

THE MUSKOKA COUNTRY.

A Syracuse's Trip to a Famous Region in Canada.

Its Varied Attractions—The Hunter, the Angler and the Lover of Nature Will Find Delight There.

[SYRACUSE STANDARD, JULY 10 1898.]

Dr. J. H. Workman, the owner and editor of Outing, entertained a party of invited guests in the Muskoka region Province of Ontario, from June 28 to and including July 6. L. S. Wilson, of this city, with the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, was one of the members of the party. Mr. Wilson returned home Thursday last and is enthusiastic over the natural beauties of the place so little known to residents of New York State.

To a Standard reporter who sought an interview and who asked "What is Muskoka?" Mr. Wilson replied:

"Muskoka is the password to a pleasure paradise where the hand of man is very little in evidence; it is the key to a realm where nature shows herself in all her charming loveliness. Muskoka is but a single Indian word and to the many without significance, but to the few who have been introduced have quickly learned to love the region, it is very full of meaning, it is suggestive of an almost never-ending, ever shifting panorama of delightful scenes in lake and stream and wood and sky. Those who have visited the Thousand Islands say that nature was lavish when she caused that creation, and lovers of the Adirondacks say she was careless in leaving so much that is beautiful among the highlands of New York, but if this is true she certainly was prodigal, extravagant in Muskoka, for one finds there the islands and the woods combined in a wealth of scenery almost too much for any one resort.

"The Muskoka region is well known to Canadians. The Georgian Bay and Muskoka district, just east of the bay and but two miles north of beautiful Toronto, long have been their chief summer outing places. To people in the States who are familiar with mountain, wood, river, lake and sea resorts, Muskoka is but a dot on the map, if in deed that dot has ever been discovered. A section so abundantly provided with all that is essential to meet the exacting requirements of the critical American pleasure seeker should not go unheralded. To be sure there is the railroad 'literature,' telling of the place, but people are skeptical. We all have seen advertisements of first class railroad eating houses, with home made everything; have even patronized them and still have doubted. But in this instance the railroad people have not dared to picture Muskoka in absolutely true terms, for the story, to the uninitiated, would read like a badly overdrawn tale, be looked upon, perhaps, as an interesting exaggeration, but fail absolutely in its convincing properties.

"The Muskoka region, with its hundreds of beautiful lakes, has three principal ones, Lake Muskoka, Lake Rosseau and Lake Joseph. Muskoka is 22 miles in length and ten miles wide at its widest point; Rosseau is 14 miles long and seven wide, and Joseph, extending farthest north sixteen miles long and seven wide. The first two have tributaries, but Lake Joseph is a spring. Its crystal waters reflect in almost perfect imagery its rocky shores and luxuriantly wooded islands. Lake Rosseau is three feet higher than Muskoka and steamed from Rosseau into Joseph there is a canal like passage at Port Sandfield. The outlet of all the lakes is at Bala, on the extreme western bay of Lake Muskoka, where the waters make a plunge in three falls, twenty-five feet or more in height, forming the Muskoka river. Two miles west from Bala falls, the Moon river forms a branch of the Muskoka, and through these channels the waters of the lakes go out into Georgian Bay, that wondrous water land, with its 27,000 islands on the eastern coast line.

"One reads that these three lakes contain between 400 and 500 islands. That is not only true, but it is also true that very many have upon them most substantial and beautiful cottages or hotels for the accommodation of tourists. The present season will see a very material increase in the number of cottages, as building is now active, and coming seasons will undoubtedly witness the erection of other summer homes and by people from the States, when the Muskoka region shall have been accorded its just place among the outing resorts of North America.

