worked over in the rough in a working boat suspended into the swimming tank. Then when the river opened up there would be men formed into regular crews already in working order, and practically advanced to the stage they would have reached two months later if they had had to wait for open water. Besides these and many other great advantages resulting from such an affiliation, the financial backing of such an association would go far to make rowing the great success it ought to be.

With regard to the present season among the local clubs the quality of the rowing displayed is going to show a vast improvement over that of previous years if the present outlook is not deceptive.

The Grand Trunk Boating Club are overhauling their working fours, and already have two shells suitable for graduates from their working boats. The club is going to put extra stress on the developing of oarsmen during the present season and hopes to turn out a fine bunch of new rowers for next year.

The St. Lambert Club is busily engaged getting into shape for the coming season. Within the next week or so the rowers will be seen practising nightly for the summer regatta. The club trial regatta will be held on Saturday, June 15th, and will consist chiefly of races for the four-oared boats. The club expects to hold a band concert in the evening. Both events will be looked forward to with pleasure by all who remember the enjoyable regattas held in the past and the grand concert held last summer. St. Lambert's have purchased two new working fours.

Lachine have also bought two new boats, and have brilliant prospects ahead.

The latest arrival in the rowing world is the Lakeside Club, and what they will do remains to be seen.

Travelled 5,000,000 Miles.

Between four and five million miles is the amazing distance said to have been travelled by Mr. James Guest, the doyen of Great Northern Railway of England express drivers, who has just retired after half a century of honorable service. If this estimate is at all accurate Mr. Guest is probably entitled to rank as the champion long-distance traveller of the world, although he has had a formidable rival in Mr. Benjamin Jeans, who, during his 54 years' service as guard of the London and Birkenhead express, is credited with having travelled 4,000,000 miles, or more than the equivalent of 160 journeys around the Equator. Mr. John Higginbottom, a veteran engine-driver on the Midland Railway, completed 2,000,000 miles on the foot-plate a few years ago; and Mr. Robert Maybank, who served 50 years as engine-diver on the London and South-Western Railway, and who was fireman on the train which brought the Prince of Wales to London, 44 years ago, to meet his bride, Princess Alexandra of Denmark, was credited with a similar record.

To Hilliam R. Smith, head of the National Botanic Garden in Washington, belongs the distinction of having the largest collection of Burns' poetry in the world. Smith has no less than 600 different editions of his favorite author's work, the books ranging in value from $1,000 and $500 down to the cheapest editions.

King Edward's taste in jewellery is extremely quiet. A horseshoe or single pearl pin and a plain gold ring on his little finger are all that he ever wears, with the simplest possible links and studs.

Professional Murderers.

In Malay are professional murderers, who, for a fee, effect the disappearance of an enemy from the field of mortal activity. Murder, by some of the people of Malay, is looked upon as a legitimate profession, and there are grades and classes of murderers, says Major Charles E. Woodruff, of the United States Army. In fact, they are deemed so expedient that a name, "manduducot," has been coined for them.

An especially trained and small class of murderers is called "maglalason." These use a vegetable poison, the effect of which is said to resemble the poison of a rattlesnake. In warfare it is considered legitimate to poison streams. Malvar had to forbid poisoning the streams, because his own people fell victims.

Last year a dog was imprisoned for 29 days in a rabbit warren in Guildford, England, yet was dug out alive. During the siege of Metz, in the Franco-Prussian war, a dog was confined without food or water for 39 days, while Dover records have the story of a pig which, buried alive by a fall off a cliff, came out all right at the end of 160 days.

R. Hemsley, Importer fine watches, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

Special Notice.

The Piano purchased from Layton Bros. by the Catholic Foresters for the Tombola has been won by Mr. E. Deschamps, 26 Rolland street, city.

Cure Yourself Without Drugs

For Man, Woman and Child.

When you hurt yourself you instinctively rub the spot. When your head aches you rub your temples. Why? Because vibration is NATURE'S own remedy, and rubbing—which is simply massage—is NATURE'S crude way of creating vibrations and starting the blood to going. Disease is only another name for congestion. Where there is pain there you will find the blood congested and stagnant. There can be no pain or sickness where the red blood flows in a rich and steady stream.

This is the secret of the

SNYDER HEALTH VIBRATOR

the greatest medical discovery of the wonderful 19th Century. It is a light, compact instrument, can be operated with one hand, can be placed in contact with any part of the body, and is capable of giving from 9,000 to 15,000 vibrations per minute—ten times more than is possible with the most expert master of massage. It is NATURE'S own remedy developed and concentrated, and with one minute's use sends the red blood rushing into the very seat of the difficulty, removing all disease or pain.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DISEASE—CONGESTION.
THERE IS ONLY ONE CURE—CIRCULATION.
No Drugs, Plasters or Electricity.

Conquers Pain and Instantly Relieves These Ailments:

Rheumatism, Indigestion, Poor Circulation, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, Weak Eyes, Hay Fever, Obesity, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Loss of Voice, Brain Fag, Vertigo, Headache, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Lung Trouble,

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Lacrosse - Baseball - Football - Athletics - Bowling - The Turf

ABOUT TEN THOUSAND FANS SEE THE GAMES

Baltimore Wins in the Morning, and the Locals, With Newton Pitching, Turn the Tables.

Two whooping throngs viewed the bat and ball contests yesterday, divided as follows: Morning, 3,000; afternoon, 7,000.

The after breakfast event was a freeze out for the local athletes by a score of 4 to 1, the post meridian contest was also a 4 to 1 affair, this time a victory and ovation for Doc Newton, the Lemon King.

Everything was on the whoop, and when not busy boosting the local interest the frenzied maniacs wanted to kill the Umps.

This latter desire coincided somewhat with Mr. J. Dunn's deep-seated longing to celebrate May 24th by chopping Ump Cusick into little pieces and strewing the grewsome remains around the base lines.

Never was Mr. J. Dunn's fine soprano voice heard to better advantage than in the seventh inning, when with two of his representatives on bases and nobody out Mr. Hearne peeled off a fly down the first base line.

Our Mr. Brown, leaping frantically in the air, came down to terra firma without the ball.

Mr. Rapp crossed the plate, and Mr. Hunter went to third on the play. Great waves of joy surged through Mr. J. Dunn's manly bosom.

"It's a foul," said Mr. Cusick quietly.

Mr. J. Dunn failed to take in the full significance of the cruel blow.

"It's a foul," said Mr. Cusick, encoring himself.

Mr. J. Dunn jumped 74 feet in the air by a reliable tape measure and made a flying leap at the unfortunate Ump. En route Mr. J. Dunn only hit the high places.

MR. DUNN'S GREAT WORK.

Then began a debate that was conspicuous for its vocal sparks.

Mr. J. Dunn had Adelina Patti all to the bad right at the start.

He ran up the scale to top "C," tobogganed down again to "G" flat, and then worked off some coloratura work in Marcella Sembrich's happiest vein.

Incidentally Mr. J. Dunn had his nose within one-eighth of an inch of Mr. Cusick's mask so that the unhappy Ump. got the full force of Mr J. Dunn's musical observations.

In the debate Mr. J. Dunn was ably backed by some of the foremost orators of Baltimore, who had Mr. H. Thaw looking pretty sick on the brain storm proposition.

This was a roaring row all right, and it was some minutes before the white-winged dove of peace got any action for its money.

It's too bad about Mr. Dunn, for he is an able man in many respects, and worthy of praise.

Moderato grazioso. M.M. ♩. = 72
f

Tune used by Mr. J. Dunn in denouncing the Ump.

Before the game Mr. Dunn spoke sympathetically of the spirit of our great holiday, although a slight dispute arose as to its significance.

Mr. J. Dunn, eloquent at all times, contended that May 24th was in honor of the landing of Christopher Columbus, Mr. Hearne, whose specialty is historical romance, contending on the other hand that May 24th commemorated the Battle of Waterloo.

Apart altogether from the slight differences of opinion mentioned at so much length, there was a lot of exciting baseball.

In the morning Baltimore worked the squeeze play off on us when we were not looking.

In the afternoon Hill and Phelan put up a superior brand of squeeze play and got the glad hand from the vast throng.

But Doc. Newton's pitching was the shining light performance, and he had the Baltimore sluggers up a tree all the way.

Honorable mention might also go to Mr. Brown, who made an alarming one-hand stab of a high thrown ball by Needham, thus completing a double play.

Burchell, of Baltimore, who ranks with Newton as the best twirler in the Eastern League, was in good shape, but was not as versatile as the now justly celebrated Doc., who seems to have them all faded.

THE MORNING ENTERTAINMENT.

The after-breakfast holocaust was due largely to a dismal assortment of pitching by our Mr. Barger.

Little children in the grand stand could see that Barger was in distress throughout the contest, but Mr. Kittredge made no move to take him out, which in our humble estimation was a display of tactics that would assay 100 per cent. punk.

This is not knocking, gentle reader. In making the foregoing rude observation we are merely exercising the Briton's glorious privilege of being able to speak out from the chest regardless of expense.

Mr. Barger's throwing wing seemed to be lame, and he couldn't put up the article of control to which we have been accustomed. His bases on balls were deadly, and helped the bloodthirsty enemy to amass runs.

Finale of Mr. J. Dunn's solo in the seventh innings.

A chesty tub of butter by the name of Hardy did the twirling in Mr. J. Dunn's interests, and why we did not erase him from the map was a mystery.

Mr. Hardy and the Ump. were not sympathetic at any stage of the proceedings, while Mr. Hearne and the Ump. also lacked an element of brotherly love that should exist in these halcyon days of International peace and the glad hand shake.

Frequently we heard Mr. Hearne address the Ump. somewhat as follows: "Yow—x x ! x x ! ! !—! !—! ! ! x x x x ! x x x x x ! !—! ! ! ! ! —! !—! ! ! ! ! !—! ! x x x x ! ! ! x x x !

Mr. Hoffner blushed deeply at this unexpected public exposure of his well-known failings, but stood for the language instead of banishing the word specialist and tacking on a fine of $10 or eight days.

As swear words are contrary to by-law 27, article "B," section 23, of the Westmount statutes, Baltimore withdrew their centre fielder, Mr. Demmitt, from the scene of action, and substituted Mr. Rapp, who performed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

MR. RAPP THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

It seemed remarkable to see Mr. Rapp in the game.

Mr. Rapp is a rest expert. Two years ago while with Toronto he sprained a ligament in his voice playing croquet, and was laid up for the balance of the season.

The only movements Mr. Rapp made all summer were those necessary to draw his breath and draw his salary.

Of course, we all know about the entente cordiale existing between Toronto and Montreal.

Ever on the look-out for some means of flim-flamming the confiding citizens of our fair city, Toronto sold Mr. Rapp to the Montreal club for large chunks of currency.

Mr. Rapp was just on the point of playing the first game in our interests when he met with another horrible accident.

Mr. Rapp was playing a game of poker when he drew three aces and went down with nervous prostration.

This meant another season of the Simple Life as expounded by the Rev. Mr. Wagner, of Paris. Mr. Rapp rested from April to October, and encored his 1905 performance by only moving on pay-days.

Just to avenge himself for his outrageous treatment at our hands, Mr. Rapp yesterday made two singles and stole a base.

Another feature of the contest was the Baltimore base running. It was both particularly good and particularly bad.

Three times we pinched their athletic runners off the bases, while on the other hand they purloined sacks on our Mr. Connor with three or four different kinds of ease.

Although showing poor form in the curve department, Mr. Barger was on deck with the swatstick again and peeled off two singles.

One of these following skilful bumps by Brown and Needham scored our only run.

The score card announced that the Baltimore third baseman was named Barrell. This is a horrible libel. The gentleman asks us to correct the false impression that has arisen, and states that he spells it Birrell.

MORNING GAME.

The score:

BALTIMORE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Hara, l.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Hall, c.f.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Dunn, 2b.	3	0	0	5	1	1
Rapp, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Hunter, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1	0
Hearne, c.	4	1	1	3	0	0
James, s.s.	4	0	3	0	4	0
Burrell, 3b.	3	0	2	4	4	0
Hardy, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	4	10	27	13	2

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Morgan, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Madigan, r.f.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Hill, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Brown, 1b.	3	1	1	12	2	0
Connor, c.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Barger, p.	4	0	2	1	4	0
Totals	31	1	7	27	16	2

Score by innings—
Baltimore .... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—4
Montreal .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

EASTERN, AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORDS.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S BALL GAMES.

Eastern.
Montreal 1, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 9, Providence 1.
Toronto 2, Providence 5.
Rochester 5, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 11, Newark 4.

American.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 4, St. Louis 0.
Boston 4, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 9, Washington 2.

National.
Boston 7, New York 5.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED.

TO-MORROW.

Eastern.
Toronto at Montreal.

American.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

National.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Toronto	14	7	.667
Baltimore	14	10	.587
Buffalo	12	9	.571
Jersey City	13	11	.543
Rochester	11	11	.500
Montreal	10	11	.476
Newark	9	13	.408
Providence	9	16	.272

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	21	10	.677
Cleveland	21	12	.636
Detroit	18	12	.600
New York	15	16	.467
Philadelphia	14	16	.467
St. Louis	12	20	.375
Boston	11	19	.367
Washington	9	19	.321

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	25	6	.806
New York	25	7	.781
Philadelphia	17	12	.586
Pittsburg	15	12	.556
Boston	13	18	.419
Cincinnati	10	20	.333
St. Louis	9	23	.281
Brooklyn	7	23	.233

SUMMARY.

Bases on balls, off Barger 6, off Hardy 2; struck out, by Hardy 3, by Barger 4; two-base hits, James, Hall and Burrell; sacrifice hits, Joyce, Phelan, Dunn 2, Rapp, Brown and Burrell; first base on errors, Baltimore 1, Montreal 1; stolen bases, O'Hara, Hall and Hunter; left on bases, Montreal 5, Baltimore 5; double plays, Brown to Needham. Umpires, Hoffner and Cusack. Time, 2 hours. Attendance, 2000.

AFTERNOON GAME.

The score:

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Madigan, 2b.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hill, 2b.	3	0	1	2	6	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	1	3	3	0
Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Newton, p.	2	1	1	0	2	2
Totals	29	4	8	27	12	2

BALTIMORE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Hara, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Hall, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Dunn, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	0
Rapp, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hunter, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0	1
Hearne, c.	4	0	0	4	4	0
James, s.s.	3	0	0	3	4	1
Burrell, 3b.	2	0	0	3	2	0
Burchell, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	1	5	24	16	3

Score by innings—
Baltimore .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Montreal .... 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 *—4

SUMMARY:

Bases on balls, off Burchell 4, off Newton 2; struck out, by Newton 7, by Burchell 1; sacrifice hits, Morgan and Hill; first base on errors, Baltimore 1, Montreal 3; stolen bases, Newton and O'Hara; left on bases, Montreal 5, Baltimore 5; double plays, Needham to Brown, James to Dunn to Hunter, Newton to Needham to Brown. Umpires, Cusack and Hoffner. Time, 1.40. Attendance, 5500.

One Each at Toronto.

Toronto, May 25.—Two of the largest crowds that ever saw baseball games in Toronto turned out yesterday to see the leaders go against the tail-enders. In the morning, when there was no race track opposition, the crowd was larger than in the afternoon. Toronto won the first game by batting Clinton, but in the afternoon Barry held the leaders down to three hits and carried off the game. Scores:

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	2	5
Toronto	0 2 0 3 0 1 0 3 x—	9	12	3

Batteries—Clinton and Donovan; Moffitt and Carrigan. Umpire, Owens. Attendance, 9,930.

Second game—

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—	5	6	3
Toronto	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	2	3	2

Batteries—Barry and Petersen; Applegate and Woods. Umpire, Owens. Attendance, 8,600.

Umpire's Poor Work.

Rochester, May 25.—Nine policemen escorted Umpire Conway from the field after Rochester beat Jersey City here yesterday. Bean and his Skeeters made a rush for the umpire, and so did five hundred bleacherites. Although the home team won, the fans were willing to help mob Conway, he was so poor at his work.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 x—	5	9	4
Jersey City	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—	4	12	4

Batteries—Bannister and Doran; Foxen, Lake and McManus. Umpire, Conway. Attendance, 1,244.

Newark Again Easy.

Buffalo, May 25.—Newark was the same easy proposition encountered by Buffalo on Thursday, the Bisons having the same number of hits, but one less run. One of the features was Kissinger's hitting and base running. George T. Stallings, the former manager of the Buffalo Club, and many Canadian militiamen were among the spectators. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 x—	11	16	2
Newark	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—	4	9	4

Batteries—Kissinger and Ryan; Eason and Stanage. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 2,797.

American League.

At Cleveland—

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 x—	3	8	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	3	1

Batteries—Rhoades and Bemis; Plank and Schreck. Umpire, Connoly.

At St. Louis—

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	5	3
Boston	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—	4	9	0

Batteries—Powell and O'Connor; Young and Criger. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Stafford.

At Detroit—

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1 3 0 2 0 0 3 0 x—	9	18	1
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—	2	5	4

Batteries—Donovan and Schmidt; Kitson and Heydon. Umpire, Evans.

At Chicago—Chicago-New York game postponed; wet grounds.

National League Games.

New York, May 25.—The Boston Nationals opened a series here yesterday with a victory over the New Yorks by 7 runs to 5. The locals were forced to call upon four pitchers, whilst Flaherty pitched the whole game for the visitors. The feature was Flaherty's home run in the second inning with the bases full. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—	7	13	1
New York	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—	5	13	3

Batteries — Flaherty and Needham; Wiltse, Ames, Taylor, Ferguson and Bowerman. Umpire, Carpenter.

At Philadelphia —

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 0—	6	8	0
Philadelphia	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	3	5	6

Batteries—Scanlon and Butler; Lush and Dooin. Umpires, O'Day and Johnstone.

At Pittsburg—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 x—	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—	2	6	0

Batteries—Leever and Gibson and Smith; Hall, Mason and Schlei. Umpire, Rigler.

Leaders Come To-morrow.

Baltimore and Montreal will play again at Atwater Park this afternoon. Hughes will pitch for the Royals, while Kroh or Torren will perform for the Orioles.

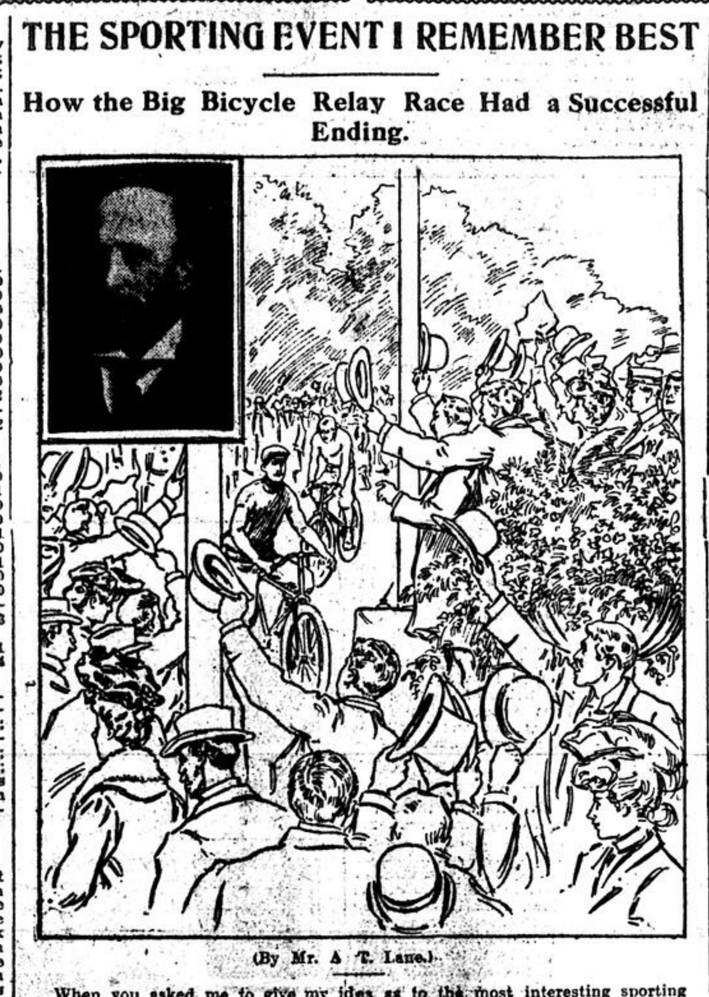
To-morrow the Toronto club will be here for a series of four games. Kittridge is so anxious to take a fall out of the leaders that Newton may pitch again tomorrow.

Some Dog Show Echoes.

At the recent dog show, in the Victoria Rink, "Haymarket Nelson," bull-terrier, never before exhibited, won six first prizes, two seconds, one third and two specials, a remarkable feat, besides winning the Boeckh cup, for the best dog exhibited by a child in the ring. The proud owner of this valuable dog, is Miss Beatrice Bell, Park avenue. In the report of the dog show the owner of the Newfoundland dog that took the second prize was given as J. Cartwright, instead of Miss Isabel Cartwright.

THE SPORTING EVENT I REMEMBER BEST

How the Big Bicycle Relay Race Had a Successful Ending.



(By Mr. A. T. Lane.)

When you asked me to give my ideas as to the most interesting sporting event within my recollection, my memory instinctively went back to the great Relay Road Race from Sarnia to Montreal that was participated in by something over 200 bicycle riders in 1894.

The event was held with the idea of finding out what time the distance (over 500 miles) could be covered in, by short relays of the fastest riders in Canada.

The message itself is printed on heavy paper, and was contained in an oblong leather pouch, to which was attached a double strap, which was thrown over the shoulders of the courier. In addition to the rider carrying the pouch, there was a second, or spare man, so that in the event of an accident to the rider or his bicycle, the message could be at once transferred and carried to the next pair of waiting wheelmen.

Starting from Sarnia there were two pouches and four riders, as far as London, from which point there are two roads to Toronto, one being via St. Marys, Stratford and Guelph, the other by way of Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, the bag reaching Toronto first to be the one to go forward to Montreal

The riders were started punctually at 4 a.m. from Sarnia on Friday 15th June, 1894, and the bag via the Hamilton (or as it was known) the Southern route was first in at Toronto, and was immediately sent on its journey eastward.

The message was signed by the Mayors of the respective towns through which it passed, and the one that came through, and which I now have before me is signed as follows:

Sarnia, June 15, 1894, 4.00 a.m.	Mayor, W. J. Proctor.
London, June 15, 1894, 7.27 1-2 a.m.	Mayor, E. T. Ewing.
Woodstock, June 15, 1894, 9.16 a.m.	Mayor, James Hay.
Brantford, June 15, 1894, 10.50 a.m.	Mayor, George Watt.
Hamilton, June 15, 1894, 12.07 p.m.	Mayor, T. Beasley.
Toronto, June 15, 1894, 3.00 p.m.	Mayor, Waring Kennedy.
Belleville, June 15, 1894, 9.58 p.m.	Mayor, E. Walmsley.
Kingston, June 16, 1894, 12.55 a.m.	Mayor, John Herod.
Brockville, June 16, 1894, 4.31 a.m.	Mayor, J. Culbert.
Cornwall, June 16, 1894, 8.15 a.m.	Mayor, J. Hamilton.
Montreal, June 16, 1894, 1.26.42 1-5 sec. p.m.	Actg. Mayor, R. Costigan.

Fine weather from start to finish, the pick of the fastest racing men of Ontario and Quebec, together with the excellent arrangements that had been made throughout, all contributed to make the event an unqualified success.

The relays were spaced about 8 miles apart, sometimes even less, so that almost from the start, schedule time was cut down. It had been calculated that it would be late on Saturday afternoon before Montreal would be reached, but when it was found that Brockville had been passed at 4.30 in the morning, some three hours sooner than had been expected, there was a "hurry up call" for all those immediately interested.

The finish was to be at the Ladies Entrance to Windsor Hotel, and shortly before the arrival of the message a group of officials and others were on hand, while the general public, thanks to Star bulletins which had kept them posted as to the progress made, were on hand despite the early afternoon hour, in very large numbers.

Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, Deputy Aujutant General, represented the military authorities, Acting Major Costigan the City of Montreal, while the indefatigable Louis Rubenstein, who had charge of the whole affair from Vaudreuil to finish, saw that everything was carried out just as had been arranged for. I was at the time President of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and was there to receive the message, which was addressed to me. The city bicycle clubs had taken charge of the finish, and had posted two men at the intersection of every cross street from Westmount to the Windsor, to hold up traffic at the moment the riders passed.

Up Dorchester street, so far as the eye could reach, was an expectant crowd, who left a passage down the middle of the street for the couriers. At last a shout goes up, as the scantily clad figures of the two riders are seen racing neck and neck for the finish line. Tom Harvey, a member of the Ottawa and Montreal clubs, carried the bag, and with him as spare man and pacemaker, was F. D. Lyman, also of the Montreal club. A table with writing material had been brought out, and Acting Mayor Costigan was seated at it, pen in hand as the riders alighted, and handed the pouch to me; it mas immediately opened and Mr. Costigan affixed the final signature, at 1.26 min. 42 1-5 sec p.m., making the time from Sarnia to Montreal 33 hours 26 min. 42 1-5 secs, something over 16 miles an hour, a truly remarkable performance.

In addition to the message there was also a note from the Governor-General, who had taken very great interest in the event, and was on hand at Toronto to see the arrival there. His letter was addressed to Sir Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona), and read as follows:

"The swift and trustworthy wheelmen convey our hearty greetings."
(Signed) ABERDEEN.

There was also a third enclosure from Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick to Sir Wm. Van Horn, this message we decided to deliver first, and as soon as Mr. Harvey had changed his racing "togs" for more suitable apparel, we went down to C. P. R. offices and were at once received by Sir William, who received us very kindly, chaffing with us as to the fast time that had been made, and saying that the C. P. R. would have to keep its eye on the wheelmen. Sir Donald we were able to see for only a moment, as he was just on the point of leaving the house for an important engagement.

This relay ride was the first attempt that had been made to carry a message over any extended route, in any country, though later on our neighbours to the South, took the matter up and ran one or two, but under unfavorable conditions as to weather, and the result was not satisfactory, there have also been similar rides in Europe I believe, but on a smaller scale.

THE STAR'S ANNUAL BASEBALL CONTEST

Who the Lucky Lady and Gentleman Winners Are This Year.

An odd coincidence makes the winner of the ladies' and gentlemen's season ticket to the Montreal Baseball Ground live in the same house, and although their coupons were sent in two days apart they both contained the same figures. The winners are: Tess O'Neill, 348 Palace street; W. H. Mack, 348 Palace street.

If this lady and gentleman will call in person at the Star Office they will be able to obtain the tickets.

CANADIAN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES

Special to the Montreal Star.

Quebec, May 25. — Quebec and Rock City split even in a double header in the Canadian Baseball League here. The Rocks won in the afternoon by a 7 to 0 score. The ball played was high class in the afternoon, but Quebec had a selection of errors in the morning.

10.30 a.m. game—

ROCK CITY.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Conroy	5	3	1	4	6	1
Gillen, 2b.	5	1	1	1	0	1
White, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Gendron, c.f.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Donlin, lf.f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
McLaughlin, r.f.	4	1	2	1	1	0
Porter, 1b	5	0	1	11	1	2
Wilkinson, c.	4	0	0	3	4	1
Plante, p.	4	2	2	0	2	1
Totals	41	7	9	27	14	7

QUEBEC.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ramsay, 2b.	4	0	1	6	0	2
Copeland, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	3
Elwood, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	1
Griser, c.f.	3	1	1	2	0	1
Woodcomb, c.	4	1	0	6	4	3
Thivierge, s.s.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Beaudoin, l.f.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Stevens, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hood, p.	4	0	0	1	4	1
Totals	35	4	4	27	12	12

Score by innings—
Rock City .... 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0—7
Quebec .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—4

Summary—Earned runs, Rock City 2, Quebec, 1; stolen bases, Rock City 6, Quebec 2; two-base hit Gendron; bases on balls, off Plante 2, off Hood 3; struck out by Plante 3, by Hodd 8; double play. Hodd to Copeland; wild pitch, Plante 1. Hodd 1; passed ball, Wilkinson; first on errors, Rock City 8, Quebec 3; hit by pitcher, Grier, White; left on bases, Rock City 8, Quebec 7.

Time of game, 1 hour 35 minutes.
Umpire, Joe Page.

3 p.m. game—

ROCK CITY.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Conroy, s.s.	5	0	0	1	1	1
Gillen, 2b.	5	0	1	1	2	0
White, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Gendron, c.f.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Donlin, lf.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Porter, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Plante, r.f.	4	0	1	8	0	3
Wilkinson, c.	3	0	3	8	1	1
McLaughlin, p.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	35	0	6	22	10	7

QUEBEC.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ramsay, 2b.	5	0	0	3	2	2
Griser, c.f.	5	3	2	3	0	0
Elwood, 1b.	5	1	4	9	1	0
Copeland, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	1
Woodcomb, c.	5	1	0	6	1	0
Beaudoin, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Stevens, s.s.	4	1	3	1	2	1
Hodd, l.f.	4	0	1	4	0	1
Thivierge, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	40	7	12	26	11	5

Score by innings—
Rock City .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Quebec .... 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 1 x—7

Summary.— Earned runs, Quebec 5; stolen bases, Rock City 3, Quebec 10; two-base hit, Griser; base on balls, by McLaughlin 1; struck out, by McLaughlin 1, by Thivierge 5; wild pitch, McLaughlin; hit by pitcher, Wilkinson, Gendron; first base on errors, Quebec 5, Rock City 5; left on bases, Rock City 11, Quebec 10.

Time of game, 1 hour 30 minutes.
Umpire, Joe Page.

TRAINING COOKS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Great Britain is to reform the sea cook. The new merchant shipping act provides that every British seagoing ship of 1000 tons and upward must carry not only a trained but a certified cook. In order that the demand for instruction in the art of cooking at sea may be met, the Sailors' Home in Dock Road, has been extended by the addition of a new building to the cooking school there. The new school was opened a few days ago by Lord Graham.

There are three standard dishes which every candidate must be able to cook—"cracker hash," "bowline hash," and "sea pie." The first is a dish of pounded sea biscuits mixed with vegetables and baked; the second is a curious compound of vegetables and meat. At the new cooking school future sea cooks are examined as to their ability to make these dishes. No certificate is granted until they can do so.

Other delicacies beloved by merchant seamen are "dandy funk" and "stowe goush." Cooks are also taught how to make yeast and preserve vegetables.

The school contains cooking ranges of the actual kind used at sea, and, altogether, better sea cooks, no doubt, will be turned out of the new school than the merchant navy has ever known.

A TIE GAME RESULTED IN STRUGGLE AT M.A.A.A.

A Large Crowd Attended Montreal's First Match With Toronto—Toronto Played Better Than Last Week and Montreal Promises Well.

Quite a large crowd was attracted to the M.A.A.A. Grounds yesterday afternoon by the Montreal-Toronto lacrosse game, about 2,350 people paying admission. The match resulted in a tie, four all, but Toronto scored what looked very much like a game at the end of the second quarter. It came just as the bell rung, and there is still a difference of opinion as to whether it was before or after, but the latter was ruled by the referee.

