

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**GOLDEN WAND OF TACT**

ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL SUCCESS.

"My dear girl," writes Ruth Ashmore in response to a girl inquirer in August Ladies' Home Journal, "you fail socially because you look uninterested you stand off and have a don't-care expression on your face. This drives would-be acquaintances away, and suggests to a hostess that if you do not care, and show it so plainly, she need not care to send you cards another time. Society is really based upon the Golden Rule, and it demands from you not only sympathy, but that outcome of the best of sympathy, tact. To be a social success you must learn to say the right things to the right people. Do not talk about flirting widows to a woman in mourning, nor of the value of beauty to an aged spinster forced to wear blue glasses. The aged spinster may be a perfect well of learning and wit. You will find this out if you touch her with the golden wand of tact. Possibly you are nervous and shy. Try to overcome that. Force yourself to say something. If you are unfortunate enough to be easily embarrassed, at least get used to the sound of your own voice, and then you will not find yourself screaming from sheer nervousness when you wish to speak low, or whispering in a husky manner when your words should be distinct. To be a social success you must govern your voice, and usage is the only thing that will make that possible. Do not be afraid to speak of simple things. There is no man too learned not to be interested in that which interests a pretty girl, and no woman too old or too world-worn not to care about ribbons or flowers, sweetmeats or novels.

**WOMAN'S HAND.**

The female thumb is said to be an important index of the female character. Women with large thumbs are held by phenologists, physiognomists, etc., to be more than ordinarily intelligent—what are called sensible women—while women with small thumbs are regarded as romantic. According to certain authors, who profess to have been observers, a woman's hand is more indicative of a woman's character than her face, as the latter is to a certain extent under control of temporary emotions, or of the will, whereas the former is a fact which exists for any one who understands it to profit by it. Consequently, a few hints about the proper reading of a woman's hand may be very useful to certain of our readers, especially married men, or men contemplating matrimony. Women with square hands and small thumbs are said to make good and gentle housewives. Those sort of women will make any one happy who is fortunate enough to win them. They are not at all romantic, but they are what is better—thoroughly domestic.

Women with large thumbs have a "temper" of their own, and generally a long tongue. There is a hint to the lover. Let him, the first time he seizes hold of his mistress's hand, examine, under some pretext or another, her thumb; and if it be large, let him make up his mind that as soon as he becomes a married man he will have to be a good boy, or else there will be the very deed to pay. Again, if a young man finds that his lady love has a large palm, with cone-shaped fingers and a small thumb, let him thank his stars—for in that case she is susceptible to tenderness, readily flattered, easily talked into, or talked out of, anything, and can be readily managed. But if she is a woman with a square hand, well proportioned and only a tolerably developed thumb, why, then, she is either one of two distinct classes of women—she is either a practical female who will stand no nonsense, or she is a designing female; she is a woman who cannot be duped, or a woman who will dupe him.

**EARLY MARRIAGES.**

A lady of intelligence and observation has remarked: "I wish I could impress the minds of the girls that the chief end of woman is not to marry young." If girls could only be brought to believe that their chances for a happy marriage were better after three or four and twenty than before, there would be much less misery in the world than there is. As a girl grows older, if she thinks at all, she certainly becomes more capable of judging what would make her happy than when younger. At twenty-five a woman who is somewhat independent and not over-anxious to marry is much harder to please and more careful in her choice than one at twenty. There is good reason for this. Her mind has improved with her years, and she now looks beyond mere appearances in judging men. She is apt to ask if this man, who is so very polite in company, is really kind-hearted. Do his polite actions spring from a happy genuine nature, or is his attractive demeanor put on for the occasion and laid aside at home as he lays aside his coat? A very young girl takes it for granted that men are always as she sees them in society—polite, friendly, and on their good behavior. If she marries early the man who happens to please her fancy, she learns to her sorrow that, in nine cases out of ten, a man in society and a man at home are widely different beings. Five years at that period of life produce a great change in opinions and feelings. We frequently come to detest at twenty-five what we admired at sixteen.