"The shore line of all these lakes is picturesquely irregular and so thickly placed are the islands that at very few points is any wide expanse of water visible. There are no marsh, no low land in all Muskoka. There is no mosquito in Muskoka. Pine, spruce, balsam, hemlock, maple and oak are the prevailing woods. In size the islands vary from the island in Lake Rosseau, with its 1,000 acres, to tiny specks with a single tree or rock showing above the water, in all sizes, shapes and conditions of improvement. Titles rest in individuals. These islands form the most excellent sites imaginable for permanent cottages or tenting parties. Fast supply boats, owned by individuals, ply the waters of all the lakes, Constant and Mink furnish the dwellers in Lakes Joseph and Rosseau and the Gypsy and Monzeka those in Lake Muskoka, with provisions. They are small portable provision stores and if one desires articles not in stock they will be ordered and promptly delivered.

"Hay fever cannot survive the pure air of the Muskoka region. Immediate relief is the unerring rule.

"In 1864, an adventurous Canadian boy with companions, went up through Lake Simcoe, overland to Gravenhurst, now a place of over 2,000 inhabitants with large lumber and manufacturing interests, than a hamlet of a few houses

and an Indian trading point—and in an old sailing craft, with her captain for guide, sailed along and camped until they reached the head of Lake Joseph. No white faces were seen along the shores. The Huron Indians held sway. It was their happy pleasure preserve. The vicinity of Indian River between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau was their camping ground. The beauty of the surroundings charmed the young man and his friends and they made several pilgrimages. Year by year the number of Indians decreased until at present only a few are found at Bala. The young man married and visited the islands, the woods, the mountains and the seashore. Nowhere did he find the refreshing, rough and rugged life that so appealed to him in his earlier days and so he returned to his first love in Lake Joseph, and that is how W. B. McMurich, Q. C. and Toronto, comes to have the choicest spot in that beautiful lake. His history has been repeated by others until now upwards of \$100,000 are invested in retreats away from cares of business or the noise of the city on the islands in beautiful Muskoka lakes.

"William Gregory Allen and his 11 children have a fine island home in Lake Rosseau. Mr. Gregory was left a large landed estate in England by an uncle on condition that he would take the name of Allen. It was supposed by Mr. Gregory's friends that he would go to England to spend the remainder of his life, but after a few months' stay he returned to the Muskoka, saying that he could not be content away from the scenes so dear to him, scenes not duplicated so far as he could learn, in old world countries. He has since avowed his intention never to leave Muskoka.

"The lakes are situated 800 feet above the sea level, 500 feet above Lake Ontario and over 200 above Lake Superior. The air is dry, pure, light, exhilarating, bracing, but not exhilarating. Towns do not invade the shores and Sunday quiet everywhere prevails.

"Muskoka's waters hold fish for those who enjoy such sport, and her woods game for the huntsman. Bass, pickerel and salmon trout abound in the lakes as well as other lake fish, and the trout streams in the interior give up their beauties because they are so seldom fished. There are muskoke rivers, the Moose and Muskoka rivers. The woods hold deer and partridge and last year three bears were brought out. The best day's record for deer during the season November 1 to 15, 1897, was 85, and for season of 1898 the highest day's kill was 105. The full record of delivery of deer for the season of 1897 by the Muskoka Navigation Company's fleet of eight steamers was an even 300.

"This fleet of excellent steamers is in charge of Capt. A. P. Cockburn. It is said, and probably with truth, that if a letter was mailed anywhere in Canada addressed 'The Captain,' and nothing else written upon the envelope, it would be forwarded at once to this genial, whole souled gentleman—the living encyclopedia of the Muskoka region—to his home in Toronto or to Muskoka Wharf at Gravenhurst, where he personally directs the movements of his fleet and benignly smiles upon each arriving and departing guest, while he undertakes to make life more pleasant for all.

"Means are arranged on the boats in character so excellent as to cause wonder on the part of those not familiar with the regular daily service afforded. The Navigation Company has a perfectly equipped house boat that was not idle a day during the last season. More boats of this type are being built. The Company's steamers carried 15,000 people during the season of 1897 and possess the best of accommodations for many times that number.

"The Muskoka lakes have many good hotels affording every facility for the enjoyment of their guests. The rates are decidedly reasonable, from \$1 to \$2.50 a day, with a better rate for parties or for long time. Each hotel is a special post office and express office and several have telegraph offices, so that one is not entirely cut off from the knowledge of events in the outside world. Toronto morning papers are to be had the same evening, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Muskoka Navigation Company using every means to make life on the lakes enjoyable by the prompt delivery of mail.