Toronto, although minus the services of Kalls and Lambe, showed up well; and when the men get into midsummer condition they ought to make the other teams hustle some. Larry Gilmour, the highest salaried man in the league, made a favorable impression; as also did Barnett, who scored three of Toronto's goals. Taylor played a good game at centre, and Hamburg and Kervin worked hard on the defence. On the whole, Toronto looked as though they will be very strong when they get Kalls and Lambe.

Montreal also showed up well for the first game of the year. The appearance of Dade should greatly strengthen their home department, which did not show up as well as might be desired. Roddy Finlayson and Nolan played their usual good game, and Muir made a good showing in the nets. The two Scotts worked hard, as did also Angus. Povey and McGinnins were rather wild at times, and the two Sherbrooke men did not make a great hit. Undoubtedly when Montreal is in condition again, they will make any would-be possessors of the Minto Cup sit up and take notice.

There was quite an exciting counter-attraction during the first and second quarters. It was just about half way through the first quarter that the big fire at Grier's sawmill on the corner of Notre Dame and Canning streets started. The smoke was very black and dense and attracted a lot of attention, and those who were energetic enough to cross the field could see the flames quite plainly.

Although the game was advertised to start at 3 o'clock sharp, the ball was not faced until 3.30. Montreal won the toss and chose the western goal, with the sun at their backs. The play was very slow at first, and the monotony was only relieved by the sudden rushes of Finlayson and Nolan. Warwick was soon put off, for simply checking too hard. After eleven minutes of desultory [illegible] arnett scored the first game for Toronto. The Montreal defence was then kept busy for some time, and when the gong sounded the score at the end of the first quarter was: Toronto, 1; Montreal, 0.

Toronto started in with a rush in the second quarter and Cameron scored in a little over two minutes. Soon after Larry Gilmour was ruled off, and while he was decorating the fence Fred Scott scored for Montreal, and Povey repeated the trick four minutes later, on a lucky shot from a mix-up in front of Toronto's goal. Larry Gilmour then ran on to the field, but was sent back, as his time was not up. Two minutes later McGinnis scored on a long shot. Near the end of the quarter Haines saved what looked like a certain goal. Larry Gilmour got the ball past Muir, but just a few seconds too late to score, and the second quarter ended:

Montreal, 3; Toronto, 2.

At the beginning of the third quarter Muir made some swell stops and McGinnis was put off for slashing. Toronto evened up in ten minutes on a shot by Barnett. Then things began to hum and several mix-ups occurred. Green was put off for roughing it with Harry Scott.

Muir ran away out of his nets to save, and the ball was batted into the stand. The quarter ended with Toronto carrying the ball down and the score 3 all.

Toronto scored in 54 seconds on a shot by Barnett, and Muir was kept busy making good stops for some time. Hamburg was put off for crooking Harry Scott and play became very rough. Francis and Finlayson were put off for scrapping and Mackenzie followed a little later. Soon Freddy Scott scored the last game and when the whistle blew it was 4 all.

PLAYERS AND OFFICIALS.

The teams lined up as follows:

Toronto.		Montreal.
Regan	Goal	Muir
Francis	Point	Neville
Menary	Cover	Haines
Hamburg	First defence	Kenny
Kirwin	Second defence	Finlayson
Kirwin	Second defence	Angus
Green	Third defence	Finlayson
Taylor	Centre	Nolan
McKenzie	Home field	F. Scott
Barnett	Home field	H. Scott
Cameron	Home field	Wells
Gilmour	Outside home	Povey
Warwick	Inside home	McGinnis

Officials were:— Referee, Blanchard, of Nationals; judge of play, Gauthier, of Nationals; timekeepers, Desse Brown, of M.A.A.A. and F. Thompson, of Toronto; umpires, Raymond of Nationals and McCallum of M.A.A.A.

SUMMARY

First quarter—

1.—	Toronto	Barnett	11.15

Second quarter—

2.—	Toronto	Cameron	2.25
3.—	Montreal	Fred. Scott	5.10
4.—	Montreal	Povey	4.10
5.—	Montreal	McGinnis	2.00

Third quarter—

6.—	Toronto	Barnett	9.50

Fourth quarter—

7.—	Toronto	Barnett	.54
8.—	Montreal	F. Scott	11.06

The Prejudice Against Opals.

Mrs. Deakin, wife of the Premier of Australia, is one of the most admired women at the Colonial Conference in London. She has been specially noteworthy at many receptions for her superb necklace of opals. It is good to see that the senseless prejudice against this most beautiful stone has almost entirely disappeared. Our late Queen did much to fight this dislike of the superstitious, and met with a large measure of success. Of all precious and semi-precious stones the opal is the most mysterious. There is nothing more lovely than a fine opal, where the color comes and goes, set with diamonds. Have you ever seen an opal matrix? It is even more mysterious and more lovely than the opal itself. Not so adapted to grant displays but perfect as an artistic pendant for a high necked frock, set in tinted gold. Jewellery at present tends towards the old and artistic and the woman in search of such would do well to look at the opal matrix.

That Level Poise

which springs from the knowledge of looking fit to your finger tips—how few clothes impart it?

Ours are the preferred choice of young men and they, you know, are keen as a sword blade in judging style.

We're here to serve you so helpfully, so well, that you just can't think of good clothes unless you think of us.

Suits $12.00 to $30.00.

"MALE ATTIRE"
Tailored Clothes

Cor. Craig and St. Peter
336 St. Catherine Street West.
475 St. Catherine Street East

: SHOES FOR :
: : SUNDAY. : :

INVICTUS

Cut above shows the very newest shape in INVICTUS footwear—

A Blucher Boot with a medium toe.

There are no finer shoes made for Sunday wear.

Price $5.

Open till 10 p.m.

Invictus Shoe Store,
249 St. James Street.

Panama Hats

FOR MEN $5.00

100 DOZEN OF THEM TO CHOOSE FROM

ROYAL STORES

343 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
523 ST. CATHERINE EAST.
271 ST. CATHERINE EAST.
221 ST. LAWRENCE.
225 McGILL.
283 NOTRE DAME WEST.
NEW STORE—361 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

LITTLE BEELL WAS BEATEN BY GOTCH

Gotch won. The championship catch-as-catch-can wrestler of America succeeded in retaining the championship title last night by defeating Fred. Beell, the Wisconsin marvel, in two straight falls at Sohmer Park.

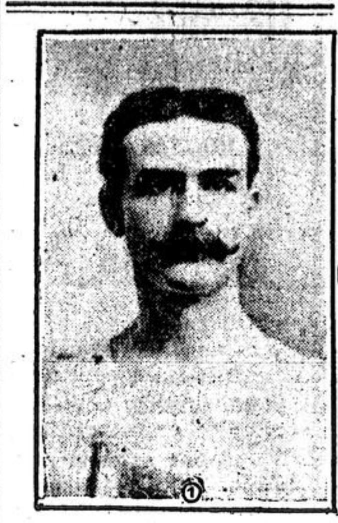
The match was replete with work clever and fast, and was easily the best bout ever witnessed in the city of Montreal. The scene last night at Sohmer Park reminded many of the days of ancient Rome, when the gladiators battled for supremacy in the celebrated amphitheatres of the time, but it is doubtful if the Romans at any time exhibited the marked enthusiasm displayed by the audience last night, for time after time, the vast assemblage, to the number of probably six thousand persons, arose to a man to cheer the clever work of both wrestlers, especially so in the case of Beell, who, time after time, not only managed to escape from the evident successful holds of his opponent, but succeeded in putting the well-nigh formidable Iowan underneath him, and giving him the greatest struggle of his life. Gotch won two straight falls, the first in thirty-seven minutes, and the second in twenty-eight minutes. The only hold which he could work on Beell with any success was his celebrated toe-hold, and this he worked for all it was worth, and with success. Beell weighed about 164 pounds, while Gotch weighed over 200, and had a marked advantage over the Wisconsin boy in height, weight and strength, nevertheless Beell is more clever and certainly quicker than his distinguished rival, and barring the toe-hold there is every chance that the latter would more than hold his own with the champion.

Beell was the first man to enter the roped arena, and his reception was sufficient to inspire him with hope and courage. When Gotch stepped upon the mat he was well received, but not in the same enthusiastic manner as the former, for Beell, though he has performed only once in this city previous to last night's performance, has, by his gameness and clean methods of wrestling endeared himself to the Montreal audiences.

GOTCH USED HIS HEAD.

At 10 p.m., both wrestlers went to the centre of the mat, and immediately worked for a hold. It was noticeable that Gotch did not use his usual method of attack and go for his man hammer and tongs, instead he studied his man carefully and kept at a respectful distance waiting the opportunity to secure a favorable hold. He tried several times for a leg hold but Beel was too watchful and his efforts were in vain. Gotch now tried a leg hold and brought Beell to the mat but the latter with marked alacrity got out of the hold and regained his footing, amid the plaudits of the audience. Gotch tried hard to put Beell to the mat, but the latter was much too clever and quick for him. After about five minutes of work Beell put Gotch to the mat, being the first man to get on top, and though Gotch tried strenuously to rise, he was unable to do so. However, he did after about two minutes get to his feet, but Beell put him down again. The work so far was all in Beell's favor. It was the first time in the history of wrestling in this city that the public witnessed the spectacle of Gotch being the underneath man for so considerable a period. It was in addition a novelty to see Gotch's head so frequently making the acquaintance of the mat at the instance of Beel's prowess. At 10.12 Gotch succeeded in getting to his feet and put Beell to the mat,but was unable to keep him down Beell turning and twisting like a corkscrew, rose to his feet to the evident bewilderment of Gotch. At this point the audience rose enmasse in recognition of the smaller man's work. At 10.17 Gotch again put Beell to the floor and Beell assumed a sitting posture, to keep his opponent, if possible, from securing his famous toe hold, and finally got to his feet. He again went down and Gotch tried hard for a toe hold. The assemblage now began to realize that Gotch was playing for this toe hold, and gradually showed their disapproval; however, as it was agreed that this hold should go, there was nothing else to do but accept the conditions. Gotch now tried the crotch and neck hold without success, and Beell with remarkable promptitude again got to his feet and put Gotch on the defensive at 10.20 p.m. Gotch tried several times to rise but without success, and on one occasion, getting to his feet, the little fellow simply swung him around and slammed him on the floor. In about two minutes' time Gotch got to his feet, and immediately tried for leg holds, but Beell again proved too quick. At 10.28 Gotch put his man to the floor and immediately tried to secure his famous toe hold. Beell managed to get to his feet, but only to go down again with a leg hold. Gotch then went underneath and was in that position for about two minutes, when he turned and getting to his feet put Beell down. Time 10.30. He tried for a toe hold, but could not get it. Beell working out in the fashion of an eel and at 10.33 both men were on their feet struggling for a hold. With a leg hold Gotch again got Beell to the floor, and after trying several times for a toe hold, finally secured it, and Beell, his face betraying the agony he suffered, went under, his shoulders touching the mat at 10.37, just 37 minutes from the start of the bout. A large number of those present hooted Gotch for employing the toe hold, but it did not seem to ruffle the big fellow to any extent.

At 10.55 the men appeared for the second bout, and Gotch immediately tried for the leg hold, but Beell with superb cleverness got away from him and put Gotch to the mat. At 11.12 both men were on their feet working for a hold. Beell amid a tremendous uproar got the champion underneath him. Beell now went after his man in splendid style, and certainly had Gotch going until the latter went to the mat with Beell on top looking for a suitable hold. After about three minutes Gotch got to his feet and after fifteen minutes of wrestling was the upper man. At 11.17 Gotch secured a fall,but Referee Gadbois would not allow it for the reason that he claimed Gotch had in addition to his toe hold a strangle hold. The men went at it again, and Beell went down with a leg hold at 11.20. He got the upper hand and had Gotch underneath but only for a time, as the champion soon gained the position of upper man, and, securing a firm toe hold,put Beell's shoulders to the mat at 11.26, thus gaining the second fall in 31 minutes.



①

"The toe hold did it," said Beell after the match to a representative of the Star. "You may say for me that I have anywhere from $1,000 to $5,000 to put up that I can beat Gotch at the catch-as-catch-can wrestling game barring the toe hold, and am ready to arrange a match to this effect any time."

"Beell is a wonder for his weight," declared Gotch after the match. "And I am very doubtful if I could beat him barring the toe hold, nevertheless I am willing to put up any amount of money that I can turn the trick on him even under the conditions he names."

"How about Hackenschmidt?"

"Well, there is 60 per cent. of $10,000 purse, win, lose or draw waiting for him whenever he wants it. The offer has been made to him and I am ready whenever he is. I do not know whether I will retire or not. At any rate next year I am going to engage in a vaudeville stunt, showing myself in twenty different wrestling actions, and this will keep me busy for a time."

"Is it true that you are going to marry a well known actress in the United States."

The big fellow grinned in his own inimitable way and said:

"Well, well, I say don't you believe it. I'm going back to the farm after next week, when I meet Policeman Rooney, of Chicago, at Kansas City, and I'm going to stay there for three months, but I'm not going to get married."

"Talking about prize fighting, we haven't got any champions except Jeffries. Any of the other bunch, O'Brien, Burns, Hart, or the rest of them I just wish I could get up against them I'd show you whether I was learning boxing or not."

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

London, May 25—The Manchester handicap yesterday was won by Beppo, Specular was second and Veno third.

New Bowling Green.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Ottawa, May 25—The first game held at the new green of the Ottawa Bowling Club was that of yesterday afternoon, when Messrs. J. W. Fulton, X. Mason, F. Fowler and Wm. Brown (skip), of the Westmount Bowling Club, met two Ottawa rinks. On the first they lost by a score of 13 to 23, but meeting a second rink, they won by 22 to 7. This made the Westmount team win on the total by 5 points. They were lunched at the Bijou Cafe, and returned to Montreal last evening.

The Big Championship Canoe Meet For Montreal This Summer.

SOME OF THE BIG MEN WHO WILL RUN THE SHOW.

1. Mr. C. N. Marcha'l, cf the Grand Trunk.
2. Dr. O. T. S. Gibson, Commodore of the Rideau Club.
3. M-. Charles McLean, of the Grand Trunk.
4. M[illegible] Johnson, of Lachine.

The annual Canoe Championships of Canada will be held on the St. Lawrence River course at Dominion Park, this summer, and the above is a group of some of the principal officials who will have charge of the event.

ANNUAL GOLF MATCH PLAYED AT QUEBEC

Special to The Montreal Star.

Quebec, May 25.— The annual match between the Royal Montreal and Quebec Golf Clubs was played on the links at the Cove field yesterday morning. The Quebec Club was successful by a score of 41 points against 10. The clubs then lunched at the Garrison Club together. Results:

ROYAL MONTREAL.

	Pts.
Hill	0
Vaughn	0
Wylde	1
Turnbull	1
Fenwick	0
Butters	0
Riddell	0
Browning	0
Owens	0
Holt	0
Wilson	0
Pinder	0
Grier	0
McCuaig	0
Peck	3
Robin	0
Logan	0
Thomas	0
Miller	0
McKim	2
Molson, P.	0
Dunton	0
Molson, W.	3
Total	10

QUEBEC.

F. W. Ash	2
G. S. Ahern	3
E. L. Garneau	0
G. H. Balfour	0
A. R. M. Boulton	3
Alex. Brodie	2
W. S. Champion	3
Rev. Wylie Clarke	3
The Dean of Quebec	3
A. M. F. Deschambault	0
Charles Finiss	0
B. Hall	3
W. C. J. Hall	3
Arch. Laurie	3
G. Lemesurier	0
H. S. McGreevy	3
Harold Scott	1
Harry Scott	3
H. L. Stavely	3
Canon Von Iffland	0
A. Walcott	1
E. Wurtele	0
G. H. Parke	3
Total	41

Officers Appreciated.

At the fortnightly hop, which was a decided success, ex-President W. P. Kennedy, of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, made a presentation on behalf of the members of the said club to Joseph Russell, Esq., and A. E. Walker, Esq., honorary treasurer and honorary secretary respectively of the club last year, in appreciation of services rendered. A subsidy was voted for this purpose at the last annual meeting.

Secrets of the Toilet.

We are taught from our cradles upwards that any tribute to beauty is pure vanity, and we pay it in secret, hiding the fact from our husbands and our very dearest friends. The great art of "make-up" is not to be found out; and the true woman may be brought to confess the secrets of her heart, but never the secrets of her dressing-room.—Black and White, London.

GOLF AT WESTMOUNT.

One Handicap Yesterday, One to be Played To-day.

At the Westmount Golf links yesterday, Mr. E. Stanger won the handicap competition, with Mr. Allan Mackay second.

To-day the May handicap will be played off, the first three net scores qualifying for the Pitblado Cup competition.

THE FALL RIVER SOCCER PLAYERS.

THEY MEET WESTMOUNT ON SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

The three men whose pictures are given here are, from left to right, John Dalton, centre, half back; Walter Healey, goal; Abel Cyr, captain and left half back.

TRAP-SHOOTERS HAVE MATCH IN QUEBEC

Special to The Montreal Star.

Quebec, May 25.—Over 50 competitors fired yesterday in the annual shoot of the Canadian Indians. The shooting was poor in consequence of the strong east wind. The scores for the day's shoot were not all made up last night, but Dr. Funk, of Washington, D.C., and Mayor Reed, of Manchester, N.H., are known to have tied for first place with 165 birds out of 200. T. M. Craig, of Sherbrooke, is third. The annual pow-wow took place at the Kent House last night, when the following officers were elected. Geo. MacGill, high chief; H. Desrivieres, vice high chief; Thos. A. Duff, high scribe and chief wampoo; council of chief, Geo. M. Vivian, Toronto; Geo. McCall, St. Thomas; W. H. Ewing, Montreal; R. Fleming, Toronto; Dr. J. Obahalt,Hamilton; T. M. Craig, Sherbrooke; Dr. Chas. Bean, St. Catharines.

The Arenas Won.

The Arenas and the All Saints played a friendly game of baseball, in which the Arenas became victorious, the score being 24 to 18. The batteries are: Arenas—R. Parker and N. Arnold. All Saints—A. Thompson and Scottie.

CANOEING OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT

According to the present outlook the paddlers are going to have a red-letter season this year. There are quite a few fixtures worthy of note on tap, both socially and athletically.

The canoeing regatta on July 27th will form quite an important feature of the Old Boys' Reunion in Ottawa. There will be representatives sent up from all the clubs in and around the city.

Perhaps the greatest event of the season, both socially and from a canoeist's standpoint, however, will be the C.C.A. meet, held at Dominion Park on August 10th. In addition to the members of the local clubs that will participate in the meet there will be sent down representatives from Toronto, Ottawa, Brockville, and Smith's Falls. The regatta will be an all-day meet, the preliminaries being disposed of in the morning, while the finals will be run off in the afternoon. The Caughnawaga and St. Regis Indians will be matched in a race and this should prove one of the most interesting events in the meet. This gala day will wind up with a "fete-de-nuit," which will include a hop in the pavilion at the park, or if this cannot be procured at the Grand Trunk Club House.

All the local clubs will be well represented at the Grand Trunk annual regatta on August 31st. This club will also hold two other regattas, the spring regatta on June 8th, and the swimming regatta on July 13th. What should prove a very pleasant outing for the members of the Grand Trunk Club is the proposed club trolley ride to Dominion Park on June 14th.

Most of the clubs are really busy getting into shape for the season, and members of the St. Lambert Club at any rate will be seen practicing nightly within a week or so. The St. Lambert Club's trial regatta will be held on Saturday, June 15th, and will consist chiefly of races for the four-oared boats and four in a canoe. The club expects to hold a concert in the evening.

Several of the clubs are running a series of fortnightly hops at their respective clubhouses, and these are proving by no means the least interesting feature of the season.

It is generally known in sporting circles that at present the C.C.A. is under no outside governing body, having recently split with the C.A.A.U. on account of the latter's definition of the word "amateur." Since the C. C. A. have taken matters into their own hands they have altered the definition, leaving out the clause, "playing with or against professionals." The reason for this is that they would lose the services of some of their most valuable men under the old regime. For instance, Davidson, the champion of the C.C.A. in 1905 and 1906, would be debarred from paddling because he has played hockey "with and against professionals," although he is strictly amateur himself. And the same is true of Mason, Browning and many others. The C.C.A. consists of twenty clubs, and about seven thousand paddlers, and the executive feel confident that such a large body as this can govern itself quite independently of the C.A.A.U. or any other outside body.

Immigration Officials Deny Stories.

Quebec, May 25.—Dr. Page, Government medical superintendent here, and all the local agents of the steamship companies, emphatically deny the stories told by second-class emigrants in Montreal that they are subjected to indignities during medical inspection, and made to run and jump.

A STRENUOUS GAME AT TORONTO ISLAND

Toronto, Ont., May 25.—The Tecumsehs defeated the Shamrocks of Montreal by a score of seven games to one at the Hanlan's Point oval yesterday. The game was in many respects an interesting one, although marred by roughness and a tendency on the part of players on both sides to abandon team play for individual effort. Shamrocks attacked the Tecumseh nets vigorously at the commencement. "Bun" Clark, however, saved one goal and a roped combination play enabled Querrie to score in one minute. Tecumsehs drew the ball at the opening of the second quarter, and the play became strenuous; so much so, that Graydon and Rockford were requested to retire to the fence. The game proceeded merrily, however, and just 26 minutes after its commencement Rowntree scored the second goal of the contest on a pass from Whitehead. The latter bcame involved in a fistic encounter with Johnny Currie and both went to the bench. A few minutes later they were joined by Davidson, who had displayed an undue originality in checking McIlwaine.

A conflict between Felker and Kavanagh caused those two to replace Graydon and Rockford at the bench.

Shamrocks now attacked vigorously, and J. Hogan was able to drop the ball into the net almost at the moment he dropped to the ground stunned by a blow from Querrie. Four minutes later Adamson scored, leaving the tally: Tecumsehs, 3; Shamrocks, 1, at the close of the first half.

Rowntree's lightning speed was responsible for the next game, which was scored by Adamson after a period of end to end playing.

Just after the face-off Liston struck Donaldson and went to the fence. Powers followed for tripping Davidson. Later in the same quarter Powers checked by Rowntree, dashed out with his stick. Rowntree fell with his head cut open and Powers continued to strike his prostrate opponent viciously.

The fight spread and nearly all the players were engaged when the whistle brought it to a close.

At the outset of the last quarter, Felker went to the fence and was followed by McIllwane, who struck Davidson. After sixteen minutes of play Querrie scored the Tecumseh's fifth game. Four minutes later Felker added another and in another three minutes the seventh and final goal was notched by Tecumsehs from a scrimmage in front of Shamrock's net.

Shamrocks.—Tierney, goal; Howard, point; Munday, cover point; Kavanagh, Rockford, McIllwaine, defence field; Currie, centre; Robinson, Hennessy, J. Brennan, home field; P. Brennan, outside: J. Hogan, inside.

Tecumsehs.—Clark, goal; Griffiths, point; Stewart, cover point; Pickering, Davidson, Rowntree, defence field; Felker, centre; Querrie, Murton, Whitehead, home field; Graydon, outside home; Adamson, inside home.

The officials were.—Referee, George Wheeler, Toronto; timekeeper, J. X. Forsythe, Toronto; T. McLaughlin, Montreal; goal umpires, W. Kearns and Allan Oler, Toronto.

BEATEN IN ROLLER GAME.

But Montreal Did Pretty Well in the Roller Races.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Ottawa, Ont., May 25.—An interesting race on roller skates for the mile championship of Canada was held at Deys rink last night during half time between the Ottawa-Montreal game. It was for a silver medal donated by the rink management and Montrealers won both first and second places. Five entered and the results were:

Fist, B. Lepierre, Montreal, time, 3 minutes, 2 seconds; second Charles Gow, Montreal; third, Charles Lett, Ottawa; fourth, Stanley Lewis, Ottawa; fifth, M. McColl, Ottawa.

In the roller hockey game about two thousand saw the Montrealers were outclassed in every way and the only man on their team who did really clever work was the goal keeper. The score was 11 to 1 in favor of Ottawas and Montreal did not score that one goal until three minutes to ten. The game was a clean one, but the Ottawa skaters were heavier than the Montreal ones and far faster in skating.

Paper bricks are used in Berlin for paving; many telegraph poles are now made of rolled sheets of paper; paper coffins are used in some places. Some straw hats, into which enters not an atom of straw, consist of narrow paper strips dyed yellow; artificial sponges can be made of paper pulp.

FINE RACING AT WOODBINE TRACK

Toronto, May 25.—A record breaking crowd witnessed the Woodbine race track which is said to have been the finest racing programme ever offered in Canada.

There were seven events on the card and all the events were hotly contested, to the delight of the thousands of spectators. Of the races, three were stake events. The aggregate of the prizes was $12,000. The Seagram stables made a good showing, winning three of the events, including the most important, the biggest race in the meet, which is worth $5,000 to the winner. Inferno, which has developed into one of the finest racehorses on the continent, carried the Seagram colors to victory in this event, and won this race handily, with Lotus Eater second and Minnie Adams third. Favorites won out for the public in the majority of the events. There were several spills in the steeplechase, none of them serious. In spite of a bad start, Picktime, favorite, won.

Summaries:

First race, Strathcona purse, $400 added, for maiden three year olds and up, 6 furlongs—Meddlesome Boy, won; Prytania, 2; Loretta Mack, 3. Time, 1.15.

Second race, Victoria stakes, $100 added, for two year olds, 5 furlongs — Johnnie Blake, won; Lawless, second; Clell Turney, 3. Time, 1.00 3-5.

Third race, Maple Leaf stakes, $1,000 added, for three year old fillies foaled in Canada and owned there at time of starting, one mile and a sixteenth—Sea Wall, won; Kelpie, 2; Scotch Pebble, 3. Time, 1.50 1-5.

Fourth race, Toronto Cup, sweepstakes, $5,000 added, one mile and a furlong, for three year olds and upward—Inferno, won; Lotus Eater, 2; Minnie Adams, 3. Time, 1.52 3-5.

Fifth race, Woodbine steeplechase, $1,000 added, for four year olds and upward, two and a half miles—Picktime, won by three lengths; Goldrun, 2; Richard, jr., 3. Time, 5.18 3-5.

Sixth race, Ormonde purse, $400 added, for four year olds and up, six furlongs—Merry England, won; Charlie Eastman, 2; Gabrielle, 3. Time, 1.12 4-5.

Seventh race, Strathcona purse, $400 added, for maiden three year olds and up, six furlongs—Monkey Puzzle, won; Willis Green, 2; Lyndhurst, 3. Time, 1.14 4-5.

CANADA'S CUP DEFENDER A DREAM OF A YACHT.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Providence, R.I., May 24.—"She is a dream of a yacht," declared Charles J. Pembroke, of Rochester, N.Y., one of the owners of the Seneca, the new Canadian Cup defender, just launched from the Herreshoff's shops at Bristol, when the Speedy sloop dropped anchor after her trial spin with designer Nat Herreshoff at her helm.

Swift, sure, and obedient to the least pressure of her tiller, the cup defender, the designer's first attempt at meeting fresh water conditions in a national trophy winner, showed a perfect fit of sail, with never a wrinkle in her snow-white canvas, and as nice a balance under sail as any craft ever turned out of the famous boat-building shops. "This test of speed and stability of hull," said her owner, "has shown the Seneca to be a perfect type of racing yacht, and we will show some surprises to the Rochester yachtsmen, as well as any craft that attempts this season to lift the Canada's Cup. I am perfectly satisfied with the boat." The sloop's crew will number seven, all racing men of tried ability. In her trial spin it was demonstrated, that she is wonderfully fast in a breeze of from six to ten miles an hour, while at every point of sailing she answered all requirements of her designer and owner.

The Seneca is of the keel type, 46 feet in length over all, 30 feet water line length, nine and a half feet beam, and seven feet draught. She has a sail area of 1150 square feet, her keel carries a dozen tons of lead. She is slender in build, with a fairly full body amidship. Her overhangs are moderate in length, and she has a free board of two and a half feet. Strength, speed, and grace are indicated in every line and curve.

Her launching was accomplished without a hitch and with no ceremonies. She will shortly be shipped by rail to Charlotte, a Rochester suburb.

CLOSE CRICKET AT OTTAWA YESTERDAY

Ottawa, May 25.—Montreal, 113; Ottawa, 111. Such was the result yesterday of probably the most closely contested match ever played on Rideau Hall cricket grounds, and Montreal deserved all the credit of winning a game that looked to be all against them. The day was a trifle cold for good, snappy cricket, and this perhaps, accounted for some errors that were made, but they were about even up against the sides, as both the highest scorers were missed when they had made about half what their total scores eventualy came to. The feature of the match was the batting of Heygate, of Montreal. He is an old Sussex county player, and one has only to see him play a couple of overs to know that he is a good one. A particular feature of his play was his method of placing the ball, and the fact that he always kept it down. Heygate's total was 51, and he was ably seconded by Wallace, with 23.

Montreal batted first, and their total of 113 did not look formidable for Ottawa. Bristow had bowled finely and had to his credit seven wickets for 44 runs. Ottawa went in and opened up in splendid shape, so good that two wickets fell for 61 runs. Ackland scored 21 runs, until, making a boundary, he was splendidly caught. Bristow hit well, but missed twice. His 51, however, had many fine strokes He was caught on a hard one to point. Ottawa, with five men out, had made 100 runs, but the other five could only put up 11 runs between them, thus losing the match by two runs. For Montreal, Goodwin bowled splendidly, getting seven wickets for 38 runs. McGill and Ottawa play here to-day.

CAPS ARE BACK FROM THEIR TRIP

Special to The Montreal Star.

Quebec, May 25.—The Capital Lacrosse team, which arrived Thursday night from their European trip by Empress of Britain, are at the Chateau Frontenac, and leave for home to-night after their match with the Quebecers. The boys are all in good health and spirits, and quite enthusiastic over the success of their trip.

Mr. Emmanuel Tasse, president of the club, shares the enthusiasm of the players. Nothing, he says, could exceed the cordiality with which they were received by their English cousins. From the Prince of Wales down, he says the English people were kindness personified, and he only hopes that they will accept his invitation to send a team to Canada, so the Canadians may show them how anxious they are to return the generous reception received by them in England. Their voyage home by the Empress was a delightful one, and everybody on board did all possible for their comfort. Mr. Wm. Foran, secretary of the club, corroborated Mr Tasse's statements, and specially asked that mention be made of the handsome accommodation supplied them on the steamer. Mr. Foran spoke very interestingly of Lacrosse in the Old Country. He said it was an immense crowd that witnessed the match at Lord's, at which the Prince of Wales was present. The Caps were proud of the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined all other app ntments to attend the match. The condition of Lacrosse in England, said Mr. Foran, was quite a revelation to us. Instead of Canadians being able to show anything about the game to English players, he said, it was not unlikely they might get pointers from them. They are great runners, and put up a very strong game, and it was only by dint of very hard work that the Caps made the unprecedented record that they did on their over-sea matches. Their trip was a delightful and a successful one from every point of view. Mr Kerr, traffic manager of the C.P.R., who was a passenger on the same steamer, could not help remarking upon the exemplary conduct of the team. It would not have been surprising after such a trip if the young men had given way to a little dissipation, as many sporting people are apt to do. In their case there was nothing of the kind, however, and not a single departure from the gentlemanly deportment that had The team was met here by Mr. George Duncan, of Ottawa, a member of the executive of the Caps, and Mrs. Foran was here to meet her husband. The men all look quite stout after the trip, but say that they feel quite fit to play.

