Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE WAR.

Story of Wiping Out of Two Japanese Regiments not Yet Confirmed.

RUMORS OF A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OFF PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—There is a rumor to-day that a great naval battle has been fought off Port Arthur. Two Russian and four Japanese vessels of large size are reported to have been sunk. No confirmation of the rumor can be obtained, and the news is published with reserve.

A CONFERENCE.

A conference was held at Tsarkoe selo on Saturday, between the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Russian High Admiral, and Vice-Admiral Avellan, chief of the Admiralty, at which it was decided to carry out, without change, the naval programme provisionally adopted before the outbreak of the war. The programme covers a decade. The ships will be divided between the Black Sea and the Baltic fleets, and no provision is made for the Pacific fleet. The construction of the new vessels will begin immediately. The ships will probably all be laid down in Russia, though France may possibly get a contract. The proportion of battleships and cruisers will be practically the same as proposed by the general board at Washington, for the United States navy.

LOST TWO BATTALIONS.

INCREDIBLE STORY OF JAPANESE FROM HAI CHENG.

Hai cheng, Manchuria, June 11.—A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Feng huang cheng, on June 9, was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions.

A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Feng huang cheng and Hai cheng road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine, thirty miles south-east of Hai cheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions who walked into the Russian ambuscade. They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range and were wiped out, only one or two escaping.

The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians, who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese closing in found the ravine vacant, save for their dead.

KUROKI'S ARMY.

Liao yang, June 11.—General Kuroki's main army is still at Feng huang cheng, Russian outposts cover his right flank above Saimatsza, and extending eastward. They are in constant touch with the enemy, and there are almost daily skirmishes of more or less importance. Developments are anticipated in this direction.

NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, June 12.— Chinese arriving from Port Arthur state that a battle was fought on June 9, within seven miles of the inner forts of Port Arthur. The Japanese fleets supported the Japanese army from the coast of Liao tung peninsula. Conditions in Port Arthur are said to be unchanged.

BOMBARDED KAIPING.

Paris, June 12.—A despatch to the 'Matin' from Inkou, says an officer from the theatre of hostilities, who has arrived there, says eleven Japanese warships bombarded Kaiping on Wednesday, without effect. A reconnaissance party landed, but re-embarked immediately and the fleet departed. The same correspondent says the noise of cannonading was heard on Saturday, and it is supposed the Japanese were bombarding Sioung yo, thirty kilometres south of Kaiping. There are rumors at Inkou of a big Russian victory. The Commercial Cable Company is advised that the Nagaski Fusan cable has been restored.

RUSSIAN DEAD.

Tokio, June 12, 2 p.m.—The military commission assigned to bury the Russian dead in the Battle of Nan shan Hill, at Kin chou, May 26, presented its report to-day. They report that ten Russian officers and 664 men who fell in the battle, had been carefully buried, and thirty men were buried by the outposts, making the total number of killed and left behind by the Russians 704.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—2.05 p.m.—The Japanese advance of columns north and south of Feng huan cheng is causing considerable mystification. The preponderance of military opinion still inclines to the belief that the movements in both directions are feints, although the opinion that General Kuroki has begun a serious advance on both flanks against Liao yang does not lack supporters.

Renewed skirmishing is reported in the neighborhood of Siu yen, but there is no confirmation officially of the engagement reported by a Russian correspondent of the Associated Press at Hai cheng last night as having occurred thirty miles south-east of Hai cheng, in the direction of the Feng huan cheng road, which was reported to have resulted in the loss of two Japanese battalions. Should this report turn out to be true it would show that the Japanese are advancing toward Hai cheng by two roads, as the column reported engaged must have been different from the one which drove out the Russians from Siu yen on the road further south.

Absolute confirmation is not obtainable of the report that General Kuropatkin is despatching troops from Mukden against the enemy's right.

Extreme reticence is manifested at the War Office regarding the military situation, which is generally interpreted as foreshadowing important developments in the immediate future. While the imminence of a decisive battle between the two main armies is distinctly discouraged news of fighting of a rather heavy character is anticipated. The lack of official despatches from Kuropatkin during the last forty-eight hours is regarded as significant.

The London 'Standard's' St. Petersburg despatch saying that a telegram had been received from Vice-Admiral Skrydloff announcing that he recently left Vladivostok with the Russian squadron and engaged a Japanese squadron off Port Arthur is denied at the Admiralty. No such despatch has been received from Skrydloff, whose squadron —according to the last advices—is still at Vladivostok and in its neighboring waters.

The government has no advices of renewed fighting before Port Arthur, but it is regarded as not unlikely that fighting of a more or less serious character on the Kwang tung peninsula may be in progress, although the War Office is convinced that no serious assault on the fortress is yet possible.

Russia's naval programme (finally approved on Saturday at the meeting between Emperor Nicholas, the Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral, and Vice-Admiral Avellan, chief of the Admiralty) for the next ten years includes twenty battleships, ten armored cruisers, ten first-class and protected cruisers and a number of torpedo boats and submarine boats. In view of the criticism on the part of foreign naval experts of the battleship type after the destruction of the Russian battleship 'Petropavlovsk' and the Japanese battleship 'Hatsuse' the subject was given the most careful consideration, the decision being in favor of the continuance of the construction of battleships.

HEARD AT NIU CHWANG.

Niu chwang, Sunday, June 12.—Midnight).—Information was received at ten o'clock to-night though heretofore reliable channels, that part of the Japanese force left at Pu lan tien to checkmate the Russians' southward movement to relieve Port Arthur, was attacked south-east of Shungmao yesterday. After slight fighting the Japanese made a false retreat, the Russians hotly following them, when the Japanese made a flank movement, catching the Russians in a trap. The Russian losses are placed at eight hundred men. They then fell back on Kai chou and began to retreat along the Baimat gu tsai chou road.

About two thousand Russian infantry from Kai chou passed through Niu chwang this morning, accompanied by a large supply and hospital train. Several carts contained bandaged men. The troops appeared to be fagged out and showed every indication of a long, forced march. The officers refused to furnish any information, but a non-commissioned officer told a correspondent that all the troops were retreating from Tsai chou. Before he could say anything further he was reprimanded by a captain. Stragglers are closely watched by non-commissioned officers to prevent them from talking.

The Russians have abandoned the ground mines eight miles south of here.

A native messenger just in from the Russian camp east of here reports that there are many wounded men there.

LORD DUNDONALD'S SPEECH

BRITISH PRESS ON THE INCIDENT.

London, June 13.—Commenting on the Fisher-Dundonald incident, the 'Daily Graphic' says: 'Mr. Fisher seems to have curiously one-sided ideas on the subject of political scandal. It is obvious that such a system prevailing, Lord Dundonald's task is an impossible one, and it is his right, indeed his duty, to protest in the strongest possible way. The form, however, is to be regretted, but we can only imagine he convinced himself that there was no other way for the force he ably commands to be saved from the demoralizing interference of politicians.'

The Birmingham 'Post' says that, considering Lord Dundonald was specifically appointed to bring the militia more into line, and had admittedly performed admirable service in reconstructing the defences of the Dominion, it is hardly surprising that he should have expressed some indignation. Nobody will be disposed to deny that the ministry possesses the power to revise the actions of all departments, but the point is whether it is always wise on the part of civilians, who in service matters must necessarily be amateurs, to exercise that prerogative. Between the office of the Minister of Agriculture and the agency responsible for organizing the military forces there is not likely any affinity, and Lord Dundonald should be praised for protesting against the course which, in his opinion, would embroil the militia in party political wiles and schemes.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says the incident which called forth the Dundonald protest does not improve upon acquaintance. It is at least unfortunate that the name struck out was that of a political opponent.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says maybe Canada would be all the better for dragooning. It may be the case that the militia officers of Canada are too often like the magistrates in this country, appointed for their politics rather than merits, but the way to get matters straight is not to do as Lord Dundonald has done. His action savors of interference which the colonies resent and will not tolerate.

The Advertiser says Lord Dundonald should have appealed to Lord Minto regarding the Fisher incident. It declares that the proper course would be to let Fisher go, but this would mean the resignation of the government.

MARRIED SIXTY YEARS.

Granby, Que., June 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Narcisse Tetrault celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage this week.

NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

REPORTED EARL GREY WILL SUCCEED LORD MINTO.

London, June 11.—It is announced that Earl Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, since 1899, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto, as Governor-General of Canada.

Albert Henry George Grey, LL.M., J.P., was born on Nov. 28, 1851. He is of a distinguished family, the first Earl Grey occupying a prominent positon in the army conducting the first American

EARL GREY.

war. Lord Grey was educated at Harrow and Trinty College, Cambridge, where he was senior in law and history tripos in 1873. He represented the Tyneside division of Northumberland from 1885-86. But his chief claim to fame was his administration of Rhodesia, 1896-97, when, with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he reclaimed this great area from practical uselessness and subjected the natives to civilization. Under his government the land assumed a prosperity it had never known before and its finances were put upon a firm basis by the rigid economy he enforced. He visited Canada in 1902 and addressed meetings of a semi-private character on temperance questions and work in Great Britain. He deeply studied the South African labor question and was able to bring all the results of his mature reflection to assist the deliberations of South African legislators, and since taking up his seat in the House of Lords has frequently contributed to the debates with a foresight and poignancy that have rendered him sure of an appreciative audience. His sister is the wife of Lord Minto. Lord Grey married, in 1877, Alice, third daughter of Robert Stayner Holford, M.P. His heir is Viscount Howick. He owns large tracts of land both in England and in Scotland and has gained popularity for open-handed generosity and sympathy. He was the promoter of the Public House Trust and has contributed freely to magazines upon questions of a proper regulation of the drink traffic. Speaking at Toronto, he explained the system, which aims at the restriction of shareholders' profits to five percent, all income beyond that to be applied by a board of trustees to works of beneficence. It endeavors to secure all new licences issued.

THE MOROCCAN BRIGANDS.

RELEASE OF PERDICARIS AND HIS COMPANION EXPECTED ON WEDNESDAY.

London, June 13.—The 'Daily Mail's' Tangier correspondent says that Raisuli has received the Sultan's letter concerning his demands, and that unless the bandit formulates fresh conditions the release of Ion Perdicaris may be expected on Wednesday next. 'I learned,' says the correspondent, 'that Raisuli is suffering from nervousness and insomnia, and is greatly depressed by the desertion of two of his important adherents.

'An unconfirmed report from Mogador states that a German had been kidnapped in that district.'

THE SULTAN IN DANGER.

The Tangier correspondent of the 'Times' says:—

'A well-organized and widely spread plot to depose the Sultan exists throughout Morocco. It has no connection with the late rebellion, but originated with the religious and educated classes, and is supported by many influential persons, including members of the Moorish Government.

'The Sultan is cognizant of the proposed revolution, and may be obliged to leave Fez, because he has not the forces to withstand such a universal uprising.'

THE HON. MR. SUTHERLAND.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS GOES TO A SANATORIUM.

Woodstock, Ont., June 13.—The Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, has gone to Danesville, N.Y., where he will spend some time at the Jacksonville sanatorium. He is greatly run down, and his friends who saw him before he left say he is in a very bad condition of health.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PAPAL NUNCIO HOPEFUL OF THE FALL OF THE COMBES MINISTRY.

Rome, June 13.—The Pope on Saturday discussed at length with the papal secretary of state, Mgr. Merry Del Val, and other leading cardinals, the French-Vatican situation. His Holiness took occasion to speak of the report of Mgr. Lorenzolli, Papal Nuncio at Paris, in which the Nuncio states that not the least step has been taken by the French Government in the direction of a rapprochement, or even to soften the strained relations which exist. The Nuncio adds, however, that there are many signs which indicate the fall of the Combes cabinet to be not improbable, making it appear to be the best policy to wait, as a new government would certainly correct the present state of things. The Pope seems to favor the adoption of the Nuncio's suggestion.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

GEN. GARIBALDI SOUNDS WARNING TO ITALIAN YOUTH.

Rome, June 11.—Gen. Ricciotto Garibaldi has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the armaments of Austria cannot be but against Italy, rendering impossible her opposition to an Austrian march through the Balkans to Salonika. Gen. Garibaldi urges the Italian youth not to provoke a fight with Austria, but to hold themselves in readiness, forming special committees, which shall be capable, in a moment of need of providing at a few days' notice a body of 50,000 trained and well-armed volunteers.

It was stated in a recent despatch from Rome that Gen. Garibaldi had undertaken the organization of the Albanians living in Italy, who number 200,000 His aim, it was said, was to exercise an influence in behalf of the Balkans, especially Albania.

LOCAL OPTION IN ONTARIO

IMPORTANT DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE FALCONBRIDGE IN THE TORONTO JUNCTION CASE.

Toronto, June 13.—In the case of Kelly vs. the town of Toronto Junction, for a summary order quashing the by-law in favor of local option, Chief Justice Falconbridge on Saturday dismissed the application, declaring that the by-law was valid. This gives protection to Toronto's largest suburban municipality against the liquor traffic for three years. There is great rejoicing in temperance circles over the decision.

MRS. ELIAS AT LIBERTY.

MR. PLATT UNABLE TO PROVE CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

New York, June 12.—Mrs. Hannah Elias was discharged late on Saturday on motion of Assistant District Attorney Rand, acting for District Attorney Jerome, at the conclusion of the testimony of John R. Platt, the aged millionnaire, who caused her arrest for extortion. Mr. Platt had proved a disappointing witness. To questions bearing directly on the charges on which the woman's arrest was made, he had answered repeatedly, 'I don't know.' His helplessness and his weak and apparently unreliable memory surprised those who attended his examination.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO STEAMER 'CANADA' RUN DOWN ON SUNDAY.

The steamer 'Canada,' of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, was coming close in toward Sorel on Sunday morning at between two and three o'clock with some sixty passengers and a crew of about fifty, on her way to Montreal. The Black Diamond coal carrier 'Cape of Breton,' which had been at anchor off Sorel, had just raised her anchor and was fairly under way outwards to the sea, when smash went her bow into the 'Canada's' bow. She almost demolished her forward upper structure, and in fifteen minutes the 'Canada' had sunk in forty feet of water, and five persons at least are known to have been drowned.

The coal liner was unhurt, and was able to assist in saving life. The dead, as far as known, are the purser, Mr. Bonneterre; the freight clerk, Mr. Thibault, of the company's Quebec office, with his two sons, and Mr. Ovide Brunet, Public Works Department, Sorel. Mr. S. B. Townsend, of 14 Melbourne avenue, was bruised about the legs. He had changed the pillow end of his berth before he went to sleep, so that it was his feet and legs that caught the effects of the crash. Otherwise he would probably have been killed.

The company's loss will be $190,000. The boats are not insured except against fire.

THE CZAR IN DANGER.

TWO INFERNAL MACHINES ARE FOUND IN THE PALACE AT TSARKOE SELO.

London, June 11.—The 'Daily Mail,' on the authority of a Russian correspondent, says that on the night of June 7 two infernal machines were found concealed in tobacco boxes in the palace at Tsarkoe Selo, where the Czar now is. One was found in the dining room and the other in the audience chamber. The mechanism of both was working.

THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

RUSE BY NATIVES TO TAKE BRITISH UNAWARES FAILS.

Gyangtse, Thibet, June 10.—At midday yesterday, the firing from the Thibetan force ceased, and glasses failed to reveal signs of life in the positions occupied by them. At sunset a solitary Thibetan was seen running from a gun and firing, causing the impression that the Thibetans had gone and left one man to fire guns. The British discovered, however, that this was a ruse to take them unawares. Two attempts were made at midnight to blow up the Palla outposts, Thibetans carrying bags of gunpowder, stole up to the post in the darkness, and placed the powder against the walls, but the explosion was feeble and only displaced a few bricks. Simultaneously Thibetans, working with marvellous silence, filled up forty feet of a covered way that the British were making between their camp and Palla village.

To-day the bombardment was renewed as vigorously as ever. One Sikh was severely wounded.

THE IDLE ITALIANS.

ALL BUT EIGHT HUNDRED HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT—MR. KING'S REPORT.

Ottawa, June 13.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, after an inquiry to ascertain the circumstances under which a large number of Italian navvies were brought out to this country and thrown on the charities of their fellow countrymen, is preparing a full report to the government. He finds that of the six or seven thousand who were walking the streets of Montreal a few weeks all, all have now obtained employment but about eight hundred. Some were taken for railway work, some for corporation and other labor. The Immigration Department had nothing to do with bringing these Italians across. They were hired by employment agencies, and he finds that the headquarters of the movement was in Montreal. Mr. King's report will show all the terms imposed on the immigrants by the men who bring them out here. The Deputy Minister of Labor says that a great many more of the Italian navvies would have secured engagements with the C. P. R. but for the fact that the latter has taken on an unusual number of Galicians and other settlers in western Canada, who are in need of ready money.

BRANDON VISITED BY HIGH WINDS.

Brandon, June 13.—The worst storm in the history of the district occurred on Friday. Several houses were blown down and others damaged. The rink was wrecked. The damage in the country is as yet unknown. The storm came from the south-west and appeared to be general.

THE YOUNG TRAGEDY.

NAN PATTERSON INDICTED FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

New York, June 13.—Mrs. Nan Patterson, the actress, who was with Caesar Young, the bookmaker, in a cab on June 4, when he was shot and killed, was today indicted for murder in the first degree. Young, who had been a close friend of Mrs. Patterson for several years, met her by appointment a couple of hours before the time set for the sailing of the steamship which he was to sail on with his wife for Europe. They had spent most of the previous evening in conference over the impending separation and it is understood that this farewell meeting had been arranged for the transfer to Young of certain letters in the possession of Mrs. Patterson. Conflicting stories have been told of the happenings in the cab, and Mrs. Patterson has refused to give the details of the shooting, except to say that Young shot himself and that after the shooting she had picked up the revolver and placed it in Young's righthand pocket. One eye-witness has presented himself and his testimony was to the effect that Young had shot himself.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION ENDED—THE NEW OFFICERS.

Picton, Ont., June 11.—By dint of an all-night sitting, the seventy-fifth session of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America was brought to a close.

A matter of much importance to the Orange order in general was the adoption of a resolution condemning the separation of the Grand Lodge of Ireland into two bodies. The Irish Lodge has become divided of recent years over the question of home rule. In regard to the question of the powers of the triennial council whether legislative or advisory, the Grand Lodge again asserted by resolution its complete independence and the independence of all supreme grand lodges.

There was an animated and lengthy discussion over the proposal that the Orange Association and the True Blue Association should have a joint interest in the orphanage here, and that in the spacious grounds there be erected a home for aged and infirm members of both associations, to be known as the N. Clarke Wallace Memorial Home. A resolution to this effect was lost, and the decision come to was that the Orange Order should itself erect the Wallace Memorial.

A satisfactory statement of the operations of the Orange Mutual Benefit Fund was submitted. It was decided to further extend the usefulness of this feature by having a $500 policy and by making some provision for those who may be partially or permanently disabled.

The selection of the place of next meeting gave rise to a spirited contest between the supporters of Owen Sound and Vancouver, the former town winning out by only two votes.

The next annual meeting will be held at Owen Sound. The officers elected were: Sovereign grand master, Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.; deputy grand master, William Galbraith, Montreal; grand chaplain, Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton; grand secretary Lockhard, Aliston, Ont.; deputy grand secretary, Daniel McDougall; Glace Bay, N. S.; grand treasurer, W. J. Parkhill, Midland, Ont.; deputy grand treasurer, Wellington Boulter, Picton, Ont.; grand lecturer, James F. Harper, Hamilton, Ont.; grand director of ceremonies, W. H. Code, Smith's Falls; deputy grand chaplain, Rev. Thomas Neville, Austin Man.; Rev. J. W. Runions, Rapid City, Man.; Rev. J. C. Walker, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev. Donald McLean, South Park, P.E.I.; Rev. A. Gordon, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev. J. H. McGill, Victoria, B.C.; Rev. R. A. Scarlott, Holland, Man.; Rev. James Wright, Springhill, N.S.; Rev. S. C. Dixon, Toronto; Rev. W. B. Tait, Grenfell, N.W.T.; Rev. W. W. Leach, Toronto; Rev. S. A. Thomas, Lucan, Ont.; Rev. R. A. Stacey, Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. R. C. Pollock, Ellisboro, N.W.T.; Rev. J. Reid, Nelson, B.C., Rev. H. Leitch, Belleville, Rev. J. McKee McLennan, Norwood, Ont.; Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Montreal; Rev. E. A. Roberts, Peachland, B.C.; deputy grand treasurers, Lieut. A. Belcher, Ontario West, Southampton, Ont.; H. Grewcutt, Western Division, N.W.T., Anthracite, N.W.T.; Thomas Fleming, Eastern Division, N.W.T., Grenfell, N. W.T.; Wellington Boulter, Ontario East, Picton, Ont.; J. Humphries, Nova Scotia, New Glasgow, N.S.; W. B. Wallace, New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.; John J. Cox, Quebec, Montreal; R. K. Brace, P.E.I., Charlottetown, P.E. I.; Hon. George W. Guwshue, Newfoundland, Whitbourn, Nfld.; auditors, J. L. Lamor, Minden, Ont.; W. H. Stewart, Warwick, Ont; members of executive Orange Mutual Benefit Fund, T. S. Sproule, president; Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M.P.P., Toronto; John McMillan, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. John Noble, Toronto; John Hewitt, Toronto; J. S. Leighton, Toronto; secretary, J. W. Parkhill, Midland, Ont., treasurer.

The officers elected were installed by M. W. Bro. W. J. Parkhill, grand past master, and the Grand Lodge adjourned.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

London, June 13.—For the first four months of this year 15,693 persons emigrated from Great Britain to Canada. This is an increase of a thousand over the same period of 1903.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognises his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the ——— Jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and, not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. The 'jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray, 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Josephs, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail. Mr. Levi was too many for Meadows. George sails for Australia. George falls in with Jacky. The vicissitudes of life on an Australian sheep farm.

CHAPTER XL.—Continued.

'And why are you so fond of me, Jacky? It isn't on account of my saving your life, for you had forgotten that. What makes you such a friend to me?'

'I tell you. Often I go to tell you before, but many words dat a good deal trouble. One—when you make thunder the bird always die. One—you take a sheep so and hold him up high. Um never see one more white fellow able do dat. One—you make a stone go and hit things other white fellow never hit. One—little horse come to you; other white fellow go to horse—horse run away. Little horse run to you, dat because you so good. One—Carlo fond of you. All day now he come in and go out, and say so (imitating a dog's whimper). He so uncomfortable because you lie down so. One—when you speak to Jacky you not speak big like white fellow, you speak smell and like a fiddle—dat please Jacky's ear. One—when you look at Jacky always your face make like a hot day when dere no rain—dat please Jacky's eye; and so when Jacky see you stand up one day a good deal high and now lie down—dat makes him uncomfortable; and when he see you red one day and white dis day—dat make him uncomfortable a good deal; and when he see you so beautiful one day and his day so ugly—dat make him so uncomfortable, he afraid you go away and speak no more good words to Jacky—and dat make Jacky feel a thing inside here (touching his breast), no more can breathe—and want to do like the gin; but don't know how. Oh, dear! don't know how!'

'Poor Jacky! I do wish I had been kinder to you than I have. Oh, I am very short of wind, and my back is very bad!'

'When black fellow bad in um back, he always die,' said Jacky, very gravely.

'Ay,' said George quietly. 'Jacky, will you do one or two little things for me now?'

'Yes, do um all.'

'Give me that little book that I may read it. Thank you. Jacky, this is the book of my religion; and it was given to me by one I love better than all the world. I have disobeyed her—I have thought too little of what is in this book, and too much of this world's gain. God forgive me! and I think he will, because it was for Susan's sake I was so greedy of gain.'

Jacky looked on awestruck as George read the book of his religion.

'Open the door, Jacky.'

Jacky opened the door; then coming to George's side, he said with an anxious, inquiring look and trembling voice: 'Are you going to leave me, George?'

'Yes, Jacky, my boy,' said George, 'I doubt I am going to leave you. So now thank you and bless you for all kindness. Put your face close down to mine—there—I don't care for your black skin. He who made mine made yours; and I feel we are brothers, and you have been one to me. Good-bye, dear, and don't stay here. You can do nothing more for your poor friend George.'

Jacky gave a little moan. 'Yes, um can do a little more before he go and hide him face where there are a good deal of trees.'

Then Jacky went almost on tiptoe, and fetched another calabash full of water and placed it by George's head. Then he went very softly and fetched the heavy iron which he had seen George use in penning sheep, and laid it by George's side; next he went softly and brought George's gun, and laid it gently by George's side down on the ground.

This done, he turned to take his last look of the sick man now feebly dozing, the little book in his drooping hand. But as he gazed nature rushed over the poor savage's heart and took it quite by surprise; even while bending over his white brother to look his last farewell, with a sudden start he turned his back on him, and, sinking on his hams, he burst out crying and sobbing with a wild and terrible violence.

CHAPTER XLI.

For an hour Jacky sat upon the ground, his face averted from his sick friend, and cried; then suddenly he rose, and without looking at him, went out at the door, and turning his face towards the great forests that lay forty miles distant eastward, he ran all the night, and long before dawn was hid in the pathless woods.

A white man feels that grief, when not selfish, is honorable, and unconsciously he nurses such grief more or less; but to simple-minded Jacky grief was merely a subtle pain, and to be got rid of as quickly as possible, like any other pain.