**BEAUTY DOCTORS METHODS.**

A famous beauty doctor says she can make any woman look young, writes Winifred Black. She says she can, with a nice little bath of corrosive sublimate and an electric needle, make the grandmother appear as sweet sixteen. Oh, the horror of it; the hideous horror of it! Think of the kind hearted, middle-aged woman you know—the one with a big family of children and the host of friends to comfort and console. Think of her and the corrosive sublimate bath. Imagine her and the electric needle! Think of the gentle, kindly lines that have made her fading face into a new beauty of its own. Think of her face,

when those lines are gone. Think of the little crow's feet that mean years of gentle good humor; think of the lines about the mouth that tell of patience and self-sacrifice needled out of existence. What a picture she will make with her dyed hair, smooth skin, and her old, old eyes and her old, old sophisticated soul looking out of them. It is pathetic, this pitiful struggle to look young, and what is it all for? When, oh, when will women learn that Nature's ways are best, and that all the paint and powder and the dye in the world, aided with the electric needle, will not allow age to masquerade successfully as youth.

**AMOUNT OF SLEEP REQUIRED.**

"A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks," says the New York State Medical Journal, "and in the early years people are disposed to let children sleep as they will. But when six or seven years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is put off persistently through all the years up to manhood and womanhood. At the age of ten or eleven the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when its parents should insist on its having what it absolutely needs, which is ten or eleven at least. Up to twenty a youth needs nine hours' sleep, and an adult should have eight. Inadequate sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal condition of the nervous system, and especially the brain, produces a lamentable condition, deterioration in both body and mind, and exhaustion, excitability and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of the love of work, general well-being and the spirit of initiative."

**THE COMPLEXION.**

Over-frequent washing of the face should be avoided. Some physicians insist that the face should be washed but once a day, and then in tepid water. A certain amount of exercise is indispensable. Brisk morning walks, regularly taken and persistently adhered to, produce a healthy glow that defies artificial imitation. Avoid rich and greasy foods. Though it is practically useless to tell a woman to abjure sweets, it may be suggested that they are complexion destroyers, and that the fewer one eats the fairer one's skin is likely to be. Massage is recommended by many who have made a special study of the fine art of complexion-preserving. A gentle kneading of the face at night and in the morning makes the skin soft and healthy.

**CHILDREN'S HAIR.**

Do not plait children's hair till they are 11 or 12 years old. There is no doubt that the process of plaiting strains the hair at the roots by pulling them tight, and also tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nourishment, and, therefore, the growth is checked. If a child's hair is very straight, and requires a little waving, place the ends into soft rags, curl the hair about half way up its length, and then tie the rag. Very fine hair may be treated like this for years with no bad result. Where it is possible, a child's hair should be kept short till it is 12 years old.

**A GIRL'S IDEA OF A BOY.**

In a composition on boys, a little girl says:—"The boy is not an animal, yet that can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy hollers he opens his big mouth like frogs, but girls hold their tongue till they are spoken to, and then they answer respectfully and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade where it is deep, but God made the dry land and rested on the seventh day. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he stops wading and stays out nights, but the grew-up girl is a widow and keeps house."

**WANTED—A HUSBAND.**

A good joke was played on the girls of a provincial town recently by the young men of the place. The boys had been rather remiss in their attentions to the young ladies, and had been going to the theatres, parties and so on until the girls grew tired of being left out in the cold and decided to show their independence. Consequently fifteen of the girls hired a box at the theatre and made a very charming theatre party. The play was "Wanted—a Husband," and the girls sat serene through it all, never dreaming that the wicked boys had taken one of the largest glaring posters, "Wanted—a Husband," and fastened it in front of the box so that all the audience might read.—Pearson's Weekly.