"The lakes are easily reached from Toronto, the trip from the Union Station to Muskoka Wharf at Gravenhurst consuming a little over three hours. The ride is through one of the many picturesque excursions of Canada, along the shores of Lake Simcoe and Couchiching for miles and crossing many branches of the River Severn. As you proceed northward the country becomes more rocky and more like the wilderness into which you are going and tall pines, spruce and birch and hardy ferns are on every hand. You pass Altondale, Burrie and Orillia, pretty Ontario towns alive with their lumbering and other industries. At Gravenhurst, the lumbering centre, the Navigation Company's steamers are ready to start on their journeys, the boats making daily trips to all points on the lakes and the Magnetawan River. Each lake has its separate service.

"The Grand Trunk Railway, under its new management introduced two years ago, has been doing much to advertise and popularize the region. They carried 1,500 to 2,000 pleasure seekers two years ago, and last year over 4,000. They have made special efforts in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and naturally a large percentage of travel has been from these territories. The Grand Trunk would be obliged to carry many thousands of New York State people each season if it were generally known what beauties exist among these Canadian Highlands.

"Cottagers and campers on the islands in the lakes and visitors at the hotels find their principal diversions in fishing, hunting, canoeing and in bathing in the clear, soft waters.

"It is one thing to go into an almost unknown country of lakes and woods and amid privation proceed on a voyage of discovery; but it is quite another thing to visit such a place under conditions of comfort. Such conditions are present in Muskoka, and that is one of the strong reasons why it is bound to become popular. One is permitted to see nature at her best without paying the price required, and gladly met by those who years ago learned of the charm of the Muskoka country."

MILESTONES AFTER FORTY-FIVE.

Printers to Men Who Have Reached the Prime of Life.

Some of the Danger Spots Along the Journey.

THE Medical Record prints a synopsis of an interesting paper read by Dr. Henry F. Walker of New York, at the meeting of the Practitioners' Society. The subject that he took for discussion is one that must come home to all but those who die young. It was counsel to patients, especially in the latter part of active life.

The doctor said that there was much truth in the adage that after forty a man should be his own physician. Experience should by that time teach him what he can and cannot do. The difficulty is to understand himself. Says the paper:

"When a youth, he considers himself mature, while others were callow; at a later date he calls himself young, though the contemporaries are old. The hardest thing that he is compelled to realize is that changes occur in himself; that a thing which he has heretofore done with impunity may in time become hazardous in repetition. The morning cold plunge, the going without an overcoat, the refusal of extra footwear—any or all may become hazards to health. It is often quite difficult to persuade an aged person or his friends that exercise in the open air is not absolutely essential to well being, or that the frigid air is more invigorating than the cutting wind of a brilliant winter day. They quote experience against you. Having always done a thing with advantage, they can do it still, unmodified, and that the personal equation has changed, and that an element once a friend to health may become a foe that kills. Of the elements the one most harmful to the aged is cold."

Here is something that the fresh air friends will do well to read and ponder: "To the old as well as to the very young, a mild heat for the sleeping room is better than the haphazard temperature given by an open window. That he has always slept with the window open no matter what the weather, is boasted by a man who demands an overcoat and a fur cap in waking hours without seeing his inconsistency. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the need of fresh (meaning open) air in the sleeping room. You can constantly observe a catarrh with it. Nansen, in his sleeping bag, has proved that one can survive and thrive with a modicum of it."

Dr. Walker says that the chief hazards of the man who has reached the time when he should be his own physician are internal rather than external. "The willing worker has always enough to do for others. Each year adds to his responsibilities which he assumes for his own or others' necessities, or by choice through ambition. And each year gives him a body a little less in strength by which to carry them. The change may be slight, but it is actual. The consequence is that with increased work and weakened body, aid which is harmful is often sought. There are two tasks which threaten such a man's comfort; half or wholly recognized diminished physical strength to do increasing work, and the inability to get abundant sleep or enough sleep for full refreshment."