He ran to the vast and distant woods, hoping to leave George's death a long way behind him, and so not see what caused his pain so plain as he saw it just now. It is to be observed that he looked upon George as dead. The taking into his hand of the book of his religion, the kind embrace, the request that the door might be opened, doubtless for the disembodied spirit to pass out, all these rites were understood by Jacky to imply that the last scene was at hand. Why witness it? it would make him still more uncomfortable. Therefore he ran and never once looked back and plunged into the impenetrable gloom of the eastern forests.

The white man had left Fielding, to get a richer master. The half-reasoning savage left him to cure his own grief at losing him. There he lay abandoned in trouble and sickness by all his kind. But one friend never stirred; a single-hearted single-minded non-reasoning friend.

Who was this pure-minded friend?

A dog.

Carlo loved George. They had lived together, they had sported together, they had slept together side by side on the cold hard deck of the 'Phoenix,' and often they had kept each other warm, sitting crouched together behind a little bank, or a fallen tree, with the wind whistling and the rain shooting by their ears.

When day after day George came not out of the house, Carlo was very uneasy. He used to patter in and out all day and whimper pitifully, and often he sat in the room where George lay, and looked towards him and whined. But now when his master was left quite alone his distress and anxiety redoubled: he never went ten yards away from George. He ran in and out moaning and whining, and at last he sat outside the door and lifted up his voice and howled day and night continually. His meaner instincts lay neglected; he ate nothing; his heart was bigger than his belly; he would not leave his friend even to feed himself. And still day and night without cease his passionate cry went up to heaven.

What passed in that single heart none can tell for certain but his Creator, nor what was uttered in that deplorable cry; love, sorrow, perplexity, dismay—all these perhaps, and something of prayer—for still he lifted his sorrowful face towards heaven as he cried out in sore perplexity, distress and fear for his poor master—oh! o-o-o-h! o-o-o-o-h! o-o-o-o-o-h!

So we must leave awhile poor, honest, unlucky George, sick of a fever, ten miles from the nearest hut. Leather-heart has gone from him to be a rich man's hireling.

Shallow-heart has fled to the forest, and is hunting kangaroos with all the inches of his soul.

Single-heart sits fasting from all but grief before the door, and utters heart-rending lamentable cries to earth and heaven.

CHAPTER XLII.

—— Jail is still a grim and castellated mountain of masonry, but a human heart beats and a human brain throbs inside it now.

Enter without fear of seeing children kill themselves, and bearded men faint like women, or weep like children—horrible sights.

The prisoners no longer crouch and cower past the officers, nor the officers look at them and speak to them as if they were dogs, as they do in most of these places, and used to here.

Open this cell. A woman rises with a smile! why a smile? Because for months an open door has generally let in, what is always a great boon to a separate prisoner—a human creature with a civil word. We remember when an open door meant 'way for a ruffian and a fool to trample upon the solitary and sorrowful!'

What is this smiling personage doing? As I live she is watchmaking! A woman watchmaking, with neat and taper fingers, and glass at her eye, sometimes but not always, for in vision as well as in the sense of touch and patience nature has been bounteous to her. She is one of four. Eight, besides these four, were tried and found incapable of excellence in this difficult craft. They were put to other things; for permanent failures are not permitted in —— jail. The theory is, that every homo can turn some sort of labor to profit.

Difficulties occur often. Impossibilities will bar the way now and then; but there are so few real impossibilities. When a difficulty arises, the three hundred industrious arts and crafts are freely ransacked for a prisoner; ay!—ransacked as few rich men would be bothered to sift the seven or eieght liberal professions, in order to fit a beloved son.

Here, as in the world, the average talent is low. The majority can only learn easy things, and vulgar things, and some can do higher things and a few can do beautiful things, and one or two have developed first-rate gifts and powers.

There are 25 shoemakers (male), 12 tailors, of whom 6 female; 24 weavers, of whom 10 female; 4 watchmakers, all female; 6 printers and composers, 5 female; 4 engrainers of wood, 2 female; (In this art we have the first artist in Britain, our old acquaintance Thomas Robinson. He has passed all his competitors by a simple process. Beautiful specimens of all the woods have been placed and kept before him, and for a month he has been forced to imitate nature from memory, from convention or from tradition. By such processes truth and beauty are lost at each step down the ladder of routine. Mr. Eden gave clever Tom at first starting the right end of the stick, instead of letting him take the wrong), 9 joiners and carpenters, 3 female; 3 who color prints downright well, 1 female; 2 painters, 1 female; 3 pupils short-hand writing, 1 female.

(Fancy these attending the Old Bailey and taking it all down solemn as judges.)

Workers in gutta percha, modellers in clay, washers and getters up of linen, hoe-makers, spade-makers, rake-makers, wood-carvers, stonecutters, bakers, etc., etc., etc. ad infinitum. Come to the hard-labor yard. Do you see those fifteen stables? There lurk in vain the rusty cranks: condemned first as liars they fell soon after into disrepute as weapons of science to degraded minds and bodies. They lurk there grim as the used-up giants in 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and like them can't catch a soul.

Hark to the music of the shuttle and the useful loom. We weave linen, cotton, woollen, linsey wolsey, and, not to be behind the rogues outside, cottonsey wolsey and cottonsey silksey; damask we weave, and a little silk and poplin, and Mary Baker velvet itself for a treat now and then. We of the loom relieve the county of all expense in keeping us, and enrich a fund for taking care of discharged industrious prisoners until such time as they can soften prejudices and obtain lucrative employment. The old plan was to kick a prisoner out and say—

'There dog! go without a rai among those who will look on you as a dog and make you starve or steal. We have taught you no labor but crank, and as there are no cranks in the outside world, the world not being such an idiot as we are, you must fill your belly by means of the only other thing you have ever been taught—theft.'

Now the officers take leave of a discharged prisoner in English. Farewell; good-bye!—a contraction for God be wi' ye—etc. It used to be in French, Sans adieu! au revoir! and the like.

Having passed the merry useful looms open this cell. A she-thief looks up with an eye six times as mellow as when we were here last. She is busy gilding. See with what an adroit and delicate touch the jade slips the long, square knife under the gossamer gold-leaf which she has blown gently out of the book—and turns it over; and now she breathes gently and vertically on the exact centre of it, and the fragile yet rebellious leaf that has rolled itself up like a hedgehog is flattened by that human zephyr on the little leathern easel. Now she cuts it in three with vertical blade; now she takes her long, flat brush; and applies it to her own hair once or twice; strange to say she camel-hair takes from this contact a soupcon of some very slight and delicate animal oil, which enables the brush to take up the gold-leaf, and the artist lays a square of gold in its place on the plaster bull she is gilding. Said bull was cast in the prison by another female prisoner who at this moment is preparing a green artificial meadow for the animal to stand in. These two girls had failed at the watchmaking. They had sight and the fine sensation of touch required, but they lacked the caution, patience and judgment so severe an art demanded; so their talents were directed elsewhere. This one is a first-rate gilder, she mistressed it entirely in three days.

The last thing they did in this way was an elephant. Cost of casting him, reckoning labor and the percentage he ought to pay to the mould, was 1s 4d. Plaster, chrome, water-size and oil-size, 3d; gold-leaf, 3s; one foot of German velvet 4d.; thread, needles, and wear on tools, 1d. Total, 5s.

Said gold elephant standing on a purple cushion was subjected to a severe test of his value. He was sent to a low auction room in London. There he fell to the trade at 18s. This was a 'knock-out' transaction; twelve buyers had agreed not to bid against one another in the auction room, a conspiracy illegal but customary. The same afternoon these twelve held one of their little private unlawful auctions over him; here the bidding was like drops of blood oozing from flints, but at least it was bona-fide, and he rose to 25s. The seven shillings premium was divided among the eleven sharpers. Sharper No. 12 carried him home, and sold him the very next day for 37s. to a lady who lived in Belgravia, but shopped in filthy alleys, misled perhaps by the phrase 'dirt cheap.'

Mr. Eden conceived him, two detected ones made him at a cost of 5s., twelve undetected ones caught him first at 18s., and now he stands in Belgravia, and the fair ejaculate over him, 'What a duck!'

The aggregate of labor to make and gild this elephant was not quite one woman's work (twelve hours). Taking 18s. as the true value of the work, for in this world the workman has commonly to sell his production under the above disadvantages, forced sale and the conspiracies of the unimprisoned—we have still 13s. for a day's work by a woman.

From the bull greater things are expected. The cast is from the bull on the Vatican, a bull true to Nature, and Nature adorned the very meadows when she produced the bull.

And need I say there were more aimed at in all this than pecuniary profit. Mr. Eden held that the love of production is the natural specific antidote to the love of stealing. He kindled in his prisoners the love of producing, of what some by an abuse of language call 'creating.' And the producers rose in the scale of human beings. Their faces showed it—the untamed look melted away—the white of the eye showed less, and the pupil and iris more, and better quality.

Gold-leaf when first laid on adheres in visible squares with uncouth edges, a ragged affair; then the gilder takes a camel-hair brush, and under its light and rapid touch the work changes as under a diviner's rod, so rapidly and majestically come beauty and finish over it. Perhaps no other art has so delicious a one minute as this is to the gilder. The first work our prisoner gilt she screamed with delight several times at this crisis. She begged to have the work left in her cell one day at least. 'It lights up the cell and lights up my heart.'

'Of course it does,' said Mr. Eden. 'Aha! what there are greater pleasures in the world than sinning, are there?'

'That there are. I never was so pleased in my life. May I have it a few minutes?'

'My child, you shall have it till its place is taken by others like it. Keep it before your eyes, feed on it, and ask yourself which is the best, to work and add something useful or beautiful to the world's material wealth, or to steal; to be a little benefactor to your kind and yourself, or a little vermin preying on the industrious. Which is best?'

'I'll never take while I can make.'

This is, of course, but a single specimen out of scores. To follow Mr. Eden from cell to cell, from mind to mind, from sex to sex, would take volumes and volumes. I only profess to reveal fragments of such a man. He never hoped from the mere separate cell the wonders that dreamers hope. It was essential to the reform of prisoners that moral contagion should be checkmated, and the cell was the mode adopted because it is the laziest, cheapest, selfishest, and cruellest way of doing this. That no discretion was allowed him to let the converted or the well-disposed mix and sympathize, and compare notes, and confirm each other in good under a watchful officer's eye; this he thought a frightful blunder of the system.

Generally, he held the good effect of separate confinement to be merely negative; he laughed to scorn the chimera that solitude is an active agent, capable of converting a rogue. Shut a rogue from rogues and let honest men in upon him—the honest men get a good chance to convert him, but if they do succeed it was not solitude that converted him but healing contact. The moments that most good comes to him are the moments his solitude is broken.

He used to say solitude will cow a rogue and suspend his overt acts of theft by force, and so make him to a non-reflector seem no longer a thief; but the notion of the cell effecting permanent cures might honestly be worded thus:—'Confine the leopards in separate cages, Jack; the cages will take their spots out while ye're sleeping.'

Generally this was Mr. Eden's theory of the cell—a check to further contamination, but no more. He even saw in the cell much positive ill, which he set himself to qualify.

'Separate confinement breeds monstrous egotism,' said he, 'and egotism hardens the heart. You can't make any man good if you never let him say a kind word or do an unselfish action to a fellow-creature. Man is an acting animal.'

His reverence attacked the petrifaction and egotism of the separate cell as far as the shallow system of this prison let him. First, he encouraged prisoners to write their lives for the use of the prison; these were weeded, if necessary; printed and circulated in the jail. The writer's number was printed at the foot if he pleased, but never his name. Biography begot a world of sympathy in the prison.—Second, he talked to one prisoner acquainted with another's prisoner's character, talked about No. 80 to No. 60, and would sometimes say:—'Now, could you give No. 60 any good advice on this point?'

Then, if 80's advice was good he would carry it to 60, and 60 would think all the more of it that it came from one of his fellows.

Then, in matters of art he would carry the difficulties of a beginner or a bungler to a proficient, and the latter would help the former. The pleasure of being kind on one side, a touch of gratitude on the other, seeds of interest and sympathy in both. Then such as had produced pretty things were encouraged to lend them to other cells to adorn them and stimulate the occupants.

For instance, No. 140, who gilded the bull, was reminded that No. 120, who had cast him, had never had the pleasure of setting him on her table in her gloomy cell, and so raising its look from dungeon to workshop. Then No. 140 said—'Poor No. 120! that is not fair; she shall have him half the day or more, if you like, sir.'

Thus a grain of self-denial justice and charity was often drawn into the heart of a cell through the very keyhole.

No. 19, Robinson, did many a little friendly office for other figures, received their thanks, and above all obliging these figures warmed and softened his own heart.

You might hear such dialogues as this: No. 24. 'And how is poor old No. 50 to-day (Strutt)?'

Mr. Eden—'Much the same.'

No. 24—'Do you think you will bring him round, sir?'

Mr. Eden—'I have great hopes; he is much improved since he had the garden and the violin.'

No. 24.—'Will you give him my compliments, sir? No. 24's compliments, and tell him that I bid him "never say die"?'

Mr. Eden—'Well, ——, how are you this morning?'

'I am a little better, sir. This room (the infirmary) is so sweet and airy, and they give me precious nice things to eat and drink.'

'Are the nurses kind to you?

'That they are, sir; kinder than I deserve.'

'I have a message for you from No. ——, on your corridor?'

'No, have you sir?'

'He sends his best wishes for your recovery.'

'Now, that is very good of him.'

'And he would be very glad to hear from yourself how you feel.'

'Well, sir, you tell him I am a trifle better, and God bless him for troubling his head about me.'

In short, his reverence reversed the Hawes system. When he had softened a prisoner's heart, then he laid the deeper truths of Christianity to that heart. He knew that still he had taught a man to love his brother whom he had seen he could never make him love God whom he has not seen. No man rebuked sin more terribly than he often rebuked it in many of these cells; and when he did so, see what he gained by the personal kindness that preceded these terrible rebukes! The rogue said, 'What! is it so bad that his reverence, who I know has a regard for me, rebukes me for it like this?—why, it must be bad, indeed!'

A loving friend's rebuke is a rebuke—sinks into the heart, and convinces the judgment; an enemy's or stranger's rebuke is invective, and irritates—not converts. The great vice of the few prisons is general self-deception varied by downright calculating hypocrisy. A shallow zealot like Mr. Lepel is sure to drive the prisoners into one or other of these. It was Mr. Eden's struggle to keep them out of it. He froze cant in the bud. He had no blind confidence in learned-by-heart texts. 'Many a scoundrel has a good memory,' said he.

Here he was, quite opposed to his friend Lepel. This gentleman attributed a sort of physical virtue to Holy Writ poured anyhow into a human vessel. His plan of making a thief honest will appear incredible to a more enlightened age; yet it is widely accepted now and its advocates call Mr. Eden a dreamer. It was this: he came into a cell cold and stern and set the rogues a lot of texts. Those that learned a great many he called good prisoners, and those that learned few—black sheep; and the prisoners soon found out that their life, bitter as it was, would be bitterer if they did not look sharp and learn a good many texts. So they learned lots—and the slyest scoundrels learned the most. 'Why not?' said they, 'in these cursed holes we have nothing better to do; and it is the only way to get the parson's good word,' and that is always worth having in jail.

One rogue on getting out explained his knowledge of five hundred texts thus: 'What did it hurt me learning texts? I'd just as lieve be learning texts as turning a crank, and as soon be d——d as either.'

This fellow had been one of Mr. Lepel's sucking saints—a show prisoner. The Bible and brute force—how odd they sound together! Yet such was the Lepel system, humbug apart. Put a thief in a press between an Old Testament and a New Testament: turn the screw, crush the texts in, and the rogue's vices out.' Conversion made easy! What a wonder he opposes cunning cloaked with religion to brutality cloaked under religion. Ay, brutality, and laziness, and selfishness, all these are the true foundation of that system.

To work on Mr. Eden's plan is a herculean effort day by day repeated; but to set texts is easy, easier even than to learn them.

CHAPTER XLIII.

We left Thomas Robinson writing his life. He has written it. It has been printed by prisoners and circulated among prisoners. One copy lay in Robinson's cell till he left the prison, and to this copy were appended Mr. Eden's remarks in MS.'

'This autobiography is a self-drawn portrait of a true Bohemian and his mind from boyhood up to the date when he fell into my hands.'

Unfortunately we cannot afford so late in our story to make any retrograde step. The 'Autobiography of a Thief' must therefore be thrust into my Appendix or printed elsewhere.

The reader has seen Robinson, turned to a fiend by cruelty, and turned back to a man by humanity.

On this followed many sacred, softening, improving lessons, and as he loved Mr. Eden his heart was open to them.

Most prisoners are very sensible of genuine kindness, and docile as was in the hands of those who show it. They are the easiest class in the world to impress: the difficulty is to make the impression permanent. But the people who pretend to you that kindness does not greatly affect, persuade and help convince them, have never tried anything but brutality, and never will, for nothing greater, wiser or better is in them.

I will now indicate the other phases through which his mind passed in —— jail.

Being shown that his crimes were virtually the causes of Mary's hapless life and untimely death, and hard pressed by his father confessor, he fell into religious despondency: believed his case desperate, and his sins too many for heaven's mercy.

Of all states of mind this was the one Mr. Eden most dreaded. He had observed that the notion they cannot be reconciled to God and man is the cause of prisoners' recklessness, and one great means by which jail officers and society, England A.D. 185—, confirm them in ill.

He soothed and cheered the poor fellow with many a hopeful message from the gospel of mercy, and soon drew him out of the Slough of Despond, but he drew him out with so eager an arm that up went this impressionable personage from despond to the fifth heaven. He was penitent, forgiven, justified, sanctified, all in three weeks.

Moreover he now fell into a certain foul habit. Of course Scripture formed a portion of his daily reading and discourse with the chaplain: Robinson had a memory that seized and kept everything like a vise, so now a text occurred to him for every occasion, and he interwove them with all his talk. Your shallow observers would have said—'What a hypocrite.'

Not a hypocrite, oh, criticaster, but a chameleon! who had been months out of the atmosphere of vice and in an atmosphere of religion.

His reverence broke him of this nasty habit of chattering Bible, and generally cooled him down. Finally, he became sober, penitent for his past life, and firmly resolved to lead a better. With this began to mingle ambition to rise very high in the world, and a violent impatience to begin.

Through all these phases ran one excellent and saving thing, a genuine attachment to his good friend the chaplain. The attachment was reciprocal, and there was something touching in the friendship of two men so different in mind and worldly station. But they had suffered together.

One day Mr. Eden said to Robinson: 'Do you not observe that you are becoming tremulous?'

'I notice that when my door is opened suddenly, it makes me shake a little, and twitches come in my thigh.'

'I feared as much. It is not every man that can bear separate confinement for twelve months; you cannot.'

'I shall have to, whether I can or not.'

'Will you.'

Three days after this Mr. Eden came into his cell and said with a sad smile: 'I have good news for you; you are going to leave me.'

'Oh, your reverence! is that good news?'

'Those who have the disposal of you are beginning to see that all punishment (except hanging) is for the welfare of the culprit, and must never be allowed to injure him. Strutt left the prison for my house a fortnight ago, and you are to cross the water next week.'

'Oh, your reverence! heaven forgive me for feeling glad.'

'For being human, eh, my poor fellow?'

In the course of this conversation Mr. Eden frankly regretted that Robinson was going so soon. 'Four months more prison would have made you safer, and I would have kept you here till the last minute of your sentence for the good of your soul,' said he grimly, 'but your body and nerves might have suffered,' added he, tenderly; 'we must do all for the best.'

A light burst on Robinson. 'Why, your reverence,' cried he, 'is it for fear? Why, you don't ever think that I shall turn rogue again after I get out of prison?'

'You are going among a thousand temptations.'

'What! do you really think all your kindness has been wasted on me? Why, sir, if a thousand pounds lay there, I would not stretch out my hand to take one that did not belong to me. How ungrateful you must think me, and what a fool into the bargain, after all my experience!'

'Ungrateful you are not, but you are naturally a fool—a weak, flexible fool; a man with a tenth of your gifts would lead you by the nose into temptation. But I warn you if you fall now conscience will prick you as it never yet has; you will be miserable, and yet, though miserable, perhaps will never rise again, for remorse is not penitence.'

Robinson was so hurt at this want of confidence that he said nothing in reply, and then Mr. Eden felt sorry he had said so much, 'for, after all,' thought he, 'these are mere misgivings; by uttering them I only pain him—I can't make him share them; let me think what I can do.'

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

A fine little landscape in color, 'Sunset on the Bay of Fundy,' is placed at the beginning of 'The Canadian Magazine' for June. 'The building of a railway' is described in this number, and, with more detail, 'The automobile of 1904.' Two short articles are suggested by the Toronto fire. Mr. Bradley's historical pages treat of the events of 1756-7, including Loudon's futile expedition against Louisbourg, and the terrible massacre at Fort William Henry. With regard to the latter, it is said that Montcalm tried to guard against it, but depended too much on the Canadian militia, who had become accustomed to condoning the Indians' barbarous ways. A story by W. A. Fraser is about race-horses, and has a less original ring than some of his wildwood work. No translator's name is given to Guy de Maupassant's story of 'The Necklace.' It tells how a poor clerk's wife borrowed a string of diamonds to go to a ball, and lost them. To replace them she bought another necklace that looked exactly the same, her husband giving all his means and all he could borrow. Thus she could return the necklace apparently just as she got it, but ten years of drudgery on her own part and that of her husband were required to pay the debt they had assumed.

She had become the woman of impoverished households, strong and hard and rough. With frowsy hair, skirts askew and red hands, she talked loud while washing the floor with great swishes of water. But sometimes when her husband was at the office, she sat down near the window, and she thought of that gay evening of long ago, of that ball where she had been so beautiful and so feted.

One day she met the lady who had lent her the necklace, and learned that all the ten years had been given to a mistake, the original necklace had been made of paste. An interesting piece of original writing in this magazine is W. H. Johnson's 'By Canoe.' He dilates on several advantages to be found in taking a canoe trip for one's summer outing.

Hazlitt, with his staff, and Ruskin, with his coach, are truly conservative. For there are three and only three ways of travelling, by coach, by foot, by canoe. Coaching and walking are peculiar to the more thickly populated countries, for both depend on good roads and on decent and frequent hostels. But in a new land, where towns and villages are far apart, roads poor, and the cosy continental inn unknown, we are thrown back upon a less conventional, still more delightful means of locomotion. The holiday spent in the canoe is the ideal holiday. Drawing us away from our constant surroundings, and from civilization, to forests unmeasured and unbiased, and streams untraversed, it involves a primitive kind of life, and therefore very simple. Stealing along dusky banks under old-time elms and maples, which have nodded over many a war-party of braves, over 'coureurs des bois,' zealous Jesuit, eager to save souls, or Frenchmen aspiring to the conquest of a continent, we may be not of the present time or circumstance, but voyageurs of an age and time more remote. We may live in imagination, and, in fact, a life which, save to the devotee of canoe and wild, has faded forever into the past.

A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

'The Century Magazine' has held for years a place of distinction among the American monthlies, and may be regarded as representing an influential class of readers, the people who read books as well as magazines. Its June number is unusual in being nearly all about the Western States. The west is in a sense being rediscovered, the wasteful methods of early days are now condemned, and systematic efforts will be made to utilize present resources wisely. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the official authority on forestry in the United States, writes of irrigation in the regions where rain is scarce. Private enterprise though effecting much in special cases, has proved unequal to the immense problem, and the nation is beginning to undertake a work whose extent is only excelled by its significance. Arizona and other arid lands are to be made fertile.

In Southern California, if we count the urban and rural populations together, one and one-half acre of irrigated land are required to support one person, and it is probably reasonable to expect that this area will ultimately be reduced to a single acre. But if two acres are required to support one person, the expenditure of the twenty million dollars already in the reclamation fund will in the end make homes for half a million people, the average cost of reclamation being about twenty dollars an acre. After the first expenditure, the money will be repaid by the settlers, will return to the Treasury, and will then be available again for repeated use until the irrigation of all reclaimable land is achieved.

An early irrigator was the man who made the Great Salt Lake region into a land of plenty. Ray Stannard Baker, writing on 'The vitality of Mormonism,' says of Brigham Young: 'He was, perhaps, the grossest materialist of his time, but he got results.'

Brigham Young saw with the eye of imagination an empire in the midst of the Great Desert, and such confidence did he place in his visions that his faith bore up and inspired all his people. Natural power is not so common in the world that we can afford to refuse it recognition, even when its exercise is not unaccompanied by glaring abuses.

The matchless bravado of the dreamer! Before his followers had enough to eat, before they knew whether they would ever see another spring, Young was sending out explorers and scouts to bring reports concerning more distant valleys, already planning for the extension of the Mormon empire far beyond the valley where the first settlements were made, now Salt Lake City. Every move made by Young was characterized by a sort of diabolical shrewdness. He first reached out with covetous hands to secure control of all the water within a hundred miles or more of Great Salt Lake, knowing that this would give him absolute command of all the arable land, make him supreme dictator of the routes of travel and of the sources of food supply.

Ex-President Cleveland writes half a page in this magazine on the value of forestry. Joaquin Miller, the veteran poet of the west, has a poem on 'The Fisher of Nippon,' beginning as follows:

Where now the brownie fisher-lad?
His hundred thousand fishing-boats
Rock idly in the reedy moats;
His baby wife no more is glad.
But yesterday, with all Nippon,
Beneath his pink-white cherry-trees,
In chorus with his brown, sweet bees,
He careless sang, and sang right on.
Take care! for he has ceased to sing;
His startled bees have taken wing!