FURNITURE and CARPETS AT WILDER'S

DESKS $12.00 buys a ROLL TOP DESK at Wilder's.

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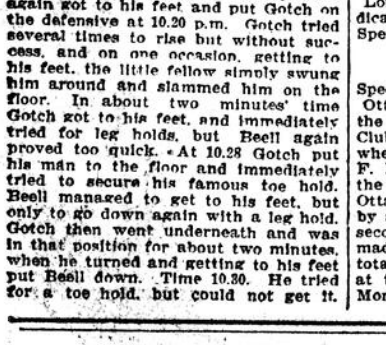

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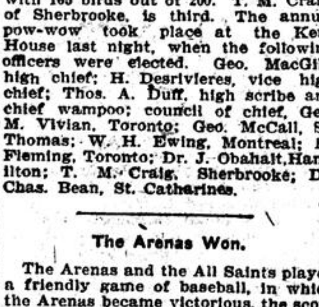

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The shrewd business man considers safety and profit when making money investments; the same care should be exercised when investing your good money in Seeds. The small added cost of "Good Seeds" is many times repaid by the quantity and quality of their product. You can prove this fact by Sowing

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STEELE, BRIGGS'
"JUMBO" SWEDE TURNIP.
Grows
Large
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STEELE, BRIGGS JUMBO SWEDE TURNIP.—A very large handsome, tankard-shaped root, with small neck and top; color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh yellow, very solid, fine grained, and of best flavor; stands well out of the ground and is a giant compared with other varieties; a heavy cropper and a good winter keeping sort. Sold only in sealed packages. Price, lb., 25c; by mail, post-paid, 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; post-paid, $1.10.

THE STEELE BRIGGS CO.'S SELECTED PURPLE TOP.—Producing large, round, handsome roots with very small top; flesh rich yellow, firm, free from coarseness, of excellent quality; skin yellow, with a deep purple top; a splendid keeping variety. There is no better sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform crop of handsome roots, or that will produce a greater weight. It is a prize-winner everywhere. Sold only in sealed packets. Price, lb., 25c; by mail, post-paid, 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; by mail, post-paid, $1.10.

STEELE, BRIGGS' "GOOD LUCK" PURPLE TOP.—This grand new Swede is bound to take a leading place with root growers who prize a good crop. The bulbs are of an oval shape, large, clean, and of handsome appearance. Sealed packages only. Price, lb., 25c; post-paid, 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; post-paid, $1.10.

STEELE, BRIGGS' SELECT WESTBURY.—Flesh rich yellow, sweet flavored and a grand crop producer; excellent for winter storage. Its uniform shape and fine quality has brought it into [illegible] for growing and shipping to the American market. Price, lb., 25c; by mail, post-paid, 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; by mail, post-paid, $1.10.

STEELE, BRIGGS' PERFECTION.—It produces large, round, well-formed bulbs, very clean and free from prongy roots. Bulbs are of a deep purple color above ground, yellow beneath; flesh rich yellow, solid and of the finest feeding quality; a good winter keeper. Price, lb., 25c; by mail, post-paid, 30c; 4 lbs., 90c; by mail, post-paid, $1.10.

OUR SEEDS ARE SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE. If they have not got these varieties send to us direct.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED

Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

FIREWORKS CAUSED MANY SMALL FIRES

The Firemen Were Called Out More Than Twenty Times During Last Evening.

The firemen had a busy time last evening, being called out more than a score of times for small fires in all parts of the city.

At the Craig street station three alarms were responded to without getting time to unhitch the horses.

Bonfires were everywhere. They were of all sizes, and the men were almost convinced before answering a call that it was due either to a bonfire on a street, or perhaps a sky rocket that might have lodged on a roof.

After 10 o'clock, when the greater number of the little ones had been put to bed, even then the firemen got little rest

The following is the official record:

HOW THE RECORD RAN.

At 5.35 p.m. to 20a Mountain street, for burning straw in a shed.

At 6 p.m., to the King Edward pier for some bales on fire; damage slight

At 7.35 p.m., to 26 Hermine street for a woman who had tumbled down stairs.

At 8.40, to Mountain street for some rubbish on fire near the C. P. R. tracks; slight damage.

At 8.45 p.m., to 76 McGill College avenue for a fire in a roof; damage slight.

At 9 p.m., for a bonfire in Aqueduct street.

At 9.24 p.m., for a bonfire in Versailles street, and at 9.29 p.m., for another bonfire in Mountain street.

At 9.40 p.m., for a slight window fire, due to fireworks.

At 9.44 p.m., to a fire in a shed on St. Patrick street: slight damage.

At 9.53, to 267 Elgin street, for a fire on a balcony caused by rockets or fire crackers exploding; slight damage.

At 10.44, to the lumber yard of Lawrence and Robitaille, at 468 William street, which proved to be the most serious fire of the evening. Seven or eight piles of lumber were badly damaged, and the loss will amount to about $5.000. As there was a large bonfire in the street nearby, it is supposed it may have had something to do with the fire. A balcony of a dwelling house took fire from the blazing lumber, and caused much excitement to the inmates, but otherwise the building was not damaged.

At 10.53 the brigade was called out for a false alarm which was also probably due to the reflection of a bonfire.

At 11,29 the brigade went to the corner of St. James and Dominion streets for a blaze in a roof caused by rockets. Slight damage.

At 11.32 there was another false alarm.

Ste. Cunegonde Ward firemen had three outings during the evening, one at 10.15 for a false alarm rung at the corner of Albert and Atwater avenue; another at 10.45 to extinguish a blaze started on a roof at 1453 St. James street by a skyrocket, and again 15 minutes later to turn hose on a telegraph pole on fire at the corner of St Antoine street and Atwater avenue.

St. Henri firemen made five outings during the evening for false alarms, pulled at the following boxes: At 9.05, corner of Atwater and St. James: at 9.53, Marin and St. James; at 10.38, Marin and St. James: at 10.40, Atwater and St. Emily, and 10.54, Richelieu and Atwater.

REGULATIONS ARE AMENDED.

Under Scope Allowed for Governor-General's Competitions.

Ottawa, May 25.—The new regulations for the Earl Grey musical and dramatic trophy, to take place February 24, 1908, allow wider scope than the first competitions did. The number of performers in each company is limited to 75. It is not intended to exclude players who, while the drama is not their main calling, have accepted nominal pay from amateur dramatic associations, and the stage manager may be a professional.

Companies of from 25 to 50 members may include four professional singers or eight professional instrumentalists, and companies of from 60 to 75 members 10 per cent. professional singers, or 20 per cent. professional instrumentalists, providing they are bona fide members of the organizations entered for the competition, and are not paid for their services in the competition proper or rehearsals therefor.

Companies under 25 in number must not bring professionals.

Orchestras, bands and choirs, which as such bodies have been paid at any time for performances, either private or public, shall be excluded.

Choir or opera companies may have either professional or amateur orchestras as accompaniment, but if the former the orchestral work shall not count in the score, except for general effect.

January 15 next is suggested as the final date for entries.

GIRLS WANTED
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TWO MONTREAL REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS HAVE RESIGNED

Lieut. Col. E. W. Wilson Retires From the Victoria Rifles and Lieut. Col. Finlayson From the Fusiliers—Who the Successors Will Be.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Wilson.

Major Robert Starke.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Finlayson.

After the military parade incident to the unveiling of the Strathcona Monument yesterday morning two of the commanding officers of Montreal regiments announced to their commands their resignations. The officers were Lieut.-Col. E. W. Wilson, of the Victoria Rifles, and Lieut.-Col. J. A. Finlayson of the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

The retirement of both officers came as a great surprise to all. Both had led their regiments in the Victoria Day parade, and after the unveiling of the monument the Royal Victoria Rifles marched to their parade ground for dismissal, an dthen Lieut.-Col. Wilson announced his resignation, saying that it would probably be his last parade, as he intended to at once tender his resignation, and to apply to be transferred to the Reserve officers' list, so as not to interfere with the promotion of the junior officers of the regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Finlayson's reason for resigning his command is the same, and he too will ask to be transferred to the R. O. list.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson has now been in the service for twenty-six years, a greater part of that time having been in the Victoria Rifles. He has always been keenly interested in militia rifle work and has been on the executive of the Dominion Rifle Association and the Quebec Rifle Association for many years past. Last year he had the honor of commanding the Canadian Bisley team that went to England, and the success of the team was largely due to his efforts. The men under Lieut.-Col. Wilson, succeeded in bringing home the much-coveted Kolapore Cup.

Starting from the ranks, Leut.-Col. Wilson soon earned his stripes, and rapidly worked his way up to the rank of commander. He was appointed commanding officer of the regiment in September, 1903, and it is a coincidence that he should give the notice of his resignation on the day of the unveiling of the monument to the honorary colonel of the regiment, Lord Strathcona.

It was with great regret that the resignation of this popular officer was received, both by the officers under him and the men of the regiment. They felt that by his retirement the Canadian service is losing one of its most capable and active officers. He will be succeeded in the command by Major R. Starke, who has been a member of the regiment for many years.

Lieut.-Col Finlayson has also seen much service in the Canadian militia, and also worked his way up from the ranks. He was in the Northwest Rebellion, and won a medal in that campaign. He is an officer of over twenty years' standing and therefore also has the long service decoration for Colonial officers. It is largely due to his untiring efforts that the P. W. F. hold such a high place among the Canadian regiments for he has always done his utmost for that body.

His successor in command will be Major W. H. Laurie, who has also been connected with the P. W. F. for many years.

MET HIS DEATH IN CROSSING TRACK

Guard Delhumeur, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Killed by Street Car.

Guard Delhumeur, of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was struck by a street car on the Dominion Park line, opposite the plant of the Locomotive and Machine Company last night, and died as he was being taken to the hospital in the ambulance. His body was taken to the morgue The man was walking alongside the tracks in the direction of the park, when he suddenly crossed the tracks with the intention of taking a westbound car, to which he had signalled. In doing so he was struck from behind and knocked down by an eastbound car, which was going to the park. He was struck, and the force of the blow fractured his skull, besides breaking several ribs. Picked up unconscious, bleeding profusely, alongside the tracks, he was placed in the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance, which was summoned, but the victim died on the way.

POLICE ARRESTED THREE ITALIANS ON FALSE SCENT.

Detectives Viens and Laberge who were on duty at Mile End station yesterday morning, to guard the crowds coming and going against pick-pockets, thought they had made an important capture yesterday but were doomed to disappointment. While watching the crowds they noticed three Italians, two men and a woman, who were making anxious inquiries about trains out of the city, for Chicago, for Quebec, and when they found that they could not get connections at once for either of these places left for Lachine.

Knowing that High Constable St. Mars was endeavoring to locate three Italians for attempted murder at Ste. Anne de Bellevue and as these three looked like decidedly suspicious characters the officers decided to detain them and at once telephoned for High Constable St. Mars, who shortly afterwards arrived at the station. The three under suspicion were questioned separately and as they could give no satisfactory account of themselves were arrested, taken to police headquarters and locked up in separate cells. The High Constable then started for Ste. Anne de Bellevue to get the complainant, Allesandro Pavia, who had told the police that three persons, two men and a woman, had endeavored to murder him at his home on Wednesday night.

Pavia came to the city late last night, and after seeing the prisoners he declared that they were not his assailants, so after being locked up all day they were allowed to go.

Death of Mrs. Ed. Whelan.

Mrs. Edward Whelan, one of the oldest residents of Montreal, died early today at 354 Amherst street.

The deceased lady was a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland, but she had resided on Amherst street for more than fifty years, and had watched the city grow from a big town to a great city. The deceased is survived by her daughter, Mrs. D. Whelan, and her two sons, William and Patrick, and several grandchildren. The funeral will take place on Monday at 8.30 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, to which parish she has been connected with for half a century. The interment will take place in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

Cattle and sheep will not fatten alone. They must feed in company.

VICTORIA DAY HAD A MILITARY ASPECT

Parades and Exhibitions by Troops Were Mixed With Usual Athletic Contests.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Toronto, May 25.—All Toronto turned out yesterday to celebrate Victoria Day. From early morning steamers and trains were crowded to their utmost. The Island, as usual, was the chief point of attraction, and close upon 5,000, it is estimated, visited there. The parade of the military veterans, and the decoration of Queen Victoria's monument, attracted a large crowd to the Queen's Park. Over 18,000 persons witnessed the baseball matches between Providence and Toronto, and 8,000 the lacrosse match between Shamrocks and Tecumsehs.

RECORD MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Woodstock, Ont., May 25.—The 91st Regiment of Hamilton were here yesterday, and participated in the biggest military demonstration seen for years. The regiment paraded the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon, before 3,000 spectators, at the grounds of the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association under whose auspices the demonstration was held, a number of military movements were performed, including the trooping of the colors.

TORONTO GRENADIERS AT COLLINGWOOD.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Collingwood, Ont., May 25.—The 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, visited Collingwood, marching through the principal streets of the town. In the afternoon the regiment gave an exhibition, performing the trooping of the colors. Following the military demonstration a programme of athletic sports was held. Chas. Petch, the Toronto youth, who made such a splendid showing in the Marathon road race at Boston, was beaten in the ten mile run by W. B. Goldsboro, also of Toronto.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

Kingston, Ont., May 25. —Kingston had its usual celebration, and entertained some five or six thousand visitors with sports both on land and water. There were local motor boat races, which were keenly contested. Several baseball contests were worked out, and good horse races enjoyed at the Fair Grounds.

CONCERT IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 25.— Among the celebrations of Empire Day in London was a great concert under the honorary direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, at which artists from all parts of the Empire appeared. Edith Miller, of Canada, sang four French-Canadian songs, which were splendidly received.

Mr. Hughes, of Toronto, addressed the school children at Ealing.

A Shocking State of Affairs.

At a public dinner in an English city, the toast of "Army, Navy and Reserve Forces" was proposed in rather unusual terms. In submitting the toast, the chairman said: "This is a toast which requires very little comment from me, as the subject is one with which you are all familiar. The Army and Navy have been drunk for very many years, and the Reserve Forces have now been drunk for something over twenty years."

DANGERS AND SENSATIONS OF PAINTERS WHILE AT WORK FAR UP ON THE EIFFEL TOWER

A painter has just fallen from the Eiffel Tower. When his body struck the ground it sank five feet. Four more men must fall to make the awful average of the most dangerous painting job in the world—repeated every six years only.

They are repainting the Eiffel Tower; and all Paris is concerned about the color, on which depends whether the gigantic mass of iron shall be the eyesore or the glory of the capital.

Its first shade was "dead leaf." in 1889. When the sun lit it up to hazy golden with an unreal effect of jeweller's frugality, even the artists who now curse it admitted that the Eiffel Tower had its nobility.

In 1895, after immense discussion, they repainted it orange, magnetic currents even more than light and weather having turned it to a dingy chocolate, heavy and obtrusive. In strong sun the orange showed gleaming copper or red gold. Oscar Wilde declared it magnificent. Puvis de Chavannes threatened to blow it up with dynamite. From this period dated the bad name the tower acquired as a colossal piece of engineering vulgarity, usurping the artistic note of Paris.

Then, for the exposition, they painted it "sun color." In bright lights the tower became a thing of glory once again.

"All depends upon the paint!" declares the city's architect, Bouvard, "a fact which shows the utter inartistic character of the Titanic intruder. The pyramids of Egypt were originally cased with gleaming marble, but its present lack does not detract from the appropriateness of the pyramids to their situation!"

SUN COLOR A FAILURE.

The tower gleamed sun color seven years ago. But the atmospheric electricity received every hour since then by such an unprecedented mass of iron reaching into the air so high is incalculable. Conducting tubes a foot and a half in diameter lead it down the four piles to fifty feet below the water-bearing stratum, but the effect on the paint is there for everyone to see. It does not crack the paint off. The paint simply disappears, leaving the ugly chocolate, the dingy brown of the oxydising iron.

It is the tower's way of calling for new victims. Fifty painters, working continuously together, take three months to do a single coat. Few tourists realize the immense proportions of the tower, but Parisians, by experience, show you a peculiar phenomenon of its deceptive symmetry.

They take you in a cab close to the tower. It looks heavy and chunky. It seems sinking into the earth from its weight. Half a mile distant, in that cab, the tower grows higher and more slender. It seems to lift itself from the earth, like a person rising from his knees. "Why, it's bigger than before!" you say.

At a mile distant it seems quite as near. The river boats that flit beside it now look tiny. The buildings round about are growing small. But the tower grows.

Then at two miles—from the heights above Passy—it appears a thing of utter lightness, higher, slenderer and more open in its lacework than when you gaped at its foot almost disappointed. In a country town thirty miles from Paris I have sat at night and watched its searchlight.

LOWER IN COMPARISON.

You think Niagara Falls are high? They are 165 feet, and St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is 404 feet. Niagara Falls could descend from below St. Paul's dome.

Now place St. Paul's beside the Eiffel Tower. It reaches only to the second platform of the tower—the real beginning of its slender shaft.

Place the Eiffel Tower beside the greatest buildings of the world. The Great Pyramid does not reach to its intermediate platform. Neither does the spire of the Cologne Cathedral.

Only one set of buildings, nevertheless, are higher than the Cologne Cathedral spire. They are the skyscrapers of American cities, the tallest actually existing being, say 555 feet high. mediate platform, either.

The loftiest masonry construction in the world is to be the Singer building extension at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway, New York. Beating any other American skyscraper by fifty-seven feet, it will stick 612 feet into the air. And yet even it will not reach to the Eiffel Tower's intermediate platform!

You can easily detect this intermediate plaform half way up the slender shaft of the Eiffel tower. In the nearer photographs it shows for what it is—a mere platform for shifting passengers from one set of elevators to another, built in the centre of the shaft and not extending to its exterior. In photographs of the tower at a greater distance it appears more clearly—almost like a story. And it is 647 feet from the ground

The third platform, which looks like the brim of a hat at the top, is 911 feet from the ground. Niagara could easily fall between it and the intermediate platform, above the top of the Singer extension, while the true top of the tower is still seventy-four feet higher.

Niagara Falls would have more than sufficient room, in fact, to fall between any of the sections of the Eiffel Tower. Even the squat-looking first platform, immediately above the four legs, is 191 feet high.

ROOM FOR THOUSANDS.

The ground space inclosed by those four legs exceeds two acres and a half. Few Parisians even realize that it has broad and spacious stairways to the very top. They can accommodate 2,000 persons per hour to the second platform; and so on, in proportion. This is without counting the elevators. With the stairways, they can take 3,200 persons per hour to the first platform, and so on in proportion.

The restaurants, theater and beer hall of this first platform will hold 1,600 persons at one time; its four exterior gallaries will contain 4,000 persons; its exterior terraces and gallaries (it has really two stories) will give accommodation to 400 more.

The second platform can hold 3,000 persons. The intermediate platform and the summit hold 1,000 more. Add 3,200 persons mounting and descending the stairways and elevators, and the total "saturation" of the Tower becomes 13,200 people—more than the population of a good sized little city.

The painting of the tower is a gigantic job by reason of its peculiarly open structure. The vast edifice weighs actually under 8,000 tons. This is by reason of its perfect mechanical form—lacework in iron. Its total surface being, however, enormously great-

It would not reach to the tower's inter-er than its mere exterior surface, over thirty tons of liquid paint are required to give it a single coat.

Fifty painters, working continuously together, take three months to do a single coat. In 1889 only three fell; the tower had already had its eighteen victims during the construction, and every one went carefully by habit; they had acquired a collective instinct of the danger of it.

SEVEN KILLED IN 1895.

In the repainting of 1895 seven painters fell, hideously burying their smashed bodies deep in the earth. But few of them were the men of 1889. They had no Eiffel Tower experience, but they had all the French artisan's daring, born of trade vanity, and fear to seem afraid. When, after five men had been killed the direction would have protected them with life-saving belts and rigging, they rebelled to a man. As a result two others fell before the job was finished.

In 1900 the direction called for painters who had worked upon the tower in 1895. They responded in a mass, and asked exorbitant wages. When, however, it was finally got into their heads that the selection was being made, not for their skill as painters or their personal good looks, but as an act of pure humanity, they went to work at the old advance of 30 per cent. above the union scale, on condition of not being required to disgrace themselves with lifesaving rigging.

Such is the French building artisan—mason, zinc roofer, carpenter painter—pigheaded, set, unchanging and vain beyond words with an honorable collective trade vanity.

The result was five men killed in 1900. Now, last Friday, there fell the first victim of the series of 1907, though the actual painting has not yet begun. He was a kind of foreman, climbing about, looking over the upper, more dangerous points. He fell from a point a trifle below the third platform, struck twice going down, deflecting his fall slightly, yet his body sank almost five feet into the earth of a flower bed beside the southeast pile. When the jelly-like mass was taken out of the hole it had made it was seen that the lower end of his right leg tibia, or shin bone, had been forced through the sole of his foot.

Yet he was a man of tower experience, having worked on the painting jobs of 1895 and 1900. Two-thirds of the men now gathering and making their platforms ready at the foot of the the monument have had the same experience.

"I'm glad to be back on the quiet, steady six months' job—two coats this time!" said one of them. "It is charming up there. The sensation is fascinating, I assure you. I was never so happy as during those three months of 1900. One is alone in the delicious pure air. The blue immensity is all around. One hears no sounds. All is peace!"

"Yes, but good-by to Saturday evenings!" laughed another. "Good-by to Sunday diversion! Got to keep our stomachs in first-class condition. When the digestion is 'off' the eye is not keen and the nerves are shaky. I would not go up if I felt the slightest 'pain in the hair.'"

"Yes, we've got to measure the wine we put in our water," was the general agreement. Half the men who fell in 1900, they remember, did so from foolhardiness, just after lunch hour, when Dutch courage, born of the French artisan's invariable red wine led them to incautious doings.

"And the others?" I asked.

A grizzled old fellow in a long white smock shrugged his shoulders and crooked his neck noncommittally.

"The smell of paint for some," he said. "And the high winds blow around the tower. At the top it is nearly always blowing terrifically. That big shaft sways two yards. To some it gives a sickening feeling when it sways most. Visitors do not feel it—they are walking about the platforms—and two yards, even, is little in proportion to that height.

"But when you sit there on your little scaffold, painting a few hundred of the 2,500,000 rivets, there will come a sudden 'goneness'—then look out, my children, shut your eyes and pull yourselves together!"

"I fear only storms!" said a young painter of 30. "I remember well the storm of 1900 when two of the copains went down, down. Dieu! I see them! The storm came on black and angry. Great drops struck our faces, blinding our eyes. Lightning flashes played all around us. We could smell the electricity. It made us nervous. The thunder was something awful. The tower was struck again and again."

"And you painters?" I asked.

"We just held on where we were."

He stopped, awkwardly. It is unlucky to talk of such things. The talk "threw a cold," as the French say. The young painter "gave himself countenance" by getting busy with a rigging. The old grizzled one spoke up to cheer them. Frenchmen being mercurial, responsive.

"Va donc, go to, my children, it is a good job, six months of sure work, quiet and peaceful, with high pay and much consideration from the bosses, in the pure air up there, it will do us all good to our health—quoi, like a summer in the mountains!"

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"Oh, I cut it up for the printers," was the reply.

"Please don't do that again," said Rhodes, mildly. "That paper came through by native runners and cost me $1,000."

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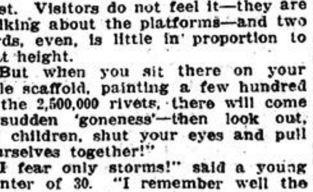

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IN THE MATTER OF The York County Loan & Savings Company:

AND IN THE MATTER OF the Winding Up Act, being Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, and Amending Acts:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that pursuant to 6 and 7, Edward VII., Chapter 51, amending the Winding Up Act, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1907, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers, in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, upon the application of the Liquidator, and, if satisfied with respect to the whole or any portion of the proceedings, that the interests of creditors, claimants or shareholders can be classified, nominate and appoint a solicitor and counsel to represent each or any class, for the purpose of the proceedings; and let all parties then attend.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1907.

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A LONDON MYSTERY SOLVED

The death of Thomas Wakley, joint editor of the London Lancet, recalls a dramatic and almost tragic episode in the life of his father, the founder of the paper, and for many years prominently before the public as Coroner for Middlesex.

The circumstances arose out of the terrible sentence passed on the Cato street conspirators, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson and Tidd, a sentence which prescribed that after being hanged their heads should be cut off and held up to the crowd, the executioner shouting, "This is the head of a traitor!" To carry out this sentence the Sheriffs of London were in a considerable difficulty. The ordinary hangman was not equal to the task, and it was doubtful whether anybody could be found to wield an axe for such a purpose.

However, eventually the obstacle was overcome, and the enormous crowd gathered in front of the Old Bailey burst into roars of execration when a man, dressed in a sailor's jacket and trousers, and with a black silk handkerchief tied over part of his face to serve as a mask, stepped forward. An axe was brought forward, but he refused to use it, and, drawing out a large knife, he removed the heads in succession, very skilfully and rapidly.

Wakley's Strange Experience.

At that time Thomas Wakley had just commenced to practise as a surgeon, and was living in Argyle St., Regent street. Immediately after the execution he received several anonymous letters containing vague threats; but, being a courageous man, he took little notice of them.

About 1.30 in the morning a man knocked at the surgeon's door. The servants were in bed, and the surgeon, being indisposed, was at that moment applying some leeches to his temples. Hastily bandaging his head, he opened the door, and the visitor, in a hurried manner, asked the doctor to go to a patient (whom he named) who was dangerously ill. The messenger said he had come a long distance, and would like something to drink. The doctor went into the cellar, and during his absence other men were admitted. On his return the surgeon saw something rush toward him, and at the moment he received a tremendous blow, which knocked him down. Almost at the same moment he was stabbed. He received other injuries, and while lying on the ground was kicked senseless.

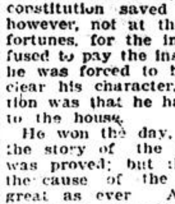
He remained thus for three-quarters of an hour, when he was aroused from his stupor by flames, immense volumes rushing down the staircase. The ruffians had set fire to the house. The surgeon, with difficulty, arose and crawled through a skylight into the adjoining house, where he was found. The house was completely destroyed, and no clue was ever found to the perpetrators.

Mistaken for Executioner.

At first it was thought Mr. Wakley could not recover, but his strong constitution saved him. He was, however, not at the end of his misfortunes, for the insurance office refused to pay the insurance money, and he was forced to bring an action to clear his character, for the insinuation was that he had himself set fire to the house.

He won the day, and the truth of the story of the murderous assault was proved; but the mystery as to the cause of the outrage was as great as ever. All that could be found out was that the young surgeon was supposed to be the man in the mask who had executed the Thistlewood gang. There was, of course, not the slightest foundation for such a statement, and a letter from the Sheriff of London put an end to the slander.

It would not have been safe at the time to say who the man really was, as it would have cost him his life; but the secret may now be divulged. The masked headsman was a man named Tom Parker, the head dissecting room porter at a school of anatomy known as Grainger's.



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TOOK RAT POISON FOR BAKING SODA

Gilbert Parent Accidentally Poisons Himself and Four Children.

FATHER'S DOSE WAS FATAL

He Was Preparing Supper in the Absence of the Mother Who Was Out Working.

As the result of mistaking rat poison for baking soda, Gilbert Parent, an elderly man, living at 161 St. Elizabeth street, St. Henri, was poisoned and four of his children narrowly escaped death.

The accident occurred while the old man was preparing supper on Thursday night for himself and four daughters, of ages ranging from 5 to 15 years. A spoonful of the poison was mixed in a bowl of flower for pancakes, of which father and daughters eat heartily at supper time.

The mother, who had been working all day, came home at half past six, to find her husband and children in agony from the effects of the poison. The frantic woman, not knowing what had happened, rushed out to call in help from the neighbors, who advised her to give the old man and children plenty of milk to drink. This was done, but as they seemed to get worse every minute, Dr. O. H. Letourneux, living at the corner of Notre Dame and Beaudoin streets, was called in. The latter on arriving stated that he had come too late to save the father, who appeared to have eaten more of the pancakes than the rest.

The children say that all they noticed wrong with the pancakes, when eating them, was that they were very hard, and they asked their father at the time if he was sure that he put soda in them. "O, yes," said he, "I put a whole teaspoonful in."

The coroner was notified of the accident by the St. Henri police yesterday and the order was given to have the body removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

FIGHT OVER MERITS OF GIRL.

Fatal Riot in Streets Between Circus Employes and Citizens.

Mendota, Ill., May 25.—Three men were killed and several other persons were injured in a riot between employes of a circus and citizens. The dead: Emory McIntyre, Amboy, Ill.; Joseph Faulkner, showman; Geo. Sawn, showman. McIntyre's body was found a mile outside the city limits, several hours after the trouble.

The fight lasted two hours. It began in a discussion of the merits of a young woman of Mendota. The quarrel soon developed into a riot, in which all the employes of the circus and fully one hundred citizens took part. The police and the fire department were called out before the rioters were chased from the streets.

TO REDUCE PULLMAN FARES.

St. Paul Business Man Brings Question Before Interstate Commission.

Washington, May 25.—A definite effort was begun before the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain for the public a reduction in the rate of fare charged by the Pullman Company for its sleeping car accommodations. This is the first time in the history of the commission that proceedings have been brought against the Pullman Company, and they promise to be of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The complaints were filed against the Pullman Company and various northwestern railroad lines, which are made co-defendants, by Geo. S. Loftus, a business man of St Paul, Minn. Mr. Loftus avers that, in the course of his business, he is obliged to travel from St. Paul to various other points, and to use the accommodations of the company. The charges for the accommodation, he declares, are unjust, unreasonable and excessive, and he asks that the commission reduce them.

BROKEN RAILS THE CAUSE.

Railway Commissioners Will Investigate Number of Recent Wrecks.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Ottawa, Ont. May 25.—Serious railway wrecks, resulting from broken rails during the past few months, have been so numerous as to impel the Railway Commissioners and the railway companies to institute a special investigation into the reason for the unusual number of late wrecks. Since November 15th last there have been six wrecks, resulting in loss of life, directly due to this cause. Previous to that date no accident due to a broken rail, appears in the report of the accident inspectors till as far back as March 19, 1906. So far very little information is available as to causes for the snapping of the rails in question.

No serious complaint has reached the commission with respect to the rails now being made in Canada.

Mr. G. A. Mountain, chief engineer of the Railway Commission, has asked the railway companies to submit their specifications required for all rails now ordered.

A LABOR PAPER IN FRENCH.

Proposal Dropped by the Labor Educational Association.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Hamilton, Ont., May 25.—The fifth annual meeting of the Labor Educational Association was held here yesterday. It was decided to ask the Dominion Trades Congress to make "The Industrial Banner" the official labor organ of the Dominion. It was recommended that an offer be made to the trade unionists of Montreal to supply matter for a French labor paper here, but the matter was left over for future consideration. The next meeting will be in Kingston on May 24, 1908.

The officers elected were: Chas. Waldren, Brantford, president; C. G. Bird, Hamilton, first vice-president; Wm. Kelly, Kingston, second vice-president; T. J. Begley, Peterboro', third vice-president; W. R. Steep, Toronto, fourth vice-president; Henry Clark, London, fifth vice-president; Otto Zimmer, Berlin, secretary-treasurer.