But the gist of the sermon is found in this paragraph, which ought to be read with close attention: "I think that the greatest hazards to a man's character are likely to come after he has passed forty-five years of age. He has become more lenient in his judgment of others, and is likely to be more indulgent to himself. To speak of things wholly physical, he has then the temptation to both stimulants and narcotics (or hypnotics) in the highest degree. And those temptations come to him when he is acting, chiefly, as his own physician. If a young fellow becomes a drunkard before he is thirty, you can usually find for him the plea of heredity. But there is many a man who has passed thirty years and forty safely, who in the next decade succumbs to alcohol because he needs a brace to help him transact the business which the close work of previous years has brought to him. He takes to alcohol not in a convivial way, but to help him over a hard place; and he takes it in just the worst manner, without accompanying food, and when food would likely be distasteful or even harmful by nervous preoccupation. The afternoon drink to tide him over a weary day joins to itself earlier poisons when business presses, and the morning cocktail before it has begun. And all this is due to the overwork given to the man whose established character has brought him to the front. If a man passes in safety the time when strength declines without his realizing the fact, and reaches the time when he must acknowledge it, he is all right.

If it be not alcohol alone that is used it is alcohol with a subtle stimulant more deadly, a cocoa or a kola, which obscures the immediate effect of the medium.

The other hazard is the use of hypnotics. Of course, these are of various degrees of potency and harmlessness. But you will find that the man who consults you for insomnia knows the list and has tried them all before he has applied to you."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES THROUGH PATENTED INVENTIONS.

Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marton, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal: Prior to January 1, 1881, 236,136 patents (not including 9,557 patents granted prior to 1886, were issued by the United States. These included all patented inventions exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, an exposition of which the most striking

SURPRISE SOAP. A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses. 5 cents a cake.

GLADSTONE'S LONGEVITY.

Mr. Smalley Tells of the Reasons Given by the Statesman for His Reaching Old Age.

A good many reasons have been assigned for Mr. Gladstone's longevity in spite of the very harassing and anxious life he lived. One of these things was undoubtedly his ability to put things aside and to waste no time in unavailing regrets. Hear what he himself said upon this subject, as reported in Mr. Smalley's article in Harper's: "Of course it has been an anxious life. I have had to take many decisions—often decisions of the highest importance in public affairs. I have given each one of them the best attention I could. I have weighed arguments and facts, and made up my mind as best I could, and then dismissed the subject. I have had to make a great many speeches, and have made them as well as I knew how, and there an end. But if, after I had taken a decision or made a speech, I had begun to worry over it, and say to myself: 'Perhaps I ought to have given greater weight to this or that fact, or did not fully consider this or that argument, or might have put this consideration more fully in my speech, or turned this sentence better, or made a stronger appeal to my audience—if I had done this instead of doing my best while I could and then totally dismissing the matter from my mind, I should have been in my grave twenty years ago.'"

A STRANGE CASE.

MR. JAS. CROSGREY, OF PORT HOPE, TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

HIS RIGHT LEG SWOLLEN TO THREE TIMES ITS NATURAL SIZE—UPON FOLLOWED AND FOR A YEAR AND A HALF DOCTORS' TREATMENT FAILED TO HELP HIM.

From the Port Hope Times.