His cherry-blossoms drop like blood;
His bees begin to storm and sting;
His seas flash lightning, and a flood
Of crimson stains their wide, white ring;
His battleships belch hell, and all
Nippon is but one Spartan wall!
Aye, he, the boy of yesterday,
Now holds the bearded Russ at bay;
While, blossom'd steeps above, the clouds
Wait idly, still, as waiting shrouds.

A GOOD ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

The 'Leisure Hour' begins this month a charming tale of Canadians in England, a quiet millionnaire old couple looking among the relatives who have forgotten them, for some worthy heirs. To this end they appear as it were in disguise, plain Robert Christy, whom his brother and sister had not heard of for years, and his wife, whose maiden name they had forgotten, instead of the Christy-Wardells, whose wealth was well-known. The obvious result is brightly sketched. The widowed sister, of course, and her daughter, the gentle governess, welcome their relations gladly, and try to save them from unnecessary expenses, while the loud and pretentious cousins come near to snubbing millionnaires unawares.

'Boys have the best of it in life all along the line,' grumbled May Christy; 'there's Frank goes off without so much as a thought for any one but himself. We shall have to dance attendance upon the Canadians all day, and probably get bothered into a dozen engagements for showing them about, or going shopping with them. I loathe dragging ignoramuses about town,' finished the young lady, gathering up her letters from the table and turning to arrange her blouse and her fringe in the mirror over the mantelpiece.

'How do you know they are ignoramuses?' asked the irrepressible Elaine.

'Because they propose to come and call upon people they've never seen before, in the height of the London season, at twelve o'clock. Too early for lunch, even if they mean that; but you'll find they'll make an extraordinary fuss when the mater invites them to remain, and then they'll stop, and clear the dishes! People in the colonies all dine in the middle of the day, and drink tea with their meat. I fancy Mrs. Robert Christy folding her pocket-handkerchief on her knee, and calling the mater "ma'am," don't you?'

'And if she does call your mother "ma'am," it is a very much pleasanter and more respectful title than "mater,"' interrupted George Christy, sharply.

'Literary Glasgow, past and present,' is one of the illustrated articles in this number. Walter Weston, of the Geographical Society, has a story of mountain climbing in Japan, and a banker explains the currency of China, whose finances have begun to suffer from her clinging to the old silver standard. 'The critic on the hearth' is a department of this magazine which sometimes contains well-thought-out ideas in a form both literary and entertaining.

LITERARY NOTES.

We return to the fascinating pages of 'The Table Talk of Samuel Rogers,' by G. H. Powell, for a brief space, they being too good to be disposed of in a few paragraphs.

Naturally, the celebrated 'raconteur,' who was one of the most liberal of entertainers, and knew everybody, both in the great world of society and in Bohemian life, is full of anecdotes about writers, poets, and artists of the time. Rogers was for many years an intimate friend of the poet Byron, and whatever the clever sarcasm of his tongue regarding others, put up with his friend's capricious and contradictory character without descending to quarrels, and was able to leave a memoir in which his real opinions were admirably concealed. There is here and there a bit of good-humored irony at Byron's expense, but never does the general estimate approach the bitterness which Byron, in a fit of temper, probably, allowed himself to inscribe to one who had been kind to him. Following is a pen portrait of Lord Byron in one of his moods, which contains explicit reason to most minds for the difficulty the poet experienced in 'getting on' with society in general:—

'Neither Moore nor myself had ever seen Byron when it was settled that he should dine at my house to meet Moore; nor was he known by sight to Campbell, who, happening to call upon me in the morning, consented to join the party. . . . . When we sat down to dinner I asked Byron if he would take soup? "No, he never took soup." Would he take some fish? "No, he never took fish." Presently I asked if he would eat some mutton. "No, he never ate mutton." I then asked if he would take a glass of wine. "No, he never tasted wine." It was now necessary to inquire what he did eat and drink, and the answer was, "Nothing but hard biscuits and soda water." Unfortunately, neither hard biscuits nor soda water were at hand, and he dined upon potatoes bruised down on his plate and vinegar. . . . . Some days after, meeting Hobhouse, I said to him:—"How long will Lord Byron persevere in his present diet?" he replied, "Just as long as you notice it." I did not then know what I now know to be a fact—that Byron, after leaving my house, had gone to a club in St. James's street and eaten a hearty meat supper.' The latter statement, it is possible, may be incorrect, it being a fact that Byron had strange ideas concerning dietary, and thought it an odious thing for men and even worse, women, to consider dining together a pleasure. He and Shelley generally regaled themselves upon bread and raisins, or something of the sort. It is said that his Bohemian practices in this respect formed one of the many annoyances Lady Byron found it so difficult to brook.

Sir Walter Scott, with the genial ways which won him affectionate admiration from all classes, figures largely in the 'Table Talk.' One story, told by himself, is a frank confession of wrong-doing to a classmate during their schooldays, and is of special interest, showing, as it does, that the circumstance was never forgotten in after years, and ever carried a species of shame with it, that, if anything, enhances one's opinion of the great novelist:—

'There was a boy in my class at school who stood always at the top; nor could I, with all my efforts, supplant him. Day passed after day, and still he kept his place, do what I would; till at length I observed that when a question was asked him he always fumbled with his fingers at a particular button in the lower part of his waistcoat. To remove it, therefore, became expedient in my eyes, and in an evil moment it was removed with a knife. Great was my anxiety to know the success of my measure; and it succeeded too well. When the boy was again questioned his fingers sought again for the button, but it was not to be found. In his distress he looked down for it; it was to be seen no more than to be felt. He stood confounded, and I took his place; nor did he ever recover it, or ever, I believe, suspect who was the author of his wrong. Often in after life has the sight of him smote me as I passed by him; and often have I resolved to make some reparation, but it ended in good resolutions.'

'Whenever the conversation is getting dull, Sydney Smith,' says Rogers, 'throws in some touch which makes it rebound and rise again as bright as ever. There is this difference between Luttrell and Smith: After Luttrell, you remember what good things he said; after Smith, you merely remember how much you laughed. When I began to light my dinner table from the reflections of the pictures about me, I was not very successful. The light was thrown above the table, and not on it. I asked Sydney what he thought of the attempt—we were at dinner at the time. "I do not like it at all," was the reply. "All is light above, and all below is darkness and gnashing of teeth."'

There is a passing glimpse of Nelson. It is at once delightful and painful. It shows him to have been one of the warmest-hearted of men, and also one who felt slights with much bitterness. The following shows the kind simplicity of his nature:—'I have seen him,' writes Rogers, 'spin a tectotum with his one hand a whole evening for the amusement of some children.' To illustrate the other point of view there is this extract:—

'I heard him once . . . . utter many bitter complaints (which Lady Hamilton vainly attempted to check) of the way he had been treated at Court that forenoon; the Queen (Queen Charlotte) had not condescended to take the slightest notice of him. In truth, Nelson was hated at Court; they were jealous of his fame.'

Tempus fugit—there is no denying it, and yet it does not seem possible that twenty years, or more, have passed since a family of intelligent children, whom I shall always remember because they were ourselves, used to rush pell-mell down stairs in the morning to see which would get the 'Daily News' first not because of the telegraphic news, or that battle and murder and sudden death had any charms for them, but because Charles Reade's splendid story 'Foul Play,' was coming out in its columns! Charles Reade, actor, author and philanthropist, roused his readers to a great pitch of enthusiasm with his books as they came out, and the wonder is that it died away so quickly—not out, however, as is evidenced by the pleasurable interest excited by the republication of his works. The edition is to be complete, containing the novels, controversies and minor works. The controversies include 'The Eighth Commandment,' a book on the international copyright, which was found more or less amusing by our neighbors, the 'Other party' in the dispute, though not so intended by the author. The names of some of the novels, such as 'Griffith Gaunt,' 'The Wandering Heir,' a tale founded upon fact, which was first published at the time of the Tichborne trial, and aided by the strange similarity of the events, had the surprising circulation of half a million copies; 'Love Me Little, Love Me Long' and its sequel, 'Hard Cash,' will, without doubt, revive an eager desire in those who already know the stories, and give to readers who do not a list of good titles to look up without delay. According to some good judges, including Mr. Swinburne, 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' that fascinating narrative of the parentage of Erasmus, and Continental life in the Middle Ages, heads the list. The author had wide sympathies with grievances, not by any means those confined to himself. His books were generally written with a purpose, and he accomplished some notable reforms—for instance, the government intervention to alleviate the then miseries of penitentiary life, as described in 'Never Too Late To Mend' (now appearing in the 'Daily Witness') and his pugnacious rescue, at his own expense, of a sane man incarcerated in a private lunatic asylum by interested relatives, in 'Hard Cash.' The lawsuit occasioned by the latter incident brought Mr. Reade, as well as the notorious circumstances, into much publicity, and resulted in according much greater protection by the law to all unfortunate patients in private asylums.

The author acquired many of his best plots from daily happenings recorded in the newspapers, of which he was an ardent reader. Every incident therein mentioned which attracted his attention was cut out and put aside for future use. He is said to have been irascible, even passionate by some, and was condemned as a bore by others, because of the pertinacity with which he adhered to a point until it arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, but it is evident that these opinions were held by persons who had little intention of disturbing themselves over the woes of their fellows. Charles Reade was a capital, breezy writer at all times, and the new edition will be a treat that the public will do well to make good use of.

Fanny Burney's 'Daddy Crisp' has a whole article to himself in the 'Fortnightly,' contributed by J. B. Frith. It opens with the glowing epitaph, in heroic couplets, which adorns the walls of an out-of-the-way country church in Surrey, beginning:

'Reader, this cold and humble spot contains
The much lamented, much revered remains
Of One whose Wisdom, Learning, Taste and Sense,
Good-humored Wit, and wide Benevolence,
Cheered and enlightened all this Hamlet round,
Wherever Genius, Worth or Want was found.'

That Daddy Crisp gave some good advice to his 'Fannikin' may be seen in the following answer he made to her request to point out any faults of style in her letters to him:

The deuce take all critics and schoolmasters or observers of composition. I hate them all. . . . There is no fault in an epistolary correspondence like stiffness or study. Dash away whatever comes uppermost! The sudden sallies of imagination, clapped down on paper just as they arise, are worth folios.

'We may suspect,' adds Mr. Firth, 'that Crisp detected in Fanny a pernicious leaning to that bastard "Johnsonese," which later on absolutely ruined her style.'

In the June instalment of the Ruskin letters to Charles Eliot Norton in the 'Atlantic,' the great critic is found indulging in the children's pastime of 'Wishing.' 'I rather want good wishes now,' he writes, 'for I am tormented by what I cannot get said or done':

I want to get all the Titians, Tintorets, Paul Veroneses, Turners, and Sir Joshuas in the world—into one great fireproof Gothic gallery of marble and serpentine. I want to get them all perfectly engraved. I want to go and draw all the subjects of Turner's 19,000 sketches in Switzerland and Italy, elaborated by myself. I want to get everybody a dinner who hasn't got one. I want to macadamize some new roads to Heaven with broken fools'-heads; I want to hang up some knaves out of the way. I want to play all day long and arrange my cabinet of minerals with new white wool. . . . I want Turner's pictures not to fade. . . . . I want to make the Italians industrious, the Americans quiet, the Swiss romantic, the Roman Catholics rational, and the English parliament honest—and I can't do anything, and don't understand what I was born for.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A LITTLE JUDAS BIRD.

The white-beaked honey guide lives in Africa. He is not at all stylish in appearance; he wears a gray-brown coat, with short wings, that look very much like sleeves, edged with white; there is a black band round his throat; and he sports a yellowish-white vest. I am sure you will not wonder at anything I shall tell you of him, when you hear that he belongs to the vicious, ne'er-do-well cuckoo family.

This treacherous little soul has a passion for honey, but he cannot help himself to the golden sweet, because the bees drive him away from their home, so he hunts up some one who will do the work and pay him, for his telling, with the food he loves so well.

Whenever he discovers a nest, off he flies until he discovers a native; keeping close beside the man, he twitters and chatters at a great rate until he attracts his attention. Then he flutters away a short distance, stopping at intervals to see if he is followed. On, on he leads, indulging in many queer antics when he finds that he has gained his end.

When he reaches the nest, hovering over the spot, he points with his bill to the place which contains the treasure. When satisfied that his human accomplice understands, he takes refuge on a branch near by, sitting with the utmost patience until the bees are stupefied, as he knows full well that he will come in for his share of the feast, for the natives never fail to pay the rascal in honey, as a reward for his villainy. If the honey guide has been fortunate enough to discover more than one nest, he will promptly lead to the others.

I do not know how it is that the bees are so wise, but they seem to realize the character of this Judas, and when they see him poised over their nests they work themselves into a perfect fury. Their tiny weapons will not pierce the bird's thick feather coat, so they rush at his eyes in a mass, dealing swift, sharp blows with their small daggers.

Sometimes the honey guide is fortunate enough to escape punishment for his ill deeds, but often he is taken by surprise and falls to the ground to die, without a single taste of the sweets, to procure which he became a traitor.—Lizzie De Armond, in 'S. S. Visitor.'

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'NO!'

They stood on the porch of the old farmhouse,
In the moonlight's golden glow;
'Do you love me enough to be mine?' he said,
She softly answered, 'No.'

'Do you really mean it, darling?' he said,
Before he turned to go,
With the sweet love-light in her true blue eyes,
She softly answered, 'No.'

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach, or cause disturbances there, as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

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They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

A London cabman was recently having his first-born baby christened. Clergyman—'What name shall I give this child?' Cabby (through sheer force o' hab'it)—'Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir.'

Time Has Tested It.—Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives; that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

'Don't be afraid of making me angry by telling me your candid opinion of my verses, old fellow. Criticism doesn't make any difference with me.' 'I know that, my dear boy; but the trouble is that it don't make any difference with your verses, either.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

'De man dat don't live within his income,' said Uncle Eben, 'is purty sho', sooner or later, to have to try de experiment of livin' without it.'—Washington 'Star.'

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'We've got a dandy college yell, now.' 'What is it?' 'We give four Russian battleships, a six-boom-ah and then two Jap generals.'—'Puck.'

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That all who can use a camera of any kind may enter, we make no conditions as to style or size, but the prints must be clear and have good, strong contrast of light and dark to make them reproduce well.

When wrapping up your photographs for mailing add cardboard to ensure their being received in good condition, and be careful to fully prepay the postage.

Do not send us any picture of which you do not keep a copy, as we cannot undertake to return any received.

Address clearly to the 'Editor of Boys' Page,' 'Witness' office, Montreal, and mail not later than July 12.

The Last Night.

(By Arthur Stanwood Pier.)

'Hallo, Harry!'

The younger of the two boys walking together across the street waved his hand, and so acknowledged the greeting of the group in the school gateway. Then he and his companion, who had glanced up for a moment curiously, continued on their way down the maple-shaded road.

'Who's that with Harry Harding?' asked one of the boys in the group.

'That Don't you know? It's his brother Clark,' said another. 'He's come up for the last night exercises, I guess.'

'O-oh! Clark Harding!' and the boy who had asked the question turned his head for another look.

'Best athlete that ever came to St. Timothy's, they say,' some one else hazarded.

'Was he here when you first came, Tom?'

'No, he'd just gone. But I remember about him. He could do anything.'

'He's played on the varsity eleven two years, and he holds the record here for the running broad jump.'

'He was the most popular fellow in the school.'

'Harry's a good deal like him, then, even if he isn't an athlete.'

'They're terribly fond of each other,' said one of the boys. 'Just look at the way they're walking now.'

The older brother had his arm across the younger's shoulders.

'I never saw Tom walking that way with his young one.'

'Not much, the little chump!' and Tom grinned.

One boy—he who had asked the name of Harry Harding's companion—detached himself from the group.

'Here, Arch, where you going?' they demanded.

'Just wandering,' he answered; and he sauntered down the road. It was a hot June afternoon, and they let him go. Pretty soon they were engaged in a debate as to whether they should celebrate the last day of the school year by playing baseball or by taking a swim.

Meanwhile the boy who had left them was following the Harding brothers at a respectful distance, yet always keeping them in sight.

'Just think; it's Clark Harding!' he said to himself. 'When they get away from the school I'll come up, and maybe Harry will introduce me to him, and I can walk with him a little way.'

So in this simple and modest spirit of hero-worship he plodded in the rear, from time to time mopping his perspiring face or feeling his collar to find if it were yet wilted, for he wished to appear at his best before the man whom he so much admired.

He was a slender, wiry-looking boy, black-haired and dark of skin; his mouth was sensitive and not yet molded for either weakness or determination; his eyes were restless and eager, yet with an expression suggesting that they might often be sunk in melancholy. As he walked he sometimes spoke to himself aloud, dropping such remarks as, 'His shoulders are twice as broad as Harry's',' or, 'I'd like to see his arms.'

He paused when Clark Harding stopped to turn up his trousers, and it was at this moment that Harry happened to look back.

'There's Archer Sands following us,' he said. 'That boy's a queer one.'

'In what way?' asked Clark, in a preoccupied tone. His manner had been preoccupied from the first, but Harry was so happy at having his brother with him again that he did not notice it.

'Why, he takes things so hard—so fearfully hard.' Harry explained. 'He tries for everything, and if he doesn't get it or doesn't win, it breaks his heart. It almost killed him when he was defeated in the tennis tournament. After the class team he played on was beaten in football, he could hardly speak for a week. In the track sports this spring he came in second in the hundred and then in the two-twenty, and after that he lay down and cried.'

'Don't the fellows laugh him out of it?' asked Clark.

'Oh, no. It's too serious for that. He goes into everything so hard, and he's really so plucky, nobody wants to laugh at him.'

Clark glanced back with some interest at the figure a hundred yards behind.

'Just now it's school prizes he's after,' continued Harry. 'He's shut himself up in the study all these fine afternoons for the last month, grinding over a composition. I handed one in myself last week, and I was ashamed to think how little work I'd put on it compared with his. And then he's been rehearsing for the prize speaking, too. I was afraid this last month he'd break down and get brain fever—not only because of the way he's working, but because he's going in so to win. He's strung away up.'

'They ought not to let him work that way,' said Clark.

'Nobody knows how to stop him,' Harry answered. 'I think, from what I've heard, the masters and the rector are really worried about him; and the fellows understand and don't tease him, the way you might think they would. They like him. He's really a mighty good fellow.'

'Too bad!' murmured Clark, growing abstracted again.

'He's full of enthusiasm,' Harry continued. 'He's made me tell him all about you. He has an idea you were the greatest ever!' and he looked up into his brother's face and laughed.

'Cut it out!' said Clark, shouldering Harry gently off into the gutter.

'Yes, really,' Harry insisted, resuming his place on the sidewalk. 'Of course, I sort of idealized you for him. Oh, by George!' He stopped, struck by the idea. 'Clark, I know what he's walking behind us for! It's to be near you! He hopes to see and maybe have a word with the great man!' Harry went off into the rippling giggle that was one of his endearing charms.

'What a silly kid you are!' Clark said, with a broad, responsive laugh that for a moment cleared away the shadow on his face. 'We'll see. Let's lose him.'

'Let's go up to the sawmill,' suggested Harry. 'I found something there just the other day.'

They turned aside into a path through the woods—from the dust and the heat of the sun to the coolness and fragrance of the forest. They followed a trail through thickets of birch and oak to a strip of pines, and beyond these they came out into the clearing, where stood the rotting, disused old mill, with the quiet pond slumbering in the shadows before it.

'Here's what I wanted to show you,' said Harry, and he led his brother out on the bridge across the mill-stream. He pointed to the letters 'C. H. '94-97,' cut in the railing and blackened now by time, and under them, in fresh carving, 'H. H. '99—' The two sets of initials were bracketed together by a newly cut scroll.

'I just happened to see your initials the other day,' Harry said, 'so I went to work and put mine under them.'

Clark mused over them a moment. They stood out for him among all the letters and dates that crowded one another on the rail. His face grew sober as he leaned on his elbows and looked down.

'Why did you leave yours unfinished?' he asked suddenly. 'Why didn't you put down your graduating year?'

'Oh, I thought I'd better wait till just before graduation and then come here and finish it up,' said Harry. 'Just to make sure.'

Clark looked at him doubtfully, and was about to speak when he heard footsteps approaching from behind.

'What did I tell you?' murmured Harry; and Clark, turning his head, saw Archer Sands.

The boy approached slowly and made as if to pass by. 'Hallo, Harry!' he said. He paused, hoping for an invitation.

But Harry only answered, 'Hallo, Arch!' and let him walk on, which he did reluctantly, trying meanwhile not to stare at the celebrity, and yet to see what manner of man he was. And then Harry had compassion, and called out, 'Look here, Arch! I want you to meet my brother Clark,' whereupon the boy came up, flushing, and with his eyes shining in eagerness. He seized Clark's hand in a nervous, hard grip, and mumbled something. Then he drew back a little way, silent and embarrassed.

'You're in Harry's class?' asked Clark.

'Yes—fifth form,' said Archer.

'One more year, then, before college.' Archer nodded.

'Well, college is the best place in the world except this. I don't know whether it's better than this or not.'

'Maybe you like St. Timothy's so well because you made such a success in everything,' ventured Archer.

'Oh, I was lucky.'

'Captain of the football eleven and the hockey team, stroke on the crew and a record breaker in the broad jump,' Archer recited, suddenly losing his shyness in his enthusiasm. 'When Harry told me you were his brother, I went into the library and read all about you in the old numbers of the school paper.'

'I never thought to be so remembered,' laughed Clark. 'But now I'll tell you something. All that was only in my last year. I went into things just as much my first year, and I didn't get a place—not a place! I was awfully discouraged. And it was a good deal like that in college. I left here thinking I was quite the athlete—and then I had it all to learn again in college.'

'But you learned!' cried Archer. 'It must be fine to do it—to know you've done it.'

'Oh, you never do know,' said Clark. 'You think, maybe—and then the first thing you really know is that you're knocked out somewhere else, and you've got to pick yourself up and try again. That's the fun of it, though sometimes it gets too serious to be fun,' he added, in a more subdued tone. And with a motion half-unconscious he slipped his arm across Harry's shoulders.

Something in the act and in Clark Harding's expression touched Archer's sensitiveness.

'You wanted to be alone with Harry,' he said, quickly. 'I—I didn't think of that when I interrupted.'

'I have something to talk over with him,' admitted Clark. He drew out his watch. 'In a little while you and Harry will have to go in to study. If you happen to be in this neighborhood at quarterbell, we can all walk back together.'

'I'd like to do that, thank you,' said Archer, and he withdrew. They saw him slipping away among the trees.

(To be Continued.)

BEIN' SICK.

(Burges Johnson, in 'Harper's Magazine.')

When I am really sick abed
It isn't ever any fun.
I feel all achy in my head
An' hate to take my medisun.
Th' sheets get stickiysh an' hot,
But I am not allowed to kick
'Em off, er read, er talk a lot
When I am sick.

I hate for all the folks about
To come an' pat me on th' face
An' say, 'Poor child, you'll soon . . out,'
An' tiptoe all around th' place.
They go when I pretend to be
Asleep—I do it for a trick.
I don't like folks to pity me
When I am sick.

My mother's diff'runt—I don't care
If she sits by me once er twice
An' say, 'Poor boy,' an' smooths my hair;
She ain't just tryin' to be nice.
They bring warm squashy things to me
For meals, an' make me eat 'em quick.
I'm mis'ruble as I can be
When I am sick.

Some Practical Lessons in Swimming and Life Saving.

(By William Henry (Hon. Sec., Life-Saving Society), in the 'Boy's Own Paper.')

In my young days I read many works on swimming, and experience has proved to me that many of the writers knew little of the subject; at least, they could not have devoted much time to the practice of the art, or they would not have provided the advice which they thought to be correct.

For instance, I remember reading about diving. The writer solemnly stated that 'one must take care to enter the water with the eyes open, for once under the water it was difficult or almost impossible to open them.' His reason for this interesting advice was that the pressure of the water on the eyelids was too great to allow them to be moved. Any boy who can swim and dive will know that such a statement at once proves the writer's knowledge of his subject to be elementary in the extreme, for one not only can open and shut one's eyes at will as easily under water as on the surface, but also, if the light is good and the water clear, one can distinguish various objects at a distance of four to six feet.

It is true that a novice finds it strange at first when he feels the water touching his eyes; that strange feeling, however, soon passes away—in fact, one can get one's eyes used to the water by practice in the ordinary washhand-basin.

If you will watch a good diver and swimmer, you will observe that he does not bother himself about such matters; but a poor swimmer, on entering the water by jumping in feet first, will, before he attempts to swim, at once start rubbing his eyes, and generally dry his face. When asked why he does so, he will reply that he could not see because of the water in his eyes. I need hardly tell my readers that there is no occasion to bother about water on the face or in the eyes; all that a learner is to think about is his strike, and how best to travel on the surface of the water. Don't rub the eyes or dry the face; use the hands for swimming, not washing; if you want a wash, have it before you go for a swim.

Sometimes you will want a wash after you have had your swim. I speak from experience. Every time I swam in the long-distance championship of England, when it was decided between Putney and Charing Cross Bridge, I had to have a bath in order to clear away the mud which had collected on my body during the journey of five and a-half miles in the thick water of the Thames.

I cannot say that all my experiences have been as related above, for there is a big balance in favor of the pleasant side of the art of swimming, and I have had some jolly times. The most jolly times come when you have not only learned to swim well, but also made a study of it, and so made yourself a master of the subject that you are as much at home in the water as out of it.