COMPETENCY OF MRS. EDDY.

Judge Invited to Visit Head of Christian Scientists.

Concord N. H., May 25.—Arguments were completed in the Merrimac County Superior Court yesterday on the motion of the trustees of the estate of Mary Baker G Eddy, head of the Christian Scientist Church, to intervene and be substituted as plaintiffs in the suit brought by her son, George W. Glover, and others, to compel an accounting of her property.

Judge R. N. Chamberlin, the presiding justice, issued an order that all affidavits and citations in the case be filed by next Tuesday. His decision on the motion will be given later.

Dewitt C. Howe, counsel for the petitioners, delivered the first of the arguments for the petitioners, and was followed by ex-United States Senator Wm. E. Chandler, also for the petitioners. Both characterized the motion of the trustees for leave to intervene as plaintiffs as absurd, and declared that the attitude of the trustees was rather that of defendants than of plaintiffs.

During the closing argument of Gen. Streeter, Judge Chamberlin interjected several questions. He asked how the question of Mrs. Eddy's competency could be determined without a trial. Mr. Streeter replied that the judge could determine the question by a visit to her, and he invited Judge Chamberlin and Mr. Chandler to discuss the case with Mrs. Eddy in company with himself. Mr. Streeter added, however, that before the question of competency was settled the court must be satisfied that Mrs. Eddy's property was in good hands and needed no protection.

TROOPS AT RAND MINES.

White Workers Strike Over Demand for Three Drills a Day.

Johannesburg, May 25.—The strike situation has reached a critical stage, and the men have been isolated. The white workers in forty-three mines went out because of the demand made by the proprietors that they work three drills a day instead of two, and the men from the mines in the East and Central Rand areas are joining the movement.

When the strikers left the Ferreoia deep mine they marched to the Robinson deep, tore down the barricades and assaulted the men who had not gone out on strike. A general riot ensued. About one thousand Imperial troops have arrived here and will be sent along the reef. The strikers do not appear to know that a government commission is even now conducting an inquiry into the question of underground work generally.

WELLMAN OFF FOR NORWAY.

Start for North Pole Will Be Made Late in July.

London, May 25. — Walter Wellman left here yesterday for Norway in connection with his project to reach the North Pole in the airship America. All the members of the party will assemble at Spitzbergen on June 5 or 6, and the start for the pole will possibly be made between July 20 and August 10.

"Our first endeavor," said Mr. Wellman, "will be to reach the North Pole. Once there we shall return by whatever route is most feasible. I know so much about the nature of our expedition that I am almost half afraid of it."

TYPHOID AND OYSTERS.

Bivalves Acquitted After An Investigation by a French Scientist.

M. Baylac, a French physiologist, has just reported on an exhaustive study of oysters both from the ocean and inclosed seas, undertaken to determine whether there was any foundation for the idea that the bivalves were infected by the typhoid and other poisonous germs and were the means of causing serious illness in people who eat them.

He concluded that the typhoid microbe by no means infected the oyster. In the rare cases where the oyster absorbed the germ through pollution of the oyster beds it eliminated it again in a day or two when transferred to pure sea water or when removed from the water altogether.

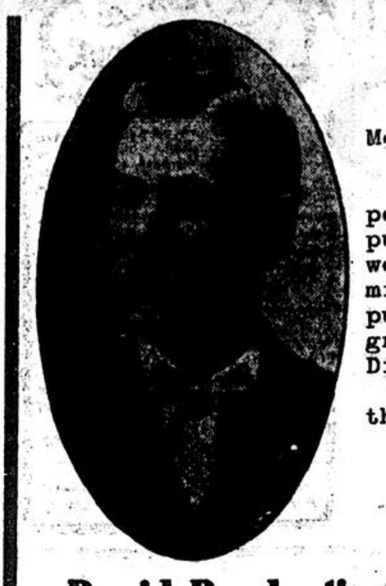
As to other ailments following the eating of oysters M. Baylac soon reached the conclusion that they belonged to the same class as those resulting from tainted meat. He then made a study of the liquor exuded by oysters under different conditions, satisfying himself in the first place that its chemical composition underwent no important alteration.

It always contains albumen, ammoniacal salts, silicates, chlorides and a few organic compounds. Next he tried the effect of injecting small quantities of it into the veins of rabbits. He found that with the liquor from fresh oysters he could inject forty-four cubic centimetres before any toxic disturbance was manifested.

With the juice of oysters which had been three days out of the water and which had been exposed to the air at a temperature of 75 degrees, distinct signs of poisoning were produced by the injection of six cubic centimetres. Then he tried oysters which had been kept two days at a temperature of 60 degrees and then freshened in river water slightly salted. A dose of four cubic centimetres from the liquor of these caused poisoning.

M. Baylac forms two general conclusions: First, the danger of typhoid from oysters is negligible, unless they have been taken recently from beds exposed to direct infection. Second, oysters are healthful in direct ratio to their freshness. The stomach disorders they produce are not apt to be serious but become more so in proportion to the time that has elapsed since their removal from their native water and the lack of care in preserving them.

McDermott Will Make Hull Copper Produce Millions



William McDermott
Jerome, Arizona

May 13th, 1907.

Messrs. O. B. Stanton & Son,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: I am familiar with the property. I believe the property can soon be put on a solid basis, and I feel confident we will succeed in developing another great mine in Jerome. It should not take long to put the Hull Copper Company second to the great United Verde mine in the Jerome District as a copper producer.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the future, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm McDermott

Everybody admits we have one of the most promising mines in America. Now we also have America's greatest mine expert to insure successful development.

With Captain William McDermott, Maker of Mines, directing development of Hull Copper, these mines will produce millions in dividends for stockholders who are fortunate enough to share in the limited allotment of stock still for sale. Read opposite what Captain McDermott himself says of Hull Copper.

Rapid Production Now Assured

There is no guess about this. Captain McDermott never guesses. He never associates himself with a mine unless he believes the ore is there. He has never been associated with a failure. All of the mines he has developed have been successful.

His opinion or sanction cannot be bought. His integrity and ability are never disputed. He is a big man who does things in a big way, and it is a big thing for Hull Copper to have him directing development. Up to 3 months ago he was superintendent of the great United Verde, adjoining Hull Copper mines. He made Senator Clark's United Verde worth $100,000,000.00.

He Knows Where to Find the Richest Copper Ore in the Verde District Better Than Any Man on Earth.

He has been in this district for a number of years. He has been prominent in the development of some of the greatest copper mines in America. In fact he has been so uniformly successful that he is known as "The Maker of Mines."

Associate With Success

To be successful, you must associate with successful men and enterprises. Here is perhaps the only opportunity you will ever have to invest your money in a proven mine, right against the one where Senator Clark is making his millions. Just think of it! A mine surrounding Senator Clark's famous United Verde mine on three sides, now being rapidly developed by the very man who made Senator Clark's Great United Verde Mine worth $100,000,000.00.

Don't make the same mistake others did when United Verde stock went begging.

One investor alone who invested $100 in United Verde stock had offered for it $3,000. A few weeks later she was offered $5,000 for it—and still later the enormous sum of $35,000 on an investment of $100. This is an actual fact and we will furnish name and address upon request. This is but one instance.

Last Call at 25 Cents a Share

The present allotment of stock is the last that ever will be offered at 25 cents a share. On Friday, June 14th, Hull Copper advances to 35 cents a share or more, according to the news we receive from the mines in the meantime. To get in at 25 cents a share you must act at once. Positively no stock will be sold at 25 cents after that date. Your order must be mailed on or before June 14th to secure this stock at 25 cents a share. To make sure, better wire your reservation to-day.

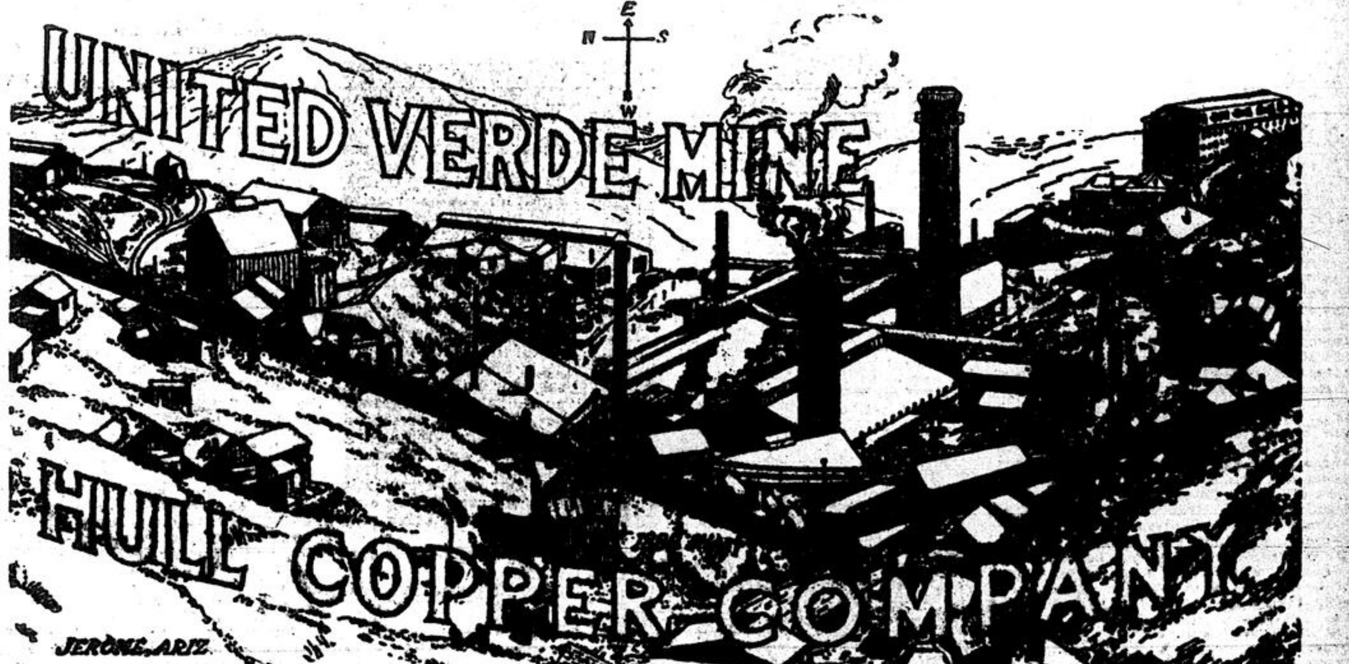
Stock Now 25c a Share

Only Until June 14, If Present 25c. Allotment Lasts

HOW STOCK IS SOLD

$50 buys	200 shares at $10 cash and	$10 a month, for 4 mos.	Par. Val.	$200.
$125 buys	500 shares at $25 cash and	$25 a month, for 4 mos.	Par Val.	$500.
$250 buys	1,000 shares at $50 cash and	$50 a month, for 4 mos.	Par Val.	$1,000.
$500 buys	2,000 shares at $100 cash and	$100 a month, for 4 mos.	Par Val.	$2,000.
$1250 buys	5,000 shares at $250 cash and	$250 a month, for 4 mos.	Par Val.	$5,000.
$2,500 buys	10,000 shares at $500 cash and	$500 a month, for 4 mos.	Par Val.	$10,000.

Stock is Full Paid and Non-Assessable. We Reserve the Right to Accept or Reject Any or All Subscriptions.



View drawn from Actual Photograph, and Map Compiled by the United States Mineral Surveyor in His Report on our Property, Showing Conclusively that Hull Property is DIRECTLY AGAINST the Great Producing Claims of the United Verde, Whose Rich Deposits Run Right into Our Claims. Hull Copper's Rich Mines Surround Senator Clark's $100,000,000 Mine on Three Sides.

No Mine Ever Had Better Management

The Press of America Endorses Hull Copper

"Proven to contain one of the largest deposits of copper ore in the world."—Prescott Journal-Miner.

"The proposition seems to be presented fairly upon its merits."—The Mining Investor.

"The financial backing of the company is assured."—Marquette Mining Journal.

"Among the most active of the companies now being developed is the Hull property." — Colorado Graphic.

"The property of the Hull Copper Co. is a producing mine."—Commercial Journal.

"At the rate the work is now progressing the Dillon tunnel will very shortly break into the rich contact vein which extends from the United Verde into Hull Copper."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"The operations of this company are said to be only second to those of the United Verde."—Los Angeles Examiner.

"Two engineers from Scotland, representing a large London syndicate, state that the Hull Copper Company's properties surpass any they have seen in Arizona."—Manchester Union.

"It is one of the few companies that has a railroad at its doors."—Hartford Times.

"It enjoys exceptional advantages."—Providence Bulletin.

"A number of mining engineers have visited the property in their own interests."—Washington Times.

"Hull Copper has crossed another lode, making three lodes on the Eureka Extension claim."—Providence Journal.

"The formation in the Dillon tunnel is rapidly changing to schist, which is the formation which carries the ore deposits."—Bridgeport Morning Telegram.

"The only company in the district whose claims surround on three sides the four great producing claims of the famous United Verde."—Birmingham News.

"The claims embrace 250 acres of the very best copper lands."—Detroit News Tribune.

"The mines are now in a high state of development."—New York World.

"Men are busily engaged in erecting a house for the hoist."—Hartford Times.

"Subscriptions are reported to be very large."—Burlington Free Press.

"The Hull Copper Co. has spent $250,000 on its properties. The ore bodies of the United Verde Mine have been encountered in a number of places on the Hull property."—Philadelphia Press.

In addition to having Capt. William McDermott, America's Greatest Mining superintendent, directing development of the mine, the other officers and directors of our Company are all men exceptionally well-fitted for their respective positions and are of the highest integrity and ability.

Hon. George W. Hull, President and General Manager, Mayor of Jerome, and a member of the Arizona Legislature, has been a copper miner all his life.

Mr. O. B. Stanton, Vice-President, is a practical miner of 27 years' experience, and with his son has charge of the Eastern Offices.

Mr. M. B. Hazeltine, Treasurer, is cashier of the largest Bank of Arizona.

Mr. H. E. Wilcox, Secretary, is a well-known capitalist of Jerome, Arizona.

Capt. William McDermott, former superintendent of the United Verde, and maker of famous American copper mines.

United States Government Title

Every one of our claims is held under United States Patents, and the Hull Copper Company is sole owner of these claims.

Remember, we have 20 claims, covering over 250 acres of the very richest copper there is in Arizona, where work is actually going on daily.

Fill This In and Mail To-day—Write Plainly

O. B. STANTON & SON,
No 1590 REAL ESTATE TRUST BLDG.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Please send me, without cost or obligation on my part, your literature etc., relating to the Hull Copper Company.

Name..

Address..

You may reserve...........shares for me pending investigation.

SEND MONEY BY REGISTERED LETTER, P. O. OR EXPRESS MONEY ORDER TO

O. B. STANTON & SON 1590 Real Estate Trust Building,
PHILADELPHIA

A LOAN OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

By Henry Gardner Hunting.

When young Charlie Payson secured a place with the B. & S. Railway Company to inspect the ties and other timbers furnished by contractors for the new construction work, Superintendent Hitchcock said he chose the young fellow for two reasons—first, because he knew good timber, and second, because he did not carry a gun. The force of the second reason might not have been apparent to the casual inquirer, who could have learned by asking that most of the men in this rough construction camp of cars and tents, and, indeed, in the whole of this new country through which the road was building, did carry guns; that some of them were well known to be "bad men" even for such a new country; and that Charlie Payson's place was more than likely to involve duties which would bring him into direct opposition to some of these none too scrupulous persons.

But Superintendent Hitchcock had smiled grimly after his talk with Charlie, and seemed to think his second reason fully as good as the first.

"I don't envy you the job, youngster," said old Ben Soles, the camp cook, who had taken a fancy to the young man from the time when he had first come to the camp as a clerk in Mr. Hitchcock's service, and who had already befriended him more than once in small ways. "But if you steer clear of the worst of 'em and keep a level head you'll prob'ly be able to make it go."

Charlie himself thought he could "make it go." He had a sanguine belief in the good intentions of most men, and in the salutary effect of fair and just treatment even upon those whose intentions were not always so good.

Moreover, this opportunity was just what Charlie wanted, for his own sake and for the sake of his mother, "back in civilization," who was partly dependent upon him.

"I guess nobody is going to shoot me, Ben," he said, laughing, "and I can run away fast enough if they want to beat me. But I don't mean to have any trouble with anybody. There's no need of it."

Ben shook his head. "Ye don't know Mike Ahearn and Greasy Joe."

Now Mike Ahearn was a timber contractor whose methods were not always above criticism, even if they had been successful enough to make him a man of some note among contractors. He was a big, powerful man, who loved nothing better than a fight, and respected nothing as he did physical prowess and courage, both of which he himself possessed to a great degree.

Oddly enough, too, his usual way, when not crossed, was a disarming contrast to his reputed ugliness. He was full of fun, even genial at times, and had been known to do generous things; and partly to this latter quality his business success must be ascribed. He owned the teams and the camps which worked under the firm name of Ahearn & Co.

As for "Greasy Joe" Pipp, he was generally understood to be interested in Ahearn's company, and he was known as the "silent partner," although the name clung to him as much in recognition of his ugly taciturnity as because he did not appear in the firm name.

Charlie had seen both these men. He had heard of the weight of Ahearn's great fist. He had heard the tales of Greasy Joe's "gun play," and he knew the reputation of both men for evil dealing. Yet he could not believe that he stood in any real danger of clashing with them, at least so long as the quality of the ties they furnished remained as good as it had been.

But Charlie quickly found that the contractors kept sharp eyes upon the inspector, and that dealing with men whose selfish interests conflict with the interests one is trying to serve is no simple matter, even when every one concerned is inclined to be moderately honest.

From the very first day he found complications arising. There were questions as to what constituted proper delivery under varying contracts, questions of responsibility for loss involved in delays of many sorts, questions of intricate nature and of infinite variety, as it seemed to Charlie. All were for him to settle or to refer to his chief, which meant much the same thing, as his report guided the superintendent in his rulings, and the men knew it.

But a week or two passed without any great trouble. Big Mike Ahearn, whom he had most dreaded, was delivering the best ties coming in; and the Irishman, on the one or two occasions when Charlie had come into contact with him, had treated him with a friendliness which had quite surprised the boy.

A letter came one morning from his mother with a story of trouble. With more kindliness of heart than wisdom she had become surety for the debt of a needy neighbor, who had been ungrateful enough to leave her to pay the obligation. She found herself, therefore, involved to the amount of fifty dollars, which she could not pay without mortgaging her little cottage, her sole bit of property. The sum seemed very great to her, and her grief and anxiety made Charlie's heart ache for her.

Completely surprised as he was, however, the matter would not have seriously embarrassed him or made him unduly anxious had it not so happened that on the very morning the letter came, Superintendent Hitchcock, from whom he might have obtained the money, had left the camp for a week's visit to his home in the city; and no one in camp had authority to advance to Charlie the needed sum.

Knowing his mother's anxiety, and finding himself quite unable to help her, the matter assumed to him also the aspect of a very serious trouble. His mother had not been explicit as to the time when the money must be paid, but he judged from the tone of her letter that the danger of forced collection was imminent.

He went out to his work that morning with his mind so filled with anxious thoughts and his face wearing such a cloud that his friend Ben asked:

"What's the matter, kid?"

Charlie told him.

"Well," said Ben, "that's too bad, that's too bad! Why don't you borrow the money?"

"Nobody to lend," said Charlie.

"That's so," said Ben, who did not consider the matter very serious and who was an inveterate joker. "Might ask one of the contractors. They're the boys have got money."

Charlie was innocent enough to miss the irony in this, and his acquaintance with contractors was too limited to allow serious consideration of the suggestion. He laughed without suspicion of the other's point, and as Ben's next remark was an idle joke, he thought no more of the matter then.

But another pair of ears besides Ben's had heard Charlie's story, and those ears belonged to Greasy Joe Pipp. The story had been told in the cook's tent, and canvas has never been proof against eavesdropping. It would never have occurred to Charlie that there was need to fear a listener to such a tale, and neither he nor Ben suspected Joe's presence outside at so early an hour. But chance had brought the man there, and the later events of the day, therefore, came as a complete surprise to Charlie.

Mike Ahearn came into camp early in the afternoon. He seemed in one of his best moods, and when he met Charlie it was with such geniality that the unsuspecting boy was amazed.

He was unusually open and decent in his talk, too, and showed none of his occasional quarrelsomeness. Charlie felt that many of the bad stories about the man must be untrue. When Mike came to him just before leaving camp that night, and spoke to him as he might have spoken to an old friend, Charlie was completely thrown off his guard.

"Say, kid," he said, abruptly, "I heard you was wantin' money."

Charlie looked up at him, astonished. Then he flushed.

"Never mind how I heard it," went on Mike, quickly. "It gets round here when a fellow's hard up, and nobody ever stays hard up long. You're an uncommon, good kid, I'm thinkin', and the boys think so, too. And you've let my sticks go through all right every time, and I appreciate it."

Too much surprised to respond at first, Charlie caught the drift of this last sentence. "The sticks!" he exclaimed. "Why, your sticks are all good!"

"Of course," said Mike, and he smiled slightly in a way that Charlie did not understand. "But some fellows make trouble just to make trouble, like the one that was here before you came. Well, that hasn't got anything to do with it. Now I'll lend you that money. Fifty, was it?"

Charlie could hardly believe his ears. Confused, and not knowing just how to meet the offer, he hesitated.

"That's right," said Ahearn, immediately. "Here's the cash, right here. Some say I'm a hard fellow, but when I like a man I like him, and I'll do what I can for him."

Charlie was loath to take the money. Much as he wanted it for his mother, he felt great repugnance to placing himself under even a temporary obligation to a stranger and to such a man. Still, Ahearn's manner had won upon him. If he could accept, he could repay the loan when Mr. Hitchcock returned, and it would enable him to help his mother at once.

Before Charlie realized what he had done, Ahearn had pushed a roll of bills into his hands and was striding away in the dusk, without asking for a receipt, without a question as to the time of payment.

Embarrassed as he was by this strange affair, Charlie felt a thrill of happiness at the thought of the relief which it would afford his mother, and he quieted his misgivings by the thought that he could be free from the debt in a week. He sent the money to his mother that night, therefore, and slept soundly and peacefully thereafter. And when two days passed without event, and the third day brought him a happy letter from his mother, he felt that he had not done ill.

His satisfaction, however, was short-lived. Not four hours after his mother's letter came he inspected a new lot of ties delivered by Ahearn & Co., and found them below grade.

At first he was startled. Then he felt resentment and anger. He had no doubt as to the connection between the loan the Irishman had almost forced upon him and the unexpected deterioration in the quality of his "sticks." A sudden wonder as to what Ahearn himself had thought he would do under this test came to him, and then his anger blazed up into furious wrath against the man who had deliberately planned this snare for him.

"Hogan," he said, in his anger, to Mike's "boss," who had delivered the ties, "you go back and tell Mike Ahearn I won't have such ties as these from him or anybody else. He knew they weren't up to grade."

Ahearn's boss did not reply, but he grinned, and the men who had heard Charlie's speech stopped work to listen curiously. Charlie was conscious that they cast odd looks at him, too, but no one spoke to him.

The hours of that afternoon and evening were anxious ones to the young inspector. He realized his unfortunate situation fully. He understood clearly the fact, which he also realized he had been trying to dodge, that he had placed himself in a false position by accepting Ahearn's loan. He also knew that he had taken the surest method to bring upon himself the dangerous enmity of the Irishman and his partner.

He slept little that night, but his suspense was over before the next day was half gone, for at noon, when he came into camp for his dinner, Ben Soles met him with anxiety in every line of his countenance.

"Say," he whispered, breathlessly, the moment he reached Charlie's side, "what'd you do to Mike Ahearn and Greasy Joe?"

"Threw out their sticks," said Charlie, briefly.

"Well, you go up to Hitchcock's office car, and you stay there till Hitchcock comes back. They're gunning for you, those two."

Charlie felt a shiver as a vision of the great-fisted Irishman and of the oily creature known as Joe, who might have been of almost any nationality, came vividly before him. Looking for him, were they? "Gunning," Ben had said. The impulse to run away for the moment almost overpowered him.

"Where are they?" he asked.

"Up at the shanty," replied his friend, glancing about with unmistakable fear, "You've got to run. Joe swears to shoot ye on sight. He's drunk. But Mike, he'll break your head, anyway; maybe kill you with them hands o' his."

Charlie turned and looked over toward the ramshackle temporary structure built on the open flat for the men. He felt a strange tremor in his knees. And then suddenly the thought that this was fear—cowardice—came like a stab, and sent the blood in a hot, tingling flood all over his body.

He looked at Ben. "I—I can't," he said.

His voice sounded strange to himself, but the sound of it seemed also to bring him back to some conception of realities. He turned and walked deliberately up to the shack.

Ahearn was there. So was Greasy Joe. Ahearn was sitting on a bench, telling some story to a group of camp men who were idling about. When Charlie walked in at the open door, the Irishmen stopped short and stared at him. Every man in the place turned to look, and then stared also, almost as if he had been some strange apparation.

He walked forward slowly. They all seemed too much astonished to move.

"Mike," said Charlie, quietly, and he found himself listening to his own voice to judge whether or not it shook. "I hear you're looking for me. Are you? Did you think I'd let that haul of sticks pass because you loaned me fifty dollars? Did you intend to bribe me, Mike?"

He paused an instant, and then, as no one moved, he continued:

"I wanted that fifty for my mother, and I sent it to her. I don't know how you found out I needed it at all, but when I accepted it from you, it was because you came to me and offered it voluntarily, like a friend, and I though you were a man, and liked you for it. I'm still ready to look at it in the same way if you only say so. I shall pay it back when Mr. Hitchcock gets in. As to the sticks—they haven't anything to do with the money. You know they weren't up to grade, and I couldn't take 'em. Now what I want to know is whether you're the man I took you for or not."

Ahearn's big gray eyes were wide open, gazing astonished at the boy's face. The men about him were as still as he, and for a long minute no one spoke. Then suddenly a guttural oath came from Greasy Joe's lips, and he rose slowly from his seat with a wicked smile about his mouth.

In an instant Mike jumped to his feet. "Hey, you!" he snarled in sharp command. "Quit that! If you touch that kid I'll break your back over one of your own bum sticks!" Turning to Charlie, he stared an instant longer, and then suddenly broke into a roaring laugh.

"Kid," he cried, "you're the coolest youngster I ever saw in this country! There ain't a man in this camp that'd ha' dared to say what you just have to me, and I'd ha' killed any of 'em that tried to. Yes, I told Joe to send ye them sticks. I—but you—say, kid, you're all right! You've got nerve—say, you're made of nerve, and you've a friend o' mine from now."

Baron Rosen, Russian ambassador, is one of the finest piano players in Washington. When a youth, he studied music in Paris under the finest teachers. He and Paderewski, the great Polish pianist, are warm friends.

The dean of Westminster has refused to admit a memorial tablet which was dedicated to Herbert Spencer into the abbey on the ground that he was not orthodox in his Christian belief.

R. N. HICKSON. THORNTON DAVIDSON.
HICKSON & DAVIDSON
Members Montreal Stock Exchange,
Stock Brokers,
Tel. Main 2204. 124 154eod 88 NOTRE DAME WEST.

WHEAT CROP WILL SHOW FALLING OFF

Late Spring and Coal Strike Affected Seeding Operations.

AND REDUCED ACREAGE

Yield of 30,000,000 Bushels Expected in Saskatchewan as Compared With 37,000,000.

Special Correspondence of the Montreal Star.

Regina, Sask., May 25.— Just now every interest in this province is subordinated to the prime consideration of crop prospects. Even "dollar wheat" in the Chicago pit, gratifying though it was to the Canadian middle west, in view of the fact that perhaps hardly half of last year's wheat crop has been marketed, has passed almost unnoticed in the turmoil and rush of spring seeding in a season unusually backward. "Dollar wheat" loses its significance this spring in Saskatchewan, when it is acknowledged on all sides that the total acreage seeded to wheat will be considerably less than last year, while an average yield must depend altogether on a peculiarly favorable season from now on.

Last week was favorable to seeding, for the cold nights dried up the land, and except for an hour or two lost in the early morning, seeding went on steadily for six days. Every effort is being made to catch up on the late season, and in Regina district especially, where big farms are the rule rather than the exception, as much as 600 acres of wheat was seeded last week by individual farmers. Roughly speaking, about half as much acreage was seeded to wheat in this province on Saturday night last as at the same time last year. A good deal more wheat will yet be seeded in Saskatchewan on light land, but the total acreage will be at least 20 per cent. less than last year.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

The reason for this lessened area in wheat is twofold, being due in part to the short season last year, when fewer days of fall plowing were got in than in any year for a decade back, and in part to the extraordinary late spring, which has resulted in a minimum of spring plowing, further aggravated by the western coal strike, happily now settled, which tied up for several valuable weeks steam plowing outfits. As there are 400 of these within the province, capable of tearing up from 25 to 30 acres apiece per day, it will be seen that the loss in acreage from this cause alone is very considerable.

Altogether there is good reason to believe that the 37,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in this province last year will be represented this season by no more than 30,000,000 bushels. This loss may indeed be completely offset by a crop very much above the average, as has been the case in two notable instances in past years, when seeding was very late, but this can hardly be expected this fall, because, owing to the small amount of fall and spring ploughing, much spring wheat is being seeded on last year's stubble, off which experience shows that no more than a 75 per cent. crop may be expected. One favorable feature, however, is the large amount of virgin land brought under the plow last summer, and though official figures are not very accurate in this respect, there is good reason to suppose that as much as a quarter million acres will be seeded to wheat from this source.

SEEDING COARSE GRAINS.

Another effect of the late spring is that farmers are seeding far more oats, barley, and other coarse grains. The same risk of early frosts does not apply to oats, barley or flax, which mature rapidly, and, so far at least as the two former are concerned, are little damaged in value as feed by a light touch of frost during harvest. Very little of either of these grains is shipped out of the province, a ready market and a profitable being found for oats in the railway construction camps, where as much as a dollar a bushel is not unusual in the more remote districts, while barley is being fed more and more during the winter months to stock and swine. Indeed, from the point of view of the pioneer settler in districts where railways are represented but by survey lines, oats and barley are a far more profitable crop than wheat, the one being marketable at fancy prices so soon as the first construction comes within reach, and the other being also readily marketable, even when remote from transportation facilities, in the highly concentrated form of hog meat.

NO SET BACK LIKELY.

These are some of the reasons leading to the conclusion that there is no general set back in store for the agricultural interests of Saskatchewan after five years of bumper crops. Doubtless there will be a check to the reckless gambling in real estate values which has become a too constant feature of western development. While conditions no doubt justify the remarkable rise in prices of farm lands, wild lands worth three to five dollars an acre half a dozen years ago being now listed from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, there is bound to be a drop in urban and suburban real estate values. The West is nothing if not optimistic, and every hamlet or little country town sees itself a future Chicago or Winnipeg, and this faith is reflected in the fictitious values of local building sites. As a consequence living, already far too high, becomes an even more serious problem for the wage earner, who, although he is making much better money than in the East, soon discovers that it is next to impossible for him to buy a building site and after that run the gauntlet of the lumber combine when it comes to erecting a home. In that degree, therefore, permanent settlement in the West is retarded, and a partial crop failure, if it tended to shaking out the more speculative features of western life, might be a blessing in disguise. For instance it must to the stranger seem rather ridiculous that building sites in this city, which have had a marvellous and fine development during the past few years, should be actually higher than in Toronto, a city of a quarter of a million population and the centre of great industrial activities.