"It was nearly as large as that telephone pole." These words were used by Mr. Jas. Crosgrey, for eight years a resident of Port Hope, Ont. Mr. Crosgrey is in the employ of Mr. R. K. Scott, who has a feed store on Walton street, and is well and favorably known in town and vicinity. Less than two years ago Mr. Crosgrey was the recipient of much sympathy on account of a severe affliction which betel him, depriving him of the use of his right leg, and from doing any labor except a few odd days work. His recovery was wrought so suddenly and completely that the Times considered the matter would be of sufficient interest to its readers to obtain an interview with Mr. Crosgrey. In substance Mr. Crosgrey told the following story of his illness: "In April, 1895, I was laid up for several weeks with typhoid fever and after I recovered from the fever my right leg began to swell. It was very painful indeed, and in a few weeks it was three times its natural size—nearly as large as that telephone pole, and he pointed to a stick of timber ten inches in diameter. "Nothing the doctor did gave me any relief, and I consulted another with the same result. I suffered for nearly five months when I noticed that the swelling began to decrease and I became hopeful of recovery. But the improvement only continued for a short time and then the swelling became greater and two big ulcers formed on the inside of the leg above the ankle. These ulcers were right through to the bone and you could put that much into them, and Mr. Crosgrey indicated on his thumb an object an inch in length. "For the next year and a half I was treated by four or five doctors but my leg and the ulcers were as bad as ever. The doctors pronounced the disease phlebitis or inflammation of the veins. They didn't seem to know what to do for me, however, and I despaired of getting well. Mr. Crosgrey's relief came in a strange manner, almost by chance one might say. He tells of it this way: "I had a relative living near Teeswater, named William Baptist. He heard of my condition and sent word to me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. His reason for recommending them, he stated, was because they had cured him of serious trouble in both legs, when all else had failed. I decided to try them and in less than five weeks the ulcers were completely healed and the swelling in my legs disappeared. The ulcers never returned and my leg is just about as sound as the other one. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone cured me when doctors and all other medicines failed and I am willing that the details of my illness and cure be made known."

Mr. Crosgrey, who is 41 years of age, is now at work every day. The nature of his work, that of lifting heavy bags of flour and feed, is proof of his complete recovery. He is a life long friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lets an opportunity pass of speaking a good word for them.

The above statement was sworn to before the undersigned at Port Hope, on the 17th day of February, 1898.

D. H. CHISHOLM.

Labor is not only requisite to preserve the coarser organs in a state fit for their functions, but it is equally necessary to those finer and more delicate organs on which, and by which, the imagination and perhaps the other mental powers act.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adam's Toothache gum. 10cts.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 111 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURRIS, Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. HOBBS, D. Gallery, Jas. McElabon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1855. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STURGE, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY, Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 85 Richmond street; all communications should be addressed to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Conaughton.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 o'clock, p.m., No. 202 1/2 Notre Dame St. Officers: R. White, President; H. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hinch, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas.; Marshal, John Kennedy. A.O.H. Division No. 3 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 11:30 Notre Dame street.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Keane, No. 22 Deloraine avenue; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Egan, 11 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomlin; Treasurer, John Traynor; Marshal, J. Egan, Chartwell street; Sentinel, H. White; Marshal, J. Gowan, Delegates, H. P. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, P. Gorman. Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 11:30 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74.

Organized March 4, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new church, corner of Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Applications for membership, or any one desiring information regarding the Branch, may communicate with the following officers: Rev. W. O'Connell, P. P. Spiritual Adviser, Centre street. Carr. Wm. Deigan, President, 15 Fire Street, Montreal. Murray, Financial Secretary, 77 Fort St. Wm. O'Connell, Treasurer, Bourgeois street, Jones St. cor. 27 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26.

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 p.m.

Applications for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: M. J. Egan, President, 77 Cadieux St. G. A. O'Connell, Treasurer, 577 Boulevard St. G. A. O'Connell, Fin. Sec., 57 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary, 32 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Membership, 4,000. Accumulating Reserve of \$3,000,000. Present Reserve \$200,000. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address JOHN LAPPIN, President, 18 Brunswick street; R. C. LAWLER, Recording Secretary, 30 Shaw st.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. M. F. H. A. President; T. W. LEE, Secy., 147 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 1, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier street. M. F. McHOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec. Secy., 48 Laurier St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every second and fourth Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES J. FOLEY, Recording Secretary, ALAN PATRICK, 157 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, on the second Sunday of each month at 3:30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m. in their hall, 92 St. Ann's street. Officers: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DUYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killen, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

St Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Established 1865. Rev. JOHN KILLGATHER, Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 130 Chateaufort street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killen, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

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Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 MCGORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining. Fits any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

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