I was always fond of the water. When there was no pond or river for a dip, I used the drinking-trough or the village pump; and when at school I was once made a sort of orderly, and had to go out and fetch some ink. Having completed my purchase, I took on returning the longest road to reach the schoolhouse, and, passing a pond on the way, I proceeded to inspect it, lost my footing, and fell in. In falling I did my best to save the ink by holding it at arm's length above my head. The bottle not being corked, I spilled its contents all over my face, hands and clothes. I need hardly state that I felt in great trouble. Until the unfortunate thing happened I had no idea the bottle held so much ink; it not only discolored my face, hands and clothes, and the water in the pond, but also the master's handy school cane. In order to make the occasion a memorable one, my master prescribed for me bread and water, and said that as I was fond of water, the bread would help to give it a tone. I also had occasion to write copy. The words of the copy were: 'I promise never to inspect that pond again'; and considering that the copying process took some days to complete, I felt that it would have done me a lot of good if that pond had disappeared from view; but it did not—on the contrary, it proved a perfect nuisance.

Notwithstanding these and other contretemps met with, I learnt to swim by first standing with one leg on the bottom, and also by lying flat on a floating plank and practising the swimming motion, until one day the plank bucked and left me out of my depth, when, to my astonishment, I found that I could swim. It was a bit of a struggle to get to land, but I got there, as you will suppose by my being here to write this article.

I cannot recommend everyone to learn swimming in the same way.

The best method I know of is that by means of the swimming drill which has been adopted by the Life-Saving Society, and which has already proved of material benefit and advantage to those responsible for the teaching of swimming in our schools, where it is recognized as a useful knowledge and the best of physical exercises. Instruction in it gives the pupil a very valuable idea as to the proper strokes to be used in swimming, and also gives him confidence when he first enters the water.

Mind, I do not say that by mere land instruction a pupil will be able to swim; but I do say this, that by studying the drill his task will be made easier, and the possibilities are that he will learn to swim more quickly.

The leg movement is taught in this manner. The pupil stands at attention, and then, at the command 'One,' raises his left knee (directing it sideways) until the heel of the left foot touches the inside of the right knee, the toes pointing downwards. Then, at the command 'Two,' he has to straighten and lower the left leg by a backward and rounded movement, until the point of the big toe touches the ground one pace to the left. On the command 'Three' he has to draw the left foot smartly along the ground to the right foot. The same movements are then made with the right foot. When proficient, the movements should be performed with the right and left leg alternately, and continued without counting, judging the time. Any boy can practice these movements in his playtime, and when he has learnt them thoroughly he can start teaching others.

Next come the arm movements. The pupil again stands at attention, and at the word 'Ready' raises his arms by bending them upwards from the elbows. Then he shoots the hands forward, with arms extended and directed slightly upwards, thumbs touching, the palms turned downward, and the head inclined slightly backward. At the word 'One' he should sweep the arms around in a quarter circle, right and left, until they are in a line with each other, with the backs of the hands turned slightly to the front. On the command 'Two' he should bring the elbows, by a backward and circular movement, close to the sides of the body, and the hands to the sides of the chest, slightly in front, fingers closed pointing to the front, and the palms downward, the thumbs about six inches apart. At 'Three' the hands should be shot forward to the full extent of the arms and slightly upward, thumbs touching, the palms turned downward and the head inclined backwards. All these movements should be repeated at regular intervals, not with jerks, and not quickly.

One of the chief drawbacks to learners is their inability to grasp the fact that spasmodic jerking and rapid movements spoil all their efforts to learn. Swimming is a series of steady and regular movements of the legs and arms. Rapid work by the arms causes breathlessness, and consequent impediment to progress. In most instances where I have been told by persons that they were unable to swim, though they have often tried, I have discovered that the rapid movement of the arms at steam-engine or motor-car rate was the cause of their failure. A long, steady, sweeping arm stroke is the proper thing for beginners to practice; and they should confine themselves to the breast stroke first, and obtain perfection in it before worrying about the more advanced speed strokes. Many boys utterly spoil their style by starting on the advanced strokes before they fully understand the breast stroke, and the reason and value of the movements made therein.

Let me now revert to the land drill. When the pupil is proficient in the leg and arm movements, he should then practice what are known as the 'combined leg and arm movements.' Standing at attention, he on the word 'Ready' raises his arms by bending them upwards from the elbows, and brings the hands to the sides of the chest; then he shoots them forward to the full extent of the arms, slightly upward, thumbs touching, and the palms turned downward, the head inclined slightly backward and the legs crossed. At 'One' he should sweep the arms round in a quarter-circle, right and left, until they are in line with each other, the backs of the hands turned slightly towards the front. At the same time he should raise the left knee, directing it sideways, the heel of the left foot touching the inside of the right knee, with the toe pointing downwards. At 'Two' he should bring the elbows to the sides of the body and the hands to the sides of the chest, slightly to the front, fingers closed, pointing to the front, and palms downwards, the thumbs about six inches apart. At the same time he should straighten and lower the left leg by a backward and rounded movement until the point of the big toe touches the ground one pace to the left. At 'Three' he shoots the arms forward as at 'Ready,' and at the same time draws the left foot smartly along the ground to the right foot. After performing these movements half a dozen times, the drill should be repeated with the right leg. You will then have gleaned a very good idea of what the breast stroke means, and the movements necessary to complete it.

After that you will naturally want to get to the water.

(To be Continued.)

Our Heroes.

THE ELEVATOR BOY.

There was a lean, freckled-faced boy who a year or two ago ran the elevator up and down in an old shackly office building in Philadelphia. I often went up in it, but certainly I never suspected 'Billy' of any noble quality which raised him above other boys high as was Saul among his brethren.

But one day the old house began to shudder and groan to its foundations, and then one outer wall after another fell amid shouts of dismay from the crowds in the streets. And Billy, as these walls came crashing down, ran his old lift up to the topmost story and back again, crowded with terrified men and women. He did this nine times. Only one side of the building was now standing. The shaft of the elevator was left bare, and swayed to and fro. The police tried to drag the boy out of it, and the mass of spectators yelled with horror as he pulled the chain and began to rise again above their heads.

'There's two women up there yet,' said Billy, stolidly, and he went on up to the top, facing a horrible death each minute, and knowing that he faced it. Presently, through the cloud of dust the lift was seen coming jerkily down with three figures on it. As it touched the ground the whole building fell with a crash. The women and the boy came out on the street unhurt and a roar of triumph rose from the mob. Scores had been saved by the fidelity of the heroic elevator boy.

But it was six o'clock, and Billy slipped quietly away in the dusk and went home to his supper. For your real hero does not care to remain for the shouts and clapping of hands.—Rebecca Harding Davis, in 'Interior.'

Heroism is simple, and yet it is rare. Every one who does the best he can do is a hero.—Josh Billings.

Puzzles.

ADDITIONS.

Add two thousand pounds to a place to grind grain and get an English poet; to a barrier and get a famous fisherman; to a master and get a capital city of the United States; to a black bird and get a well known reservoir.

PREFIXES.

Prefix the letter K with a design and get a board; with a division of written music and get the outer covering of a tree trunk; with a small sharp instrument for fastening together and get a carnation; with a sweet roll and get a sort of bed used on shipboard; with a relative and get a knot; with a feature of the face and get a small opening; with evil and get a stationary metal basin.

Answers.

Words Beheaded—Book, cook, hook, nook, rook.

Arithmetical enigma—LOVE.

HIDDEN RIVERS

Arno, Po, James, Ganges, Elbe, Tiber.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Mate, Meta, team.
Bear, bare, ear, Rebe, tar.

Indoor and Outdoor.

INSECTS THAT PRODUCE BURS.

Of course you do not expect to see chestnut burs on a wild rose bush, but occasionally, if you are an observant boy or girl, you will discover some big round, green growth surrounding the stalk of the fragrant sweet briar, that on account of their dense covering of 'prickles' look very much like burs. But inside you will find that the resemblance ceases, for instead of a shining trio of fat brown nuts, you will find a series of compact little cells wherein are curled up, each mite in a compartment of its own, a number of white larvae. They secure a sufficient amount of nourishment from the walls of their tiny chambers, which are composed of succulent matter.

Now when you have discovered that this funny growth is not the fruit of the sweet-smelling pink rose, you will be interested in it as a cunningly constructed home of a small insect family. In the beginning, the parent fly punctures the sharp thorned stalk of the plant, and oviposits numerous wee eggs. Very soon a great green swelling appears, the result of a drop of tonic-like fluid deposited with the eggs, and aided in its action by the plant's restorative vitality. Behind these secure walls the minute eggs hatch into small worm-like larvae, but it is usually quite summer before the perfect insect called Rhodites eglantine comes out as a winged fly.

This little creature is extremely handsome in appearance, with gleaming metallic green head, iridescent rose and peacock blue body and wee amber legs. Its wings show many bright colors like the surface of a soap bubble, and the little fellow looks like a rich jewel as it tilts about on a green leaf. This brood produces a late gall in which the larvae hibernate through the winter, coming forth in the spring perfected flies to continue their gentle, inoffensive life story. If you gather a few of these galls and put them in a box, not quite air tight, you will probably soon have a little family of iridescent flies that will dart about in search of their favorite food plant. If you are quite humane you will place a drop of water where they can drink from it, then give them their liberty, for all wild things love to 'go free' and these little flies are without harm.—Alberta Field, in the 'Homestead.'

A DROLL BLUE JAY.

We called him Rolypoly. One day while I was watching the cardinal (it was some time in October), there burst upon my ear the most brilliant song of that bird. Each long-drawn whistle was rounded and full, and the notes that followed had more than their ordinary sweetness. But I was looking at the cardinal, and he was not singing, and there were no others of this kind in the room. This song was repeated as the days followed, and I watched closely for the vocalist. Even when the cardinal again began to sing, hearing the two performances almost together, I could only distinguish a slight difference, which was not in the cardinal's favor. One day I was feeding Roly-poly from my hand with a meal worm; when he had finished, he hopped back for a little distance, and, throwing his head in the air, sang, to my astonished ear, that phantom cardinal song which had so often mystified me. It was wonderful. I suppose that the scientific explanation of the phenomena would be 'imitation of propinquity.' And yet I would like to know, out of the many songs that came from the musical throats about him, why Roly-poly had chosen the cardinal for a maestro, and why no other melody appealed to him?—The 'Outlook.'

THE MONKEY AND THE JAM.

This true story concerning a pet monkey and a pot of jam was told by a Johns Hopkins University man. It was in the country and on a summer's day that the family monkey was seen scuddling homeward drenched in raspberry jam. He was pursued by an angry neighbor with uplifted broom, but once safe on the home plot he swung himself lightly into the nearest tree and peacefully listened to her tale of wrong. It seems that the neighbor had some hours before been making jam, a great bowl of which sat cooling on a table beneath the trees. This the monkey spied, but had scarcely started helping himself to it when he was discovered. With loud outcry and the broom the lady started toward him, when the mischievous beast, knowing his minutes were numbered, hastily overturned the bowl on the table. Then, rolling himself joyously in it several times from head to heels, he scampered beyond her reach. During the recital of her woe, and, in fact, for the remainder of the day, the monkey sat scraping the sweetmeat from his body and licking his paws with glee.—Selected.

KINDLINESS AMONG BIRDS.

(John Burroughs in May 'Outing.')

A correspondent sends me this interesting note:

'I am sure you would like to hear of a generous woodpecker I saw this summer. I was on a farm in Somerset County, Pa., and out in the orchard I saw this red head perched on a post of the worm fence with a grub in his mouth. The world was full of young bluebirds just then, and a little flock was dancing on this same fence. Presently one of them sidled up to the woodpecker and opened his mouth, whereupon the obliging red head gave him the grub. I would hardly have believed that if I had read it, but seeing is believing.'

I have known a similar case myself. I have seen a little chirping sparrow make a business of feeding some half-fledged robins. She watched for her opportunity, and whenever both parent robins were away from the nest, she rushed in with her morsel. The robins resented her officiousness, and hustled her out of the tree whenever they caught her there. I have heard of a wren that fed a brood of young robins in a similar way, and of a male bluebird that fed some young birds that were in a nest near its own. I do not suppose that these acts of kindness among the birds spring from any altruistic feeling, but that they are simply the overflowing of the paternal instinct.

Advertisements.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Some time ago the Earl of Powis advised Lord Kitchener to induce the War Office to utilize Welsh ponies as a nucleus for breeding remounts for the British cavalry. It is Earl Powis's opinion that the hardy Welsh pony will carry as much weight and do more work in a day than an ordinary big horse.

Mr. Harvey du Cros, who failed to climb Mount Snowdon with a motor car last January, made another attempt on May 28. He was accompanied by a friend, and the start was made at early morning from Llanberis. Mr. Atchison, general manager, and secretary of the Snowdon Mountain Tramways, followed them on an engine. The summit was reached shortly after 11 o'clock. The car was left at Llanberis.

One of the most extraordinary incidents of a tragic nature in the English provincial press is the story of suicide of James Burns, once a sailor in H. M. navy, 103 years old, an inmate of Festinoid Workhouse, a short time since. When the nurse discovered him with his throat pierced with knife wounds, and set about saving him, he cried out, 'Oh, I have lived long enough—let me die.' He died in a short time afterwards.

On the evening of May 27 a little boy, named Wood, aged six years, who was playing by the riverside at Beccles, tripped and fell in. The shouts of his playmates attracted the attention of the captain of the 'Gothic,' a craft lying a short distance away. He at once dived in and succeeded in bringing the boy to land, afterwards using means to reanimate him, and handed him over alive to his parents. This is the second child's life the captain has saved in eight days.

The Dog Show at Toronto—one of the principal Canadian events—will take place during the first week in September. As usual, one or two English judges have been invited, amongst whom was Mr. Hugo Ainscough, of Wigan, who was requested to adjudicate upon collies. Unfortunately, however, business will not permit his leaving home for the length of time necessary, and he has, therefore, been reluctantly obliged to decline the invitation.

In connection with the death of the school mistress, Miss A. Salisbury, from a bullet wound received at Chackmore, near Buckingham, on Sunday morning, May 22, three young men—Frank Percy Ayres, of Chackmore; William James Chenery, of Watford, and William Charles Enstone, of Willesden—were brought up in custody at Buckingham and bound over to appear at the inquest on deceased at Northampton, and at Buckingham Divisional Petty Sessions on May 28.

At the Draycott Colliery, in the Cheadle (Staffs.) district the Dilhorne seam, a rich vein of coal six feet thick, and estimated to represent twenty million tons of valuable household coal, has been discovered. For years sinking operations had been conducted, and, after an expenditure of over £70,000, the quest was abandoned. By the irony of fate others who took up the search have been rewarded within a few months. The seam is only 150 yards f. the surface.

The peaceful quietness of Gadshill Place, the home of Charles Dickens, will soon be a thing of the past. The long, pleasant road from Strood to Gravesend will shortly be broken up by the speculative builder; and the Chatham and District Electric Tramways Company propose to make their terminus at the spot. Fortunately Gadshill Place itself is not at present involved in these operations. But the charm the building had for its famous owner will vanish when the rural aspect of the surroundings has disappeared.

On May 25 a disastrous fire destroyed the Priory Restaurant, Weston-super-Mare. Six lives, those of the proprietor, Ernest Huntley, his wife, son and baby, and two shop assistants were lost. After being successful in saving one of his sisters, Winnifred, aged 15, himself perished in attempting to save a son 17 years old. The premises were in the High street, and the flames were first discovered early in the morning. Mr. Huntley, his wife, three children and two assistants—Miss Maggs, a native of Devizes, and Miss Chipp, of St. Albans—were asleep on the premises at the time. Winnifred is the only survivor of the terrible tragedy, the firemen having been quite unable to reach the remaining inmates.

Lowestoft provided a huge sensation for Whitsuntide in the shape of one of the biggest fires that has occurred in East Anglia of recent years. Shipyards and other premises have been cleared out, but this latest conflagration has easily beaten all previous records. The outbreak was first noticed about one o'clock by G. E. R. policeman Cheek, who was on duty near the quay, and he lost no time in arousing the caretakers—Mr. Smith and his wife—who reside in a small cottage adjoining the mill. This had hardly been done before the flames shot up with a terrific glare, and Police Constables Turner and Winterbourne, who were on duty in South Lowestoft, at once warned the brigade, and telephoned to the police station. This was all done very smartly, and the brigade was on the spot as quickly as possible—indeed it is accounted on all sides that the muster was made with commendable alacrity. But the inflammable nature of the mill's contents caused the fire to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and when Captain Goffin, Superintendent F. Able, and their men arrived with the steamer and the Kirkley manual, the whole place was a seething mass of flame. The damage is roughly estimated at forty thousand pounds.

SCOTCH.

Of the forty-six motor cyclists who left London on May 27, twenty-two arrived at Edinburgh within twenty-four hours.

Kilmarnock has just fixed its contract for electric tramway installations—a matter of £22,784—and the order goes to a firm which has headquarters in the town. There is still some regard for the proverb that counsels the feeding of one's own sea maws.

The Southern Presbytery gives a solemn warning to the government that if the proposals made in the Education bill to give grants to voluntary schools are persisted in, the people of Scotland may feel themselves impelled to do a little passive resisting on their own account.

Perth has not been long in putting the Betting Act into operation. On May 23 a local decorator was convicted of contravening the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, by betting on horses with several men. This is the first prosecution under the act, which only came into operation on May 15.

Damage to the extent of £8,000 was caused by a fire on May 23, in the premises of the Acme Tea Chest Company, Limited, Polmadie road, Glasgow. The fire broke out in the packing department, which was completely gutted. Some valuable machinery and a large quantity of completed tea chests were destroyed. About two hundred and fifty men will be thrown temporarily idle.

A pair of robins, evidently with a thirst for knowledge, penetrated within the sacred precincts of the Public School of Newburgh, some weeks ago. They made their nest in a press in one of the classrooms, where the scholars meet daily. The appearance of the eggs was a great wonder to the children; but when the 'red-breasts' came home, wonder gave place to exclamations of delight, and many were the peeps taken daily at the young brood, almost ready to take wing.

A deputation from the Glasgow Sir Hector Macdonald Memorial Committee visited Dingwall on May 21 to confer with the Dingwall and Ross-shire Memorial Committee in regard to a suitable site for the proposed monument of Sir Hector in or about Dingwall. The committee minutely examined the suggested sites, namely, Station square, east corner of High street, and Mitchell Hill. The prevailing opinion favored the Mitchell Hill site, as the monument there could be seen from a wide stretch of country, including Sir Hector's birthplace.

It was thought that the military enthusiasm evoked by the South African war had dispelled for a generation at least that unpatriotic prejudice which led the public to regard, as Kipling phrased it, 'the widow's uniform as the soldier man's disgrace.' It is an unpleasant surprise, therefore, to find it reported that at a Scottish athletic gathering (of all places) at Clapton on Whit-Munday two non-commissioned officers of the Irish Guards were refused admission under an order prohibiting the entry of soldiers in uniform. The incident, it is stated, has aroused great indignation at Aldershot, and this feeling will not be confined to military circles.

On the evening of Victoria Day Lady Stirling Maxwell, wife of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., M.P. for the college division of Glasgow, was going from Rannoch to Corrour on horseback, across the moor, and when a short distance from the latter place the pony stumbled, and Lady Maxwell was thrown off. On coming to the ground she struck her head against a stone, and was rendered unconscious. Sir John, who accompanied her, managed to get her conveyed to Corrour, and a message was sent to Fort William for Dr. MacArthur, who arrived there by special train. He found Her Ladyship suffering from concussion of the brain. It will be a few weeks before she will be able to leave her room.

IRISH.

It is announced that the Pope has consented to the desire of His Eminence Cardinal Logue that one of the Roman Cardinals should preside on the occasion of the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral at Armagh, on July 24, and that Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli is to go to Ireland for the purpose.

The Council of the University of Liverpool have appointed Mr. F. G. Donnan, Ph. D., M.A., to the chair of physical chemistry recently founded by Sir John Brunner, M.P. Dr. Donnan is a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland, and has had special training in Continental laboratories as well as at London University. He is now lecturer in chemistry in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Patrick Flanagan, Edenderry, is the claimant for $70,000 left by a relative, the late Michael Flanagan, a wealthy blacksmith, of Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A., who emigrated from Ireland many years ago. Proceedings have been going on for some time. By a recent decision of the court Patrick Flanagan was declared to be the next of kin and heir as a cousin of Michael Flanagan.

The Belfast and Co. Down Railway Company have decided to purchase rail motor cars similar to those already in use on some of the principal English railways. The intention of the directors is to use these cars to supplement the service between Belfast and Holywood—a distance of four miles, or between Belfast and Bangor—some 12 miles.

Two years ago Mr. J. J. Parkinson, of the Curragh, was looking through his stables, seeing how 'his care' were feeding, when he slapped Roe O'Neill on the neck and said to the writer, as another man might say it was a fine day —'He will win the Manchester Cup yet; see if he doesn't.' And he did. He made a dead heat of it with another horse and divided the prize. To the rank outsider this sort of thing is very wonderful. Mr. Parkinson wanted to call the animal Owen Roe, but there was an Owen Roe already in existence and in possession of his baptismal certificate. So he did the next best thing —he called him Roe O'Neill.

The 'Lady Hudson Kinahan,' of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, which left Plymouth early on the evening of May 27, for Dublin, went ashore near Bolt Tail, at about 10 p.m. The coastguard and lifeboats were soon on the scene, and the ship's boats were put over the side. The passengers and two stewardesses availed themselves of the lifeboat. Twenty-six passengers, with nineteen Frenchmen, landed in the ship's boat. There was not the slightest panic. There were seven ladies among the passengers landed. The ship got off unassisted at midnight, and returned to Plymouth, where the damage was found to be slight.

No settlement was effected in the case of dispute which recently arose respecting the erection of a Celtic cross in the graveyard attached to Kilbrogan Parish Church over the remains of the late Mr. Graves Appelbe, Kildarra, and the stone was erected on the south side of the North Main street, facing the Bandon Bridge, on May 26, by the relatives of the deceased, with the consent of the Bandon Rural District Council and the Cork County Council. The reference to the late Mr. Appelbe has been obliterated from the cross and the following inscription substituted—'This cross was cast out of the Kilbrogan Churchyard, Bandon, by the rector, churchwardens, and Select Vestry, 27th April, 1903, as being Romish, idolatrous, and ritualistic. A subsequent application for readmission was refused, and such refusal was upheld by the decision of the Cork Diocesan Court, 21st November, 1903. It is now erected here to vindicate the insult offered to the cross.'

Advertisements.

THIS VETERAN GIVES REASONS

Why he Pins his Faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Worn out with Chronic Kidney Disease —The Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Banished his Pains.

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'I have been troubled with Kidney Disease for forty years and the result was I found myself a worn-out man at seventy-two. But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I find all my pains are gone and I can employ all my days with the best results. I cannot let the opportunity pass of letting the public know the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all rheumatic pains by removing the cause—Uric acid in the blood. They put vigor and energy in place of the pain.

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And You Ought to Remedy It Just as Fast as Possible

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ENGLISH FACES.

('Westminster Gazette.')

How little Englishmen change! As they look to-day, so they seem to have looked any number of hundred years ago. In the New Schools at Oxford there is now on view a fascinating collection of historical portraits; but the first sensation on entering is that one has lost one's way and ventured by mistake into convocation. This gentle brown-bearded bishop with the sweet scholarly face, surely we passed him in the High to-day? That acute red-haired gentleman in a flat cap, his smiling lips equally ready for a quip or an opinion on the 'doctrine of the enclitic de' (only he would have bidden Browning write ge instead), was he not keeping Common Room enthralled last night? And that other refined, ascetic old don, surely he is the last survivor of the Oxford Movement? Ah, no; the bishop is John King, who was my Lord of London in the days of the First James; the delightful scholar is Thomas Linacre, of All Souls, equally versed in medicine and the classics; and the pale, saintly old clergyman is Hugh Price, who founded Jesus College more than three hundred years ago.

Here we walk among the immortals and find them men of like passions with ourselves and in apppearance very like the successors to whom they have handed on their torches in the race for wisdom at Oxford. Here is the magnificent portrait of Bishop Foxe, by Johannes Corvus, from Corpus. The warmly tinted dark complexion gives him a fleeting look of Archbishop Temple, but the face is grave, not grim, and a touch of sweet humor lurks about the serious mouth. Most superb of all is Lord Dillon's portrait of Archbishop Warham. In the presence of this masterpiece of Holbein one begins to doubt if one has ever seen a portrait before. How can one use the same word for the staring wax dolls or the flat teaboard faces we are used to and for this supreme piece of modelling? You can put your hand into the picture, the head is solid, you see it stand out from the background; and the massive thoughtful face, as accurate as a photograph, as revealing as an inspiration, is incomparable.

It is satisfactory that almost all the better-known historical characters look as we wish them to look. Henry the Fifth's familiar portrait from Queen's College is certainly a little perplexing; he is hardly the Prince Hal whom we have seen 'loitering with intent' on the Rochester road; but an absolute profile is not a good position for a portrait, and the King was doubtless in bad health, so that his ascetic appearance may be due rather to bodily than to mental ailments.

But Wolsey! With his round red cheeks and round black eyes, capable, watchful, coarse, he is clever and as vulgar as a barmaid!