Depends on June.

It may be taken for granted that there will be no seeding to wheat after the end of the present month, although there must necessarily be considerably seeding of coarse grains in the early part of June on low lying land, such as the Soo Line Country, where farmers have hardly yet made a real start. The wheat crop depends very much on next month. If June be moderately warm with good showers and experience of similar seasons in the past may well be repeated, and grain make such a good growth as to catch up to the condition of an average year. It is not necessary to go back more than a couple of years to an early spring, where seeding was completed by perhaps the middle of May, but where growth was so checked by a cold inclement June that considerable losses were suffered later on in backward districts by early frosts. There is of course the danger of the other extreme next month of hot scalding weather, alternating with heavy rains, a combination most suitable to that scourge of the Western wheat crop, red and black rust.

One satisfactory feature is that without doubt a much larger area will be summer fallowed throughout the West than ever before, and this much needed rest to the land should produce first-class results in 1908.

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Write at once for quotations if you have any to sell. Mention number of shares and if fully paid.

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The following immoveable properties depending of the estate of the late C. J. Q. Coursol, in his lifetime of the city of Montreal, and belonging in usufruct to Dame Georgina Serocold, his widow, and in property to the children, issue of their marriage, will be sold at auction and adjudged to the highest bidder in the office of Morin & Mackay, notaries, No. 97 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of MAY INST., subject to the conditions of sale then and there to be announced, to wit:

1. Four vacant lots of land situate on the south-east side of St. Antoine street, between Vinet and Dominion streets, in the city of Montreal, bearing the Nos. 77, 77a, 77b and 77c, of the sub-division of lot No. 87, of the St. Antoine Ward, of the City of Montreal, and 1 of 386, 4a of 387, 5 of 390, 4 of 391, and 5 of 391, of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of Montreal.

2. A property situate on the south-west side of Beaudry street, bearing the No. 1140 of the official plan of the St. James Ward, with the house and outbuildings bearing the No. 610 of said Beaudry street.

3. An immoveable property situate on the western corner of Cadieux street and Pine avenue, being the north-west portion of lot No. 4 of the sub-division of lot No. 942 of the official plan of the St. Louis Ward of the city of Montreal, with the houses bearing the Nos. 143, 145 and 147 of Pine avenue, and 670 of Cadieux street.

4. An immoveable property situate on the north-east side of Colonial avenue or St. Hypolite street, in the town of St. Louis, bearing the No. 92 of the sub-division of lot No. 137 of the official plan of the village of Cote St. Louis, with the houses bearing the Nos. 915, 917 and 919 of said St. Hypolite street.

5. An immoveable property situate on the south-west side of Colonial avenue or St. Hypolite street, in the town of St. Louis, being the north-west half of lot No. 39, of the sub-division of lot No. 137, of the official plan of the village of Cote St. Louis, with a house bearing the Nos. 916 and 918 of said Colonial avenue and its dependencies.

For the conditions of sale and any further information, apply to

MORIN & MACKAY, Notaries,
97 St. James Street,
Montreal.

112 6 2aw

BUY

LUCKY BOYS

REMEMBER we sold 2,500,000 shares of Blue Bell in 25 days at 10 cents per share. We have 1,000,000 shares of Lucky Boys at 6 cents per share. It won't last long.

LARDER LAKE.

6 CENTS PER SHARE.

This will probably be the last opportunity to purchase Larder Lake shares of inside properties at such a low price.

We recently made a most successful flotation of the wonderful Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited. We offered to investors half of the capital stock, amounting to 2,500,000 shares, at 10 cents per share. We stated to our clients and investors in general that the shares of Blue Bell were a great purchase, and that the amount offered would be fully subscribed. Our predictions in this respect were fulfilled—the full amount of shares offered have been subscribed for. We have had to return money and turn back many applications. Some of our clients and many investors were very much disappointed at not being able to obtain these shares.

We now offer what we believe to be an investment equally as inviting and one that also is as good an investment and which we believe will prove equally as profitable. The LUCKY BOYS shares at 6 cents per share will come within the reach of many more investors on account of the price and also on account of not so large an amount of money being required to be invested therein in order to obtain some of the shares. We will say with every confidence that the One Million shares of Lucky Boys which we now offer will be largely over-subscribed.

We want to serve every investor the same and advise all who want to make a safe, profitable investment, and one that will make you many times the amount that you invest, to PLACE YOUR RESERVATIONS AT ONCE. We will file all reservations in the order received, whether received by mail, telephone or telegraph, and will hold all such reservations for a sufficient length of time to enable the remittance for same to reach us.

The Lucky Boys claims were staked last summer and were well selected. Gold-bearing quartz is found upon each and every claim. Some of the claims adjoin the famous Reddick claims; others adjoin the well-known Proprietary Gold Fields Company, and others adjoin the wonderful Blue Bell properties. We can advise investors truthfully that there are no better claims in the Larder Lake gold fields than those of the Lucky Boys. We do not believe it is necessary for us to go into as much detail regarding Larder Lake, its possibilities and resources, as we have heretofore done in our advertisements pertaining thereto. All Canada must have heard of Larder Lake—the new Eldorado of northern Ontario—and of its wonderful gold deposits.

Our own expert miners and mining engineers who are now in the field are sending out reports to us almost daily of the great gold finds that are being made and of the wonderful extent of the gold veins and their remarkable widths. Mining men of experience and mining engineers of reputation and standing declare that there is nothing in the world that has ever been known to excel what is found there in the great lodes that lie open and are exposed to the surface, many feet in width and extending for miles.

The gold which is found at Larder Lake is most marvellously and equally distributed throughout the quartz. Of course it is only guess work at this time for anyone to say what quantity of gold will be taken out within the next year or two, but it is safe, from present indications, to count upon many millions. Cobalt is a wonder and has made a number of millionaires in the past three or four years, but the number of millionaires that will be made in Larder Lake gold district within the next year will be many times that which Cobalt has produced. There are many men to-day who have not more than several hundred dollars, or perhaps less, who will possess within the next year as many hundred thousands as they have hundreds of dollars to-day. The production of gold last year exceeded FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. Somebody got that money. Most of it went to the people in ordinary circumstances. By investors placing their money in Larder Lake NOW, they will reap great profits. Many millions will be returned to those who have the courage and the judgment to invest their money now in Larder Lake. The secret of profitable investment in mining is the careful selection of a brokerage house which will first go to the pains and expense of finding out for an absolute certainty if the proposition they offer is reliable and has merit, and LAW & COMPANY HAVE DONE THIS and our facilities are such as to keep in close touch and know the actual conditions surrounding the properties which we advertise and recommend. We do not claim to have the only gold property in the Larder Lake district, or the only one that has merit. We do not claim that we are the only brokerage firm that is honest and reliable. We do not caution you not to buy other shares or of other brokers. We are not trying to build up our own reputation upon the ruination of others, but by upright, straight-forward business methods.

WE DO CLAIM, however, that we are sincere in what we offer—that we are honest and reliable, and that we have used every method and have obtained reliable information from the Larder Lake district as to its being a substantial gold field. We are satisfied that the Lucky Boys property is a good, safe investment, and one that will prove highly profitable. We know that the gold is on the Lucky Boys property, and we know that it is a very easy and a very simple matter to extract the same—that it is free milling ore, and that all that will be required is to place the machinery upon the properties, and we believe the results therefrom will pay millions of dollars in dividends to stockholders.

6 CENTS PER SHARE

Remember that we have but ONE MILLION shares of the Lucky Boys to offer at 6 cents per share. This is not half the number we offered in Blue Bell, and does not represent a total investment of one-fourth the amount to bring about an over-subscription.

We therefore urge IMMEDIATE ACTION by all those that failed to be in time to secure Blue Bell, and we further advise that investors should have no hesitation whatever; that Lucky Boys is absolutely as good an investment in every way as any Larder Lake mining company, regardless of price, location or results obtained.

The Directors, Officers and Management of the Lucky Boys are among the most successful mining men in Northern Ontario—men whose standing and reputation are beyond reproach—and every investor may feel assured that their interests will be looked after by these gentlemen properly and in a thorough and businesslike manner.

The entire country is waking up to the wonderful opportunities offered in the Larder Lake gold district. The opportunities offered now to make safe and enormously profitable investments will have passed within a very short time. Men representing millions are in the field looking over properties and purchasing. The opportunity offered now of buying Lucky Boys at six cents per share will undoubtedly be the last chance that investors will have of getting in on the very rock bottom, in the very heart of the wonderful Larder Lake district. It should be remembered that these properties are just as valuable and have just as good showing and with as much gold in sight, and are in every other way as good as the properties of other companies whose shares are selling to-day at $1.00 and $1.50 per share. We sincerely believe, and have every reason to make the assertion that Lucky Boys, which can be purchased to-day at six cents, will in a very short time be selling at $1.00 or more.

Wire or telephone orders at our expense. Prospectus, with full information, containing application blanks, mailed to any address.

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An Investment Which Will Stand The Strictest Investigation.

WE WISH YOU, "MR. INVESTOR," TO INVESTIGATE.

It consists of 971 acres of valuable mining lands right in the very heart of the rich Cobalt district, and surrounded by some of the most famous mining properties, whose owners and stockholders have become immensely rich. The properties have a larger acreage than the great Nipissing properties, while mining engineers and mining experts have reported that "*with proper and systematic development these properties are bound to yield ores in marvellous abundance,*" and in all probability will rival any of the famous mines in this great mining camp. The first issue of 500,000 shares of treasury stock was placed on the market less than a month ago at 12½ cents a share.

Already over 400,000 shares of the stock have been taken up, and less than 100,000 remain. The price will positively ADVANCE TO 15 CENTS ON JUNE 1st.

We do not desire to overestimate the great possibilities that are bound to follow systematic development of these magnificent mining properties—but when we tell you that numbers of the most *practical mining men, business men, professional men and shrewd investors* are putting their money in this stock, with every confidence of *big returns, you will not wonder that we emphasize the remarkable opportunity it offers to investors.* The company is capitalized for $3,500,000. No personal liability. Par value of shares $1.00. Each fully paid and non-assessable.

The balance of Treasury Shares are open to Investors at 12½ cents a share until June the 1st, when stock will positively advance to 15 cents.

The best days are still to come for Cobalt mining interests. Those who get in early will achieve and make tremendous profits from their investments. Give this proposition the most careful investigation. Write to the undersigned for prospectus and map, which will give you full details as to the personnel of the company, location of claim and famous mines which surround them. Or better still, *wire orders at our expense,* and make sure of stock, as we are likely to close books almost any time. We reserve the right to accept or decline purchases of treasury stock at 12½ cents any time before June 1st.

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Mining News

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The Ontario Mining News is an eight page paper publishing exclusively mining news in the interest of all persons interested in mines and mining companies in Northern Ontario, especially that of the Cobalt and Larder Lake districts.

We have our own special correspondents in the various districts, who report fully on all the important happenings and the various mines. Also full particulars regarding the latest strikes, etc. A postal card with name and address will bring a sample copy free. Address

THE ONTARIO MINING NEWS,
Fifth Floor Traders Bank Bldg, Toronto.

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THE Quebec Bank

Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first day of May (both days inclusive).

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Monday, the third day of June next. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General Manager.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1907. 100 11 2aw

The Fresh Air Fund.

TENDERS WANTED

The Fresh Air Fund committee invites tenders for the following supplies for the Home at Chambly Canton for the current season: Salt and fresh meats, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, general groceries and other supplies.

Particulars may be had upon application to the secretary at the Star Office, 165 St. James street.

Tenders addressed to the secretary and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Friday, June 1st, at 12 noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 120 9

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6 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
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Well established, very profitable staple manufacturing business.
Write for particulars.

W. R. TUDHOPE,
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BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-one-Half per Cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the First day of June next, to Shareholders of record of 16th May.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1907. 97 12 2aw

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W. I. FENWICK - - - - Manager.

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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," supplementary Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1907, whereby the corporate name of "The Bricanam Remedy Company (Limited)," is changed to that of "The Motherall Remedy Company" (Limited).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of May, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Archer, Perron & Taschereau,
Attorneys for said Company. 112 4

Percy R. Gault.

FIRE—LIFE—ACCIDENT—INSURANCE

Royal Building.

85 312

EXPERTS ARE STILL BULLISH ON WHEAT

High Level Encourages Some Realizing Sales.

NO CHANGE IN THE CROP SITUATION.

Reports From the Wheat Country is Still Favorable to the Bull Element.

From the Special Correspondent of the Montreal Star on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, May 25.—In wheat new all-round high levels encourage free realizing along with enough bearish pressure to create reactionary sentiment, although it was plain to be seen that those who are interested for a bull campaign were eager buyers on forced declines.

There is absolutely no change in the situation; in fact, all reports from day to day fully confirm deterioration reports from every State where winter wheat is grown, while north-western authorities reluctantly admit unfavorable spring wheat conditions that will be fully reflected in the June Government report; also allowing comparisons on the Canadian crop that can hardly prove anything else but quite poor.

RELATIVE IN CHARACTER.

Interior stocks are being more tenaciously held as farmers begin to face actual damage, and must soon create more activity among millers. Foreign importers are not only large buyers of cargoes in London, but continue to absorb Manitoba and all sorts from this side, and with continued buying it will tend toward restricting Australian, Argentine and Indian offerings unless at enhanced price, for it is no secret that continental European crops are largely deficient, if not in many instances a failure.

"I am still a bull on wheat, regardless of the rains we had last night in Nebraska," said James A. Patten. "The green bug is not affected by rain. The news we are getting of the condition of the European crops is growing worse daily. The condition reported this morning by the Prussian Government on their winter wheat crop, showing that 34 per cent. of the wheat acreage has been ploughed up and used for other purposes, and that the condition of the remaining stand is only 64, looks to me as very ominous. The condition of the crops in the Danubian countries and in South Russia is daily getting worse. I still believe in very much higher prices for wheat regardless of who sells out or what may be the condition of the weather on this side of the water."

A MANITOBA VIEW.

Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, who, like some of the western state and railroad officials, thinks well of his own country, says:

"I am willing to go on record as saying that wheat was never seeded in western Canada under more favorable conditions. Communications from every wheat-growing province received in the last few days in nearly every case give report that justify the positive statement that seed for many years has not gone into such a favorable seed bed as this season. From reports received I judge the acreage will be about the same as last year. Recent advanced prices have been an incentive, as October wheat at over 90c is a very remunerative figure. In western Manitoba in particular there will be an increase in the area sown to wheat."

A number of wheat traders who are bullish are buying in Winnipeg, for they think that is the cheapest market on this side, and one that is likely to advance, most should anything happen to the growing spring wheat crop. Foreigners will go to the Manitoba wheat earlier and stronger than to the American markets, should there be any damage.

Judging from the aggressiveness shown the past few days by both the bulls and the bears, July wheat around $1 is certainly on disputable ground. If the bugs had finished their work it might be possible to get a line on the amount of winter wheat that will be raised, but as long as these insects keep working, as they apparently are, and the foreign situation continues as bullish as recent reports would indicate, many believe wheat can again be safely bought on all the good breaks.

MUCH MONEY CLEANED UP.

Many millions of dollars have been cleaned up in the Chicago wheat pit during the pre bull campaign. Not in years has the market been easy to "call" correctly. Not in years have the winnings been cast over such a wide area. The man behind the plough inaugurated the bull movement in wheat. He was in the field, discovered the situation at a glance and quietly sent in small buying orders. He told the country elevator men of the situation, and the country storekeeper and the banker were let in around ground floor prices. Below 86c the country bought millions and millions of bushels of wheat. The talent in the various markets smiled at the movement of the "Jays," as they are called by some. The buying became more and more persistent, and the damage by the insect pest grew, spreading from Texas up into Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and touching Illinois and Ohio.

The slow purchases early in the bull campaign increased in number, the city speculator started crop experts out to look up the real situation before putting down big bets. The city expert wired his principal that the crop was being devoured by bugs and that the drought was making the tender and juicy wheat plant an easy prey. The city man bought, the country man bought, the world bought wheat, there was a buying craze—up and up went the price, some profits were made within easy reach, but they re-established their figures at a higher level. The taking of profits was not unlike the taking of candy from a baby; as much as $75,000 was made out of a shoe string, stake of $5, of course, was an exceptional case, and was not unlike the man out in Goldfields recently who won a large sum of money off a 25-cent stake.

George and James Patten have taken out $3,000,000 out of the wheat pit.

The Montreal crowd, led by Z. P. and August Brosseau, have made big money.

The "killing" made by "Joe Legs" Linebarger was a big one and he is still raking in money. Linebarger was deeply in debt around the Board of Trade, but he has wiped this off the slate, and has enough to keep him in luxury for the remainder of his life.

A coterie of rich men in Wall Street have made money out of former heavy losses. W. H. Lake and following; J. Heib Weir and following; John Barrett, Harry Champlin, John Schaack, Edw. Jones, the Pringle crowd, with a coterie from Central Ontario, Thomas Wells, A. J. White and many others have made big money.

The big elevator people, the Watson crowd and miscellaneous bear interests have suffered losses.

ACREAGE 20 PER CENT. LESS.

The following was sent by the emigrant agent of the Canadian North-West "The acreage in Canadian North-West will be 20 per cent. less than a year ago. They have 75 per cent. seeding now in. Their growing weather starts now. They raised ninety millions last year, and expect to raise between sixty and seventy millions this year."

A Winnipeg message says: "If truth was known exporters have done enormous business to-day. They have been heavy buyers of our cash wheat, and May wheat all day. They all admit good business, but won't say how much."

Modern millers' crop outlook: "Advices from Kansas and Nebraska report deterioration in the condition of wheat owing to long continued absence of moisture, Kansas suffering most. The damage in Central Kansas is estimated at 40 to 60 per cent., and rain is urgently needed. Nebraska has had relief by rains, and crop conditions are improved. Elsewhere the growing crop promises good. Green bugs are reported in many sections, but the plant is too far advanced for probable further damage by bugs. Wheat is heading as far north as St. Louis."

Compared with a year ago, Wm. H. Bartlette estimates shortage of wheat in the world of about 400,000,000 bushels as follows: U. S. A., 150,000,000; Russia, 50,000,000; sundry 300,000,000. Total, 400,000,000.

"Summing up the situation at the moment, there has been an improved appearance in the wheat fields the past two weeks, and as the heading, blooming and filling period is yet to come, a definite figure on the year's outcome is difficult to make," said John Inglis, the crop expert, "I can say, however, that there is an impairment of at least 160,000,000 bushels from last year's Government figures."

MARINE NEWS.

Port of Montreal.

Arrived.

Steamship Parthenia (Br.), 3310, Stitt, Glasgow, general cargo.

Steamship Montezuma (Br.), 5358, Birchman, Antwerp, general cargo.

Steamship Bengore Head (Br.), 1619, Campbell, Barrow-on-Furness, pig iron.

Sailed.

Steamship Cassandra (Br.), 4726, Mitchell, Glasgow, passengers and general cargo.

Steamship Victorian (Br.), 6744, Macnicoll, Liverpool, passengers and general cargo.

Steamship Manchester Shipper (Br.), 2542, Haworth, Manchester, general cargo.

Steamship Glenarm Head (Br.), 2527, Eyers, Rimouski, for outward cargo.

Lake Champlain (4685), Webster, Liverpool, King Edward pier.

Steamship Englishman (Br.), 3345, Inghram, Bristol, general cargo.

Steamship Southwark (Br.), 5642, Williams, Liverpool, passengers and general cargo.

IN PORT.

Virginian (Br.), 3066, McDonald, Antwerp, general cargo.

Fremona (1876), Ritchie, Mediterranean ports, Thomson line wharf.

Milwaukee (4784), Potter, London, C. P. R. London wharf, to sail May 26.

Carrigan Head (2717), Butt, Rotterdam, Head line wharf, Hochelaga.

Virginian (3166), McDonald, Antwerp, Leyland line wharf.

Tritonia (2720), Abernethy, Glasgow, Donaldson wharf.

Devona (2872), Murray, Middlesboro', Thomson wharf.

Memnon (2046), Purdon, Hull, Hochelaga.

Escalona, (1175), Ross, Cadiz and Mediterranean ports, Thomson line wharf.

Montrose (3968), Moore, Antwerp, C.P. R. London wharf, to sail May 26.

Bornu (2704), Pierce, Nassau; Elder-Dempster wharf.

Nordstjernen (1838), Bullman, Antwerp, Hochelaga.

Manchester Importer (2538), Perry, Manchester, below Victoria pier.

Cheniston (1304), Calver, Trinidad and Barbadoes, sugar refinery.

Southwark (5642), Williams, Liverool, Alexander pier.

Manxman (3122), Christie, Bristol, foot of Desery street.

Snestad (1488), Bronson, Philadelphia.

Inishowen Head (1988), Pickford, Coalport, Head line wharf.

Glenarm Head (2527), Eyers, Androssan, Head line wharf.

Numidian (3107), Main, Glasgow, Allan wharf; H. & A. Allan.

Parthenia (3310), Stitt, Glasgow, Thomson line wharf.

Montezuma (5358), Birchman, Antwerp, C.P.R. London wharf.

Bengore Head (1619), Campbell, Barrow, Head line wharf.

ARRIVALS ELSEWHERE.

Lucania, at New York, from Liverpool.

La Lorraine, at New York, from Havre.

Moltke, at New York, from Naples.

Batavia, at New York, from Hamburg.

Carthagenian, at Halifax, from Glasgow.

Campania, at Queenstown, from New York.

Sarmatian, at Glasgow, from Boston.

Saxonia, at Liverpool, from Boston.

Bostonian, at Manchester, from Boston.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Cherbourg, from New York.

La Touraine, at Havre, from New York.

Canopic, at Ponta Ferriaria, from Boston.

Citta di Italia, at Genoa, from New York.

Cretic, at Genoa, from New York.

Huntingdon Dairymen's Exchange.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Huntingdon, Que., May 25.—The Huntingdon Dairymens' Exchange met yesterday at one o'clock. Seven buyers were present. Sixteen factories boarded 393 boxes white and 86 boxes colored cheese, and 14 factories 378 packages salted butter. Sales white and colored cheese, 12⅝c; salted butter, 20c, all sold. The board meets every Friday at one o'clock in the county building.

Prof. Nichols, the astronomer, has a delicate instrument, which measures very faint heat waves. It is so sensitive that it registers the warmth that emanates from a man's face 2,000 feet, or more than a third of a mile, away.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(Established 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - - $3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, $5,250,000

Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.

Special attention given to the Savings Department and Interest credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.

This is the only Bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.

Montreal Branch: 164 St. James St.

W. P. HUNT, Manager.

Better Than Cobalt Stocks

Farm Lands In Saskatchewan

We own and control 100,000 acres A1 Wheat Lands.

For a Capital Investment, buy in the Capital City of Saskatchewan—REGINA.

VICTORIA.—Now is the time to buy property in Canada's Winter Resort. Hundreds are seeking homes in Victoria.

INVESTIGATE.

Write for particulars to

C. W. Blackstock & Co.

Rose Street, REGINA, Box 1328.
Branches:—
76 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.
2nd Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask.
111 50

A YUKON OFFICIAL SUBJECT OF ENQUIRY

Commissioner Named to Investigate Charges—Many Other Appointments Gazetted.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Ottawa, May 25.—Judge Craig, of the Yukon Territory has been appointed a commissioner to investigate charges of wrongful and irregular acts made by a miner named Joseph S. Perron, of Dawson, against Oswald S. Finne, chief clerk in the Gold Commissioner's office.

Several important western post office appointments are gazetted: A. W. Cairns, Inspector of Calgary is transferred to Edmonton; D. H. Bruce, formerly assistant inspector at Calgary succeeds Mr. Cairns as inspector; and R. D. Wilson, of Winnipeg becomes inspector at Moose-Jaw.

Gilbert N. Allan is gazetted harbor master at Pugwash, N. S. William D. Bennett, of Hopewell Cape is gazetted port-warden at Popeswell, N. B.

Walter Blair, of Dalhousie Junction is gazetted port-warden of Dalhousie, N. B.

R. B. Jessup is appointed wharfinger at Haileybury.

George Brown is appointed a sub-collector of customs at Meaford.

A proclamation appears in to-day's Canada Gazette dividing the harbor of South Grand Manan, ... B. into three, to be known as Whitehead, Grand Harbor and Seal Cove. Harbor Masters are gazetted for all—Andrew Chevey to Whitehead, J. Warren Wooster to Seal Cove, and Turner Ingalls, sr., to Grand Harbor.

The Canada Gazette contains the proclamation reducing the dry belt along the National Trans-continental route in Rainy River, from 40 miles width to 20.

Notan Junction, Que. is established as a customs outport, under the survey of St. John.

Belle Island, Ont. is established as a customs outport, under the survey of Windsor.

Cobalt is established as a customs outport, under the survey of Ottawa. Park Hill, Ont. is gazetted a customs outport, under the survey of London.

Hawkesbury, Ont. is established as a customs outport, under the survey of Ottawa.

Letters patent have been issued to the G. N. A. P. Company, Limited with a capital stock of $90,000, and head office at Montreal.

The J. C. Mitchell Smokeless powder Company of Canada, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock af $800,000, and head office at Medicine Hat.

WOMEN SIT IN PARLIAMENT.

First National Assembly to Be So Constituted in Finland.

Helsingfors, May 25.—The Finnish Landtag, the first national assembly in the world in which women deputies appear, and the first in which the Socialists are the strongest party, opened its initial session in a temporary hall.

There were nineteen women in various parts of the hall. Some of them have already obtained fame in connection with general politics and women's political emancipation. Alexandra Gripenburg was one of the best known. She is a spinster and a champion of women suffrage. She is well known in England and the Continent as a Finnish delegate to women's congresses. Another was Mina Silliampe, also a spinster, who for many years was a domestic servant until she became editor of a Socialist newspaper.

Drowned on Fishing Trip.

Special to The Montreal Star.

St. John, N.B., May 25.—The holiday in St John was marred by the drowning of George Bolton, jun. Accompanied by Edward Hipwell, the young man went to Lake Latimore on a fishing trip. They pushed off in a small boat, but discovered when some little distance from the shore that the boat, which had not been used since last year, and was leaking badly. They endeavoured to reach the shore, but, being unable to do so, both jumped from the sinking craft. The two lads could swim, but Bolton became chilled and was drowned. Hipwell, after a desperate struggle, reached the bank and gave the alarm.

Dr. W. F. Lewis Dies Suddenly.

Toronto, May 25.—Dr. Wm. Fred. K. Lewis, M.L.A. for Dufferin, died suddenly at the Queen's Hotel of heart failure. He arrived in the city with his wife a few days ago from Orangeville, to attend the Woodbine race meeting. Deceased's brother, Mr. W. A. Lewis, of Belleville, and Dr. Fred. Winnett, who were in the hotel, were on hand in a few moments, but Dr. Lewis was dead when they arrived.

Negro Murderer Still at Large.

Columbia, S.C., May 25.—After being arrested at the baseball park at Carlisle by Clarence C. Gist, brother of President Gist, of the Bank of Carlisle, for disorderly conduct, Arthur Davis, a Pullman porter, waylaid and shot and killed the former. Excitement ran high for a time, and race trouble was threatened. The negro is still at large.

Some interesting statistics have been collected recently by a resident at Fuchau concerning the great decline in China's tea trade. From 1678, when tea was first introduced into England, until 1837, China had the tea trade of the world. Then India began to enter the tea market. The Chinese trade reached high tide in 1886, with a total export of 300,000,000 pounds. In 1884, China furnished about 72 per cent. of the world's total, India and Ceylon 18 per cent. and Japan and Formosa 10 per cent. The decline in China is ascribed to careless methods of cultivating and preparing the tea.

KERR LAKE

Owing to the well known wealth of this property, and the probable discoveries of other mineralized veins of untold value, it was sold by the Government for cash and a royalty of 10 per cent. on all ore mined. This company is one of the only two mining concerns which have obtained valuable concessions from the Crown under these conditions; and this in itself is a guaranty to the shareholders of handsome returns.

The KERR LAKE Crown Reserve Mines, Ltd., has one of the strongest Boards of Directors of any Mining Company in Cobalt, composed of men of shrewd business ability and keen foresight.

Lt.-Col. John Carson, President, Montreal.
W. I. Gear, Vice-President, Montreal.
James Cooper, Secretary-Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James G. Ross, Montreal.
James A. Ogilvie, Montreal.
D. W. Lockerby, Montreal.
Col. Charles A. Smart, Montreal.
W. Alex. McKay, Montreal.
A. C. Macdonnell, M.P., Toronto.
J. Remus Laurendeau, Montreal.
H. H. Lyman, Montreal.
C. E. Potter, Toronto.

You are given an opportunity to invest with the above prominent men in this Company. This is a rare opportunity, as it is one of the very few worth while Mining Enterprises—one of the few in which money will be made.

Already ten veins exceedingly high in silver values have been located by E. K. Roche, Government Mining Engineer, in charge, and the property shows signs of being a perfect network of silver ores.

Remember the allotment of shares open for public subscription is limited, and from present indications will be taken up in a few days. Do not delay if you desire to have some of this valuable stock. Act to-day. Get all the shares you can. It will be placed on the Active List of Cobalt Stocks very shortly. You will never be able to buy it again at such a low figure.

Before this year is out the stock will in all likelihood bring from $2.00 to $5.00 per share.

PER SHARE 50c Write or Wire us at once. Reservations made only in orders as received. Make all cheques, drafts, & express orders payable to

FOWLER ROSS & CO.

FISCAL AGENTS

NATIONAL TRUST BUILDING, 151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

I WILL BUY
1000 Montana Mine & Land Dev.
500 American Lumber
5000 Univ. Pneu. Tra
5000 Goldfield Sierra.
5000 San Felipe
2000 Mohawk Florence
2000 Taylor Mtn.
1000 Black Pearl
1000 Forty Nine Creek
1000 Cone Gold, Copper and Coal

I WILL SELL
1500 Manhattan Nevada
1000 San. S. and R.
500 Little Nipissing
1000 Cobalt Central
1000 Dabney Oil
40 San Luis
1000 Wellington Mines
5000 Penn. Wyo. Pfd stk)
50 Hubbard Elliott
2000 Nev. Commonwealth
1000 Colonial Copper
1000 Goldfield Hub
1000 Mansfield M. and S.
750 Mizpah Extension

And many others. Send for Daily List and Market Letter.

WE recommend purchase of COBALT GEM. WRITE for particulars.

C. F. SESINGER,
Dealer in Unlisted Securities,
1339-1340-1341-1342 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tenders for Street Lighting

City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Tenders for lighting by electricity the streets of the City of Hamilton, Ontario, for five or ten years, from July 1st, 1909, according to specifications to be had from W. C. Brennan, Clerk Board of Works, City Hall, Hamilton, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 2nd, 1907.