**POINTS FOR THE FAIR SEX.**

A bridesmaid, especially at an at home wedding, should wear a high-necked bodice. When calling, a gentleman removes his top coat and hat in the hall and leaves them there. In writing to an intimate friend it would be proper to begin the letter "My Dear Mr. Gray." Pale blue and pale gray note paper are liked by some people, but clear white paper is always in good taste. On the street the lady bows first. It is not in good taste to offer your hand to a man with whom your acquaintance is slight. In inviting even one's nearest or dearest friend to visit one it is proper to state the length of time the visit is to cover. Any lady may accept flowers from a gentleman. When they are sent to her she should acknowledge them by a note of thanks. LIGHT AND SLEEPING. Don't sleep with eyes facing the light is a caution given by all oculists. A test by closing the eyes when facing the light quickly shows that the strain is only lessened, not removed, and the interposition of an adequate shade is as grateful to the shut eyes as when they

**BEST FOR WASH DAY** **USE SURPRISE SOAP** **BEST FOR EVERY DAY**

are open. It is sometimes necessary in a small room to have the bed face the window, but even then, by means of shades rolling from the bottom instead of from the top, the window may be covered to the few inches left free for the passage of air.—New York Times.

**THE LATEST FAD.**

Poverty suppers is the latest fad in Society circles in the United States. Godey's Magazine thus refers to the subject:—"This is the latest form of charitable entertainment. The members of some particular church agree each to give a supper at their houses once a week, the cost not exceeding one dollar for twelve guests; the members of the society however pay twenty-five cents each for their entertainment, and in this way a good round sum may be made. To provide even the plainest menu taxes the ingenuity of the hostess to its limit, for to give a good meal for a dollar requires much planning and studying up of prices. Although the repast may be a modest one, if it is well planned and executed no one need get up hungry. After the homely repast, music, recitations, or private theatricals are given, or the entertainment may end with a lecture, or an informal dance. Thus the 'Poverty Supper' may become the means of social enjoyment."

**A FEATHERED CRIMINAL.**

"I suppose," said a man who had spent much of his life in the woods, "that if we knew more of wild animals we should find in them most of the qualities that characterize human beings. I went up to Aroostook County, Maine, early last year to get the first of the spring fishing. When the birds began to return I was glad to see that eight or ten pairs of barn swallows which had built under the eaves of my cabin the year before were going to repair the old nests."

"They went at once to a little spring about half a mile away, where there was some very sticky and tenacious mud. They would fill their mouths at the spring, fly back to the cabin, and plaster the little wad of mud on the nest. They worked very industriously, flying back and forth from dawn till sunset."

"But, by and by, I noticed that one of the swallows did not go with the rest to the spring. He sat on his nest hung his head and acted as if sick. The others wheeled around him a little while and flew away."

"The moment they were out of sight he raised his head, flew to one of the other nests, and began to pull off the fresh mud which the owner had just left. When he had a good mouthful he went back to his own nest and plastered it on."

"By the time the other birds came back with more clay he was drooping in his nest again, looking as if he were in the last stages of consumption. Now and then, when the rest of the birds were near, he would peep a little as if to say: 'Oh, how sick I am! If you only knew how bad I feel!' and the other birds flattered about him as if they were trying to sympathize with him or advising him what to take. But the minute they were gone he was out, pulling mud off their nests to build his own with."

"This lasted nearly all the forenoon, and the thief was getting on finely. He had his nest almost done; for he did not have to go a distance for materials, and could put on two or three mouthfuls of mud while the others were getting one. He had too much intelligence to steal all his mud from one nest, so the loss was not noticed for some time."

"But his sins found him out at last. One of the other swallows got back before he was expected, and found the robber plundering his house. He pitched into the thief at once, and they fell to fighting. Then the rest of the flock began to return. I suppose the first one screamed in swallow language, 'Come here! Come here! This lazy rascal has been stealing our mud!'"

"In an instant there was a tremendous chattering. The whole flock began to peck at the thief and to beat him with their wings. They drove him out of his nest and away across the street. Then they all fell to and pulled from his nest all the mud that was fresh enough to use on their own."

"I don't think the thief came back at all. I noticed that his nest was not finished that summer. What became of his mate? I don't know. One of the sad things in life is the fact that a man's wife has to share the consequences of his wrong-doing."—Youth's Companion.