And here is Elizabeth Woodville; we hardly appreciate the beauty that captivated Edward IV., but we can guess the sort of woman—demure as a white cat, and with the cat's yellow eyes. She is well matched by her son-in-law, Henry VII., whose button mouth and narrow eyes suit his calculating, shallow heart. The story of a deception is told by the first glance at the picture of Anne of Cleves, the slim, bright-haired lady in her golden gown; no wonder Henry VIII., that amateur of feminine beauty, was graciously content with the prospect of such a bride, and was proportionately enraged when he saw the real woman, 'a Flanders mare,' as he coarsely termed her. Here is the well-known portrait of his daughter Queen Mary Tudor, from the University Galleries, as mellow and richly tinted as a cathedral window; Mary's red hair and hazel eyes cannot give life to her pale, prim, old-maid's face. How helpless must have been handsome, bothered-looking Cardinal Pole to cope with her narrow self-satisfaction! What could the gentlemanly and much harassed Churchman do with that imperturbable woman holding her little Greek book before her to show she could meet her cousin Cardinal with an equality of learning? Here, too, is Lady Jane Grey, looking out with her sad little schoolgirl face into the great world that showed her but scant pity. And Elizabeth! What a number of Elizabeths, and what amazing embroideries and jewels deck them all! Some of them are unrecognizable—one portrait even makes her dark-haired, though, of course, Her Majesty may have had a fancy for a brown wig on that particular day. But the picture from Jesus College is indeed Gloriana. What does it matter that she is domineering, calculating with a big nose and preposterous corsets? She is fascinating with a charm that makes nothing of such details; the hazel eyes are full of thought; the delicate lips can speak with wit as well as wisdom; the golden tresses entangle our hearts; for once Zucchero thought of the woman as well as of her elaborate jewels and robes of cloth of gold. And close by, like a ghost, is the portrait of this same woman—old, bewigged, rouged, a mockery of her former self. But, cruel as this picture is, it is worth lingering over, for with the Renaissance love of allegory the painter has set us riddles that it appears no one has tried to solve. Why did the faded Queen pin a posy of strawberry fruit and flowers to her bodice, and what is the meaning of the spray of bracken fern fastened to her head-dress by a fingering? And, above all, why does she hold a purple thistle in her hand? Is it a symbol that she had grasped this Scotch flower unflinchingly and held it tight in spite of all its prickles? for the Daughter of Debate had lain three years in a dishonored grave.

Here are all Gloriana's paladins, too—Raleigh, lovely enough to have stepped straight out of Spenser's enchanted forests; and Leicester, red-bearded and and passionate, very obviously the 'unphilandering; and Essex, ruddy, jovial, truly beast' his outspoken mistress did not scruple to name him; and demure Walsingham, the Queen's 'Mouton.' And here, too, is Dr. Dee, with charlatan writ large on his plump face. And who is this? Can this wide-eyed poet be a preincarnation of Swinburne? Alas! it is but Sir Thomas Overbury, poor, ineffectual poet and traveller, drawn by dilletante sympathy into the intrigues of smart society, till, all unaware, the romance grew to shameful tragedy and brought him to a miserable end.

Surely this unnamed lady from Sir George Dashwood's collection is another victim of James the First's Court? The oval face, the hair drawn high over a cushion, the ruff of cobweb lace, the low-cut satin dress, are so like those of Lady Arabella Stuart. Here are more Stuarts, Prince Henry and Charles, the future King; here a fair-haired little boy with an innocent face like one of Scotland's angels, greatly oppressed by the splendid velvet robes of the Garter in which he stood to be painted. One wonders whether the George round his neck is the same which on that tragic 29th of January he handed to Bishop Juxon? Here, also, is one of his faithful servants, Sir Henry Lee, whom we have loved ever since Scott taught us to know him. Here, however, he is not the venerable Cavalier of Woodstock, but still young, his clear eyes looking on life with a good deal of shrewdness, his thin, decided lips showing plainly above his trim little red beard; certainly an obstinate and irascible gentleman was 'honest Harry Lee,' and one sympathizes with the young lovers whose only hope lay in moving him. Time fails to tell of half the interesting friends, old and new, whom the student may meet in this exhibition, but we turn away more than ever convinced of the magnificent Duke of Newcastle when he wrote to Charles II.:—'Compare the dead with the living; for the same humors is now as was then, there is no alteration but in names.'—D. T.

By a vote of six against five, the magistrates of Prague have ordered that all women who wear trailing dresses in the streets shall be fined.

Advertisements.

BAD KIDNEYS MEAN BAD HEALTH

By Retaining the Poisonous Wastes in the System which should be Promptly Eliminated. Bad Kidneys cause Gout, Rheumatism and Incurable Bright's Disease.

FERROZONE

Has solved the Kidney Question for all time—Its Cures are Permanent.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

THE DOCTORS FAILED.

A Case Where Ferrozone Cured Chronic Kidney Disease After Every Other Means Proved Futile.

Miss Nellie May Barsalous, of Wilmington, was cured permanently of kidney trouble by Ferrozone after doctors and hosts of medicine failed. "Six months ago," she writes, "I began to notice lameness and dragging pains across the small of my back. It was particularly noticeable about night time, when I always felt weary and perfectly worn out. It wasn't work that made me so tired, nothing but defective kidneys, my doctor said. I took his treatment, and also dozens of articles I read of for the kidneys. In spite of all this I kept getting worse, till I used Ferrozone. It was three or four weeks before I was perfectly satisfied that it was helping me, but my improvement continued till I got quite well. I can recommend Ferrozone very highly for kidney disease and have since seen many of my friends get remarkable results from its use also. I know of no better remedy than Ferrozone."

KIDNEYS CAUSED TROUBLE.

But the Timely Use of Ferrozone Accomplished a Most Satisfactory and Permanent Cure.

"For many years," writes Mrs. Ed. Archambault, of Westport, "I suffered from stomach and kidney trouble. I couldn't eat meat or any sort of pastry without bringing on a severe attack of indigestion. My head ached constantly, and I lived in dread of an attack of sickness every day of my life. My kidneys failed in some way to keep my blood pure and my face was pimply. I don't think any woman felt half as miserable, and I got very much discouraged in using so many medicines without benefit. At one time I thought I might as well die as live in such a weak condition. I am glad now that I persevered, for Ferrozone soon brought relief. I took one tablet with each meal, and felt better in a few days. I continued to take Ferrozone, and in two months was a different person. I gained in flesh, had a good appetite, and wasn't troubled at all with my stomach. I am completely cured, and have the greatest praise for Ferrozone, which I feel saved my life."

There is far more kidney trouble than people have any idea of. It is an insidious disease at first. But as it develops the symptoms become more marked. It is quite possible for you to have diseased kidneys and not know it.

The first warning is a dragging, gnawing pain across the small of the back. Morning headaches become frequent, the urine after standing 24 hours turns dark and often contains a sediment like brick dust. Dizziness, specks before the eyes, lack of ambition, all these symptoms tell of the approach of kidney disease.

Your only hope of getting prompt relief is by using Ferrozone. It is an absolute specific for kidney trouble. Guaranteed to cure permanently. Money back if it fails. You can't afford to miss the great benefit of Ferrozone, which is sold by every druggist in the land. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail, post paid, to any address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ontario.

Advertisements.

Clear Skin You have doubtless heard a great deal about Ayer's Sarsaparilla—how it makes the blood pure and rich, tones up the nervous system, clears the skin, reddens the cheeks. Ask your doctor. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Home Department.

Mother.

(By Zona Gale.)

I wish I had said more. So long, so long
About your simple tasks I watched you, dear;
I knew you craved the words you did not hear;
I knew your spirit, brave and chaste and strong.
Was wistful that it might not do the wrong;
And all its wistfulness and all its fear
Were in your eyes whenever I was near.

And yet you always went your way with song.

O prodigal of smiles for other eyes
I led my life. At last there came a day
When with some careless praise I turned away
From what you fashioned for a sweet surprise.
Ah, now it is too late for me to pour
My vase of myrrh—would God I had said more!

Housekeeping in Dixie.

(By Clara Boise Bush, in 'The Standard.')

As I confronted my first cook and asked for her credentials, I felt that she read me through and through and fathomed the depths of my timidity and ignorance. After I had asked about her experience in cooking she, in turn, questioned me. 'Hasn't you never kept house before?' she asked in her deep, quavering voice. I quailed before her. Not for worlds would I acknowledge that I was just out of school and that all the mysteries not only of housekeeping, but of the Negro race as well, were still an unexplored territory.

She was wise enough not to tell all her practiced eye read in my perturbed countenance, but, as we were locking the storeroom door that night, after she had taken out (what I now know to have been) pounds and pounds of flour, sugar, butter, lard and coffee for the next morning's breakfast, while I held the candle to assist her, she remarked: 'You is right, Honey, but you is goin' to git along all right, now you has me. Last place I quit, the hull family busted right up cryin' when I said I was goin' to leave. You'll see I'll take care of you and your old man.'

Going into the kitchen a few days after her arrival, I discovered, seated by the stove, a small boy in very ragged clothes, and an elderly woman in a black sunbonnet and blanket shawl. I had heard a scurrying as I approached the door and observed with surprise as I came in that the guests had white rings on their upper lips. As the milk gave out unexpectedly at dinner time I forced myself unexpectedly to ask Aunt Nancy if possibly her friends drank it. She looked surprised and pained and said: 'They ain't never so much as smelled nuthin' in this kitchen, Miss Clara. No, ma'am! I sez to Sister Cynthy, sez I, "The madam ain't goin' to keer of you tases a drop of coffee," but she wouldn't tech none, she was that scared. Her madam ain't like you; she's an awful mean white lady. She's terrible mean to that pore little Hezekiah. She don't scurcely give him nothin' to est. Miss Cynthy says she wishes to goodness her madam was like mine.'

She beamed on me and, under the influence of this pleasing information, my heart expanded and I told Aunt Nancy that her sister and nephew might have something to eat whenever they came. She corrected me as to the relationship, saying: 'They ain't no kin to me, but that pore little Hezekiah is my godson, and me and Sis Cynthy is society sisters. We is both members of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church.'

Aunt Nancy was of such a gregarious nature that when her 'society members' were not visiting her she was apt to be visiting them. It became necessary to remonstrate with her on the interminable length of time spent at the grocery and market, as well as at Sis Cynthy's madam's house. She would say, cheerfully: 'I want nowhere mor'n a minute, scusin' the market. I did be there eternity. You caint get them triflin' no-count butchers to wait on you. I stands and I stands, and I says to the butcher: "I cain't wait no longer. Miss Clara's gwine to holler at me and cut up and say I has been playin' lottery all the time you is kep' me waitin'." '

I was so pained at the opinion the butcher must have of my temper that I hesitated to question her further, and only learned later, and by accident, that there was a lottery in the market where servants congregated to waste their time and where they frequently spent a share of their mistresses' money.

One day, after a longer absence than usual, she came in with a beaming countenance and said, in reply to my questions: 'I was round to Elder Williams's house on Felicity Road street, and that kinder hindered me a little.'

'Why,' I said, 'how did you happen to go there?'

'Well,' she answered, 'I seen Sister Cynthy down to the fish end er the market, and she seemed kinder flustered, and she says to me, "Sister Nancy," says she, "Elder Williams's wife is mighty sick and ef we hurries we mout be there in time to hear her dyin' testimony," and with that we lef' our baskets in keer of Miss Rapp, the fish lady, and we jest lit out fer Elder Williams's.'

'And were you in time?' I asked, forgetting my annoyance.

'Yes, ma'am,' she said, with a solemn and important look, 'and the sisters was mournin' beautiful. They had on white caps and fichus, and they mourned continual, all the endurin' time she was a-givin' her testimony.'

'How many sisters has she?' I ignorantly asked.

'They's her society sisters,' she explained, 'the members of her church. They shore did mourn beautiful! The Methodist sisters allows they kin outmourn the Baptists, but they caint tech us, Miss Clara, fer mournin'. They is goin' to have the bigges' kinder wake, and they's goin' to turn out in uniform to-morrow. I hope it ain't layin' off to rain,' she added, with an anxious glance out of the window.

The visits of the society sisters and their sons and godsons grew more and more frequent and, as the year advanced, our bills grew heavier and heavier. The disappearance of butter was explained by the fact that the weather had grown so warm. 'And,' she explained, 'it jest melts away. You ain't used to this climate, Honey, and you doesn't know.' Milk soured and had to be thrown away (according to her account) almost as soon as it arrived. In vain I urged that many nice things could be made of sour milk; she only beamed and said 'You cain't keep sour milk here, Honey. It draws roaches and antses, and this mornin' I found a mise drounded in the pan and had to fling it all out in the gutter.' For some mysterious reason meat grew more expensive as summer approached and when I remonstrated at the size of the roasts, she would say: 'You ain't use to cookin', honey. You doesn't know how these here roases draws and squinches up, and the grease runs out like tallo, tell they ain't mos' nothin' lef' time it comes off the table.'

One evening, hearing Hezekiah's shrill note, I looked out of the window, intending to give the child a piece of cake. He was staggering along the narrow brick wall leading from the kitchen, with Sister Cynthy's huge basket on his arm and a bucket in one hand. I drew back hastily. The simultaneous appearance of Hezekiah and disappearance of everything edible had been too frequent to be a mere coincidence, but I shrank from the scene which I feared would ensue if I accused him of theft. When, however, Aunt Nancy announced that there was nothing left for breakfast I rebelled.

'Why, Aunt Nancy!' I exclaimed; 'what has become of that roast? Has Hezekiah carried off everything in the house?'

She listened in surprise and sorrow. Her round, shining face, which always looked as if freshly done over with stove polish, assumed a new expression, and with tragic dignity she said: 'You kin pay me my wages, Miss Clara; hit looks like me and you cain't agree no more.'

Half an hour later, as I stood by the side door waiting for her, she descended from her room with a bundle under her shawl and said: 'You ain goin' to git no one what studies your intrus like I does. You kin tell your old man "howdy" fer me; I ain't got nothin' agin' him.'

With this parting shot she turned her back and, with the deliberate, rolling motion of the elderly colored woman, disappeared around the corner of the house.

The Pathetic Plain Girl.

'How charming you are!' he exclaimed, in a fervor of admiring love.

'I have to be charming,' was her reply, 'because I'm so plain.'

This same young woman used to say frankly that a bad temper and selfishness were two luxuries that no girl who wasn't a beauty could afford to treat herself to. Everything—even downright unamiability and impudence—were forgiven to the girl with an angel's face, but such things were intolerable to the ordinary girl.

'And untidiness—that's another unforgivable crime in the girl whose features are not cut just right, and whose complexion isn't up to the mark, or her figure what it should be,' was another of her personal convictions. 'The beauty can go round with wisps of hair hanging in her neck and blowsy tendrils blowing into her eyes, with her shoestrings trailing on the pavement and her dress frayed around the edges, and never be criticized for it. People will call her "so unconventional" and "so delightfully free and easy" and "just the most artistic person you ever saw." There is no charm or glamor about untidiness when it is practiced by an unprepossessing girl, let me tell you!'

There used to be two old proverbs that were made to do duty whether a girl was pretty or plain. Sometimes her elders reminded her that 'Beauty is deceitful and favor is vain,' and if she was good looking this was supposed to tone down her satisfaction, and if she was plain the proverb was supposed to encourage her. Sometimes the mothers and aunts and elderly friends changed their remark to run, 'Beauty is only skin deep.' This always made the homely girl 'mad.' Skin deep though it might be, she would have liked a little beauty, and not unnaturally she looked upon herself as badly treated.

Over in London where they discuss all sorts of subjects in their papers, even when it is not their 'silly season,' they have been discussing a topic which grows out of the general subject of good looks and their value to women. 'The Lady's Pictorial,' in an editorial entitled 'Gargoyles and Graces,' says:

'Just recently there has been much discussion over the subject of good looking nurses for the sick, and while on the one hand it has been argued that a very pretty sicknurse is not desirable in a house, there has been abundant testimony on the other side that invalids prefer to have a pretty woman in attendance on them and all are the better for looking upon what is sweet and pleasant in their hours of suffering. It is to be feared that it is the good looking ones who best succeed in their profession, since they frequently marry either grateful patients or susceptible doctors, and this being so it is impossible to hide the painful fact that many most excellent and charming women, for no other fault than that Providence has not bestowed good looks upon them, are doomed to the drudgery and loneliness and dreariness that others never know who start with, perhaps fewer qualifications, but fairer faces.

'None save the sufferers themselves ever, perhaps, know what pathos there can be in plainness; they make the best of the inevitable, they assume a cheerfulness and make a pretense of indifference to beauty which at least shield them from continual pity, but who knows but themselves how they long to have had but a small share of the beauty so generously showered on another.

'No woman, however cheery and sweet and unselfish she may be, would not rather have good looks, had she had her choice. Beauty seems to be a right which every woman feels nature has no business to withhold from her, because, perhaps, with Bruyere, she finds "how much art, good nature, indulgences, how many good offices and civilities are required among friends to accomplish in some years what a lovely face does in a moment." Yet, withal, who shall say that while plainness has its pathetic and its tragic side it has not also its compensations. After all, when a plain woman is loved, she knows that it is for herself alone, and that a woman who has never been pretty has never been young is certainly not the truth, for the merriest and brightest aunties in the world, those beloved fairy godmothers who are the friends of all the boys and the confidantes of the girls, the readiest to organize jaunts and festivities, are seldom the beauties of a family.

'It would be easy, of course, to preach a hundred sermons on the reasons why the plain woman usually has the best disposition and finest qualities, but the easiest explanation is found in Nature's eternal law of compensation. Was it not Thackeray who declared that any woman without an absolute hump could marry whom she liked if she but exercised her power? And it is the plain woman's power of fascinating, despite her physical shortcomings, that is one of her greatest compensations. But every woman, whether nature has been kind or unkind to her in the matter of features and complexion, has a perfect right to desire beauty, just as every woman owes it to herself and to others to cultivate it. It is taught to every Japanese girl from her cradle to make the best of herself. In Japan it is not recognized that a woman can be ugly, unless she so makes herself, and it is perfectly true that no woman need be wholly plain. "In all things that live," said Ruskin, "there are certain irregularities and deficiencies which are not only signs of life but sources of beauty. These must be discovered and cultivated, and the woman who cannot and will not do so has neither done justice to herself, to her sex, nor to the world at large." '

If beauty were the sole qualification that enabled a woman to acquire a husband and a home of her own, the lot of homely women would indeed be cruel. What partly vitiates the reasoning in the views of the London writer quoted above is that he or she writes on the assumption that, while every pretty woman can marry, no homely woman can. A glance at all the pretty old maids and all the plain married women ought to be enough to convince any one that this is not true. Certainly other elements enter into the problem besides beauty. Beautiful nurses, beautiful fashionable girls and women—they are not any more certain to marry than the other kind, unless their beauty has that indefinable quality, charm.

Meanwhile, if one could take her pick of nurses, wouldn't she choose a pretty nurse every time?'—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

With the Children.

(By Mrs. Gazelle Stevens Sharp.)

My friend, Mrs. S.——, had prepared a paper to read before a Teachers' convention, to be held in a neighboring town, and knowing that I could not attend, came to read it to me beforehand. She wished me to listen to it critically, and make any suggestions that occurred to me as she read. A very natural, simple request from one friend to another, and I should not have mentioned it except for what followed.

I always enjoy Mrs. S——'s little visits, and besides being glad of an opportunity to hear her paper, I felt complimented to be singled out as critic. My pleasure, however, was not unalloyed, as it was a cold, disagreeable day, and I was alone with my children, and knew since I could not let the little ones go out of doors, that it would be difficult to give her anything like my undivided attention.

She took her not book from her bag, and with it a small box of colored cubes, balls and cylinders such as are used in kindergartens. She gave the children these, and a shoe string apiece, and we saw them busily at work sorting and stringing at their little table in the dining-room just beyond the double doors before she began to read. We had the sitting room to ourselves, and the paper was finished without interruption, the sound of the happy childish voices not in the least interfering with reader or listener.

When the children handed their rainbow strings to our guest as she prepared to go, I am sure there was no thought in their little hearts that the pleasure she had given them was 'to keep them still,' or 'out of the way,' and knowing her as I do, I can but believe that she did what she did as much and more for their sakes than her own; though be that as it may, it was a thoughtful thing to do.

I have often thought of it since, not only for the pleasure it gave to us at the time, but for the suggestions it contains. It is certainly much better for all concerned to provide restless children with some interesting occupation, be it play dignified by the name of work, or work in the guise of play, than to expect or insist upon their being quiet and not interrupting with questions or noisy games when we have company, or when there is important business of any kind on hand. — New York 'Observer.'

DRINK AND CHILD LIFE.

Of late there has been a considerable mortality among infants, a fact which has led the medical officers of health in several towns to issue hints to mothers on the management of children. The bearing of drink upon infant mortality, and also upon the health of the nursing mother, is dealt with. Dr. Niven, of Manchester, in his circular says: 'The mother should partake only of plain and wholesome food, avoiding intoxicating drinks such as spirits and beer.' The Dundee Town Council in their circular, say: 'All kinds of spirits should be avoided.' The medical officer of health for Eccles, says, 'The mother must avoid absolutely alcoholic stimulants.' When the medical officers of health are, in their official documents, enforcing this lesson, the temperance reformer may take courage and press forward in the work of further enlightening the people.—'Temp. Record.'

Home Work Room.

DENIM, CALICO AND CHINTZ.

The neighboring merchant, says Ada Sterling, in 'Harper's Bazar,' may not keep the variety of denims so popularly adopted by city housekeepers, and so truly useful in the home of modest aspirations, but he is altogether likely to carry quantities of red-brown or old-blue 'overhaulin's,' and these, in a weave that is a kind of compromise between jeans and duck, and not unlike the denim, are admirable substitutes for this favorite material. From the point of view of the artist, their tones are excellent. A whole sitting room may be done in either, beginning with the chair cushions, and those of the improvised settle, the draperies, and even the floor covering. To give color to the dining-room of a farmhouse, generally whitewashed or kalsomined and plainly painted, such materials will prove excellent. They improve in softness as laundering becomes necessary, and will take needle ornamentation admirably. This, when done with rope-linen thread or mercerized cotton, is often highly effective. A room with blue duck cushions as a feature, with white walls, and soft, fresh muslin curtains, with a hooked or woven or merely plaited rag carpet, will be dainty, modern and refined. Interiors so treated are no longer accounted plain and 'countrified,' but are being devised again and again in the Colonial cottage homes that distinguish the beautiful suburbs of New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Many calico designs seen upon the counters of country merchants are wholly unfit for wearing apparel, but they will often be of a pattern and coloring and body which will serve admirably for the making of trunk covers, closet curtains, for the dressing of beds, and for making box-plaited or gathered mantel lambrequins. They are fresh and sanitary, and by means of neat workmanship in making them up, may become things of real beauty. A room so treated should not contain, of course, more than one pattern of goods, the curtains and ruffled trunk covers and valanced bed being done in the same. Where variety is desired, colored linings may be given the bedspread or the curtains, such as plain rose or blue or green; or, where even this is not available, a soft yellowed or unbleached muslin will serve with good effect.

A chintz covered cabinet might be easily made for the country cottage bedroom. It comprises a case 24 inches high, 16 inches wide, and 12 inches deep. In this case there are six shelves, including the bottom. On each shelf there is a covered box just fitting the section. These boxes are labelled respectively, 'veils and laces,' 'handkerchiefs,' 'gloves,' 'stockings,' 'collars' and 'ribbons.' Boxes and frame holding them are covered with a quaintly patterned chintz.

THE NEAT LITTLE DARN.

'I love to see a neat little darn in household napery or garments of any kind,' said an observant old lady. 'It always suggests to me care and neatness and good management. Slovens never darn tidily, or take the proverbial stitch in time that saves some useful possession. When I was a little girl nurse used to tell us a story about a beautiful and rich and altogether delightful and desirable young man, who liked two sisters. One was much prettier and livelier than the other, and naturally he rather preferred her to the quieter sister, but on one unlucky day for her he took a walk with her. Her slipper stuck in the road and came off, and he was horribly shocked to see a great hole in the heel of her stocking. Of course, he did not like her after that. And the next day, by a strange coincidence, while walking with the plainer sister, she, too, in some way or another, lost her slipper, and this time he noticed the neatest, nicest little darn imaginable on the toe of her stocking, and loved her at once and always. Perhaps our nurse's tale has had something to do with my liking for people who darn their things neatly, but I think it shows a desirable characteristic,' concluded the old lady.

Why Eat Salads or Dessert?

Everybody knows nowadays that the pitcher plant and some other plants—such as the English sundew—entrap insects, and have the power to digest them. The digestion is accomplished by means of an enzyme, or ferment secreted by the plant, and this enzyme both peptonizes the animal food and decomposes it into the nitrogenous substances which build up life. But Professor Vines has now discovered that this digestive ferment is much more widely diffused among plants. Pineapple, juice, figs, cocoanut milk and yeast, all fully digest—i.e., both peptonize and decompose—food in the same way that the secretion of the pitcher plant does. Further, many other plants have the digestive power, so far at least as decomposing the food goes. Melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, marrows, grapes, pears, oranges, bananas, lettuce, green peas, onions, potatoes, cabbages, turnips and mushrooms have all by experiment been proved to have this power, and every part of the plant has it. But boiling, it is to be noted, destroys the digestive power. Whether the last named fruits and vegetables also peptonize foods has not been established, but in some cases they do. The practical conclusion from these most interesting investigations is that when we take fresh vegetables and fruit—salad and dessert—we distinctly assist the processes of digestion. Cooked vegetables and fruit may be excellent food, but they do not in addition co operate with our own digestive organs.—'Christian World.'

Selected Recipes.

Strawberry Sponge—Put one-quarter box of standard white gelatine to soak in one-half cupful of cold water for one half hour. Wash carefully one quart of fresh strawberries, and squeeze them through a cloth. If there are not one and one-half cup of juice, add enough water to make that amount. A few minutes before the gelatine is quite soaked, put this liquid in a granite-ware saucepan over the fire. When it is hot, not boiling, add the gelatine and stir until dissolved. Sugar to taste and take from the fire. Do not allow the liquid to boil as it takes away the fresh flavor. When the gelatine has begun to thicken, beat up the white of one egg. Beat into it one tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Beat this into the gelatine with an egg beater. This makes a very pretty pink gelatine.