S. H. KENT,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Hamilton,
May 21, 1907. 124 15eod

UNION MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Entire Staff on the Erie Railway Were Called Out.

Binghampton, N.Y., May 25.—James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, called out the entire force of union machinists on the Erie Railroad, about 3,000 men. At Susquehanna, Pa., one hundred and ninety men obeyed the order of President O'Connell. The strike is caused by the dissatisfaction of the men over the piece work system.

The machinists at the Erie shops in Dunmore quit work yesterday. The strike was in compliance with a telegram from National President James O'Connell, of the machinists, in Washington. At Dunmore 120 machinists and helpers walked out. Four hundred are affected at the Susquehanna shops.

The Canadian Mining Journal.

In view of the number of unreliable maps of the Cobalt District that are being offered to the public for the express purpose of booming particular sections, the publishers of The Canadian Mining Journal have thought it advisable to have a correct one made. The very latest authoritative data have been used. It has been compiled at great expense, and pains, and is reproduced in five colors, showing the geology of the District, from the latest official information. The map, although conveniently small, is comprehensive, clear, and legible. It shows the situation and extent of every property in the District. Copies may be had from The Canadian Mining Journal, "Confederation Life Building," Toronto. The price is $1.00.

FREE

ABSOLUTELY NEW, UP-TO-DATE

COBALT

MAP and LETTER.

Handy Guide for Cobalt Investors. Send for same. Edition Limited.

PETER WHITNEY,

COBALT SECURITIES,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Donald McLeod, late of the Town of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott and Province of Ontario, Merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 38, Chapter 129, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amendments thereto, that all creditors, and others, having claims against the Estate of Donald McLeod, late of the Town of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott and Province of Ontario, Merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of March, in the year 1907, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Fred. W. Thistlethwaite, of the said Town of Vankleek Hill, Solicitor for Frances E. McLeod, the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 7th day of June, 1907, a statement of their names and addresses, and the full particulars and details of their claims, respectively, and of the securities, if any, held by them.

And Notice is hereby further given that after the last mentioned date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the said Executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose claims notice shall not have been received by her or by her said Solicitor at the time of such distribution.

FRED. W. THISTLETHWAITE,
Solicitor for said Executrix.

Dated at Vankleek Hill, Ont., this 10th day of May, 1907. 112 4 1aw

SAILOR KILLED BY TRAIN.

Freight Ran Into Number of Men From Steamship Corona.

Toronto, May 25.—Last night a freight train, passing along the Esplanade, near Bay street, ran into a number of sailors from the steamship Corona, just arrived from Middlesborough, England, with iron. One man, Jas. S. Fraser, of Leith, Scotland, was cut in two and three others were hurt.

Lord Cromer says that Egyptians have a propensity for hoarding gold. A native who recently died left $400,000 stored in gold in his house. Many Egyptians who are possessed of wealth will borrow money at interest to conceal the fact. Large quantities of gold coin are annually melted in Egypt and converted into ornaments.

PATENT NOTICE

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that the owners of Canadian Patent No. 93,513, granted June 6, 1905, to Leon Ernest Lachat, for improvements in "Truck or Trolley," have commenced to manufacture thereunder. The letters patent, the right to manufacture thereunder, and the device covered by the said letters patent are now for sale.

For further information address Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal.

121 3 3aw

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

SUPERIOR COURT

Ex-Parte.

Dame Sarah Hudson, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Stephenson Goodbody, in his life time of the same place, requiring the appointment of a curator to the vacant estate of the said late Stephenson Goodbody, Petitioner.

Having seen the petition of the said petitioner, it is hereby ordered that the relatives and creditors of the said late Stephenson Goodbody, shall appear before the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, at the Tutelle Office, at the Court House in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the fourth day of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to give their advice upon the contents of the said petition and the conclusions thereof, and that the present order be published twice in English in The Star and twice in French in The La Patrie, both newspapers published in the City of Montreal.

J. E. CHAMPOUX,
Deputy P. S. C.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1907. 121 2

BRYANT'S COBALT TOUR

We have chartered two Parlor and Sleeping Cars and a Dining Car for our tour to Cobalt, beginning at the Windsor Street Station, 10.15 p.m., Wednesday, May 29th, and as we have made an advance payment of upwards of $1,000 for the cars, etc., it naturally follows that our tour will take place—rain or shine—and it is expected that ideal conditions will prevail at that time. The cost of a return trip ticket will be $26.70, and $13.00 for the Parlor and Sleeping Car accommodations.

We have secured the necessary credentials for visiting the principal properties, including the great NIPISSING.

Here is an excellent opportunity for seeing how real mining is conducted, and the invitation to join our party is open to Investors, Business Men, Bankers, Newspaper Men, Brokers and all interested in Cobalt and its wonderful possibilities.

BRYANT BROS & CO. Dealers in Cobalt Stocks,
84 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
Phones Main 4071-4072.

Immigration statistics just made published in Honolulu show influx of Japanese into this country by way of Hawaii. During the year 1906, 18,187 Japanese arrived in Honolulu from Japan, which was three-fold the immigration of the previous year. The number of Japanese leaving Hawaii for the Pacific coast during 196 was 12,187.

Last Mountain Valley Land

IS GOOD BUYING

Reasons Why:

1—Western Canada Wheat Land is the best investment on Continent to-day, and not liable to the manipulation of the stock markets. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

2—It is right in the heart of the Great Wheat Plains of Saskatchewan.

3—The wonderful productiveness of the rich soil of the Last Mountain Valley is shown by the Wheat Crop report to the Government for 1906 of an average of 26½ bushels to the acre.

4—The rapid development of the district has brought forth the competition of three railways.

5—An abundant supply of timber for fuel and fencing is to be had in this district.

6—Plentiful rainfall and a good water supply.

Send 25c. for our beautiful, new photographic souvenir, entitled "The Lake and the Land of the Last Mountain Valley," which is not only a work of art, but a book of authentic information. With this Souvenir we also send the 20th Century Atlas of Canada.

Maps, descriptive Matter, etc., FREE.

Wm. Pearson Co. Ltd.

230 Northern Bank Building,
WINNIPEG. 100 7 1aw

The Sterling Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the First Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Bank, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1907.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. G. T. Somers, and the General Manager was requested to act as Secretary, when the following statement was read:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following Settlement of the result of the business of the Bank for the first year ending 30th April, 1907:

Net profits for the year, after deducting all organization expenses, charges of management and commission on stock sold	$27,206.17
Premium on stock sold	171,151.38
	$198,357.55
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 1 (1¼ per cent. quarterly) payable 15th May, 1907	$9,683.32
Transferred to Reserve Fund	171,151.38
Balance at Credit Profit and Loss	17,522.85
	$198,357.55

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account 30th April, 1907 .... $171,151.38

G. T. SOMERS, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$503,605.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$436,110.04	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	1,470,291.60	
		1,906,401.64
Due to other Banks in Canada		45,866.99
Total Liabilities to the Public		$2,455,873.63
Capital Stock paid up		774,724.95
Reserve Fund		171,151.38
Balance of profits carried forward		17,522.85
Dividend No. 1, payable 15th May, 1907		9,683.37
		$3,428,956.13

ASSETS.

Specie	$23,567.00	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	336,274.00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	10,000.00	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	206,313.65	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	20,219.20	
Balances due from other Banks in United Kingdom	14,644.70	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	62,607.44	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	74,420.05	
Loans on Call secured by Stocks and Debentures	483,991.93	
		$1,232,037.91
Bills discounted and advances current	$2,122,749.37	
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture	71,276.46	
Other Assets not included under foregoing heads	2,892.33	
		2,196,918.18
		$3,428,956.13

Toronto, 30th April, 1907.

F. W. BROUGHALL,
General Manager.

On moving the adoption of the Report, the President remarked to the Shareholders: "Your Board of Directors have great pleasure in presenting you with their First Annual Report, which they feel satisfied you will receive with gratification. Owing to the high rates of money which have existed during the past year, the profits of the Bank have, we consider, been most encouraging. We are now well established in the Province of Ontario, having also an office in Montreal, and feel that we can look forward with confidence to the building up of a good business for the Bank of which you are the proprietors.

"The members of the Board made a personal inspection of the cash and securities held by the Bank at the Toronto and Montreal offices on the last day of our fiscal year, and have verified to same in the books of the Bank.

The usual resolutions were moved and adopted.

The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year: H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Wm. Dineen, J. C. Eaton, W. K. George, Sidney Jones, Noel Marshall, G. T. Somers, C. W. Spencer, J. H. Tilden.

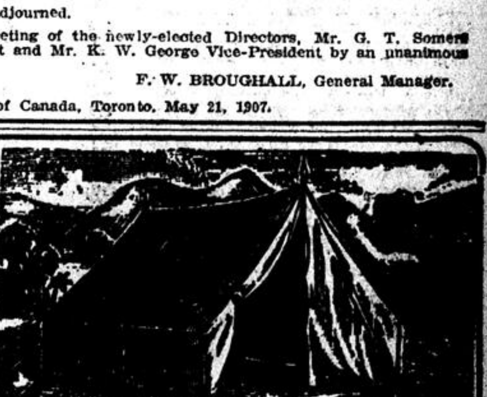
The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. G. T. Somers was re-elected President and Mr. K. W. George Vice-President by an unanimous vote.

F. W. BROUGHALL, General Manager.

The Sterling Bank of Canada, Toronto, May 21, 1907.

TENTS



made from the celebrated "GOUROCK TENT DUCK."

All styles and sizes in stock. Immediate delivery guaranteed. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

Special Trade Discount.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

The Gourock Ropework Export Co., Ltd.

28 ST. PETER STREET - - MONTREAL.

58 20 1aw

UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT

In the matter of
HADLEY CEMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Montreal, in liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, 1907, we were appointed Joint Liquidators to the Estate of the above Company in liquidation.

All parties having claims against the said Company are required, by order of the Superior Court, to fyle same on or before the 24th day of June, 1907, to ensure collocation for dividend.

ARTHUR W. WILKS,
J. WILFRID MICHAUD,
Joint Liquidators.

Office of Wilks & Michaud,
205 St. James St. Montreal.
May 22, 1907. 121 3 2aw

BIG MONEY IN WHEAT—$10 buys puts or calls on 10,000 bushels of wheat; no further risk; a movement of 5c from price makes you $500; 4c—$400; 3c—$300, etc. Write for circular free. The Standard Grain Co., 518 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. 124 52 1aw

BRANDON LOTS

I have sold 261 of 300 lots which I originally owned. Balance $75.00 and $80.00 per lot. For further particulars apply to

O. L. HARWOOD

Box 68, Brandon, Man.

Wanted! Live Agents in every city and town in Canada to handle our meritorious and high-grade Cobalt and Larder Lake flotations. Correspondence solicited.

LAW & CO.,
728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building, Toronto.
122 2 aaw

The John Murphy Company Limited

(Store Closes Daily at 5.30 P.M.) Saturday, May 25, 1907.

Monday — A Peculiarly Good Day to Buy Summer Dresses

A PURE LINEN DRESS

Hand Embroidered } Semi-made
Exclusive } Monday
Colored } $12 each

Hardly credible, but true. It is a lot of hand-embroidered Robes we have just got in from Ireland, worth anyway from $20 to $25 apiece. There is nothing else like them in Canada; each one is alone. Colors: Mauve, pink, blue and white. Only half made, of course—but then, half price, too.

LIGHT COLORED MUSLINS

The accumulation of a season—.20 to .35 values included.

Organdics } Monday
Cotton Voiles } .15 a yd.
Printed Mulls }

Irrespective of value, shade, weave or color, we shall place on sale at the one price of .15 a yd. a lot of odd pieces that have accumulated this season. The values offered are so good that we can afford to depend pretty much on the window display of them to sell them; and the window display is so attractive that it will pay you to come down and see it this afternoon or to-night, even if you don't buy anything on Monday. We know, of course, that to see them is to buy them.

SOMETHING NEW IN BLACK

All-Wool Fish Net Voile

The catch of the season. Paris says so. What we ordered of it has just come in. It is very beautiful and crisp, and made with a large open mesh. Perfectly black and guaranteed to keep so. In Paris it is being worn over taffeta silk foundations, colored as well as black. We are making a special display of it to-day and Monday at .65, .75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25 a yd.

Suits You'd Pay $50 to a Tailor to Make, to be Had Here To-day and Monday at $25

—Tight fitted check tweeds, very strict tailor-made, trimmed with silk; fit guaranteed.

—Eton styles in tweed, silk lined, fancy collars, new elbow sleeves.

—Hip length styles in Panama, military effects, tight-fitted coats, three-quarter sleeves; colors black, navy and brown.

—Russian Jacket Suits in check tweeds, trimmed with straps, piped with silk.

Any one of these suits to-day and on Monday $25.00 each. Fit guaranteed.

MONDAY—THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DAY

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD.

200 yards of Fine Bleached Table Damask, Irish Flax, fine, but strong even thread, giving it a beautiful, lasting, glossy, finish, 70 in. wide. To-day's value, $1.00 a yard. Monday.... .65

SLIGHTLY SOILED TABLE CLOTHS.

A lot of beautiful Irish and Scotch Table Cloths, all pure linen, the very best; double damask, only slightly soiled. Sizes, 2, 2 1-2, 2-3, 2 1-2 2 1-2, and 2 1-2 3 yards. Prices now $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50, Monday, each. $3.50

READY HEMMED SHEETS.

60 pairs only 72-80, Hemmded Sheets, 2 1-2 and 1 in. hems, fine quality, no dressing. To-day's value $1.80. Monday $1.35

PILLOW SLIPS.

100, 44 in., Pillow Slips, heavy round thread. Value 23c each. Monday, each .... .16

PILLOW COTTON.

300 yards 44 in. Circular Pillow Cotton, good quality, no dressing. To-day's value, .23. Monday, per yard .... .17

CLEARING OUT BATH TOWELS AT 2 FOR .25.

300 White and Cream Towels, plain and fancy, best English make, heavy soft fleecy nap, splendid dryers. Value to-day, .20. Monday, 2 for .... .25

CLEARING OUT A LOT OF BUREAU COVERS AND PILLOW SHAMS.

500 White Hemstitched and Drawn Bureau Covers and Pillow Shams. Splendid goods. Monday, each .... .25

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS $1.98.

400 only Ladies' Shirt Waists of fine white Lawn, in 20 different designs, plain, decided and lingerie styles; dainty and beautifully trimmed with fine laces and handsome embroideries, finely tucked and well finished. All perfect fitting; sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure; values $2.50 and $3.00. Monday each, $1.98.

THE THIRD DAY OF A GREAT HOSIERY SALE

For Monday there will be added a special purchase of cotton, lisle and cashmere hosiery for women and children. Every pair perfect. The largest range of colors we have ever offered, including lots of tans.

.30 and .35 qualities, per pair, .21
.40 qualities, per pair ..... .25
.45 qualities, per pair ..... .29
.50 qualities, per pair ..... .35
.60 qualities, per pair ..... .45
.85 qualities, per pair ..... .59
$1.00 qualities, per pair ..... .79

For boys, extra heavy Cotton ribbed for summer wear, all sizes, per pair .25.

TRIMMING RIBBON .25.

1800 yards of Taffeta ribbon, just the right kind for trimming sailor hats or for bows, 4½ inches and in 15 colors. Per yard, .25.

LINEN PARASOLS $1.75.

An all-linen Parasol—lace and embroidered—well made, with natural wood handles. Price $1.75.

SUITS AND SKIRTS

TO ORDER.

Don't buy your Suits and Skirts ready-made before seeing what we can do for you, as our prices for the same made to order are very little more than those at the ready-made stores. Very little more in price, and twice the satisfaction.

SUITS TO ORDER in light weight Summer Tweeds, in the newest shades, in stripes and check effects, in the regular Eton style, with the ordinary or new Pagoda sleeve, no lining in coat. As this is a garment to be used much in the summer months, we have reduced it almost to cost price. Regular $25.00. Special $15.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS for Yachting or Golfing, in white, blue, brown or green serge. Regular $9.00. Special $6.00

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS to order $20.00

SUITS TO ORDER in pure Irish Linen, guaranteed not to shrink in the wash $12.00

TRAVELLING COATS to order in Tweed. Regular $18. Special $12.00

TRAVELLING SUITS in Tweed, satin lining in coat. Regular $35.00. Special $25.00

H. LITWIN,

High Class American Ladies' Tailor,

590 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST. Telephone Up 3593.

ANTS AS HONEYMAKERS.

The ant honey has an aromatic flavor suggestive of bee honey, and is agreeable to the taste. An analysis made by a competent chemist of the product of the Mexican species showed a nearly pure solution of sugar of fruits, differing from grape sugar in not crystalizing, says Harper's Magazine. The Mexicans and Indians have, or had at the period of these studies, several uses for the ant honey. They eat it freely. The late Professor Cope when in New Mexico had a plate of rotunds offered him as a dainty relish. Dr. Loew reported that the Mexicans press the insects anad use the honey at their meals. They were also said to prepare from it by fermentation an alcoholic drink. Another naturalist learned that the natives apply it to bruised and swollen limbs. It has been suggested seriously that these ants might by culture attain the rank of bees as honey producers. The difficulty of farming the colonies and the limited quantity of the product would prevent a profitable industry. The average amount of honey in a single rotund was by weight about forty (0.3942) grams, a little over eight times (8.2) that of ant's body. But counting the number of rotunds in a nest at six hundred—the utmost that observation would justify—the entire product would be only two-thirds of a pound troy, collected at the cost of all honey bearers' lives. Such results debar these insects from the field of human industry.

A GAYNOR-GREENE CASE AT WELLAND

Bartl, a Millionaire Brewer, Who Jumped $15,000 Bail.

WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION

Wanted in New York State on Charge of Being Implicated in Arson Conspiracy.

Special to the Montreal Star.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 25.—The Bartl case may develop into a second Gaynor-Greene case. Mr. H. H. Dewart, of Toronto, who is acting for the millionaire brewer, Herman Bartl, whom the State of New York is sparing no expense or time to have extradited, gave the court at Welland to understand on Thursday that his client will not return to the United States without a big struggle. He asked for an adjournment, so the case was enlarged until June 6. Bartl, therefore, returns to jail for another two weeks.

Bartl is wanted in New York State on a charge of being implicated in the alleged conspiracy to burn the big brewery at Auburn nearly three years ago, and collect the insurance. If the plot had been carried out, it is said, several lives would have been sacrificed.

Bartl lives in Syracuse, and he owns several breweries. Some years ago he purchased for $12,000 the Lake Shore Malting Company's large brewery situated in the very centre of Auburn. He let it lie idle, and put over $78,000 worth of insurance on the place

DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

The plot to burn the building was discovered by accident. John Lawlor, an employe of another brewery, had rented the refrigerator in the Bartl building, and was there with his team daily. He saw two men, Wittig and Dippold, in the building frequently, but never could understand what they were doing. On the night of September 13, 1904, Lawlor saw the two men go into the building, and their actions were suspicious. He investigated and found the most extensive arrangements all completed for setting fire to the building. Barrel upon barrel of kerosene and gasoline were stored in the building, and the walls and floors were thoroughly saturated with the inflammable stuff. Two candles were ingeniously arranged, one in each wing of the building, so that when they burned down they would set fire to a heap of oil-soaked shavings with which they were surrounded. Only fifteen feet away was a large tenement where several hundred foreigners lived, and there were other large buildings in close touch. Enough gasoline and coal oil was found in the place to have blown not only the Bartl building into smithereens, but the neighboring buildings as well.

Wittig was never caught, but Dippold was arrested in Chicago. He made a clean breast of the whole thing, and said that Bartl had hired himself and Wittig to do the deed.

Bartl was convicted on Dippold's evidence, but was allowed out on bail of $15,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

LAST NIGHT'S ARRIVALS.

At the Windsor — R. J. Buchanan, Hamilton; A. E. Mortimer, Ottawa; M. R. Alvin, Toronto; S. M. Barrett, Toronto; W. D. Hogg, Toronto; J. A. McGee, Iroquois; J. R. Myers, Toronto; H. Nicholls, New York; C. A. Murray, Moncton; J. Stewart, Winnipeg.

At the Place Viger—Jos. Rentall, New York; W. F. Banks, Quebec; H. C. Birley, New York; J. W. Corley, St. Louis; T. W. Maddox, London; H. C. Lowe, Portsmouth; F. E. Turcotte, Three Rivers; H. W. Simpson, New York.

At the St. Lawrence Hall. — Arthur Coleby, London, England; F. Woods, Potsdam, N. Y.; F. A. Clukey, Pottsdam, N. Y.; J. H. McLaren, Louisville; A. E. Fortin, Magog; J. B. Fote, Toronto; W. O. Spooner, Calumet; J. W. Ross, Brantford; J. A. Fraser, St. Faustin; C. C. Fraser, Lachute.

At the Queen's — B. T. Ward, Brantford; D. J. Alexander, Quebec; J. T. James, Ottawa; G. T. Cleveland, Danville; H. J. Dawson, St. Catharines; G. S. Meagher, Ogdensburg; C. W. Glover, Mountain View; T. B. Fealey, New York; E. Davis, Ottawa.

At the St. James—A. M. Cross, Ottawa; C. M. Duckworth, Syracuse; J. S. Harper, Toronto; H. M. Arnold, J. J. Slattery, V. Catman, W. Gibb, Malone; J. J. McEwan, Bangor.

At the Carslake—E. Casson, Toronto; H. W. Lyster, Boston; H. B. Dryden, Moncton; J. Kennedy, St. John; J. Moriarity, Granby; A. E. Nichols, Nashua; A. F. Guertin, Malone; M. Goodfellow, Woodlands.

At the Albion—W. B. Peterson, Kamloops; D. A. Jackson, Chicago; D. M. Jones, Point Perry; N. J. Stewart, Alex. McFarlane, Ottawa; L. De Luccia, New York; A. Garland, Hartford; F. Lysoght, N. A. Cameron, Ottawa.

At the Stanley—Herbert James, Ottawa; Gordon Brewer, Ottawa; W. C. Caults, Malone; P. L. Lynch, New York; C. L. Leberge, Windsor; M. McMilan, Ottawa; A. R. Leduc, Huntingdon; G. Henderson, Detroit; M. C. Murphy, Utica.

At the Russell—A. E. Wiggett, G. H. Wiggett, B. Cohen, Sherbrooke; Geo. W. Bonner, Toronto; C. G. Browlette, Mansonville; E. Casson, Toronto; S. A. Mason, Mansonville; R. Verity, Toronto; J. W. Taylor, Mansonville; S. J. Gibbons, Johnsburg.

At the Corona—T. Brick, Hawkesbury; Miss McDonald, Minneapolis; Miss Edwards, J. Garland, Ottawa; S. L. Clough, Sherbrooke; Dr. Singer, Toronto; H. A. Richards, Ottawa; C. Lynch, Quebec; T. Cronin, Belfast; E. L. Stewart, London; G. L. Hull, Boston.

At the Turkish Bath Hotel — P. N. Drysdale, Appleton; D. McElroy, Valleyfield; F. Gallagher, Ottawa; W. Chapman, Windsor; W. Smith, Ottawa; A. L. Cole, St. Hyacinthe; M. Clarke, Malone; J. Burns, Morriston; A. M. Bell, Kingston; Frank Yeigh, Toronto.

At the Grand Union — A. B. Hunt, Bary; M. St. Francois, Farnham; J. B. Marion Lindsay; J. A. Bernier, Lac Magantic; T. A. Lynch, Constable; A. R. McLennan, Cornwall; G. O. Cummings D. McCarthy, Ulverton; H. D. Beebee, Constable; T. C. Murphy, J. Scott, Cowansville.

At the Riendeau.—K. Somerville, Toronto; L. A. Levesque, Ville Marie; Dr. G. G. Gregoire, Lake Megantic; E. J. Comeau, Farnham; Eug. Lemieux, Ste. Marie Beauce; Dr. F. C. Cote, Drummondville; Arthur Martineau, Quebec; A. H. Champion, Toronto; D. Frechette, M.D., St. Stanislas; A. E. Talbot, Quebec; John Masse, Roxton Falls.

In the rear of the Philadelphia Library is a beautifully planted plot of ground, which is overlooked by a porch at the rear of the building, to which access is through the French windows of the library building. In the wall by the side of this porch is the inscribed cornerstone, which bears tribute to the young artisans who founded the library, at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin. Near by is the broken stone that once formed the inscribed part of the pedestal of Franklin's statue. Few visitors to the library appear to be aware of the existence of this spot or of its interesting feature.

QUALITY
SATISFACTION
MONEY REFUNDED TO UNSATISFIED CUSTOMERS

SEE OUR ELEGANT DISPLAY OF LADIES' WAISTS AT $1.58 Saturday, May 25, 1907.

Cool Summer Dress Goods

What could be more handsome, more stylish, more correct for summer months than a dress of Voile or Crepe de Chine. These fabrics are cool and dainty, but strong and durable.

Of course you'll be busy now getting ready to go away. Make out a memo of your needs and you'll save money by getting them here.

A special line of cream **Nun's Veiling, Cashmere, Bedford Cord, Serge, Panama Taffeta and Lustre, superior qualities,** all pure wool materials. These are goods taken out of our regular stock, and clearing at a ridiculously low price. This lot consists of all the leading weaves, French and English manufacture. Regular 75c, 89c and $1. Monday 55c

These fabrics are here in a wide range of shades, for all purposes:

Voile Louisine, regular 89c, for 69c
Crepe de Chine, 55c value.. 45c
Colored Batiste, 39c value.. 25c
Homespun Suitings, 89c, value 69c

A BIG DAY

Monday is the big day in the Basement. It's the day thousands of Montreal women, who look for economic offers, avail themselves of our rare opportunities.

Monday there will be a feast of low-priced goods, values that would cost you 25 to 30 per cent. more in the ordinary stores.

Our stock of Kitchen utensils, etc., has been thoroughly replenished and prices low as ever.

Covered Granite Kettles, will hold 10 and 12 quarts, choice of two sizes, Monday....... 39c
Odds and ends Granite ware, to clean up, **half price.**
The "Scroggie Special" Gas Mantle, each 12½c
Remnants of Dinner ware to close out:
Platters, various sizes 25c
Covered Dishes 29c
Plates 5c

Corset Cover Day

We can't help talking about the value of our Whitewear, and the daintiness of its make up, cut, trimmings and finish. It is absolutely the pinnacle of Whitewear perfection.

Monday will be a day of special bargains in Corset Covers. Here's an example.

Cambric Corset Cover, trimmed lace and ribbon. Regular 20c, for 12c
With 2 insertions of lace, trimmed, lace and ribbon. Regular 23c, for 15c
All beautifully trimmed lace, others with embroidery and ribbon. Regular 27c, for 18c
Better Lines, Better trimmed. Regular 30c, for 20c
This lot has the largest quantity, a large assortment of designs. Regular 35c, for... 25c
Corset Cover, allover embroidery front; also other designs. Regular 39c, for......... 27c

Sale of Sample HOSIERY

This sample Hosiery sale is of out-of-the-ordinary importance, as samples always surpass regular goods; no seams in this lot; they are shaped to fit the leg, will not rip, and will keep their shape a long time, and don't hurt the feet. All Spring Summer weights in this lot.

Ladies all wool plain and ribbed black Cashmere Hose. Regular 45c to 75c. Special 39c
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose, lace ankle and all lace, double heel and toe, newest shades. 50c quality. Special 35c. or 3 pair..$1.00

SEE OUR LINE OF $2.50 HAND BAGS, $1.45.

Just the Kind of RIBBONS

Every woman finds need for at this period of the year. Just the bare price announcement of Ribbon prices should be sufficient to bring a crowd here Monday. An opportunity to stock up for summer at notable savings.

Extra heavy quality Chiffon Taffeta Silk Ribbon, in all shades, superior quality ribbon, suitable for millinery, sashes, etc.
5 inches wide.............. 18c
6 inches wide.............. 23c
Fancy Stripe and Plaid Ribbon, 5 inches wide, some with heavy raised cord on edge, suitable for shirring. In a good assortment of shades. Regular 29c. Special.............. 19½c
Fancy Ribbons in conventional designs, 4 inches wide, yard..... 10c

Scroggie's

ST. CATHERINE, UNIVERSITY and VICTORIA STREETS, MONTREAL.

The Pure Food Store

Goods fresh and pure as it is possible to secure. That means getting the best. Any grocery can sell staple goods, but we skirmish the markets of the world to find dainty, appetizing foods that are pure and wholsesome.

Prime Roast Beef, per lb... 35c
Jellied Tongue 25c
1 pint bottle Maconochie's Sauce 20c
1 quart Olives 35c
Panyan Pickles 20c
Special—(Sorento) a Sweet Juicy Orange, 2 sizes, 15c and 20c dozen.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY

$2.75 Waists $1.58

For Monday we have one of the luckiest purchases ever made in Ladies' White Waists, American make, by one of New York's daintiest manufacturers.

This line is beautifully trimmed with Swiss embroidery and Val. lace insertion, French tucking.

In New York's favorite styles.

A consolation to women is that these waists cannot be duplicated in Montreal; all exclusive New York styles; $2.50 and $2.75 value, for $1.58.

(See Window display.)

Trunks and Travelling Bags

New goods arriving daily. To facilitate selling we have placed them in lots to sell at $1.89, $2.48, $2.93, $3.97, $4.98. These goods are worth from one-quarter to one-half more than the prices asked.

All trunks initialled free.

UNDERWEAR COMFORT

can only be had in

Perfect Fitting Union Suits

If you want to be relieved of that dragging down sensation that drawers cause, and that climbing up the back of the undershirt, get into a Union Suit. After a few days' trial, you will wish you had known of them years ago.

We have them priced as below.

LISLE and **BALBRIGGAN** (with long sleeves and ankle length), 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $3.00.

VERY LIGHT GAUZE SILKOLINE, with ankle length, long or short sleeves, $1.50. Knee length, no sleeves, $1.25.

All Wool, $2.50 and $4.25.

Merino, $1.75 and $3.75

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO., RETAIL BRANCH.

597 St. Catherine Street West, Near Mountain st.

BECKER BROKE DOWN UNDER INQUISITION

Confesses He Witnessed Murder of Little Girl by His Companion.

New York, May 25.—On being confronted with the corpse of Amelia Staffeldt, Henry Becker, who was arrested on suspicion, broke down, according to the police, and confessed that he had witnessed the assault that preceded the murder of the fifteen year old Elmhurst girl.

The crime was done by a companion, the prisoner said. He asserted his own innocence.

Becker's admission followed a "third degree" examination that proved his undoing. He had been taken to the undertaker's, where the body has lain since it was found in a little frequented field adjoining the farm of the girl's father. There he was ordered, first, to look at the girl's dead body, and then to place his right hand upon the cold forehead. Becker shudderingly obeyed and the next moment collapsed. Dragged to his feet and supported on either side by a detective, he was asked, "Did you kill the girl?"

His answer, according to his captors, was—"Oh, my God, I did not do it, but the man who was with me did it. He killed the girl, and I ran down to the woods."

Detective Graham said that after the prisoner had become calmer he said that he witnessed the attack on the girl, and that he was frightened and ran away. He insisted that he did not see the assailant stab his victim, and that he did not see a knife in the man's hands. He declared that the man afterward joined him in the woods to which he had fled, and that they went to the farm of Mrs. Emily Simonson, where they washed their hands at the pump in the yard. Becker declared, Detective Graham says, that he and the other man hung around the vicinity of the scene of the murder the rest of the afternoon, and then separated. He could give no information as to the identity of the murderer.