**CARE OF THE TEETH.**

It is hardly necessary to point out that however well shaped a mouth may be, if the teeth are not in harmony the effect of the whole is marred. Teeth were for use as well as ornament, and unless they can fulfil the all important function of mastication properly, what will be the result? Indigestion first, then pimples and wrinkles, consequent upon the first distressing ailment, and the spoiling of your complexion. Do not neglect your teeth, therefore, as there is no reason why they should be diseased and decayed. Use a moderately hard tooth-brush, and every morning after breakfast and before going to bed thoroughly cleanse them outside and inside with soft water and a good tooth powder. Rinse the mouth out also after every meal. There are a host of excel-

lent dentifrices on the market, but be most careful not to select any that contain acids, as they quickly destroy the enamel.

**DON'TS FOR MOTHERS.**

An infant should be given no food containing starch until it cuts its teeth. Starchy foods include biscuits, corn flour, tapioca, sago, rice, potato, etc. An infant cannot digest any of these until its teeth are cut.

Violent noises and rough shakings or tossing are hurtful to a baby, and should be avoided as much as possible.

Infants should never be put into a sitting posture until they are at least three months old, when they will probably sit up of their own accord. They should be carried flat in the nurse's arms, as if the little back is at all curved it may lead to curvature of the spine or chest disease.

Until children are six or seven years old, they should have twelve hours' sleep every night. In addition to this, a nap for two hours either in the morning or afternoon, especially in hot weather, will do a great deal towards keeping them bright and well.

**TWO KINDS OF LUCK.**

We read in the Belgian Times two anecdotes relating to adventures of Belgian waiters, each of which contains its moral. Anecdote the first tells of a man calling at an exchange office to dispose of a lottery ticket. "Why, my good fellow," said the agent, "this ticket won a prize of 100,000 francs more than five years ago." Fancy the feelings of a poor fellow at being asked, "How will you have it?" instead of getting a shake in the negative to his cry demand for a small silver piece. Anecdote the second: A waiter—one Jules—found a purse with 15,000 francs and conveyed it to the commissary of police. The individual who had lost it turned up soon after in a fright, and was so overjoyed at discovering that his treasure had been found and restored that he left one franc for the honest Jules. The waiter was so grateful to the curmudgeon that he threw his gift at the prodigal miser.

**THE SUPPRESSION OF MENDEICANCY.**

An association, says an English correspondent, has lately been founded in Rome for the suppression of mendicancy. Visitors to the Eternal City have always been struck with the enormous number of beggars that beset the streets. The Government never took any efficient steps to keep it down. On an odd extraordinary occasion, such as a visit of the Emperor of Germany, the police are very active for a few days and spend all their time hunting the beggars and stowing them away carefully out of sight. Then, when the event is over, out they come again, apparently redoubled in numbers, and more than usually obstructive. Seeing, however, the poverty of the country, it is doubtful whether the authorities have it in their power to produce any permanent result. The idea of the citizens clubbing together for the purpose is rather novel. Their project is to discountenance the giving of half-pennies and pennies, and to establish workshops and shelters, and give the beggars the means of earning their bread. We are very much afraid, however, that they will have from the start to nerve themselves for failure. In Rome, if anywhere, beggary is a profession, and an eminently profitable one in many cases. Only quite recently a mendicant, whose station was at the door of one of the principal churches, died, and left wealth to the value of thousands of pounds. Facts like this encourage others to enter on the career. The really needy have to beg—and mostly in vain—the idle beg because it is their readiest source of livelihood, and this state of things cannot but go on until such time as the country has found means to suffice for its population, and to be in a position to offer some alternative for the necessity of demanding public alms.

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A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

**A WONDERFUL CASE.**

GEORGE WELCH HAD HIS TALKER REMOVED BECAUSE OF CANCER, BUT HE CAN TALK AND TASTE YET.

NEW YORK, July 25.—George Welch, a florist, is recovering from the effects of an operation which is looked upon by the medical fraternity as being remarkable. Because of a cancerous growth Welch was obliged to have his entire tongue removed, and although there is not a vestige of that organ left, he is still able to converse almost as naturally as before the operation, and still retains the sense of taste.

Welch is an inveterate smoker, especially while working in his greenhouses, and often would smoke a stump of a cigar which he had laid down in the greenhouse a few days before. Several months ago he picked up part of a cigar and was about to light it when he felt a sharp sting on the tip of his tongue. Welch spat out what he thought was a small insect and finished his smoke.