Red Raspberry Gelatine Sponge—One and one-half cupful of red raspberry juice. One quart of berries, one-half cupful of currant juice, sugar to taste, one-quarter box of good gelatine, one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, white of one egg. Make just as strawberry sponge.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

You must live each day at your very best,
The work of the world is done by few,
God asks that a part be done by you.

Say oft of the years as they pass from sight,
'This is life with its golden store;
I shall have it once, but it comes no more.'

Have a purpose, and do with your utmost might,
You will finish your work on the other side,
When you wake in His likeness satisfied
—Selected.

Advertisements.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CHILDREN.

Soothing medicines, opiates and strong drugs should never be given to little children, any doctor will tell you this. Baby's Own Tablets should be used because they cannot harm the smallest, weakest infant. These tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent croup, destroy worms, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Thousands of mothers say they are the best medicine in the world; one of these, Mrs. R. Sculland, Calabogie, Ont., writes:—I have tried many remedies for children, but Baby's Own Tablets is the best I have ever used. I have been giving them occasionally to my child since he was six months old. They have always kept him well, and he is a big healthy baby.' All medicine dealers sell these tablets or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUNSHINE WORK AT KENLIS.

A lady in Kenlis, Assa., has taken up the Sunshine work of distributing magazines, sent to her from friends in Montreal and elsewhere. She makes up parcels of a year's numbers, or as nearly so as possible, of each magazine, and lends them to those in need of reading, who return them to be sent out again. One who has enjoyed reading furnished in this way is an old man, over seventy years of age, who is very fond of reading, and does not get much.

Little Willie Smith, of Kenlis, who has several Sunshine friends in Montreal, where he came for treatment for rheumatism last winter, is still subject to attacks of pain. On fine days he sits out in the sun, and can walk a few steps at a time. His eyes are getting better, however, and he is now able to read for himself, so that the time does not seem to him so long and tedious as before.

BOYS' CLUB ANNUAL.

The Boys' Sunshine Club will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday, June 14, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and reports of the past year submitted.

On Wednesday the members are to have an excursion to Isle Gros Bois.

A DISTANT SYMPATHIZER.

Mrs. W.L.F., Los Angelos, California, writes for the address of the young man in Nova Scotia, an invalid, mentioned in the Sunshine colmun recently.

AT LEAST I MAY BE KIND.

So great the world, so small am I,
So trite my daily round;
So many stronger, nobler souls
For greater tasks are found;
But shall I pine with idle hands,
And to the truth be blind,
That in a world of aching hearts
At least I may be kind?

Not wise, nor great, nor panoplied
With riches and success,
I walk through still, sequestered ways
In humble, lowly dress;
Yet pilgrims there I daily meet,
And many a drear spot find
Where I may leave a bit of cheer—
Remembering to be kind.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

[For the 'Witness.'

A UNIQUE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

'I consider education and the use of strong drink utterly incompatible.'

Principal Hojo was sitting at his desk when I went in to congratulate him on his strict prohibition stand in our Normal College. Immediately he rose to his feet and quietly but decidedly, and in excellent English, made the above reply. His rule is that neither students nor professors nor any other employees (common servants perhaps excepted) shall at any time, so long as connected with the college—whether on holidays or other days, on duty or off—be permitted to indulge in the use of alcohol. The rule he made on his own initiative, after giving his reasons for it in a public address in the city a couple of years ago, before the first factulty and students were enrolled, and it is most consistently and successfully enforced. Mr. Hojo has long been considered by the Educational Department of Japan one of her most cultured and efficient agents. Though not a Christian, he is in the best sense 'a gentleman and a scholar.'

The formal opening of the college took place last fall. It is a government institution, the second of its kind, the first in the capital; and so representatives of the Educational Department were present, as well as the educational leaders and higher officials of the province and city. There were over one hundred and fifty guests. In addition to the more formal exercises, there were various athletic sports and a great banquet, the whole enlivened by the music of a military band. And yet not a drop of strong drink was served that day, but every man was asked to partake freely and fully of the best kind of tea and coffee.

It is more than probable that such an ignoring of even the Japanese sake on an occasion of so much importance and rejoicing, and the enforcement of a prohibition rule so rigid and general, are both unprecedented in the Island Empire of the East. And they are full of encouragement and assurance.

WM. ELLIOTT.

Hiroshima, April 25, 1904.

IRISH NEEDLEWORK IN GREAT DEMAND.

(London 'Graphic.')

Ireland is having its inning this year, for all the French dressmakers are using what is called 'broderie anglaise,' or Irish needlework. Whole gowns are made of it, sleeves and bodices trimmed with it, and it will appear in all the freshest and most springlike dresses.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Miss Olifia Johannsdottir, president of Iceland W. C. T. U., is quite seriously ill in Norway, where she has been filling an engagement as a world's missionary

Mr. Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will be one of the speakers at the Young People's Missionary Conferences, both at Silver Bay, on Lake George, N.Y., and Winona Lake, Indiana.

On the occasion of the Sixth World's Congress of Young Men's Christian Associations already announced as to be held in Paris in April, 1905, the French association will celebrate its jubilee, it having been founded in Paris in August, 1855.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Seoul, Corea, and leading business men have become warmly interested in it. Chinese merchants have contributed largely, and requested that provision be made for their clerks and sons.

The dates chosen for the National W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia, Pa., are Tuesday, Nov. 29, to Sunday, Dec. 4, inclusive. These dates are selected in order to bring the proposed visit to Washington, D.C., in close proximity with the convention, and they are the only dates possible if the meeting is held when Congress is in session. Great interest is centred in this visit, as the statue of Frances E. Willard will then be in its honored niche in Statuary Hall in the national capitol, and because a great meeting will be held under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. in recognition of the significant event.—'Union Signal.'

A branch of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association has been opened at Pensacola, Fla., for the men of the squadron during their several weeks' visit to that port. One hundred cots have been secured and the rooms fitted up in an attractive manner for the men while on shore leave. Games, correspondence and lunch-room facilities are some of the privileges offered. The building secured was formerly one of the worst dives in the city. These rooms are open all night, as it had been found impossible to close them. More than a hundred beds are required to accommodate the men. Music boxes, a pianola, a parrot and a restaurant are kept constantly at work affording amusement. On one day 1,200 visits were made at the rooms.

Mr. John Willis Baer, assistant secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will have charge of the 'Quiet Hour' each day of the Silver Bay Conference, July 22 to 31.

City missions and rescue work will have their representatives at the Young People's Conference in the persons of S. H. Hadley, of the Jerry McAuley Mission, New York, who will speak at the Silver Bay Confreence, and Messrs. H. E. Trotter and Harry Munroe, of the Pacific Garden Missions, Chicago, who will represent the work at Winona Lake. A thoroughly classified exhibit of the best missionary literature is being prepared for use at all three of the Summer Conferences of the Young People's Missionary Movement. A very extensive exhibit of this character recently used by the Young People's Department of the Methodist Board at Los Angeles, California, was visited by nearly 100,000 persons, perhaps the largest record that has ever been made by any missionary exhibit or convention in America, though similar records have been made by missionary exhibits in Great Britain.

SOME NOTES ON A JOURNEY FROM BIHE TO LAKE NYASA.

(Rev. W. T. Currie, in the 'Aurora' Livingstonia)

'If one thinks long enough on a problem, he is sure to find a solution for it.'

For years it had been my desire to visit some of the unoccupied fields for missionary effort east of Bihe, and some of the missions in Central Africa in order to learn what call there is for increased effort, what problems confront missionaries in other places, what methods are employed in carrying on the work, and what signs of encouragement cheer on the workers. How to find the time, and how to meet the needs of such a journey, that was the problem. At length a way seemed to be opening, and it was decided that my wife should accompany me. We had hesitated thus far to so decide partly for fear of the expense and partly lest the work could not spare us both, but at length concluded that helpful companionship was worth more than a few pounds, and that God was amply able to care for his work while his servants went for a much-needed rest and change.

Thus far we had not chosen any of our mission boys to accompany us, leaving the question of their going entirely to themselves. A number of the younger ones asked to be allowed to go. Then came the Chief Kanjundu and three of the elders of the church to say they had been consulting together and had decided to send two of the elders with us as representing the church.

Now came the last tug-of-war. Our loads were ready. Our household goods removed. Our work settled up and passed into other hands. Carriers were rationed and allowed to tie up for the journey. In the meantime, I paid a formal visit to the Portuguese fort at Belmont, and obtained a 'guia' for myself, wife, and seventy carriers to go from Bihe to Lake Tanganyika. On Saturday, May 30, we started from home, but were unable to reach one of our outstations about twelve miles, before evening. We had then to perform the marriage ceremony for two young couples who had already feasted their guests, and, dressed for the occasion, had eagerly watched for our arrival all afternoon.

It was interesting to notice how the Biheans strengthened their hearts for a journey. Some of the women and girls had escorted us for a short distance bearing the burdens of their husbands and brothers and sweethearts, and were about to say farewell when a man laughingly said, 'Rejoice, we are going to eat rice and meat in Garanganze.' 'What is rice?' asked a plaintive girlish voice. 'There now, see that!' cried the man. 'You never go on journeys, and so your eyes see not, and your mouths never taste the things that make us strong.' Whereupon there was a loud laugh that wound up with a long 'we-e-e-e' and a stampede. I saw a little chap trudging into camp with heavy step, and asked him if his feet were sore. 'Yes,' he replied, 'but that is the usual way on leaving our village, they will soon be all right again.'

At Musiti we held our first camp meeting. It was our purpose to gather round a fire in every camp, morning and evening, and hold a meeting, however brief. Leaving this place, we moved on to the head Luimbi village in the district, and all along the road people came out to greet us and wish us a good journey.

Most of the Luimbi women have their hair dressed with cowrie shells into various fantastic shapes, smeared with red earth mixed with crude castor-oil. Their dress consists chiefly of a piece of cloth or skin hung from a belt in front and another behind. Many of the people carry pipes with stems from one to three feet long and smoking is general among males and females and even small children. Their language differs considerably from Umbundu (the language of Bihe and westward to Benguella) and so do their habits and customs being doubtless in each instance more purely Bantu. We have been among this people on several occasions, and, during the plague of smallpox, vaccinated several hundreds of them. Our evangelists have made a number of tours among their villages, preaching the word and many of them have gone with caravans from our station to the coast when worship was regularly conducted on the journey, but no effective mission work has been carried on among them. No doubt, great good has sometimes sprung from occasional itinerating preaching, but perhaps it has been more in the character of mission miracles than of the natural, normal fruit of mission effort. However that may be, it seems to me that the steady line-upon-line method is the right one for Africa; and that has not been done among them, to our shame be it written.

We crossed the Kuanza River in dug-out canoes of a good class. One of the boatmen was a big, black fellow who showed a wide mouth filled with splendid white teeth from between which his tongue, protruding, wagged to and fro as he plied his craft with a long pole; and from each side of his eyes, and upward from the tip of his nose were streaks of white clay, presenting altogether such a picture as we have seen illustrating the black boatman on the River Styx.

The two riding oxen I had with me were stubborn beasts. One while being broken in had killed a fine young fellow and given his riders not a little trouble ever since. The other caused one of our young men to keep his bed for days, and the morning after we crossed the Kuanza he began shying and kicking in camp, and continued in the same temper through the whole march until at the head village of Ocisoka he managed to break the second strap of the saddle girth, and from sitting on his back put me on my own with a heavy thud on the hard ground and the saddle on top of me. That night I had a very severe attack of influenza, it was probably in my system for several days as many of the carriers had, but the shock brought it to a crisis. Yet with all its slowness and stubbornness an ox has many advantages over other animals in a country where streams with muddy banks are spread out like a great net work, and has often carried me in places where I would have had to carry a donkey if such had been my beast of burden. Besides, an ox costs much less than any other beast, and that is a consideration where animal life is so precarious from the ravages of numerous diseases. If it dies, say from pleuro-pneumonia, its cost has been little in the first place, and its burial a work of pleasure to the natives, for they invariably eat it. I have long ago ceased to protest against their doing so, as housewives cease wondering why sand is in currants and content myself with advising them to cook it well.

After crossing the Kuanza River we began to meet with the Luchazi people, first mixed with Luimbi and later on with the Chibokwe. It is hard to describe the Luchazi, as most of those living on the road taken by us were either mixed with other tribes, or had their villages among the mountains or in the thick forest at considerable distances from running streams. Often we could hear them singing in the distance when we could see no signs of their villages. They seem to be a copper-colored people, fully as tall as Biheans and rather spare in build. Most of the men wore beads, the hair of the head was partly shaven to form with what remained various designs, or plaited into corkscrew-shaped tufts about their heads. They wore aprons chiefly of skin, in front and behind, hung from their belts. The older women, as a rule, were miserable creatures; but many of the younger were bright and rather pretty. Their hair was plaited, dressed in various designs, and smeared with red earth and oil, but they wore few cowrie shells, beads, buttons, or brass trinkets. Their loads—food, firewood, etc.—were carried in large octagon-shaped baskets slung on their backs and held by a band of bark passed round their foreheads. Often they bore baskets on their heads; and, in addition to these, we saw one woman with a child straddled on her shoulders.

All sat on the ground with their feet on the earth and their knees drawn up to their chins. Smoking was even more prevalent among both sexes than among the Luimbi, many of their pipe-bowls having nicely carved heads or figures, with long iron stems, manufactured by themselves.

There is at present no missionary work of any character being done for the Luchazi people and possibly nothing can be wisely undertaken for them just now by whites, even though they are reported to be more numerous further south than on the road taken by us, but there ought to be some plan set on foot of raising a native agency to work among them. Their country offers no great obstacles to work, from the point of health. It is well watered, in some places rolling, and finely wooded.

In a number of places, chiefly on sandy open flats, where not a head of game was to be seen, we saw Chibokwe and other people digging the roots from which is obtained that kind of rubber so largely exported from Benguella. It can be had from, at least, three small shrubs but only one of these, called by Ovimbundu 'utalamba' yields it in large quantities. It is a low plant with a few twigs, from one to two feet high, and these contain but very little rubber indeed. It sends out roots, however, ten feet and more in length, which are from three to six inches in circumference. These are dug, soaked in water, pounded in mortars, etc., and then boiled to extract the rubber they contain in large quantities. Of course the product is dirty, containing more or less bark, but when this is removed a valuable rubber for many purposes is obtained. One day we met a caravan of native Bihean traders, returning to their homes, in the neighborhood of our station, with six hundred and fifty loads of (Utalamba) rubber, which was worth at that time in Bihe not less than four thousand pounds. Now when it is remembered that the land on which this rubber grows is of no use for other purposes, at least until cleared, that the rubber cannot be obtained without digging the roots, that the dirt can be removed from it by the use of proper machinery, and that then a strong and valuable article is obtained; when, again, it is remembered that numerous fortunes have been made by Portuguese traders on this article during the past few years, and that the custom house at Benguella has raised a large yearly revenue by levying an export duty of twelve percent on it, may we not ask why many struggling British traders have not been allowed to compete for a share of the trade, even though the British South Africa Company does not need a share of the revenue.

The Chibokwe impressed us as a sturdy, active, nervous people, slight in build, and rather fine-looking; whose dress and manner were much the same as the Luchazi, but I have been frequently told by natives that they sprang from much the same source as the Biheans. They have built no large settled communities in the district through which we passed, being accustomed to pull down and remove their villages on the death of a chief. They are said to be more numerous further north and to have overrun and subdued the greater part of the once large and famous kingdom of Muata Yamvo. They have carried on their plundering even beneath the guns of the Portuguese fort at Mosiko and the officer in charge dared not, or at least did not, attempt to check them but watched the villages burn. A self-respecting people they are to a high degree, for they will not sell each other to strangers, and woe to those who try to retain them as slaves. I have been repeatedly told by chiefs that though representatives of every tribe round about the Chibokwe may be found in Bihe as slaves, yet there is not a Chibokwe so held in the country. 'Why,' they exclaimed, 'our caravans would be plundered until he was set free, if we tried to hold one.'

The iron implements turned out by them are good, so also are other kinds of implements while nowhere have I seen bead work to surpass a chief's helmet made by the Chibokwe on the Kasai river.

Now among the above people no missionary work has yet been attempted, though some Christians in England and some missionaries not so far away have long felt that something ought to be done. To me it does not seem clear why the Ngosiko district was passed by in order to plant stations further inland. It seems to me after a brief visit, that it is fairly healthy, less expensive to work than places further inland, and that it has many strategic advantages. At least a training school ought to have been placed somewhere in the district where a native agency would have been preparing for more active work in future. Now there is a Portuguese fort, nicely situated, and several trading factories in the district, and the natives remaining about these begin to show the effects of their intercourse with the new settlers. They are better dressed, salute one after the Portuguese fashion, ask bigger prices for what they have to sell and place a lower value on their virtue, but they have gained nothing. There are no schools among them. They are learning nothing of intelligent trade which might be a training of value, and none of them by word or example of the whites or soldiers is learning to know God, obey is laws, reverence Jesus Christ, or strives to live a true and noble life. Talk of the beneficent effect of forts and trading factories! As such they have no benefits at all for man. It is only when they are conducted in accordance with divine law that they are helpful, and the more of Christ they have in them the better for the district where they exist. When will the Church of Christ take hold of the great African field in a business-like way? At times it seems to be so unworldly that it leaves the devil to have his own way entirely. Why should not missionaries have seen that the district which was good for a fort and trading factories must have strategic advantages for missionary work? Or did they see this, and yet feel helples for want of support, to occupy the territory?

AN ADMIRAL EIGHT MONTHS OLD.

The youngest British Admiral is only eight months old. The infant Marquis of Donegal is the hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh, but the office carries with it neither emoluments nor duties. It is an obsolete naval command, which dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was necessary to maintain a naval force on Lough Neagh to overawe the natives of Tyrone, Derry, Armagh and Antrim, with whom several actions were fought.—London 'Daily Mail.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 26, 1904.

REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

Golden Text.—'Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name.—Phil. ii., 9.

(Condensed from 'The New Century Teachers' Monthly.')

1. Attention awakened.—The unseen but personal powers of evil were unusually active during the ministry of Jesus, but he never failed to defeat them when he met them. This power seemed more wonderful to the people than our Lord's miracles of healing, and together they attracted attention so great that Jesus shrank from it. He was not yet ready for it, or, rather, he knew that it would not lead to the kind of devotion which he desired from men.

2. An open confession.—Confession is a long step beyond attention. When Peter said, 'Thou art the Christ,' he took his place on that firm rock of faith where millions since have stood, and where every true disciple must stand. Note the dramatic contrast between what Peter said and what 'men say' of Christ. It is like a grand, full chord of music after a wavering and uncertain phrase.

3. Longing for fellowship.—The more Jesus was with his disciples, the more they longed for his companionship. The spirit that prompted Peter to suggest the building of the three tabernacles on the mount of transfiguration was right and beautiful; it was only that the manifestation of it was mistaken. Jesus wants to teach us that we may have his presence not only in moments of exaltation, but everywhere we go, in service or in suffering.

4. Sent forth.—After calling and communion, come sending and service. Discipleship means duty. The sweetest word that Jesus speaks is 'Come,' his strongest word is 'Go'; and he speaks them both to every true disciple. He sends out his light and power by sending out his followers into the world.

5. 'Teach us to pray.'—The presence of Jesus now begins to manifest itself more deeply in the spiritual nature of those around him. As he was praying in a certain place the disciples were so impressed by the holy radiance that came from him that they said, 'Lord, teach us to pray.' There is a great significance in this. Those who pray, those who live near to Christ, will have a power for righteousness in the world, no matter how unfavorable the conditions about them may be.

6. The Lord's Watchmen.—The kingdom of Christ has passed beyond the stage of beginnings. It is an established fact in the world; it looks forward, and not backward; it needs workmen and watchmen. Above all, it demands an unwavering optimism; not the smirking optimism which affects to think everything is all right, but the optimism that looks toward the face of our coming Lord, and reflects the glory that shines from his countenance. Nothing will strengthen the power of Christ in the world any more than the superb confidence of his disciples in his coming triumph.

7. Christ and the wanderer.—The parable of the prodigal son is the greatest of all the wonderful stories by which Jesus illustrated the life of the soul. By it he has been speaking to the hearts of men through the centuries, and still its power is unbroken. Why? Because in this story Jesus shows us how God feels towards those who wander from him, and how he will treat them when they repent. Here the Master speaks with both authority and love, and men will hear him.

8. Jesus and selfishness.—Jesus could not be in the world without coming in contact with the selfishness which causes so much sorrow and evil among men, and when selfishness is seen near to Jesus we shrink from the contrast. A selfish life cannot possibly be acceptable to Jesus; he makes that very plain, although he was very kind to those who came to him with selfish schemes, and very gentle in the words with which he rebuked them.

9. The fellowship of suffering.—Toward the last of his ministry Jesus thinks less and less of himself, and more and more about the disciples who are to carry forward his work when he is no longer upon the earth. The Lord's Supper is a very simple ordinance, but can we conceive of another symbol which would so profoundly stir the emotions of the heart two thousand years after its adoption?

10. The world on trial.—Not Jesus, but Pilate, is really on trial when the Master is brought bound before the governor. Not the Great High Priest of our redemption, but the chief priests of the Jews; not one Son of Man, but the multitude who cried, 'Crucify him!' And the strange thing is that the world has been on trial before Jesus ever since.

11. Jangling voices.—They that passed by railed on Jesus; the chief priests and scribes mocked him; the malefactors who were crucified with him reviled him. Still these mingled voices are lifted against the crucified Christ, but more and more the voice of the centurion is rising above them all—'Truly this man was the Son of God.'

12. The fellowship of power.—Through all the ministry of Jesus his power is developed out of apparent weakness, until it shines forth undimmed after his resurrection. Henceforth the presence and power of Jesus take on a new meaning—nothing less than the winning of the whole world for him. Glorious have been his triumphs, but still there are many victories to be gained, and he calls us to work with him and to manifest his power in the world.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 20.—Mark vii., 24-37.
Tuesday, June 21.—Mark ix., 2-13.
Wednesday, June 22.—Luke xi., 1-13.
Thursday, June 23.—Luke xv., 11-24.
Friday, June 24.—Matt. xxvi., 17-30.
Saturday, June 25.—Mark xv., 22-39.
Sunday, June 26.—Matt. xxviii., 1-15.

A Hungarian writer, Dr. Emil Reich, declares that the number of distinguished women workers in America in the domains of art, letters, and science is ludicrously small compared with the number of brilliant women authors and women painters of Europe.

WAR MAP COMPETITION.

The Judge's Award of Final Prizes.

PRIZE WINNERS.

CLASS A.

(For pupils under twelve.)

First prize, $3.00.—Florinda M. Matheson, age 11, Class IV., Summerstown, Ont., teacher, Miss Anna McGregor.

Second prize, $2.00, Earle Peabody, age 10, Grade I., Model, Model School, Mansonville, Que., teacher, Miss Emma J. Paintin.

Third prize, $1.00, Gordon T. Miller, age 10, Newport Station, Hants County, N.S., student at home.

CLASS B.

(For pupils of twelve and over.)

First prize, $5.00, Herbie V. Dobson, age 13, Fordwich, Ont., student at home.

Second prize, $3.00, Pearl McIntyre, age 15, Class V., Avonbank, Ont., teacher, S. S. Woodley.

Third prize, $2.00, J. Calvin Macfarlane, age 14, Franktown, Ont., student at home.

HONORABLE MENTION.

CLASS A.

(For pupils under twelve.)

Margaret J. Chisholm, age 11, Grade VI., Highland Village, Col. Co., N.S., teacher, Miss Edna B. Davidson.

CLASS B.

(For pupils of twelve and over.)

Smith's Falls, High School, Smith's Falls, Ont., science master, Mr. T. C. Smith. Delmer Callander, age 17; Form II.; Katie Hamilton, age 15, Commercial Class; Willie Mitchell, age 14, Form B Senior.

Georgie Cross, age 15; Form B, junior; Kathleen Begram, age 14, Form B, junior; James Porter, age 14, commercial class; Robert Cram, age 14, Form I. A.; Elmer Lucas, age 16, Form I. B.; Evelyn Macgregor, age 17, Form A.

Hattie Brown, age 13, Grade VI., Cross Roads School, Parrsboro, N.S.; teacher, Miss Hester A. Sproule.

Fairmount School, Mr. M. A. Leet, principal.—Ethel Candlish, age 15, Grade III., Model; Corinne Crevier, age 14, Grade II., Model.

Cora Watt, age 15, Form IV., Collegiate Institute, Barrie, Ont.; teacher, Miss M. A. Moor.

Florence I. Hunter, age 15, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, Que., student at home.

SPECIAL HONORABLE MENTION.

Esther Peabody, age 13, Grade A, Mansonville, Que.; teacher, Miss E. J. Paintin.

We are glad to be able this week to put before our readers the results of our Final War Map Contest, knowing that many are eagerly awaiting them. The maps winning the first places are of excellent quality, all quite different in style and finish, and all leaving very little to be desired as coming from pupils of the age of our competitors. The editor wishes there had been more prizes for the others who came so close behind.

In the senior class the competition was very keen, and the judges found it no easy matter to select the three best maps. It was only after carefully comparing the maps and considering the various points by themselves, drawing, lettering, accuracy in the location of places, as well as the notes, and after going over all maps sent in by competing pupils, that the decision was made.