The police are not wholly satisfied with Becker's story, but will bend their energies to finding his companion. They are convinced that two men were either directly or indirectly concerned in the crime.

MAGAZINES AND MAGAZINES.

(Washington Herald.),

When, some weeks ago, the Chicago Chronicle made a sweeping declaration that the magazines of the country were deteriorating, not a word of protest came from the public, so far as we were able to observe, and not the slightest disposition to uphold the contrary belief was manifested by the newspaper press. The logical conclusion to be drawn from this is that the opinion of our Chicago contemporary is general; and, indeed, one who keeps in touch with the many periodicals which burden the news stands each month finds it difficult to understand how there could be any other view.

Of course, there are magazines and magazines, which is to say that the charge of mediocrity, and worse, cannot justly be brought against all. Broadly speaking, the older publications—the ones which have been landmarks in literary America for years—may be said to retain fully the high standing they have long enjoyed. It is the newer, flashier, and cheaper ones—vastly cheaper in quality, as well as in price—which are not representative of anything that is high and good in our civilization. The assertion that they are degenerating is hardly accurate, perhaps, since deterioration is not possible in a thing which stands at zero in the beginning. Some of them, doubtless, are well intentioned, but, again, speaking generally, in their frenzied efforts to gain circulation through what has come to be called "muck-raking," we think the majority of them have done decidedly more harm than good.

Diamonds, Diamonds, Diamonds. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

Special Notice.

The most competent Piano Tuners in the city are to be found at Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., (Opp. Dominion square).

126 2

THE NEW CARPET STORE.

KITCHEN & COMPANY

604-606 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

The Premises Lately Occupied by Thos. Ligget & Co.

English Axminster Carpets—See our immense range of high class and exclusive designs, every one of which is confined exclusively to us for Montreal, and being Carpet Specialists every design has been selected for its artistic merit. As for values we ask intending purchasers to see ours and compare them with what is shown anywhere else in the city.

English Wilton Carpets—See our large assortment, showing all the latest high class novelties for this season.

English Brussels Carpets—In the highest grade of those popular floor coverings we show an exceedingly strong and splendidly assorted range at prices that are unequalled in the city.

English Tapestry Carpets—In the best quality of 10 wire goods we show an excellent range, and we strongly recommend them in preference to a cheap Brussels on account of their artistic appearance and great durability.

Fine Wilton Rugs—A good range of beautiful medallion and Oriental designs and color combinations suitable for Dining Room, Dens, Libraries, etc. Splendid values.

9.0 x 10.6 .... at $30.00
9.0 x 12.0 .... at $35.00
11.3 x 12.0 .... at $41.50

Scotch Linoleums, 2 and 4 yards wide, a splendid range of high class novelties in qualities that always give satisfaction to the consumer. Splendid values at 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c and 65c square yard.

KITCHEN & COMPANY

604-606 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

123 2

R. & W. KERR LTD.
WEST 326 ST CATHERINE ST.

BALDWIN DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS

Made to suit any space, and for any capacity. The same perfect dry air circulation.

In all sizes and styles.

APARTMENT HOUSE PATTERN

Where space is limited, our Apartment House patterns are most desirable as they give a large capacity while taking but little floor space.

Provision chambers lined with sanitary linings.

PRICES:

$25 to $100.

R. & W. KERR LIMITED.

All notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—On Monday, May 20, 1907, to Rev. B. B. and Mrs. Brown, 88 Agnes street, St. Henry, Montreal, a son.

BUELL—On the 23rd instant, at Oxenden Villa, Lachine Locks, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buell.

GILMOUR — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on Saturday, May 18th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gilmour, 30 Young street, Montreal Annex. 122 2eod

SLESSOR—On May 17th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Slessor, 4329 Western avenue. 122 2 eod

TAMMADGE — At 19 Agnes street, on Monday, May 20, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tammadge, twin daughters. Belleville and Toronto papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

JUDAH-HILL — At St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Montreal, on the 22nd instant, by the father of the bride, Henry Haig, son of the late Frederick T. Judah, K.C., Montreal, to Mariana Paulina, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D. (Edinburgh). 124 3

LAMPTON-BURNS — On May 22nd, by Rev. W. D. Reid, assisted by Rev. Canon Dixon, David Lampton to Lilly F. Burns, only daughter of Capt. J. H. and Mrs. Burns, both of this city.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BURLAND—At Los Angeles, California, Wednesday, May twenty-second, 1907, George B. Burland, Esq., in his 77th year. Funeral from his late residence, 287 Upper University street, at 3 p.m., Wednesday, May twenty-ninth. 124 3

DIMOND—On May 22nd, suddenly, at the General Hospital, through severe injuries, caused while at work at the Dominion Coal Company, John Dimond, 21 Centre street, Point St. Charles, aged 40 years. A sorrowing wife and three children mourn his loss.

GRANT—In this city, at his brother's residence, 4 Olier street, Richard Grant, son of the late Thomas Grant, native of Dundock, County Louth, Ireland. Funeral Sunday, May 26, at 2.30 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends, acquaintances and members of the Williams Court C. O. F., V.S.A., are invited to attend. Boston papers please copy. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, Monday morning, at 7.30.

PELTIER—In this city, on the 24th instant, Major J. E. Peltier, at his residence, 166 St. Hubert st. Funeral notice later.

WARREN—At Fort William, Ont., on 23rd inst., after four weeks' illness, Frank, fourth son of the late Robert Warren, 51 Sherbrooke street east, this city. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church at 8.30 this morning. 123 2

WHELAN—In this city, on the 25th inst., Anastasia Kirby, widow of the late Edward Whelan, native of Co. Waterford, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 354 Amherst street, Monday morning, at 8.30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

STEVENSON — At his residence, 257 Bishop street, on 23rd May, R. R. Stevenson, in his 60th year. Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, 25th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to St. George's Church. 123 2

TAMMADGE—At 19 Agnes street, on Monday, May 20th, 1907, an infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Tammadge. Belleville and Toronto papers please copy.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

O'NEIL—The interment of Francis Joseph O'Neil, only son of Simon and Nora O'Neil, will take place Sunday afternoon at Sillery, Quebec.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUGHES—An anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. John Hughes will be said at St. Ann's Church, at 7 a.m. Monday, May 27th. Rest in Peace.

IN MEMORIAM.

McCORRY-A Month's Mind will be chanted on Monday 27th, at St. Patrick's Church at 8 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of Mary Catherine (May) McCrory, only child of Mrs. M. A. McCrory, of 595 Dorchester st. west.

DEAR OLD SALLY
likes lady charlotte jelly powders; so good.

WM. WRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
Formerly of St. Catherine street,
NOW AT
113 University Street
Phone Up 2667. 124 78eod

SHAKESPEARE THE "BEST SELLER."

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

In these days of large editions of popular novels it is interesting to know that Shakespeare continues to be the "best seller." Next to the Bible his works have a larger sale than any which are printed, and the comparison is not fair for many reasons, since many of the Bibles are given away and most of them are sold at a very small figure. But some twenty English and American editions of Shakespeare are brought out every year and all are said to be successful. One wonders where all of them go.

It is also interesting to note that at this very moment there is a Shakespearean revival all over the world, for his works are printed in most of the important languages and are studied and admired without restraint. All this shows that there is a deeper love of the best literature than some cynics affect to believe. Because romantic and swashbuckler novels sell readily, many persons think the public taste is degenerating, forgetting the annual increase of book buyers amounting to millions, and also ignoring the fact that two generations ago books were considered a luxury. Even on the stage Shakespeare is no longer spelling ruin and his plays are being patronised better than for some years past. On the whole, we may consider that the public taste is improving and no better evidence is needed than the fact that Shakespeare continues to be the "best seller."

Logic is Logic.

The Irish intellect is more often associated with wit than with logic; but an Irish workman recently silenced for a moment the upbraiding tongue of his foreman by a display of something which bore just enough resemblance to logic to confuse his hearer.

The workman enjoyed leaning on his hod and making shrewd observations much more than he did stirring about, and the cry for "Mort! Mort!" fell on dull ears.

"Why don't you attend to your hod and keep that man going?" demanded the foreman, severely, when Patrick was enjoying one of his frequent periods of rest.

Patrick raised his hod with a leisurely movement and turned a pair of twinkling eyes on his accuser.

"Sure, now," he said, easily, "if I was to keep him going all the time, sorra a thing he'd say at all, at all; an' if he didn't say annything I'd be thinking he wasn't there. An' if he wasn't there, sorr, what would he be wanting of morthar annyway?"

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED
This Store Closes at 6 p.m. SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1907.

A Summary of Summery Goods

In Dainty White Shirtwaists at 67c

"Good Enough for Anybody," pronounced a woman who saw them Thursday. We think so too for the embroideries are fine, the white lawn is sheer and perfect, the button holes are well made. If you want a better one, here are a selection.

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed in front with two panels embroidery, lace insertion, set in between and 8 wide hemstitched tucks, open front, 3-4 sleeves. Regular, 85c. Special.................... 67c

White Lawn Blouses, made with 2 open work embroidery and lace insertion, clusters tucks, open back. 3-4 sleeves Regular, $1.35. Special.... $1.10

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed in front with 25 1-4 inch tucks, tucked back, buttoned in the back. 3-4 sleeves. Regular $1.95. Special....... $1.50

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with embroidery front, with 3 embroidery insertion and tucks, open back, 3-4 sleeves. Reg. $1.50. Special $1.15

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed in front with 2 panels embroidery, lace insertion set in between and fine tucks, open back, 3-4 sleeves. Regular $1.85. Special $1.45

A Great Variety in Ladies' Fine White Sheer Lawn Blouses, trimmed with fine Hamburg embroidery and Val. lace insertion. Very large choice, ranging from $8.00 down to... ... ... 50c

White Lawn Peter Pan Shirtwaists

50c.

Ladies' White Lawn Peter Pan Shirt Waists, made with turn over collar and cuffs, trimmed with white and blue spotted lawn. Regular 85c, for.............................. 50c

Summer Dress Goods

The Most Fashionable Stuffs of the Season

Fine Suitings from England and less expensive American kind. Black stuffs also in beautiful silk and wool novelties in desirable colors.

New Vicuna Cloth Just arrived, 52 inches, best value of the season's colors in new blue, light drab, beaver, navy, brown, dark red, purple. Monday..................... $1.15

A New Lot of Fancy Summer Dress Goods, fine quality, fine weave, 52 inches wide, in checks and stripes, light, very light, medium and dark, grey and drab. Monday 96c

Sample Sale of Ladies' Collars

Only 60 Samples of Arabian Lace Collars, white, ecru, cream. Also black silk braid collars. The regular value of these samples is 25c to $11.70. To be sold at

HALF-PRICE.

20 ALARM CLOCKS.

Strong Nickel Alarm Clocks, good reliable movement, this is a regular 75c selling clock. Special price.... 52c

OUR NEW STORE

Owing to its exceptionally good light, is unequalled in Montreal for showing

CARPETS

and we may say that we are in every way equipped for handling a large business to your entire satisfaction.

We have a splendid line of Wiltons, Axminsters and Brussels Carpets all in exceedingly rich colorings and handsome designs from the world-famed looms. See our line of

Linoleums and Oilcloths

guaranteed splendid wearing qualities.

Before leaving the store let us show you our collection of PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS and NETS. Also Beds and Bedding.

We are making a specialty of made-up **Carpet Rugs** at very reasonable prices.

Thomas Ligget & Co.,
Cor. St. Catherine and Crescent Streets.

MILK SUPPLY IN PAPER PAILS.

The vexed question of a pure milk supply bids fair to be solved at last. London and other large towns are to have the milk left at their doors in paper pails, which are claimed to be proof against germs, air and water.

Metal pails and glass bottles have both been declared treacherous, so an ingenious inventor has had recourse to wood pulp, and made a pail which scientists, sanitary experts and not a few dairymen have blessed unsparingly.

A company, called the Mono-Service Vessels, Limited, has been formed to place the new pail on the market, and has received every encouragement from two or three large London dairies. The pails are to be made at a factory in Fetter lane, Fleet street, where machines capable of turning out 50,000 of the receptacles in a day are now being installed.

If this new method of milk delivery be generally taken up, some millions of these paper pails will be required daily. While consumers will have the knowledge that their milk is brought to their houses absolutely uncontaminated, dairymen will be saved the heavy expense of washing and sterilising hundreds of bottles daily and replacing breakages. They will also save much time in delivery. The pail is a very simple contrivance. It is light—twelve times lighter than an ordinary milk can — and strong. Manufactured of wood pulp, the paste at the joints is made of vegetable matter, the inside is waterproof, and then the whole is sterilised by passing through a furnace heated up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. Every pail has a close-fitting flanged cover, which can be quickly adjusted, and when fixed effectually seals the milk from any outside influence. The housewife may, by pressing her thumb upon the lid of the pail at one side, and jerking it outward, not only open the receptacle, but also make a spout for pouring the contents into a jug.

CROWN JEWELS MADE OF PASTE

Among the treasures of the British Empire which now find lodgment in the Tower of London it is doubtful if any inspire more respectful interest than the articles which are exposed to view in the apartment which is reserved for the "crown jewels."

In the centre of this apartment is a great circular, iron-barred glass case which, day and night, is most carefully guarded by watchmen. But how many visitors who gaze upon the articles within the case know that most of the blazing gems are merely paste, and that although the Tower might be considered a safe enough place, most of the famous stones are in reality stored in the vaults of the king's bankers, their place being taken by cleverly executed counterfeits?

It was the early custom to provide an ornate, but inexpensive crown for the queen consort, and though these circlets blaze with jewels, none of them are real. When Victoria was to be crowned queen regent it was realised that it would never do to offer her paste, and a new crown was provided, for which stones were taken from the earlier masculine crowns. Among them is the ruby which Henry V wore in his helmet when he invaded France.

Oddly enough, many of the paste jewels attract more aprpeciative comment than the few crowns set with genuine stones, and the sightseer goes on his way rejoicing or envious, according to his temperament, although any fashionable jeweller's store will display ten times the number of real precious stones.

Intrinsically, it is said, the entire display is not worth more than a quarter of a million dollars.

In Copenhagen university a professor is said to chloroform plants. After several days they bud in great profusion.

HUMMEL BROUGHT INTO GOULD AFFAIR

Mrs. Howard Gould Makes Complete Exposure to Commissioner Bingham.

Special to The Montreal Star.

New York, N.Y., May 25.—Mrs. Howard Gould met Commissioner Bingham and one of his closest advisers yesterday, and told them the whole story of how she had been hounded by detectives in the interest of her husband's contemplated suit against her. A surprising development was the bringing into the Gould case of the name of Abe Hummel, now on Blackwell's Island. He is involved by Mrs. Gould in her statement.

It was learned that Howard Gould used at least one private deetctives of the Pennsylvania Railway in trying to discredit his wife. Supreme Court Justice McCall also now figures in the affair. He is declared to be the friend at court who McLaughlin sent to Mayor McClellan and Commissioner Bingham to try to stop the activity of Deputy Commissioner Hanson. Mrs. Gould's story was a complete narrative of how the central office and other detectives had been used to hound her. She put Commissioner Bingham in possession of many entirely new facts concerning the case and they are of such deep interest that investigation, instead of ending with McLaughlin's retirement will now be taken up more actively than ever with the idea of driving out of the department every member of the "system." Mrs. Gould declared that twelve years ago Inspector Byrnes, who was then in charge of the detective bureau, obtained large sums of money from some member of the Gould family to try to accomplish the very thing McLaughlin has recently been charged with attempting. While relations with her husband were strained, she said she hadn't the slightest idea that Gould would stoop to the use of city detectives and also of a recognized criminal in trying to hurt her. Hummel will be brought from the penitentiary to tell what he knows about the case.

VAST FORTUNE FOR CROWN.

There are No Heirs to Claim DeGolia Estate.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Washington, D.C., May 25.—Arthur Delroy, an English barrister, who recently came to the United States to search for heirs to the famous DeGolia estate in England, will soon return to report that his search has been in vain. As a result the bulk of $6,000,000 the DeGolia fortune, will probably revert to the British Crown. Delroy's mission to America disclosed that John Cook, nephew of DeGolia, died in the Government Hospital for the Insane here in 1900. His only living relative is his sister, Sarah Cook, an inmate of Norfolk Hospital for the Insane, who is unable to enjoy any of the vast wealth in her own life. A sufficient sum will be turned over to the hospital authorities for her support.

WOMAN WAS KNOCKED SENSELESS BY CRICKET BALL.

A cricket match at Westmount Park came to a sudden end yesterday afternoon, and it was feared for a short time that it had resulted in a tragedy. One of the players made a bounding hit and the ball travelling swiftly went out of the park bounds to the street, where it struck a woman passing fair on the temple, rendering her unconscious. It was for a short time thought that she was killed, but she finally revived and was able to proceed to her home. She refused to give her name. The cricketers were badly scared, and after they found that the woman was not seriously injured breathed a sigh of relief and decided that they had enough cricket for that day.

Ambassador Entertained Royalty.

London, May 25.—The third of a series of elaborate entertainments which have marked the London season was given at Dorchester House last night, when Ambassador and Mrs. Reid entertained at dinner the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught. After dinner there was a small dance, and to this there came many other guests, including Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark and their daughter, Princess Victoria.

Two Indians Drowned.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Selkirk, Man., May 25.—Two Indians of the St. Peters Reserve, five miles from Selkirk, were drowned yesterday afternoon. They were John Chattleane and John Spence. The steamer Frederick swamped a rowboat in which four men were seated. The rowboat sank immediately, and with it the men above named. The other two were rescued.

Holiday Fire at Napanee.

Special to the Monereal Star.

Napanee, Ont., May 25. — The residence of Mrs. Ira Kimmerly, in the west end of the town, and the barn of James Brandon adjoining were burned to the ground this morning. Origin is supposed to have been due to fireworks.

Mr. John Loudon Dead.

Special to the Monereal Star.

Toronto, Ont., May 25.—Mr. John Loudon, for nearly 30 years steward on the Niagara Navigation company's boats is dead, after a long illness. He leaves a widow and one child. Mr Loudon was a brother of Dr. Jas. Loudon, former President of Toronto University.

Fireman Killed at Bancroft.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Belleville, Ont, May 25.—Jacob Hennessy, a fireman on the Central Ontario Railway, was cut in two by a train near Bancroft. The train broke apart and the shock is supposed to have thrown the unfortunate man under the wheels. Hennessy was 30 years old, and unmarried. His home was in Trenton.

Vessels Passed Father Point.

Father Point, Que., May 25.—8.21 a.m., S.S. Canada, Dominion Line from Liverpool, passed inward at 5.35 a.m., with 55 first, 424 second, and 1098 third class passengers.

S.S. Pomeranian, Allan Line, from Havre, passed inward at 5.45 a.m., with 112 second and 435 steerage passengers.

S.S. Basuto, McLean Kennedy Line, from Moville, passed inward at 5.15 a.m.

S.S. Chickdade, from Middleboro, passed inward at 7.30 a.m.

Special Notice.

If you know of any person wanting to purchase a new piano send their name to The Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine street, west, near Drummond, who will when a sale is made give you free a new Gramophone or its value in money. 123 6

CANADIAN FISH FOR BRITISH MARKET

Big Scheme on Foot to Import Untinned Salmon From British Columbia.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 25.—It is understood a big scheme is in preparation for the importation of fresh fish from British Columbia into the United Kingdom. According to the ideas of the promoters, it will be possible to put untinned salmon and halibut on the table here at almost the cost of Yarmouth bloaters in the glut season. Competent authorities here and in Canada have pronounced the scheme feasible. Three powerful firms in England, Scotland, and Ireland, it is stated, have expressed willingness to engage in the task of distributing to British consumers. Kalen Island is to be the fishing headquarters. It is believed a British steamship company will also provide cold storage service between Vancouver and New Zealand.

SCORE RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

Social Democrats in London Protest Against Entente of Nations.

London, May 25.—The social democrats of Great Britain last night welcomed their Russian comrades who have come to London for the purpose of holding a Congress free of official interference at the Holborn town hall.

The surging crowd soon resolved themselves into a great demonstration against an Anglo-Russian entente. Nearly all the delegates spoke in opposition to an agreement between the two governments, and in favor of an understanding between the two peoples against the "Common foe of despotism and repression." The meeting was a remarkable display of the international solidarity of the social democrats.

Henry Mayers Hyndman the most prominent of the English socialists, delivered an address in which he declared that the English socialists were heart and soul with their Russian comrades.

One of the Russian delegates, M. Mishkovsky, made the speech of the evening. He appealed to the British socialists to start an agitation against the attempt that Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was making to bring about an entente between Russia and Great Britain which would enable English capital further to oppress the people of Russia. "By the helping of your trades union," said M. Mishovsky, "you will be able to force your government to refuse to Russia the gold with which to crush the beginning of a special social revolution of the world.

THE BOY IN MADRID.

(New York Sun.)

The birth of an heir to the Spanish throne interests few people outside of Spain, and they are concerned about it for family or political reasons; but the news that a son has been born to Alfonso and Ena, the royal lovers who loved at first sight and spooned together like common mortals, indifferent to and defying the proprieties of the most formal court in Christendom, will interest gentle and simple in many lands who care nothing for royalty and the Spanish succession.

It seems only the other day that Alfonso was playing the ardent lover in the little town in Spain where Princess Henry of Battenberg was residing to let the young people keep company; only the other day that he was holding his mistress's hand at staid banquets, to the scandal of dowagers and majordomos. There was never a King more in love or a young person more wrapped up in her lover—she a mere girl who hated ceremony and he the most unconventional sprig of royalty in the most democratic kingdom in Europe in spite of its punctilious court. All Spain was looking on at the courtship with sympathetic delight.

Ena was taken to the hearts of the people and welcomed as a Spaniard because she was as unaffected and joyous as the youth who was bound to marry her for the old-fashioned reason that he thought he could not live without her —not a good match, said the court, but the King had found his affinity and nothing else mattered. The people were on his side. The poorest of them were intensely interested in the nuptials. A crown for Ena was bought by public subscription, every village in Spain contributing. The wedding cake was one of the most wonderful creations ever known; six feet high, weighing 340 pounds, the lowest tier divided into eight panels separated by Corinthian columns and surmounted by Cupids. Even the Republicans joined in admiring Ena and allowed her to be a paragon of her sex and the fairest of Queens if they must have a Queen. If she was so rare the Spanish people were proud to believe that the youthful King was worthy of her. A deputation from the chamber waited on the young woman, and Senor Canalejas pronounced a panegyric upon Alfonso: "His Majesty has been a model son and brother, which makes us confident that he will be a model husband." Ena no doubt agreed with them.

The royal wedding was a tremendous function in its formality, but it served only as a background for the unfeigned happiness of the young pair, which was proof even against the abhorrent design of the assassin. From time to time stories of the young King's devotion as a husband have come out. His delight at the prospect of paternity got into a cable despatch. So plain, amiable, and boyish is this King, and so natural and simple his Queen, and they are so well mated and contented with each other, that the birth of a son to them excites an interest as broad as human nature.

SHEEP SUPPLY VIOLIN STRINGS

While the strings of violins and other stringed musical instruments are usually designated as "catgut," most of the material employed in their manufacture is taken from the bodies of sheep.

An investigation of the sources of supply of the materials entering into the manufacture of musical instruments in Germany has revealed the fact that nearly seventy thousand pounds of sheep-gut are used annually for strings.

Nearly the whole of this quantity is imported from abroad, chiefly from Russia, which furnishes about sixty-four thousand pounds, the rest coming from England, Australia, and India.

English sheep-gut is preferred to all other kinds, and very high prices are paid for it, different grades selling at $5.95, $7.14, and $7.61 per kilogram (about two pounds and a quarter.)

The gut of the English sheep is of a fine white color and very durable. In Russia, where the sheep are slaughtered principally on account of their meat, only young animals are killed, whose gut is lighter and softer.

In South America and Australia the sheep are bred specially on account of their wool. Young sheep are accordingly very seldom killed, and the mature gut is dark.

In tropical countries much gut is spoiled because there are too few workmen and the cleaning should be begun as soon as the sheep are killed. Only the stronger gut is salted and exported. In Hamburg and Berlin there are importers of gut who get the salted product from all parts of the world.

FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.
25 pieces of fancy White Muslins, in open work stripes and spots. Formerly 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c and 20c. During the
8c

NEW TEA AND DINING ROOMS, 3RD FLOOR, ANNEX, NOW OPEN
FROM 7.30 A.M. TO 10 P.M.
Before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. entrance to Tea and Dining Rooms through King's Hall Chambers, take elevator.
Table d'hote Breakfast, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 35c.
Dinner a la Carte, from Noon to 2.30 p.m. and from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.
Excellent Cuisine. Splendid appointments and Moderate Charges

583 to 587 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST. BETWEEN DRUMMOND & MOUNTAIN
Hamilton's
THE STORE LEADING BY ITS PRICES AND GOOD SERVICE.

FROM 9 TO 11 A. M.
Foulard Dress Linings in white, black and all colors. The quality that retails everywhere at 7c and 8c. For the
5c

A Sale of Muslins

and other wash materials on Monday. Owing to the continued cool weather, makers and importers are anxious to unload, and several of them have contributed to this unusual bargain offering of the season's most desirable fabrics. Divided into four big lots for your easy choosing on Monday.

LOT NO. 1—Consists of unassorted lots of Chambrays, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Muslins, Dimities and Organdie wash materials that were intended to sell up to 15c yard. Monday's sale price, yd..... 5c

LOT NO. 2.—Includes some of the season's most popular shades and patterns in white and colored muslins, voiles, etc., complete ranges, in each line. Materials formerly marked as high as 25c. Monday's sale price, yard.................................... 10c

LOT NO. 3. Comprises some of the finest Swiss, French and American Dress Muslins, that have been shown this season. Many of them mercerized, that have all the appearance of silk, every desirable tint prevailing this season will be found in the collection. Values up to 35c. Monday's sale price.............................. 15c

LOT NO. 4—The assortments and varieties in this table will be sure to please the most fastidious. They are the highest grade of wash materials imported. Silk Tissues, Handpainted effects, Spider weaves, Sheer Organdies, etc., etc., in every new and fashionable shade and design. Formerly 39c, 45c, 50c and 55c. Sale price 25c

The May Sale of **Home Furnishings**

is drawing to a close, and if you have not as yet taken advantage of the many special bargain opportunities offered, you should do so Monday. A big table of Sash Curtaining, including:

Bobinette Muslins, with lace and insertion, Muslin with frills, Nottingham Nets, fancy spot Swisses, plain and fancy scrims, fish nets, etc., etc. Values up to 25c. Your choice Monday at..... 12½c

Tapestry Table Covers, in rich, dark colorings, 2 yards square, with heavy knotted tassel fringe. A very special value Monday at... .... $1.25

Floor Rugs in Tapestry, Brussels, and Axminsters, in assorted sizes, varieties and qualities. As we are giving up the rug and carpet part of our business through lack of space we have from 150 to 200 on hand. Former prices were $1.25 to $2.50 each. Monday's clearing price.............................. $1.19

For the ... On Monday, 100 of the celebrated Bissell's Cyo Bearing Carpet Sweepers, in oak, walnut and mahogany cases, at....... $1.95

Sale of Toilet Articles

1,000 Sample Back Combs, of all kinds, worth up to 35c, for....	5c
Tooth Brushes, real bristle with wood handles, 7 1-2c, for......	2½c
Ladies' Dressing Combs, 8 inches long, 12 1-2c, for............	7½c
Ebonoid Back Hand Mirrors, square and round, 35c, for........	19c
50 dozen Clothes and Hair Brushes, 25c, for	19c
Taylor's Olive Oil Toilet Soap, per cake, 5c, for	2½c
Taylor's Old Brown Windsor Toilet Soap, per cake, 5c, for......	2½c
Dr. Charles Healing Soap, per cake, 25c, for	19c
Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, regular 50c, for	35c
Mother's Favorite Soap, per box, 25c, for	19c
Camphor Flakes, the moth destroyer, 25c, for	10c
White Rose of York Toilet Soap, per cake, 5c, for	3½c
Canadian Castile Soap, twin bars, 5c, for	3½c
Sample Boxes of Toilet Powder, 5c, for	3½c
Assorted French Toilet Soaps, per cake, 10c, for	5c

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS.
Fronts trimmed insertion of washing lace. Neck trimmed lace and ribbon, also around sleeves. A very special value at........................ 19c

FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.
100 pairs of Boys' Blue Duck Overalls, complete with bib, straps and pocket. For the
19c

JUST IN FROM NEW YORK.
A splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's White and Colored Linen Hats, Babies' Hats and Bonnets. Some exclusive novelties.

FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.
About 25 dozen of some of the handsomest flowers and foliage we have shown this season. Values up to 75c. For the
19c

A BIG SHOE SALE.
Ladies' $3.00 "Gibson" Tie Shoes in Vici Kid, Chocolate Kid and Patent Leather. Sizes 4 to 7 only. Monday.... $1.95
A lot of Ladies' Sample Oxford low shoes, in size 4 only, and in black Dongola kid only. Regular prices $1.75 to $3.00. Monday $1.45

IN THE BASEMENT.
8 packages Toilet Paper, for.. 25c
Children's Garden Sets, for... 15c
Paints, in all colors, for...... 10c
Saucepans, with covers, for.. 25c
100 Candle Power Gas Mantles. 10c

FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.
200 first quality Gray Steel Enamel Teapots, family size. For the
25c

SILK ETON COATS.
We have 20 Ladies' Black Silk Eton Coats, that range in prices from $12.50 tto $25.00. We will clear them out on Monday. Your choice at.................... $10.00

FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.
50 Ladies' and Misses' Rain Coats, in gray and fawn. Coats worth up to $8.00. For the
$4.95

FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.
Fine White Embroidery Edgings and Insertions, up to 4 inches wide, assorted patterns. Worth from 12 1-2c to 18c. For the
7½c

THE HAMILTON CO'Y, 583 to 587 St. Catherine Street West, Between Drummond and Mountain Streets.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited

Beautiful Lingerie Dresses!

$20.00, $25.00 and $35.00

These beautiful dresses embody everything that's dainty—everything that's artistic in the latest Parisian Lingerie Costumes that cost vastly more—even three to four times the prices we've fixed for the lovely designs shown in our Cloak and Suit section.

Our styles are strictly exclusive—one costume each—two in some cases. These different sizes, never more than two costumes in any of the elaborate models, all of which means exclusiveness, and, of course, adds materially to the value of the garment. At $20.00, $25.00 and $35.00, our offerings embrace styles, the like of which you'll not see elsewhere. Made in the finest of Sheer Mulls and Batistes, with hand embroidering and a profuseness of lace trimming. These costumes easily rank with models that sell for a half more and even twice as much in the leading New York shops.