In a few days his tongue began to swell, but he thought nothing of it, believing that the abnormal size of the organ was only temporary, but finally the pain became so great that he was obliged to consult a physician.

Welch was attended by Dr. William Blundell, of Paterson, who, discovering that the tongue had a cancerous growth, advised him to see Dr. Weir, the eminent New York specialist. Welch followed this advice and was told that to save his life his entire tongue must be removed. He consented to the operation and came through it most successfully. Even the New York physicians thought that Welch's speech would be greatly impaired and his taste entirely destroyed by the loss of the tongue, but fortunately the operation had neither of these effects.

**GLADSTONE ON WEALTH.**

The reception of Mr. Gladstone at the recent installation of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the new Welsh University, was an extraordinary tribute to the veteran statesman.

Mr. Gladstone's address was characterized by all his usual eloquence and force. Of wealth and education he said:

"The university, after all, speaking largely and generally, represents the principle of mental cultivation. Well, sir, there never was a time when it was more requisite, more urgently necessary, that the principle of mental cultivation should be thrust into the foreground and held up on high before the entire community, for we live in a period when what I may call wealth-making conditions are multiplied to an enormous extent. The enjoyments of life among those who have the means of commanding those enjoyments and the conveniences of life have grown around us ever since my boyhood, in a degree that can hardly be conceived by those who have not witnessed the change."

"The meaning of all this is that wealth is acquiring a still greater hold upon us. The hold of wealth upon mankind was always sufficient, but, My Lord President, wealth, which is a good servant, is a bad master, and there is no master who has had the power of degrading a human being more than the unchecked dominance of wealth. Against the dominance of wealth the university represents the antagonism which is offered to it by mental cultivation."

"The mind of man: should be treated as it is, as a rich domain requiring only to be well ploughed and to be well sown, and to be attended to in order to yield the richest harvest and in order to make an effectual protest against the unchecked pursuit of material interests, which, believe me, constitutes one of the greatest social, and, I may even say, one of the greatest spiritual dangers of the period in which we live."

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

An Irishman who had lived for a considerable time in the State of New York, happened to come into the city on St. Patrick's Day and seeing the usual grand procession in honour of the occasion and waving his hat frantically in the air, called out for "Three cheers for old Ireland." A Yankee, who was hard by, looked at him rather sneeringly and replied, "Three cheers for h—ll!"

"Quite right," said Pat, "I have no objection. Every man for his own country."

Doctor (to Pat, who has applied for his discharge from the army on account of weak sight): "You say your eyes are very weak."

Pat: "Yes, sir, very!"

Doctor: "How can you prove it?"

Pat (after looking around the room): "Do you see that nail up there, sor?"

Doctor: "Yes."

Pat: "Well, I can't, sor."

An Irishman and a Frenchman were disputing over the nationality of a friend of theirs.

"I hold," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in France he is a Frenchman."

"Begor," said Pat, "if a cat should have kittens in an oven would you call them biscuits?"

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New York, 8:30 a.m., 8:45 p.m.  
Toronto, Detroit, 8:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m.  
St. Paul, Minneapolis, 8:10 p.m.  
Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:50 p.m.  
St. Anne's, Val d'Or, etc., 8:20 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 9:00 p.m.  
St. John's, 8:00 a.m., 4:05 p.m., 8:20 p.m., 10:44 p.m.  
Newport, 8:00 a.m., 4:05 p.m., 8:20 p.m.  
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., 10:40 p.m.  
Sherbrooke, 4:05 p.m., and 10:40 p.m.  
Beauharnois and Valleyfield, 8:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 4:45 p.m., 7:10 p.m.  
Hudson, Rivault and Point Fortin, 1:30 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for  
Quebec, 8:10 a.m., 8:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.  
Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5:15 p.m.  
Ottawa, Lechate, 8:30 p.m., 6:05 p.m.  
St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5:30 p.m.  
St. Jerome, 8:30 a.m., 8:15 a.m., 5:30 p.m.  
St. Antheim and Lepple, 5:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m.  
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Sunday Schools and Societies should make early applications for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Berwick, Rouss Point, etc., are being rapidly secured.

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