We are sorry it is not possible to let all those who have taken part in our war map series see these final maps, for we are proud of them. The Editor feels very doubtful whether the average grown up student could take a higher percent on a similar test, regarding this epoch-making war, than our thirteen-year-olds, fifteen-year-olds, and seventeen-year-olds have done.

The juniors, though so few, have also submitted excellent work, and there is no reason why the prize-winners should not be quite satisfied with their standing, even if there were not many to compete against. The boys and girls who have so early in life begun to follow the progress of current events have made a start that they will find stand them in good stead as time goes on.

In the Honorable Mentions, the judges thought that the highest place undoubtedly belonged to the Smith's Falls High School, some of whose pupils, especially those who had been sending in for previous contests, ran the prize winners very close. This school has taken a keen interest in these contests, and the maps sent in have done the highest credit to Mr. T. C. Smith, who has been the inspiration of his pupils in the matter. Of the schools competing, Smith's Falls stands easily first in number and quality of maps throughout the whole period.

Fairmount Model School, Montreal Annex, under Mr. M. A. Leet, has made an excellent second, and, though in the last few series we missed their contributions, the Editor was glad to receive two good maps from them for the final set.

There are several other schools that deserve also much praise. They are all probably much smaller than Smith's Falls High School, yet they have sent good maps and sent them regularly. One of these is the Cross Roads' School, Parrsboro, N.S., whose pupils, under Miss Hester A. Sproule, have been close students of the Far East since the war began. Another is Highland Village School, Col. Co., N.S. (Well done, Nova Scotia), which under Miss Edna B. Davidson has also done good work, though evidently with only junior scholars to keep the matter up. The third school deserving special mention is Mansonville Model School, which, under Miss Emma J. Paintin, has won two prizes and several honorable mentions in Class A, besides sending in other maps for Class B. In this connection, the Editor has accorded special honorable mention to Esther Peabody, of this school, who, though not winning honors, in her division has faithfully kept on her studies of the war and has sent in a map for each contest. Such steadfastness of purpose is its own reward, and the Editor is glad to show full appreciation of perseverance in this way.

The Editor has had much pleasure in the work of these contests, and will always be much interested in the boys and girls who have taken part in our War Map Competition.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WITHOUT FAITH.

Faith is trust in God, the firm conviction that He is all He claims to be, and will fulfil His promises. First. Unbelief is the greatest sin in the world; it makes God a liar (I. John v., 10). Second. Without faith it is impossible to please God. The man that draws near to God must believe that there is a God who rewards the seeker (Heb. xi., 6). Third. Without faith there is no salvation. This is the gift of God to faith (Eph. ii., 8-10). He that believeth not is condemned already because of his unbelief (John iii., 18, 19). Continuing in unbelief, he shall die in his sins (John viii., 24). Notice, it is not morality, religiousness, but faith, which saves. Fourth. Prayer without faith is not prayer. It is a mere form. It does not go higher than the ceiling. In asking of God, we are to ask in faith, nothing doubting. He who is not sure that God hears and will answer his requests in His own time and way, need not think that he shall receive anything from the Lord (James i., 5-7). When ye pray believe that ye have received and ye shall have (Mark xii., 24). Fifth. Bible reading without faith will not profit (Heb. iv., 2; xi., 7). Believe as true what you do not understand, but pray for the opening of the mind to understand (Luke xxiv., 45). Commit the words of scripture to memory and teach others to do so. There will then be seed in the mind which the Spirit of God can cause to germinate. Sixth. Without faith we cannot overcome the world (I. John v., 24). Seventh. Without faith we cannot receive the heavenly inheritance. All the old saints died in faith. They now inherit the promises (Heb. xi., 13, 16).

TORONTO BAPTISTS.

Toronto, June 8.—There was a large attendance of clerical and lay delegates at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Toronto Association of Baptist Churches, which opened yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were of an interesting nature, and the reports presented from the association and the individual churches showed a gratifying advance in financial matters as well as marked spiritual activity.

At the evening session, the moderator, Mr. W. Garside, delivered his annual address, in which he took occasion to set forth very clearly the position taken by the Baptist denomination with regard to state aid to churches, tax exemption and church union. After referring to conditions in England, where thousands are suffering loss and scorn for conscience sake by opposing the Education Act, Mr. Garside said that a similar condition was foreshadowed in Canada by the taking of money from the taxpayers at large for the purpose of furthering denominational enterprises, as seen recently at St. Thomas and elsewhere. It was not the place of the state to enforce a periodical day of rest, not as a religious duty, but because it was conducive to the physical and moral well-being of the individual, and therefore beneficial to the nation. The state should insist on the education of the child, but no matters pertaining to religious belief or worship came rightfully under the scheme of state education.

The stand of the church upon these questions, together with its insistence upon a regenerate church membership and the right of baptism as divinely appointed, placed the church in a unique position in regard to the proposed union. 'Can we unite with them?' asked Mr. Garside. 'Yes, if they come to our standard in these and some other matters, otherwise not.'

Toronto, June 9—The Toronto Association of Baptist Churches yesterday placed itself plainly on record with regard to several important matters.

The two following resolutions, recommended for adoption by the committee on resolutions were passed unanimously without discussion:

'Whereas, a by-law has been carried in the city of St. Thomas compelling all ratepayers to support a sectarian college, thus violating one of the fundamental principles of our denomination, be it resolved:

'That we deplore such violation of individual liberty and that we view with great apprehension the introduction into any part of our beloved country of a system similar in its nature to the present obnoxious school law of England.

'Resolved: That in view of recent events regarding temperance legislation, we, the members of the Toronto Association of Baptist Churches, reaffirm our former position, and as citizens call upon the Premier and Cabinet of the Ontario Legislature to push to its ultimate conclusion the proposed bill abolishing the bar, the treating system and the sale of intoxicating liquor in clubs. While we are firmly convinced that absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only remedy, yet we are willing to accept the proposed legislation as a great advance in the right direction.'

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Rome, June 3.—The Pope will hold a consistory on June 27. No cardinals, it is believed, will be appointed, only new bishops being nominated.

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None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

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it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously $1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1904.

It is as natural that the people of the Midlands should advocate the Trent Valley canal as that the people of Montreal should commend the French River navigation scheme. We have a letter from Peterborough ably presenting the claims of the former as against those of the latter. We presume that, when all is said and done, the most effective argument in favor of the Trent valley as compared with the other will be that it has a good number of counties and a great many voters along its line. It is a question, however, whether the local traffic would contribute any appreciable amount to the expenses of such a canal, or even whether, apart from the local expenditure on construction, and the expenditure afterwards for upkeep and management, the localities through which it would pass would derive any substantial benefit from it. A study of the statistics of the Rideau canal, which runs through similar country, would be interesting in this connection. The question is really a national one to be judged almost exclusively by its presumable effects on through commerce. It is rightly on this line that Mr. Kerr argues. We have not sufficient data to weigh his arguments, but shall be glad to learn the views of others on the subject.

The second letter of 'Insurance' is on a subject of the greatest importance to very many people, and, as the writer's object is to obtain a change in the law affecting the investment of the most sacred savings of the people, this letter and the rest of the able correspondence on both sides of the question, should be carefully scanned. The universality of the interest in life insurance is our reason for departing so far from the principle of short communications, though well knowing how many balk at what seems like a task. 'Insurance' is altogether right in his demand that the policy-holders of Canada should have the world's market to invest in, so long as the character of the investments is above reproach. To limit the freedom of investment within narrow territorial bounds is necessarily to reduce the income from the limited list of safe securities that offers, as those securities can be held for higher and higher prices, that is, for lower and lower interest. This is practically holding up the 'fatherless and the widow' in the interest of a few standard securities. The limitation is no doubt made on patriotic grounds; but it is the reverse of patriotic, as it gives to companies domiciled out of Canada a liberty which is refused to our own companies, and will, as the funds of our companies become too great for home investment at the highest profit, have the effect of putting them at just so much disadvantage compared with foreign companies doing business among us. Our larger companies are just at that stage in their growth when, with freedom, the maximum rate of profit can be looked for, their investable funds being neither too small to take hold of large transactions nor too large to find the best sort of employment for.

In referring to the German surtax, Mr. Fielding claimed that its effect had been considerable in curtailing German exports to this country. Thus, during ten months of the fiscal year 1903, our imports from Germany amounted to $8,648,000, while for the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year 1904 the goods imported from Germany amounted to only $5,367,000, which shows a decrease of $3,281,000, or about thirty-eight percent. The principal falling off in imports from Germany has, however, been in sugar, which trade has gone to the West Indies. Mr. Fielding claims that all this is a result of this surtax, but he forgets to take into consideration that German sugar is not now bounty-fed, and that her exports of the same have contracted even with England, her largest customer. Mr. Fielding also says that we bought less of silks last year from Germany than the year before, and that also he professes to be proud of, but a little later in his speech he declared a special rate of ten percent on silk fabrics imported for the manufacture of men's neckware, in place of thirty percent, the former duty. A good share of this raw material used to come from Germany under the thirty percent tariff, but when the surtax of thirty-three and a third percent of the duty was added, making a total of forty percent, as compared with a twenty percent net duty on importations of the same class from England, the trade naturally could not stand it and fell off. Now, however, the duty on German silks for neckwear manufacture will only amount to ten percent plus surtax of thirty-three and a third percent, or thirteen and a third percent altogether, and the trade is likely to revive.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the surplus was $14,345,166, the largest in the history of Canada, the gross expenditure for that year, of all kinds, showing a decrease of $2,224,000 as compared with the previous twelvemonths. One of the most successfully administered departments of the government has been that of the post-office, Sir William Mulock having succeeded in turning a deficit of $700,000 when he assumed office, into a surplus of $292,000 last year. Mr. Fielding looks for a surplus of $16,500,000 for the current fiscal year ending June 30, when all the accounts are made up, and he calculates this on an estimated revenue of $71,029,802, and an estimated expenditure on consolidated fund of $54,500,000. On capital account the expenditure is estimated to be $11,500,000, which would give a reduction in the national debt of Canada amounting to $7,500,000. It will be seen from these figures that while the revenue has increased by leaps and bounds, the expenditures have also increased greatly, but Mr. Fielding says that so far as he can see there is an excellent outlook for a continuation of our prosperity, and, if that proves to be true, there is justification for all the expenditures that assist the growth of our commerce. If there were any danger of our trade contracting it would be different. Mr. Fielding compiled some interesting statistics showing that the public debt per head of population on June 30, 1904, would represent $46.96 as against $49.08 in 1891 and $50 in 1896. Our foreign trade amounted to $217,000,000 in 1873; to $230,000,000 in 1883; to $247,000,000 in 1893, and to $467,000,000 for the fiscal year just ended. That is a truly wonderful growth of more than a hundred percent in twenty-one years.

THE WAR.

The three divisions of the army of the Yalu have been showing simultaneous signs of life in the shape of advance guard conflicts. According to General Kuropatkin's reports, the centre of these movements would appear to have been a success, driving the Russians back to the mountain pass which the Japanese captured with remarkable gallantry several weeks ago, but did not hold. The northern movement north of Feng whang was rendered ineffective by the arrival of Russian reinforcements, and the southern one had a like result. These movements may mean a general advance of General Kuroki's army, or may mean simply a process of pin-pricking to keep the main Russian army in its place during movements in the peninsula. There is said to be a force of ten thousand Russians in the northern part of the Liao tung peninsula, moving upon the southern or second Japanese army, which has its northern lines at Port Adams and Pi tze wo. Behind this, however, should they proceed in that direction, would be the Japanese third army, which has been landing at Taku shan and other points. There has been a general exodus of non-combatants from Port Arthur, whose accounts collected at Chefoo show that the Port Arthur harbor is, as we have long understood, closed to all but the smaller vessels, and these can only get out at high tide. There are only three large vessels in the harbor that are not soon going to be in good repair, but these include the 'Retvizan' and the 'Czarevitch.' The reports of actual fighting at Port Arthur are untrustworthy. From the map which appears elsewhere it will be gathered that the approaches will be slow, but to all appearances sure, the more distant heights being so placed as by degrees to dominate those nearer the town.

UNIFORMITY.

A proposal was made in the Presbyterian Assembly, which was happily voted down, that a commission or committee be appointed to oversee the various colleges belonging to the church with a view, among other things, to securing uniformity. It was assumed by the mover in the matter that uniformity would be desirable. There is indeed a strange hankering after uniformity wherever human organizations prevail, but it does not seem to be in accordance with the mind of the creator who made great forests, and no one leaf just like another. All mankind are of one blood, so we are told, but they are of every possible color and character. Uniformity is a necessary part of justice in so far as limitations to liberty are concerned. All should be equal before the law. But any gratuitous limitations to liberty for the mere sake of uniformity would be as grievous a check to natural growth as it would be to require a maple tree to grow the same shape as a balsam fir, or a Lombardy poplar. It would amount to very grievous oppression. We speak thus strongly because the matter is vital to the proposed union of churches. If that union is to be accomplished and to be happy, its policy must be to include the utmost diversity of usage and to encourage congregational individuality. The process of assimilation goes on naturally fast enough. It is that which has made the thought of union possible. It can be left to nature to accomplish whatever is desirable in that way, but freedom of method and of opinion should be the heartily adopted principle of the union. We have letters suggesting that such freedom would be a surrender of the truth. As, however, the writers of these letters no doubt consider those who hold different views from John Wesley or from the Westminster Assembly of Divines, as the case may be, to be Christians, and so 'brethren in Christ,' they will not be doing themselves a wrong by receiving them into immediate communion. They will rather be doing themselves a wrong by refusing them such communion. There is one thing that may fairly be demanded, and that is that all shall come in as Christians, and if there be any declaration that will in the assembled wisdom of the churches define this or secure it, that will be the creed to exact, and no more.

LORD DUNDONALD.

We shall now, we presume, see the end of our system of militia oversight by competent officers trained in the British army. The Minister of Militia recently carried a measure giving him the right to appoint whom he chose to the command of the Canadian forces, irrespective of his army training, and it was to the minds of most of us tolerably certain that the appointment would never again be given on the pure ground of fitness, but would go to somebody with a political pull in Canada, somebody, too, whose recommended appointments would always fall in with the interests and views of the party in power. It would now appear that Lord Dundonald has already, like most of his predecessors, found his relations with our infamous system of party appointments intolerable. At all events, he has practically flung his commission in the face of the government by publicly criticising its procedure, and even denouncing one minister by name in connection with an individual case in which his recommendation for preferment was overruled, as he alleges, because the person nominated, though mayor of his town, was not of the same party as the minister in question—had perhaps, indeed, been active against that party.

As many versions of Lord Dundonald's speech have gone forth, some of which are garbled and unjust to him, we quote it here in full, as vouched for by the 'Gazette':

When a nation is at war, and when national danger stares that nation in the face, it entrusts the promotion and the selection for the advancement to the general whom it entrusts to lead it. Political intrigues, intrigue for personal advancement other than that deserved by military efficiency is dormant in times of national terror. (Hear, hear.) But when peace comes and all is quiet, and the vigilance of a nation for its national interests is at rest, political wiles and political schemes then begin to weave their nets, the nation no longer at that time, being watchful. But I care not, gentlemen, who the man is, if he advances one man or penalizes another on account of the political color of his party, I say that man, whosoever that man may be, is not a friend of his country. (Applause.)

Recently, gentlemen, a gross instance of political interference has occurred. I sent a list of officers of the 13th Light Dragoons to the 'Gazette'—the 13th, commanded by an efficient gentleman, whom I see here now. I sent a list of these officers to the 'Gazette.' I was astonished to receive the list back, with the name of one officer scratched out, and initialled by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Fisher. That gentleman was a man I considered well equipped to serve the King in the 13th Scottish Regiment—(applause)—Dr. Pickel, mayor of Sweetsburg, chosen of the people, one of the champions of Missisquoi. What better man to serve the King? (Hear, hear.) I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead of to agriculture, he would feel annoyed, perhaps on personal grounds, on the extraordinary lack of education involved in scratching the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find sufficient officers for the militia. (Applause.) But on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. Lack of etiquette affects me little; I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen. (Laughter.) It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this, but it is on national grounds. (Hear, hear.) I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious that the militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

It must be admitted to be a question of some importance whether the occasion of this utterance was a public or a private one. Some effort was made to get it treated as semi-private. Only one reporter, that of the 'Gazette,' was invited, and he was asked to suppress the offending remarks. The 'Witness' was also asked not to report the speech, which was a request easily acceded to as it had not been represented. Whether reporters were present or not, however, it is a question whether an after dinner address by a General Officer Commanding to the officers under him can be regarded as having the privilege of privacy. Lord Dundonald's outbreak was admittedly an explosion of long gathering wrath. He had been two years in Ottawa, and had seen how the politician fastens on the public services. Not efficiency, but time-serving, crawling, if you will, or 'keeping everlastingly at it,' and being above all things 'a good party man,' are the passwords to any position in the gift of the government. We should judge from Lord Dundonald's high indignation that he has for his part high ideals before him as regards our militia, an ideal of real efficiency, of honesty and ability in all departments, of choosing the best men for positions of responsibility, whether Liberal or Conservative, or of no politics at all. He has spoken out on national grounds, demanding that the vital matter of the national defence be kept free from party politics. If he is forced to resign on that account, Canada will be the loser, while he will have the consolation that he has sacrificed himself in protest against a great evil. We in Canada have seen too much of the political colonel not to feel with him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a grievous slip in speaking of Lord Dundonald as a foreigner and in correcting that epithet by the word stranger. These expressions are out of harmony with Sir Wilfrid's whole life and spirit, and we shall take his whole life and spirit as representing him better than the misuse of a word. It should be explained, however, that the French word for foreigner, 'etranger,' has not the same meaning as the English word. It simply means a man from another country. This was no doubt all that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intended to say.

We find blundering on all sides of this episode, due, no doubt, to friction which has caused all the parties concerned to act under irritation. We have from time to time expressed ourselves freely as to the attitude of Canadian governments towards the General Officers Commanding the forces in Canada, by which, one after another, they have had to leave their responsible position, discouraged by the apparent undermining of their authority and neutralizing of their efforts by governments yielding to local influences. In the past this advocacy has been a sort of knight errantry, as the officers had no natural defenders, and could not speak for themselves. The circumstances are different at present, in that Lord Dundonald is almost the most popular man in the country, and in that he has not permitted the principles which usually govern public service to prevent him speaking for himself. Whether the rule which forbids a public servant, while in office, to address the public on his relations with his government, is a good one, is a question which all experience has answered in the affirmative, and it is a pity that Lord Dundonald, who had so largely in keeping one of the bonds between Canada and the empire, should have departed from a good usage in so serious and, must we add, so unmilitary a way as to address his inferiors in the service in reprobation of his own superiors. For his lordship certainly misapprehends the principles of responsible government if he does not know that the ministers are the persons responsible to the people for the administration of the militia, and that they are the superior officers even of the General Officer Commanding.

We cannot pardon Lord Dundonald for forwarding his letter of explanation to parliament through a member of the Opposition. This was an insult to the government apart from the fact that it could only be taken as meaning that he had fear of the letter being uncandidly suppressed, should it get into the hands of a minister. It does not add to our people's sense of his wisdom that the member chosen for this purpose should be one whose letters from South Africa during the war kept the whole of Canada laughing, being handed round by the press for the amusement of readers. Colonel Hughes forced his way obstreperously to the front, and, though when there he was assigned to duty in the Griqua and Bechuana wilderness, as far as was easily possible from the scene of events, he was evidently sincerely of opinion, from the moment that he got on horseback, that he was managing the whole war, and that all successes were directly due to his advice and diplomacy. Lord Dundonald is the idol of our volunteers and we do not wish to see him any less their hero than he is; but we are sorry that he has, by failing to apprehend his subordination to the Canadian government, given an advantage to those who are seeking to loosen the imperial relationship which his office implies. Canadians are altogether with the commander in his determination to keep politics out of the militia. On the other hand they are not prepared to transfer autocratic power to any officer, and they will quite side with a minister who when impugned over the telephone with regard to a matter of administration involving personalities should refuse to discuss these with an angry man in such a manner.

Lord Dundonald says he made appointments with the minister, which the minister failed to keep. If this means that he asked the minister for appointments, and, having a time set for visiting the minister's office, found him out, he has good ground for complaint. But the conditions would be somewhat altered if His Lordship made his own appointments for the minister in this matter as in the case of the officers of the new regiment. His attitude with regard to appointments is untenable. It means nothing less than that all military appointments should be made absolutely by him and not by the government at all, a position in which the Canadian people could not at all sustain him however much they love him. As to the particular case, which is the only one specified, of the introduction of politics into the militia system, Mr. Fisher admits that political reasons entered into his crossing out a certain name, but alleges that the list as presented to him was made up out of a certain political group, and that the selection was so obviously political that, in refusing to accept it in its entirety, he was really opposing the principle of political selection. What strikes us as curious is that it was necessary to offer the names of persons with no military experience. It is whispered that military experience in the ranks is, in practice, rather a bar than a commendation to a commission. If so it is time that the whole volunteer system should be revolutionized. It seems likely that some new arrangement for the supreme oversight of our army will have to be found in harmony with the methods now being adopted in the Mother Country and the United States, and the present dispute will have good effects if it results in a commission being appointed to report on the whole business.

THE BUDGET.

Taking one consideration with another, Mr. Fielding must feel like paraphrasing Gilbert, to the extent of declaring that a Finance Minister's lot is not all couleur de rose. In spite of the fact that he himself declares that much of the criticism of the tariff respecting the woollen industry is unjustified; in spite of the fact that the government has resisted the demand of the woollen people for higher duties for the past half-dozen years or so; in spite of the fact that he is assured that many of the woollen mills have not put themselves in a condition to compete with up-to-date manufacturers abroad, and have to look to protection to help them to make a profit out of the people with effete equipment, given them since 1897; in spite of these things, Mr. Fielding and his colleagues have decided to lower the British preference on woollens, thereby striking the first blow at the beloved child of their own creation. At present, the tariff affords a protection of 35 percent to woollen manufactures, which the preference reduced in the case of imports from the Mother Land to 23 1-3 percent. The budget of Tuesday declares that the minimum duty on tweeds, cloths, overcoatings, and other woollen goods of a like class, shall not fall below 30 percent. The Finance Minister assured parliament that this will not interfere with the imports of woollens of good quality, and that its chief effect would be to close the door on foreign shoddy, which comprises the ugliest competition the Canadian woollen men have to face.

The incidence of the increased duty, however, remains to be seen. What is certain about it is, that, it will give the British opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial preferential tariff proposals a new weapon with which to fight him. Mr. Fielding tells us that the two great political parties in Canada are a unit in favor of preferential trade, and that Canadians are heartily in accord with Mr. Chamberlain in his efforts to bring Great Britain into line. But what, the free traders of England will ask, would be the rhyme or reason of submitting to a tax on bread and other things in return for increased colonial trade, when, so soon as such an increase should be shown, it would be certain to be cut off instanter by a lowering of the preference, and that by the so-called free trade party of Canada, to say nothing of what the Protectionist party would do. Mr. Fielding acknowledges that, although Great Britain has not formally accepted the system of imperial preferential trade, some advantage has come to Canada in the way of the development of trade. The advantage, indeed, has been considerable. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced at Liverpool that the people of Canada gave a preference to the commerce of Great Britain without asking her to depart from her great and wise policy of free trade, he did a good stroke of business for this country. Canadian produce immmediately became more popular, and has grown in popularity ever since, so that the preference has paid us over and over again. The change in the preferential tariff that Mr. Fielding has made is important of itself, but it is even more important for the light it sheds on the policy to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues commit themselves for the future.

So far as the other actual changes are concerned, there is little in them to cheer and encourage the ultra-protectionists on the one hand or the free trader on the other. The coal oil duty of five cents a gallon is cut in two, but those who complained against the tax on their light will still urge that the duty should be taken off entirely. The duty on crude petroleum of the higher grade is cut from two and a half cents

a gallon down to one and a half, while the rate on crude petroleum of the lower grade is taken off altogether. This will give the gas companies and the manufacturers who employ petroleum for fuel purposes a chance to bring their supply in from the United States free. At the same time it will allow the refiners to import petroleum in sufficient quantities to keep their refineries on this side in operation. The output of crude petroleum in this country is on the decrease, so the government offers a bounty of one and a half cent a gallon to stimulate this industry to greater exertion. Presently, we shall see our industries, if this sort of thing does not stop, as dependent upon bounties as a dram drinker is upon drugs. Mr. Fielding figures out that the reduction of the duty on coal oil will mean a saving to the people at large of $643,886, while the bounty will involve an expenditure of $225,789 from the public treasury. The minimum duty on twine and cordage imported from Great Britain is raised from 16 2-3 percent to 20 percent (another little blow at the preferential tariff), 'so as to encourage an industry 'which finds itself engaged in a fierce 'struggle for very existence.'

Mr. Fielding proposes to offset his significant reduction of the preferential tariff on woollens and cordage by increasing the preference on glass and table ware. The minimum rate on window glass is cut from 13 1-3 percent to 7½ percent, and the minimum rate on table ware, china, porcelain and clay is decreased from 20 percent to 15 percent. This so-called offset is only apparent, however, as far as the British trade is concerned, as we do not make these things, and the British trade with us is not likely to show much increase because of the reduction. Wooden tubs and pails will hereafter be dutiable at 25 percent, instead of 20 percent. In deference to the wishes of the buggy manufacturers, the government consents to place a minimum valuation of forty dollars on imported open buggies, and of fifty dollars on covered buggies. The horse breeders are also to have increased protection in the imposition of a minimum valuation for customs purposes of fifty dollars on imported stallions or mares. This will effectually shut out the class of cheap ponies that are imported into Manitoba and the Territories by the hundreds from the adjoining States of the Union. Breeders assert that these cheap ponies are ruining the standard of our western stock, but members representing western settlers have declared on the floor of parliament that these cheap ponies, sold for as little as ten dollars each, are a great boon to incoming settlers, who have often insufficient means to purchase stock of a higher quality.