Our Mail Order Department will give you excellent service.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited 17 to 31 King St. East. 10 to 20 Colborne St. Victoria St. King to Colborne St. **Toronto.**

DISCOURAGING "PISTOL TOTING"

When the Alabama legislature meets in July it will consider Senator Hinson's bill against what is characterized in soft southern speech as "indiscriminate pistol toting." This bill provides that every one wishing to "carry a gun" must procure a license from the probate judge, and in addition must wear a badge having thereon the word "armed," said badge "to be in metal two-thirds of an inch in diameter and to be conspicuously borne on the person." . . In this way the gentle art of indiscriminate shooting and killing will be pleasantly discouraged, and many a tragedy which has been precipitated by a misunderstanding of conditions will be averted. The experiment in Alabama will be watched with interest by other states, north and south, and in particular the workhouse clause will be studied for its practical effects. No unoffending citizen is desirous of going about with a badge militant on his person, and no rowdy has any special fondness for the kind of work the state would be likely to impose. Hence the belief that "the number of pistol toters will be largely decreased" and that the mute sentinel of the fireside will fall into disfavor. As for the much vaunted "unwritten law," even it may be wisely affected.

THE WEATHER

PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, fine; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Montreal Weather Statistics.

Readings by the Hearn & Harrison, Standard Barometer:

At noon yesterday, 30.12; at 8 a.m. to-day, 30.27; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.28.

Temperature — To-day, maximum 62, minimum 40; yesterday(maximum 60, minimum 45

Sun rose this morning at 4.26 o'clock.

Will set this evening at 7.29 o'clock.

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures.

Victoria, 44-52; Calgary, 28-52; Qu'Appelle, 40-56; Winnipeg, 28-68; Port Arthur, 28-50; Parry Sound, 38-62; Toronto, 44-61; Ottawa, 44-60; Montreal, 42-58; Quebec, 34-54; St. John, 38-54; Halifax, 34-68.

Temperatures Elsewhere.

London, 65; Paris, 73; New York, 51.

What Is Going on To-night.

His Majesty's—The Lion and the Mouse.
Academy—The Bonnie Brier Bush.
Francais—A Millionaire's Revenge.
Royal—The Innocent Maids.
Ncuveautes—Le Grand Mogul.
Dominion Park.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

The cold and backward spring we have been enduring will—if the doctrine of averages holds good—give us an intemperate summer. The heat will be fervid and deadly; and we will be less ready to stand it for having been denied our slow preparation during the spring weeks. However, many who read these lines are feeling no uneasiness on that point; for they have with them always the magic key which opens for them the heavy gates of the city and lets them out into the fresher country of river, mountain, and sea.

But there are many hundreds of women and children who have no such magic key. They must face whatever the summer is to bring in the narrow, dusty, and clamorous streets where their unhappy lot has been cast. If it be a cool summer they can bless their good fortune for once; but if the heat, which has been denied us in the spring, is poured in upon us in the summer, they will go down before the blast with the sickening certainty with which our hospital reports and mortality statistics have made us all too familiar.

For such sufferers, the only help lies in the hands of those who hold the magic key to which we have referred. One remarkable quality of that key is that it can be used for others as well as the owner. It can be loaned. People—in plainer language—who have money can not only buy for themselves a breathing spell on the mountain top or at the water side, but they can also buy escape to these retreats for others. They can, in a word, unlock the heavy city gates when the heat becomes insufferable in the congested portions, and let the prisoners out where they can wander through grassy fields and beside the shores of wide waters.

To enable them to do this easily, and without personal trouble, the Fresh Air Fund has been established; and the Fresh Air Committee will accept subscriptions and transmute their gold by a reversed alchemy into life and health and happiness for the many mothers and children who are dependent upon this charity for their glimpse of the country during each successive summer.

The plans of the Committee must, of course, be laid early. It is not a work that can be improvised. The workers must know what they have to depend upon in the way of "sinews" before they undertake their Holy War. Thus, he who gives promptly gives twice. It is astonishing how far a little money is made to go by this provident and painstaking Committee. For $5 they can give a woman or a child two weeks at their Summer Home at Chambly. The sum is small, but the benefit is great. If the givers could see the gratitude of the people whose genuine misery and suffering their gifts alleviate, they would feel abundantly repaid.

Theodore Tilton Growing Weaker.

Paris, May 24.—Theodore Tilton, the American editor and author, is still growing weaker. Mr. Tilton has lived in Paris a lonely and solitary existence. A slender income, derived principally, it is understood, from a single share of stock in a New York newspaper, and meagre royalties from his literary works, which have been continued in a desultory manner, has sufficed apparently to meet his demands.

MOGUL
Egyptian Cigarettes
15c per box
Cork Tips
Anargyros

THE REUNION OF UNIONIST PARTY

Differences Diminish in Light of Recent Clearer Events.

IRISH REFORM ADVANCES

Colonial Conference Discussion Responsible for Revival of Agitation of Chamberlain's Plan.

The campaign for Fiscal Reform in Great Britain seems to have been given a great stimulus by the Preference discussion in the Colonial Conference and the refusal of the British Government to countenance the Colonial proposals has awakened the adherents of Imperial Preference to renewed zeal. Political meetings are being held all over the country to talk the matter over.

Hon. Henry Chaplin, an ardent Tariff Reformer during his recent by-election contest in Wimbledon, received the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain:

Valescura, St. Raphael, France, May 6.

My Dear Chaplin,

I am delighted to see that you have been unanimously selected to fight the battle of the Unionists against all comers in the Wimbledon Division, and I need hardly say that I most heartily wish you success, and a majority which will satisfactorily represent the growing feeling on the part of the people of this country in favor of the Unionist policy. During the past few months it has become sufficiently evident that the importance and urgency of Fiscal Reform have impressed themselves even on the minds of those who at the last election were apathetic and indifferent.

It is right that you, who from the first have seen the necessity of some change, should be amongst the earliest to place the issue clearly before the constituencies. Your absence from the House of Commons has been felt and regretted by every Tariff Reformer, and I sincerely hope that Wimbledon will repair the ingratitude of Sleaford, and will enable you once more to take up the work with which your life has been connected, and join your colleagues in promoting the cause which you have done so much to keep in the front, and which now offers greater hopes of speedy success than ever before.

The crude unfairness of Mr. Asquith's Budget, and the flat refusal with which, on behalf of the Government, he has met the offers of the self-governing States of the Empire will have brought home to our people, as no other action could have done, the folly of adhering to a system which was adopted sixty years ago under entirely different circumstances, and on the faith of promises which have never been fulfilled. I wish I could take an active share in the election, but I hope that you need no help in order to secure a decisive victory.

I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

LORD STANLEY'S VIEWS.

Speaking at Preston, Lord Stanley discussing the Preference matter remarked that Mr. Balfour said their differences on the subject of fiscal reform were diminishing, and that he believed it was possible to present the case in a form which would make those differences less than ever—reduce them even to vanishing point. There were two conclusions that had helped him (Lord Stanley) to arrive at that opinion. First of all there was the Budget of Mr. Asquith; secondly, there was the rebuff that had been given to the Colonial Premiers. Mr. Asquith in his speech to the Colonial Premiers announced that this country was Free Trade to the backbone, and he then proceeded to say that he would be willing to give various subsidies, that at once drew a letter from the Free Trade member of Preston, who said that giving these subsidies was much worse than the form of Protection. He was undoubtedly right. He (Lord Stanley) thought that if they gave subsidies they could not pretend for one moment that they were Freetraders. They therefore had got a Government who said they were Free-traders, and were willing at the same time to break away from Free Trade with regard to subsidies. They had got, on the other hand, colonies represented here who had, he believed, in very forcible language expressed their feeling on the question of preferential trade. They had pointed out that there were in these colonies the only growing markets of the world and they had said to us: "We have come from all the ends of the earth in order to offer you a chance of sending in your goods at a preferential rate, which shall give you the opportunity of defeating the foreigner, if you in return will make us some concessions."

THE COLONIES' OFFER.

The one doubt he had had in his mind, and he confessed it openly, was whether there was any reality in the offer of the colonies' preferential treatment. That doubt was dispelled for ever. That doubt was gone, and he could stand there now—although he confessed that he was a Free-trader, but at the same time there were things that one must place above that—and he could say that unless we did meet those Colonial Premiers half way we stood in danger not only of losing our own trade but in danger perhaps of losing our Empire. The two things stood together—the broadening of the basis of taxation, and while they broadened the basis of taxation they must give a preference to those who were willing—the only nations (for they were nations)—to give preference to our goods over those of other nations. He urged them to let their differences in future be differences merely of detail. Let them agree that they had a handsome offer from their colonies, and that they had no right whatever in this country to say "No" to it. He urged them to endeavour to forward in every possible way preferential treatment of our brethren across the sea.

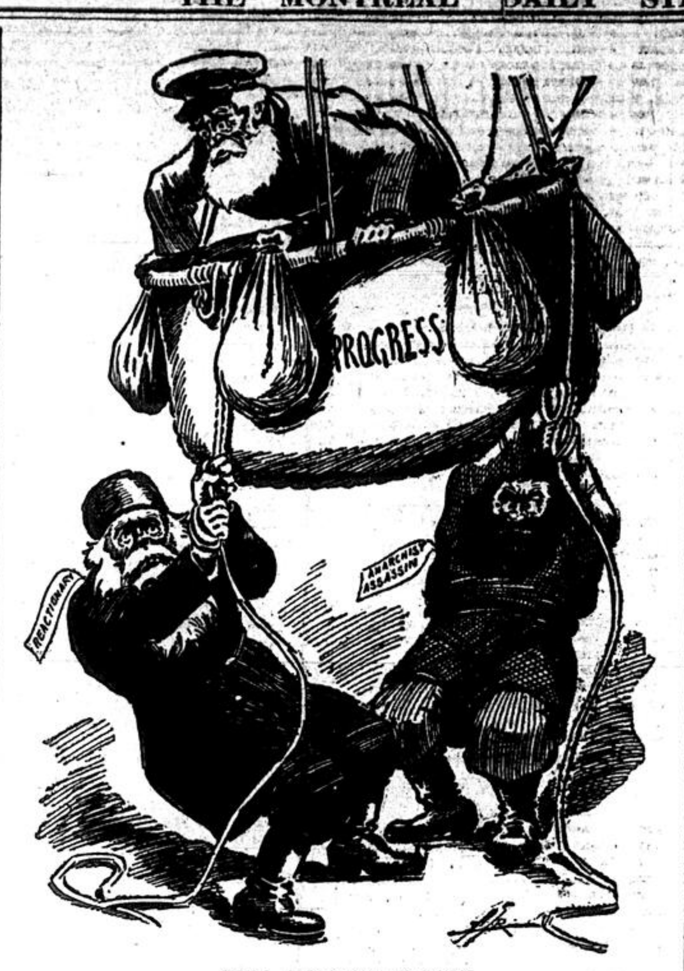
REUNION OF PARTY.

Messrs. W. Hayes Fisher and Robert Yerburgh, two recently converted aradent tariff reformers, in a letter to the London Standard, state:

"We welcome Mr. Balfour's speech to the Primrose League, thinking he rightly discerns the signs of the times when he says:—"'The differences of opinion amongst us are diminishing under the clearer light of recent events. Thus thinking, we desire to make our contribution to the reunion of the Unionist party on a practical programme of fiscal reform, and we have many reasons for believing that the opinions which we expreess are the opinions to which the great majority of moderate men have been irresistibly driven by the proceedings of the Colonial Conference, reinforced by the latest Radical budget on strictly Cobdenite lines.

"When the agitation on behalf of Imperial preference and Tariff Reform was commenced, those who, like ourselves, declined to be rushed into the support of a preferential policy based on new food duties on the faith of unsubstantiated statements with regard to offers of further reciprocal advantages which the Colonies were alleged to have made to us, asked: "What are these offers?" But though the question was again and again repeated no definite and reliable answer could be obtained. To-day, thanks to the conference, we are in possession of one as definite and reliable as could be desired. The statement made and repeated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada would 'give concession for concession,' backed up as it has been by the other colonial prime ministers, speaking in the names of their respective countries, has furnished it. 'Not only,' we are told by those responsible statesmen, 'will we continue the preference we now give you, we will go further. Whatever you may think fit to give us we will return in kind.' A declaration so explicit as to defy misrepresentation by the subtlest critic will do more to advance the cause of Imperial preference than all the leaflets of all the leagues. There are thousands of moderate men throughout the country who, though ardent Imperialists, shrank from supporting a policy of preference so long as there was no satisfactory evidence of any permanent desire on the part of the colonies to make it a substantial and durable basis of further union between the parts of the Empire, while there was more than a suspicion that many of its advocates in the Mother Country were harboring designs of re-establishing the old fashioned protection which artificially raised prices for the benefit of the producer, a policy not only 'dead but damned,' and rightly damned.

"Not only are we convinced that the offer of the colonies should be accepted, but we are equally convinced that, quite apart from consideration of the colonies, there is a necessity for broadening the basis of our national system of taxation. With the certainty that some of our colonies will grow into great nations equal to herself in population, in material resources, in revenue, and sea borne commerce, it is unthinkable that the Mother Country should for ever adopt a fiscal system which must prevent her from making with them those commercial arrangements which other countries are at perfect liberty to negotiate."



STILL HOLDING IT BACK.

PERSONALS.

Lady Drummond and Mrs. Parker are in Boston.

The Misses McLennan, Ontario avenue, will spend the next six months in England.

Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., sailed on the Victorian for England yesterday.

Mrs. Stewart Robertson, of Kingston, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Molson, Bishop street.

Mrs. S. A. Mackay and Miss Nessie Mackay are in Ottawa, the guests of Mrs. M. Robidoux.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gregory are spending Victoria Day and the week end at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mrs. W. V. McNally and Miss Marjorie McNally are the guests of Mrs. George C. Murray at Ottawa.

Mrs. John Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, is spending a few days at her father's, Mr. Henry R. Gray, 99 Sherbrooke street east.

Miss Hilda E. Rea, who has been spending some months with her brother, Mr. D. C. Rea, at Winnipeg, has returned to town.

Miss E. Francis Barry has left Montreal to spend the summer months in Boston, Palm Beach and Florida, for the benefit of her health.

Miss Muriel Pinder, Western avenue, hase left for London, England, where she will spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Mackay Edgar.

The marriage of Miss Margaret J. A. Heavysege, to Mr. W. M. Ellis, jr., has been arranged to take place quietly on June 26th, in Lachine, Que.

The marriage of Miss Harline David to Mr. L. M. Rubin, of New York, is announced to take place at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Hart on Wednesday afternoon, June 5.

The Misses Johnson, Prince of Wales Terrace, leaves early next month for Cap a l'Aigle. Professor and Mrs. Johnson, who are still in England, will join their family at the sea later on.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Maud Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Toronto, to Mr. Garnet S. Bell, son of Dr. Robert Bell. The marriage will take place on Wednesday, June 5.

The engagement is announced at Quebec of Miss Constance Drum, second daughter of Mr. S. Wilson Drum, to Mr. Stanley C. S. Watson, second son of the Rev. C. O. Watson, M.A., Bridport, Dorset England.

Mr. Stanley Shepherd, of Ottawa, is in town.

Miss Gladys McIntyre, of Ottawa, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, K.C., is spending the week-end in New York.

Mr. Kenneth MacPherson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. Porteous at the Island of Orleans.

Miss Florence Henderson, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Muriel Samson, at Windsor Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cushing are visiting Mr. Francis Cushing at Cushing's Island, Portland.

Mrs. C. J. Wilson and Miss Wilson, St. Denis street, are spending the summer months at St. Anne de Bellevue.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeen are entertaining a large house party at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin. Lady Aberdeen still suffers greatly from rheumatism, the fogs and dampness of the old country seeming to accentuate the complaint.

The marriage is arranged to take place on June 15th, in St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, of Miss Gwendolen Evelyn Macpherson Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Stuart and Mrs. J. W. Shillington, to Mr. William Frederick Carter, formerly of Montreal, now of Cobalt.

The marriage of Miss Mina Stewart, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Balmoral Lodge, Hull, to Mr. Charles Gardiner Cowan, formerly of Hamilton, has been arranged to take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday, June 12th, at half-past four.

The marriage of Capt. R. G. Sprague, first officer of the steamer Pontiac, and Miss Ellen B. Hunter, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hunter, took place Wednesday, at the residence of the bride at Bridgewater. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague left immediately after the ceremony to join the ship. Mrs. Sprague will accompany her husband to England.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Edgar, Eastfront, Lancaster, on Wednesday afternoon, May 22nd, when their daughter, Miss Margaret A. Edgar, was united in marriage to Mr. Frederick G. Palfrey, of Montreal, son of Mr. Palfrey, of Lindsay, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Tanner, pastor of St. Andrew's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Palfrey left on the evening train for the East. They will reside in Montreal.

DEATH FOR TRYING TO MURDER CABRERA

Guatemala City, Guatemala, May 25.—The court martial which has been in session for three days to try the persons charged with complicity in the attempt made on the life of President Cabrera, on April 29 in this city, yesterday handed down sentences of death in the cases of nineteen of the prisoners.

Two Italians, the brothers, Tinetti, owners of the machine shop and foundry here, are among those sentenced to death. The Italian minister to Guatemala, Signor Nagar, at once obtained information concerning the proceedings of the court, and then personally informed President Cabrera that the trial had been distinctly irregular. He requested a prompt revision of the findings of the court. The members of the Italian colony, of this city are particularly excited. In addition to the two Italians, it is reported that the sentence of death has been passed upon the Viteri brothers, the Prado-Romana brothers, and a woman named Luz Castaneda.

DIPLOMATS WILL INTRECEDE.

Mexico City, May 25.—News of the imprisonment and sentencing to death of nineteen men charged with complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate President Cabrera, of Guatemala, was received in a telegram from Dr. Rodriguez Parra, Mexican consul at Guatemala city.

He says that the diplomatic corps decided that each minister accredited to the Guatemala government could ask President Cabrera for an annulment of the sentences, and that if this action did not bring immediate results, the diplomatic corps would direct a collective note to President Cabrera.

Victoria Day in Ottawa.

Special to the Montreal Star.

Ottawa, May 25.—Victoria Day was quietly observed at the Capital. The weather had a tendency to be cool, but the sun shone brilliantly, and thousands of citizens took trips to the country. The riflemen spent a busy day at the Rockfield ranges, the first competition on a large scale of the season taking place.

Two or three small fires occurred during the day, including one early in the evening at Miss Campbell's millinery store, on Sparks street, which caused damage to the extent of several hundred dollars.

BRITISH TORIES ARE ACCUSED

Premier Says They Tried to Turn Colonial Conference to Account.

POLICY OF TARIFF REFORM

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Tells Manchester Liberals What He Thinks of Balfour.

Speaking at Manchester recently on the attitude of the Unionist party to the British Tariff Reform movement and Mr. Balfour's position, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said there was no longer any doubt that the Unionists had made up their minds to adopt a policy of Tariff Reform, or what Liberals called Protection, and were squeezing out the Free Traders. In this connection the choice of candidates in the London by-elections was significant.

In one case, said the Prime Minister, it is a member of the Tariff Commission —of that strange body which is occupied in some secret and mystic alchemy by which to compose, as they think, a thing which most of us have never been able to understand, and which they call a scientific tariff. We wonder when the oven-door is opened what sort of dish will come out.

In the other constituency we have been brought in contact again—and I am glad of it—with an old and respected friend and opponent—Hon. Henry Chaplin—who is to re-enter Parliament for the purpose of revivifying and rejuvenating the party by putting into the pale, washed-out Tariff Reform some of the sounder and more full color of the old-fashioned Protection. Is not the choice of these candidates significant?

A greater thing had happened in Mr. Balfour's being brought into line after months and years of plunging and curvetting and shying and sometimes of bolting.

It appears, said Sir Henry, to have come about in this way. Because Mr. Asquith has been unable in a couple of Budgets to remove all the effects of years of easy-going finance and wild extravagance, and because some of our friends, the Colonial Premiers, are asking us in all sincerity and earnestness to change our fiscal system, a great capitulation goes on, and a new Treaty of Vereeniging between the leader and the led has been signed.

MR. BALFOUR'S CONVERSION.

After some banter of Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister continued:—

It is a strange and an unfortunate coincidence that the conversion of Mr. Balfour should have taken place just when it did. I think we were justified in holding that the leader, the responsible head, of a great party would abstain from taking a hand in the unblushing attempt which some of his friends, mostly the least worthy of his friends, have been making, with a signal lack of success, to commandeer and use the Imperial Conference for the purposes of the Tory Opposition. I think Mr. Balfour might at least have refrained from collapsing on the penitent form of the Primrose League until the guests of the nation had returned to their homes.

The occurrence of the Imperial Conference has been seized upon as an opportunity for a party demonstration, for a move on the chessboard of the Unionist leadership, and for sowing, if possible, dissention between His Majesty's present Government and the Colonies. In this latter object they have failed, as they deserved to fail. In Parliament and in the Press day by day an effort has been made, by the self-styled Imperialists forsooth, to impute to half of their countrymen—observe my moderation—lukewarmness in the friendly feeling towards our brethren beyond the seas. Conduct more worthy of censure on all grounds, conduct less really Imperialistic could not well be conceived. The attitude of the Government has been from the first perfectly strong and honest, perfectly sympathetic, perfectly true to the real principle and conception of the British Empire.

I can understand the temptation to a party in the position of the present Opposition to catch at any means of rehabilitating itself; but is it seemly—is it wise—is it patriotic—to seize this moment for exploiting our friends beyond the seas for such a purpose, to represent us as banging the door in their face, when we tell them the patent fact, the undisputed truth, that the country is firmly attached to its fiscal system, and to hold up to obloquy us, who are the adherents of the party which gave self?government to every one of these Colonies? They hold us up to obloquy as indifferent to the cause of the Empire, and all we do is to claim for ourselves the same freedom which these self-governing Colonies and communities enjoy, and which nothing on earth can tempt them to forego. We were returned to maintain Free Trade, and we will maintain it.

Passing to the "most significant event of the past year"—the granting of self-government to the Transvaal—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said:—

I believe in my soul and conscience that in the whole history of our country there has never been a finer example of true British policy or a grander achievement. (Cheers.) We have always been accustomed to recall the case of Canada, but, after all, there had been no war with Canada. The circumstances were different. You had two apparently irreconcilable nationalities, it is true, but you had not so acute a conflict between them as there was in South Africa, and this action of ours stands out therefore above anything so far as I am aware in our history.

"THE FOOL OF EUROPE."

Sir Francis Lowe, M.P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Conservative Association, said the Conservatives were gratified to have taken part in the demonstrations in celebration of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday, and they regretted the right hon. gentleman's subsequent illness. They trusted he would soon be completely restored to health, and enabled to resume his place in the front fighting line of the Unionist party.

Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., addressing the meeting, said he had never been harassed by doubts as to the necessity of Tariff Reform, and he rejoiced that the whole Conservative party was coming round to that view. He welcomed Mr. Balfour's recent pronouncement, and the adhesion of leading free food Unionists. It was remarkable that, at a time of unexampled national prosperity, England had an exceptional list of unemployed, whereas, in protectionist Germany there was employment for every man willing to work. He contended that if England submitted proposals of reciprocity to America and Germany, whether those countries resented it or not, they certainly would not in future look upon England—as they had for 30 years—as the "fools of Europe." Before the Colonial Conference was held, the Government told them that there was no offer of preference from the Colonies, but they found the Colonies unanimous in their desire for reciprocity and for consolidation of the Empire.

THE REJECTED OFFER.

Mr. Parker Smith was the principal speaker at an enthusiastic Tariff Reform meeting held at Weybridge, Sir Charles Walpole presiding. In proposing a resolution regretting that the Government had not given more favorable consideration to the proposal of the Colonial Conference, he said that Mr. Balfour had now unmistakably and with a whole heart adopted the policy inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain (cheers). Personally, he would have liked to have seen Tariff Reform made a national policy, but there had been no encouragement that way, and if they found that answers such as Mr. Asquith gave to the Colonial Premiers were the last word which the Liberal party had to say, then they would have of necessity to make it a party cry, and go to the country upon it. He had the utmost faith that upon that cry they would carry the whole country with them. Our Colonial brothers were not asking for boons, but were here with a policy which they believed would both strengthen and draw together the Empire and benefit the trade of this country. Frequently the inmate of a mad-house was obsessed by the idea that he was sane, and that the rest of the world was mad, and when they found theoretical Free-Traders declare that they alone had the true Gospel in their hands, they were inclined to take them in contrast to the whole world outside these islands, and ask whether it was upon a handful of professors aand Treasury officials, or on the judgment of the civilized world, that we should rely. We had to consider not only the question of our markets, but the future strength of the Empire, and we must, before it was too late, take what he believed to be the only means that would permanently secure the prosperity of this country and the strength and unity of the Empire.

MR. GREENSHIELDS WANTS DAMAGES

Claims $15,000 for Alleged Incompetence of Fire Department When House Burned.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., has served a notice on the Fire Committee that he will sue the city if not awarded fifteen thousand dollars by the Council for the destruction by fire of his residence in Peel street. It is alleged in the claim that one cause of the destruction of the premises was the fact that the Fire Brigade was not efficient on that occasion, and secondly, that the fire alarm box in the vicinity was not in good working order.

There was a brief discussion of the claim by the Fire Committee. The members did not see how the city could be held liable for the causes alleged; the fire brigade had done its best, and there was nothing to show that there had been any negligence.

It was decided to send the claim to the civic Claims Department. It is expected that it will be contested, and that the courts will be called upon to settle the matter.

It was pointed out that the Fire Department will soon have a fine new station on Berthelet street, while the Chief has asked that a temporary station be erected in the vicinity of Pine avenue. When these stations are completed it is expected the uptown district will be well protected. In this connection the Chief submitted the following communication:—

"I have the honor to report that the number of residences in the high level district have considerably increased during the last few years, and a fire station is needed in that part of the city. It contains some of our most important institutions and finest residential houses, which, in fact, should have more protection. I would recommend that a temporary station be placed in that locality as soon as possible."

It was decided to try and follow the Chief's advice.

There was some discussion over a suggestion that a new foreman should be appointed for a spare reel. Ald. Yates did not think such an employee was needed. He thought the appointment would make unnecessary expenditure.

The Chief held that the appointment was necessary if the fire service was to be efficient.

Ald. Yates—"We have far too many officers in the department."

Other members answered that the Chief ought to be the best judge of what was wanted.

It was finally decided that the appointment should take place.

The Chief reported that he had 500 feet of old hose that he did not require.

Ald. Yates: "We have no information about any old hose till someone wants to buy it. That is what I object to. We suddenly hear of all this when it is to be sold. I have no objection to selling old hose; I think it should be sold; but we want to know something about it before the buyer comes along."

Chief Benoit remarked that the hose was worthless, and that before selling it the couplings were removed. He agreed with the chairman that reports on the condition of fire hose should be made to the committee, and suggested that a monthly report be made out in future.

The majority of the committee then voted to sell the hose.

GOOD NEWS FOR COBALT.

Ministers Promise New Post Office and Customs Office.

Cobalt, Ont., May 25.—Mayor Finlan presented an address of welcome from the citizens to Hon. R. Lemieux and Hon. William Paterson. Affixed to the side of the address were choice specimens of native silver leaf imbedded in cobalt.

Hon. Mr. Paterson, in reply, said he had made the trip from Ottawa with a view to establishing a customs office in one of the towns in the vicinity, and he wished to learn some points of greatest convenience for goods coming in. They had found Cobalt was the main centre for freight, and an office would be established here. He would try and arrange that goods for Haileybury and New Liskeard be passed at North Bay.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, who has been looking into the postal facilities and the need of a new post office, expressed himself as being favorably impressed with the suggestion that a new post office be built.

Office Clocks, good selection. R. Hemsley, Jeweller, 255 St. James St.

Special Notices.

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GOULD SCANDAL WILL NOT BE HUSHED UP

Retirement of Detective Mc.Laughlin and Statement of Gould's Counsel Latest Incidents.

New York, May 25.—Detective McLaughlin, connected with the New York police department for thirty-nine years, will retire on half-pay. He will receive $2,500 a year. He joined the force in 1868.

His retirement will obviate his figuring in the investigation of the alleged Gould conspiracy. While McLaughlin was preparing his application for retirement, Deputy Commissioner Hanson was continuing his inquiry into the Gould case at police headquarters. It was learned that both Howard Gould and his wife have been subpoenaed to appear before him, to tell what they know about the participation of Peabody and McLaughlin in Gould's alleged search for evidence for a divorce.

Delancey Nicoll, upon whom, as counsel for Mr. Gould, Mrs. Gould served notice of her suit for permanent separation, upon the grounds of desertion, cruelty and inhuman treatment, including a police conspiracy against her, issued a statement setting forth his connection with the alleged conspiracy.

Mr. Nicoll explains that there came to the ears of police a report that a crime had been committed, in that Katherine Clemmons, while having a husband living, married Howard Gould. Very properly, he holds, the police, whose duties are not only to prevent, but also to detect crime, looked into the matter at his suggestion. When they had satisfied themselves that the gossip concerning Mrs. Gould was baseless, they dropped their investigation.

"There was nothing done,' Mr. Nicoll adds, "on behalf of Mr. Gould which was unusual, irregular, extraordinary, or other than any other citizen has a right to have done for him."

It was said that the retirement of McLaughlin and the explanation of Mr. Nicoll would not stop the inquiry under way at police headquarters.

The Empress of Britain at Quebec.

The Empress of Britain reached Quebec at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, coming within two hours of equalling the record time made for the trip by her sister ship, the Empress of Ireland. The British mails had been landed at Rimouski at 7.33 in the morning. The Britain carried 187 first, 482 second and 842 third-class passengers, who were landed last night, and immediately left by train for Montreal. Three special trains were necessary to accommodate them, the first of which arrived in Montreal at midnight. All made connections with western trains.

The Virginian Sailed.

The turbine screw steamer Virginian, of the Allan line, sailed from Liverpool yesterday morning on her second trip of the season to Montreal. She carries a very large number of passengers.

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ENGLISH CONFERENCE OPEN.

Dr. Parmalee, of Quebec, Speaker at First Session.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 25.—Proceedings at the federal conference of education were opened at Caxton Hall yesterday. The Earl of Crewe presided, and several hundred delegates from all parts of the Empire were present. Earl Crewe referred to the utility of the exchange of ideas, and saw no great difficulty in the interchange of teachers. He spoke of the value of university co-operation, and hoped the conference would be the first of a long and useful series.

Dr. Parmalee, of Quebec, an English-speaking Protestant, referred to the fact that he was sent by French-speaking people; for in the midst of difficulties all over the world it was a gleam of sunshine. In Quebec they had "give and take," with a tendency rather to give than take. The great difficulty was the apathy of the public towards education.

A Busy Time on the Docks.

Empire Day was no holiday for the busy men on the wharf. Strenuous efforts were being put forth to get rid of the freight congestion, besides which several vessels arrived and a greater number set out to sea. The arrivals were: The Parthenia, from Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of horses and prize cattle; the Montezuma and the Bengore Head; the Victorian and the Cassandra, carrying passengers and general cargo; the Glenarm Head and the Manchester Shipper, with freight, sailed.

The sailings to-day were more numerous: The Lake Champlain, of the C.P.R., with a full load of passengers and a large general cargo; the Englishman and the Southwark, of the Dominion line; the Virginian, of the Leyland line, and the Devona, of the Thomson line.

In 300 years Englishmen have grown six inches shorter, on the average, while the women have been increasing in height.

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