The duty on molasses is to be abolished for the benefit of the British West Indies. It is now dutiable at one and three-quarters cent a gallon. The government's proposal applies to the British West Indies alone, which already reaps the benefit of our preference in the matter of sugar, as a free gift, for Canada gets nothing in the way of a return advantage, those colonies being free trade communities. The author of the German surtax was proud of the success that measure has had in diverting trade from Germany to other channels. He was satisfied it had been a good thing for Canada and for the empire at large, and alluded with special pleasure to the fact that the large purchases of raw sugar that our refiners once made in Germany have now been transferred to the British West Indies. There are a few cases where the refusal of the government to raise the tariff for the benefit of Canadian industries has been offset by giving them a chance in another way by reducing the rate on the imported raw materials and machinery they use. Among these are silk fabrics for neckwear manufacturers, lubricating and illuminating oils, paraffine wax and vaseline, while on the free list is placed printing presses of a kind not made in Canada, and certain mining and other machinery, including machinery for the manufacture of linen.

All this is to be commended. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is centred on the question of 'dumping.' Mr. Fielding says he is satisfied that the 'dumping' of United States goods in Canada has already become an evil, and that it threatens to extend to other branches of industry, with the openly expressed intent on the part of the United States Steel Trust of driving Canadian rod and nail makers and others to the wall. Mr. Fielding therefore gives notice to the United States manufacturers that hereafter the Minister of Customs will have authority to impose a special customs tax on 'dumped' goods. Where goods are sold for less money abroad than in the country of production, that will in itself be recognized as unfair competition, and the difference will constitute the extra customs impost. On certain articles where our duties are low, but upon which Canadian manufacturers are enjoying a bounty as well, the special duty imposed by the Minister of Customs shall not exceed fifteen percent. That is to say, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will continue to dump its goods in Great Britain and discriminate against the home market, but if a Canadian user is offered a cheap line by a United States house the bounty-fed, protected iron and steel company shall be further protected by another fifteen percent. Again, the big United States textile and clothing manufacturers often have lines they wish to clear, and which are sometimes bought by our dry goods and departmental stores. Such purchases have enabled the poor to dress respectably at a moderate figure, but in the future this will be forbidden.

The government postpones its general revision of the customs schedules at least for another year, to the sore disappointment of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the ultra-protectionist element which it represents; they, however, console themselves with the far too much warranted indication that 'things are coming our way.' Mr. Fielding confirms the hint dropped by Mr. Prefontaine in Montreal last year, that the tariff revision will be preceded by another commission of enquiry, such as toured the country in 1897, to satisfy the government of the truth of the various claims made to it by interested parties. In the meantime, Mr. Fielding puts himself on record as favoring three or four different ways of tariff taxation which shall be in force together. The government, it appears, is preparing, as was assumed at the time the present tariff came into being, to adopt a minimum and maximum schedule, apart from the British preference, the one to be applied to countries who trade with us on 'reasonable terms,' and the other to nations whose tariffs are 'openly hostile' to Canadian goods. That is frankly a policy of general retaliation applied to the world at large. So, that, presently, we shall have a tariff, a higher tariff, and a discount tariff, at least, and probably a surtax tariff as well, to be applied to a particularly truculent 'tariff enemy.' In one of his references to the imperial preferential trade question in Great Britain, the Finance Minister asked, 'What shall be our own action in the matter?' and went on to say that the Canadian preferential policy may be influenced by what shall come hereafter. 'We shall claim a free 'hand,' he said, 'in this respect, but 'for the present we think it 'is the wisest policy to adhere 'to the preferential system in the hope 'that it may be adopted more generally 'throughout the Empire, and that by 'and by a better understanding may 'be reached in the Mother Country, 'and that it will be adopted there as 'well.' That sounds exceedingly like a threat, and is as much as to say, 'If 'you don't give us a preference we shall 'withdraw ours, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's 'declaration that our preference was a 'free gift, notwithstanding.'

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

In dealing with the Sultan of Morocco, for the release of the captives held for ransom by the brigand Raisuli, Great Britain, France and the United States have had a delicate and difficult task. Each of these powers has a large, extremely sensitive and occasionally turbulent Mohammedan population to govern, whose fanaticism is easily inflamed. Ominous mutterings have been heard for some time past against the encroachments of Christian nations in Moslem countries, and should the idea spread throughout the Mohammedan world that an attack is to be made on the Sultan of Morocco to compel him to yield to the dictates of Christian powers, serious troubles might ensue. Although the government of the Sultan of Morocco may be weak in dealing with tribal chiefs, like Raisuli, he wields considerable religious influence over Mohammedans everywhere. As Ameer-ul-momancen, or Leader of the Faithful, his claims are superior to those of the Sultan of Turkey, for he is the thirty-sixth in lineal descend from Ali, the fourth Caliph, and Fatimah, the daughter of Mohamed. This, in the estimation of two principal sects, the Shiahs of Persia and the Sunnis of Turkey and India, gives him a right to the Caliphate possessed by no other Mohammedan ruler. It also qualifies him as an absolute despot in all spiritual and temporal affairs. In Turkey the power of the Sultan is limited by the expounders of the Koran, but in Morocco the power and authority of the Sultan are unlimited.

The Pretender, of whom so much was heard a while ago, claimed the throne on the ground of his alleged better right to the succession. His revolt was against the man, not the system of government. Indeed, his support among the people was largely a revolt against the flirting of the sovereign with the ways of modern Europe. The population of Morocco is estimated at about seven millions, of which the Jews number half a million. The Christians are few, principally merchants resident in the seaport towns. The Moors belong to the Malakeeyah division of the Sunni sect, the other divisions being the Hambaleeyah, of eastern Arabia; the Hanafeeya, of Turkey, Central Asia and India, and the Shafeeyah, of Egypt and southern India. The Wahhabis of Arabia, the most fanatical of all Mohammedans, closely resemble the Moors in their religious beliefs and customs. The Moslem population of the world is set down at two hundred million, of whom there are more under the rule of Great Britain than under any Mohammedan potentate. As those under British rule are mostly of the Sunni sect, and acknowledge the absolute supremacy of the Sultan of Morocco, naturally Great Britain is not anxious to arouse their fanaticism by coercive measures against him. France is in pretty much the same position, for her hold on her immense territories in northern Africa depends on preserving good relations with the Arabs and Moors. The United States has two, or perhaps three, million Mohammedan subjects, of a particularly turbulent and truculent type, in the Philippine and Sulu islands, whose hostility the Washington Government may not desire to increase.

The Sultan has, it seems, given his assent to all the demands of the bandit chief, including even his nomination of a governor of Tangier, so far as granting is in his power. These conditions, he is already in process of fulfilling by instalments. The bandit's demand, however, required that these concessions on the part of his sovereign lord shall not be in that potentate's power to recall, but that they be guaranteed by the powers interested, the United States, Britain and France. Such a guarantee would be a humiliation to any of those powers. It is against a primary principle of United States policy to have any foreign entanglements, and she thinks that the countries, which have not adopted this principle must be looked to to give the guarantee. That is amiable. Britain, which has just handed over to France all her claims upon Morocco, will certainly retire from this duty in France's favor. The robber can, of course, continue to insist on the guarantee of all and so maintain the deadlock. As, however, the guarantee of any one of these powers would be a complete safeguard of his claims, he would doubtless, as a good practical outlaw, accept it, even though it should imply an agreement among the 'infidels' to regard France as suzerain of Morocco. Whether France, which has no chestnuts in the fire, will be ready to give such a guarantee, is another question. It will depend on how much of a cinch it will give her on the Government of Morocco.

KING EDWARD AND GERMANY.

When it was announced that King Edward was about to pay a visit to the Emperor of Germany, the London 'Spectator' sounded a note of alarm to the effect that the Emperor William might get the better of his uncle, and that England might find herself entangled in some one-sided alliance. The visit of the Emperor to England was referred to, and the Anglo-German debt collecting expedition against Venezuela, which was most repugnant to the majority of Englishmen, which was supposed to be a result of that visit. We do not attach any importance to the 'Spectator's' alarmist article, as King Edward has shown that he is quite able to take care of himself, and he knows the temper of his people. Whatever the King may be able to do to make the relations of two great kindred peoples more cordial than they have been for the past few years should be heartily welcomed. It is true that Germany was the aggressor, and that the people of Great Britain were long-suffering in spite of the many flouts and jibes of her jealous cousin, but it is time to forget and forgive, so far as that may be possible, and so extend the 'peace atmosphere' which King Edward has done so much to disseminate. Along with the 'Spectator's' fear for King Edward at the hands of the 'wily William' comes a report from a correspondent at Berlin, given on 'unimpeachable authority,' that a secret alliance has been formed between Russia and Germany.

The story goes that the Czar and the Kaiser, when they met at Wiesbaden, last November, made a compact never to make war upon each other as long as the Czar, the Kaiser and the present Crown Prince of Germany shall live. The alarm of the Kaiser concerning his health and fear of the result of the operation on his throat were the inspiration of the agreement. He informed the Czar that he was prepared to guarantee that Germany would keep peace with Russia, not only for the period of his own reign, however long or short, but also for the period of the Crown Prince's life. In return, the Czar was asked to guarantee that Russia would never threaten Germany. The Czar consented, but demanded a pledge of Germany's benevolent neutrality in the event of war with Japan. The attitude of Germany since the war began gives some color to this story, though there is reason to believe that German statesmen and army authorities are secretly chuckling over Russian misfortunes in the Far East. With the lowering of Russian political and military prestige, a far better guarantee of peace is secured than any compact between the Emperors could give.

The most remarkable feature in European politics at the present time is the dissolving views of international alliances almost constantly presented in the despatches. The source of these bewildering reports may be traced to the isolation in which Germany has been placed by recent friendly agreements between Great Britain and France and Italy and France. That these treaties have weakened both the triple and dual alliances is obvious, and that they were the result of Germany's somewhat arrogant assumption of preeminence in European affairs is quite probable. Great Britain having been the prime mover in bringing about the understanding among the three powers, with the subsequent adhesion of Holland, Spain and Portugal to the principle on which it was founded, Germany saw in the new combination a triumph of British diplomacy. It was a complete and effective retort to German unfriendliness during the war in South Africa. It was, therefore, quite natural and expedient that Germany should seek to obtain a more cordial understanding with Russia. The Franco-Russian alliance having been weakened by the treaties of arbitration, made by France with Britain and Italy, and the Russo-Japanese war, gave Germany an opportunity to approach Russia in an attitude of friendliness that would lead to an understanding by which she would offset the British move and overcome her isolation. By the light thus thrown upon the situation there does not seem much foundation for the apprehensions expressed by the 'Spectator.' If the old alliances are dissolving and new ones in process of formation, these latter must be along the lines indicated by the treaties of arbitration, from which the nations concerned have already obtained incalculable benefits by the assurance of a continuance of peace on the nearest approach to a permanent basis that ever was known in the history of Europe.

THE LABOR WAR.

The disturbances in the mining districts of Colorado, which have culminated in the explosion of an infernal machine, the attack on the miners' hall, the consequent death of several persons and the injury of a large number of others, and in the forcible suppression of a labor organ by the labor men, are of long standing, and their history has been marked by a spirit of lawlessness on every side. Both the employers and the unions have been uttterly forgetful of all the principles which make for true liberty. In one case an effort was made by the unions to obtain legislation limiting the working day in reduction mills, smelters and underground mine workings—all occupations more or less injurious to health—to eight hours instead of from nine to twelve. In 1899 the legislature passed the law, but when an attempt was made to enforce it the coal operators and smelters' trust and other interests fought it and obtained a ruling from the United States Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional, although the same authority had endorsed similar legislation in other states. The unions then endeavored to obtain an amendment to the constitution, which in the plebiscite which followed was carried by an enormous majority. Both of the political parties were pledged to support the amendment, but the mining interests again by persistent lobbying influenced the legislature so that it adjourned without passing the bill. The miners had gained several points by strikes before, and strikes were called in several mines and other occupations shortly afterwards. The demands of the unions were partly to obtain the enforcement of labor laws already on the statute books and the recognition of the eight-hour law; partly to force all workingmen in the districts into the unions. In Cripple Creek and Telluride the unions had practically everything they wanted, except that a few mines employed 'scabs.' The strike was ordered here solely on the autocratic authority of President Meyer and Secretary Haywood, of the Executive Committee. All sort of tactics were made use of to force men and employers into line. Sympathetic strikes were inaugurated among related industries, and the harmony which had here existed between employers and employees was utterly destroyed.

The mine owners organized for mutual defence and retaliated. They brought influence to bear on the governor and obtained the assistance of state troops. Here, however, they made a fatal mistake, because they advanced the money to pay them, thus really purchasing their services instead of having them on the ground in the interest of the community at large. Battles were fought all over the state. In July, 1901, as the 'scab' miners were leaving their work they were fired on by a large number of men in ambush and several were wounded. They replied to the fire, and some of the attacking party were wounded and one was killed. The battle lasted several hours, and finally the 'scabs' surrendered upon promise of permission to depart in peace. No sooner, however, did they lay down their arms than they were again attacked, they were beaten without mercy, one was shot and left for dead, and, having been despoiled of all they had, they were driven out of the country. In 1902, Mr. Collins, the manager of this same mine, was shot dead through the window of his house. In Cripple Creek there were also repeated acts of violence. In one instance four masked men entered the house of a non-union miner, beat him, shot him and left him for dead. In another an infernal machine was exploded in a mine, killing two men. Union men have always denied that their unions were responsible for these acts, but in every word and deed they implied that 'scabs' should be treated without mercy.

The calling out of the troops, a necessary measure, was followed by a proclamation of martial law. The Habeas Corpus was suspended, arrests have been made without warrants, houses were searched without authority, and where the court ordered the release of some prisoners arrested on suspicion it was overawed by a military force. The Court House was surrounded by armed men, and a Gatling gun was placed in the street, and the judge threatened with a bayonet. Small boys and women have been arrested for merely insulting the soldiers, and twenty-six citizens were in one instance marched to the frontier of the county and ordered not to return. Colonel Verdechberg, commanding officer of the Cripple Creek district, declares that he is under orders only 'from God and Governor Peabody,' while Judge Advocate McClelland, for his part, has said: 'To —— with the constitution; we are not following the constitution.' Public officials have taken sides in the civil war, some siding with the miners and some with the employers, until the whole state is one mass of conflicting interests, where employers, employees, military, legislature and people seem to vie with each other in illustrating the principles of anarchy. In international, even in civil, war, some of the amenities of humanity are preserved, but in this struggle men seem to have returned to primitive savagery, and all sentiments of kindness and honor have been thrown to the winds. It is to be hoped, in the interests of civilization, that means will be taken to show Colorado that an American state cannot with impunity indulge in practices which would disgrace Morocco or Manchuria, and that the defiance of law which seems to be epidemic in these days will receive a check which will render similar occurrences impossible in the future, and so safeguard the liberties which are the dearest heritage of the Anglo-Celtic race.

'CHEAP' LIFE ASSURANCE.

There are over four thousand Canadian policy-holders in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, whose business methods are being made the subject of a parliamentary enquiry. The company, or association as it was orginally known, was formed upon a mutual basis to provide its membership with cheap life insurance upon the assessment plan. Experience has shown that the promoters had no idea at the outset of the amount actually required to carry policies when the association reached a certain stage and death claims became numerous. Assessments have had to be made high enough to meet the cost of management and the increasing death claims, and the outcome has been that the aggregate insurance which it once carried of twenty millions has now been reduced to something over eight millions. In the twelve months between December, 1903 and 1904, the lapsed policies totalled $1,396,906, and in the Senate debate it has been stated over and over again that most of those who keep on paying the assessments do so because by reason either of age or physical infirmities it would be impossible for them to obtain policies in other companies. Since 1900, the Mutual Reserve has done no new business on the assessment system. Its newest policies are all on the level premium plan. The immediate interest of the policy-holders is to free themselves from the necessity of continuing the present scale of assessments without sacrificing all that they have already paid in. One suggested solution is presented in a bill recently introduced in the Senate by the Hon. J. K. Kerr, of Toronto. This measure is framed to permit the Mutual Reserve to abolish its assessment plan of business altogether, and providing those who have policies on that plan with two options.

In the first place, the policy-holder would be able to get a level premium policy, representing all the premiums he has paid in the past and binding himself to pay in the future what he would have paid if he had insured on that plan at the outset. In this case, the new policy would be for as large an amount as the average assessment he has been paying would buy, based on a table approved of by the Department of Insurance. The second option would permit the insured to continue their policies at their full face value. In this case the insured would get credit for all the assessments he has paid hitherto, and the margin between this total and what would have been required under the level premium plan would stand as a lien against it to be deduced therefrom when the contract falls due. As already said, Mr. Kerr's proposal is merely permissive. It forces nothing on the company or its membership. It merely affords them a means of escape from assessments which have already driven hundreds out altogether. This bill was distributed among Canadian policy-holders of the Mutual Reserve and is found to be acceptable to about ninety four percent. There is one thing though it will not do. The proposal gives no relief to the hundreds who have already withdrawn and who are completely in the cold, after having spent large sums on policies which they expected would provide for their wives and families. It seems very hard that these unfortunates should get nothing at all, after having paid in for years, but the Insurance Department, which approves of Mr. Kerr's bill, is unable to see how their case can be covered without inflicting injustice on others. On account of its being conducted on a mutual basis the cost would only fall on the surviving policy-holders, who have been hard enough hit already. There is one lesson in the whole matter for the public at large, and that is a warning against 'cheap' life assurance.

OLD AGE MICROBE.

PARIS DOCTOR DISCOVERS HABITAT.

Paris, June 13.—Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, lecturing on old age, strongly endorsed the theory that senility is due to a special microbe which he had attempted to isolate. As a result of a close investigation he stated his conviction that the habitat of this microbe was the large intestine.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Outlook for Port Arthur—The New York 'Times.'
After the War—A Japanese Egypt—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Mines in Naval Warfare—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Hirose, the Hero—By A. G. Hales, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Travels in Manchuria—Hardships Endured by those who tried to Escape from Port Arthur—The New York 'Times.'
Sir Robert Hart on the Reorganization of China—Correspondence of the London 'Times.'
Chinese Exclusion—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Perdicaris Kidnapping—France's Opportunity—The 'Daily Tribune,' New York.
Recollections of Richard Cobden—Goldwin Smith's Tribute to the Great Statesman—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The 'Pilot'—A Paper which will be Missed—The 'Pilot,' London, and Manchester 'Guardian.'
From Gutter to Empire—The Life of a Slum Child—By H.B., in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Slavery—Russell Sage on Vacations—The 'Wall Street Journal.'
Theological Examiners and Priests' Orders at Oxford—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Oxford Theology—By E. J. Palmer, in the 'Pilot.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Musicians' Mannerisms—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Mr. John Coleman—A Veteran Actor Manager—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Pools in the Forest—Poem, by Ethel Clifford, in the 'Pilot,' London.
My Thrush—Poem, by Mortimer Collins, in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
To Blossoms—Song, by Herrick.
The Unintelligence of Our Civilization—By G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
'The Miniature'—A Clever Imitation—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
A New Historian—By George W. E. Russell, in the 'Speaker,' London.
A Border of Blue Flowers—The 'Speaker,' London.
No Conversation—By Mrs. Aria, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Christ's Royal Claim—A Missionary Sermon—The 'Baptist Times and Freeman,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Japan: A Paradox in Education—The 'Nation,' New York.
The Skies in June—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Radium and the Earth's Age—Prof. Rutherford's Lecture—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Colors of the Sea—C. William Beebe, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Heredity in Golf Balls—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

One dollar a year, John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

SEALERS FIGHT POLAR BEARS.

MANY DOWN FROM THE ARCTIC ON ICE FLOES THIS YEAR.

(New York 'Sun.')

St. John's, Nfld., May 20.—Owing to the exceptional rigors of the past winter along Baffinland and Labrador, the polar bears have had to wander off among the ice floes in greater numbers than usual in quest of the seals upon which they chiefly feed, and the crews of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, just back from their annual hunt, tell many stories of encounters with these monsters.

When he is well fed the polar bear is easily worsted, but if hungry he fights with fury. Hence, encounters with bears are not sought, unless riflemen are included in the party; but sometimes there is no alternative. This season, on one occasion, seven men armed only with seal clubs had to fight an old male bear.

One man thought he saw a seal behind a hummock and started off after it, a second following him. Just as the first topped the hummock he raised his club and struck, when to his horror he found he had hit a polar bear over the snout. The bear turned on him with an angry growl and would have dismembered him with a single stroke, when the second man got in and hit him on the snout also. This blow half stunned him and he fell backward into a small hole of water.

Still, though dazed, he struggled to get out, and so there was nothing for it but to fight him, and this the men did successfully, the whole seven joining in the struggle. Yet he broke one man's ankle, lacerated another's thigh, and splintered the arm of a third before he gave in. His skin and fat weighed 400 pounds, and his carcass probably as much more, so that he was as bulky as a small horse.

On another occasion there was a fierce fight, within full view of a ship's crew, between a bear and six men. Bruin had been asleep for the night on a small pan of ice, and was awakened in the early morning by the sound of the steamer's whistle, blown to call her crew to their day's toil. The bear, aroused from slumber, raised himself on his hind paws with a mighty growl, as if in challenge to the ship. His defiance was accepted in this sense by six young sealmen, who promptly made at him with only their clubs.

The bear was unable to leave the small pan he was on, owing to six enemies assailing him, and so had to fight it out there. He made a game defence, too, notwithstanding all attacks of his adversaries. One of these struck at him with a club, but he reared up, caught it in his mouth, and jerked it from the owner's hands, and, shaking it as a terrier would a rat, hurriedly banged at the owner with it and felled him senseless with a blow over the head. The other assailants he kept off also in the same way, and it was not till a man came from the ship with a rifle and put four bullets through him that he showed any weakening. At last he became dazed, and a well directed blow on the snout stunned him, while a shower more apparently killed him.

A rope was lashed round his body and he was swung up by the ship's winch to be got on board, but as he came over the rail the rope broke and he disappeared from view in the water. The cold bath revived him, for in about five minutes he was seen to emerge in a blow hole in a floe, and after two or three attempts painfully climb on to a high pan. Three men were at once despatched after him, and he was stunned, stabbed to the heart and then dragged to the ship to be skinned. He was nearly nine feet long and twelve feet in largest girth, and was altogether a formidable adversary.

Men who go to the seal fisheries for the sport or experience as passengers on the ships of the fleet, usually derive their keenest enjoyment from stalking the polar bears, as it is quite a novel form of big game hunting. The scene is the great floating ice field, and from hummock to hummock, and berg to berg, the hunter will dodge his prey until a lucky shot will enable him to bring down the victim.

Sealing captains will never let their guests go off unattended on such a mission, but send a couple of expert riflemen with them, as at times Mr. and Mrs. Bear and their offspring may be at home on the floe, and they would be rather too formidable a combination for the inexperienced hunter.

The Esquimaux of Greenland and Baffin Land are notable bear hunters. The Esquimaux have trained their dogs to run the creatures down and tormen[t] them until they can come up themselves and give the quietus with a lance or gun. The daring of the Esquimaux hunters is great, and they will attack the infuriated bear the moment they come within striking range.

In northern Labrador they are also to be got in goodly numbers. Last season a Newfoundland fishing skipper found two of them entangled in his nets in O'Brien harbor at the entrance to Ungava Bay, and was able to kill them with but little trouble. Another skipper sighted a third and sent two men in a boat after him, but their first shot only wounded the brute and he made back at them, upset and tore apart their boat, and badly gashed one of the men before the schooner ran down and poured a whole battery of bullets into him.

The Hudson Bay Company's factors are always keen to secure skins of this white water bear. Last year one station secured fourteen of these skins, the largest of which measured thirteen feet and brought £15 at the company's annual auction in London. Another station, Nakvak, the most northern and therefore best situated for them, collects about sixty a year. About 400 bears are killed along Labrador every twelvemonth.

These bears are extraordinarily cunning. They catch seals in exactly the same way as the Esquimaux, by waiting at a blow-hole, having first built up a little wall around it. They show cleverness almost human in grasping a seal when it comes up to breathe, and transferring it to the ice.

If the bear is not hungry he will play with the seal just as a cat does with a mouse, patting it till it wriggles away, catching it again, tossing it into the air and torturing it in various ways, but always keeping between it and the blow-hole, and eventually killing it by jumping on it with all four paws.

The bears also will wait, nose down, against the floe by which seals, narwhals and even white whales swim, and when one of these will rise to breathe, spring upon it like a cat on a sparrow, hugging and tearing it to death in the water, and eventually dragging it up on the ice, to be devoured at leisure. When no better food offers, they subsist on some of the innumerable diving birds that abound in the northern seas. The bear will immerse himself in the water where the birds are swimming, and then, sinking beneath it, will leave only the black nose visible, up to which the unwitting bird swims, only to find itself a victim to his maw.

It is while abroad on the ice that the bears are carried off by adverse winds and swept south to perish of starvation. During last Christmas week the steamship 'Hanover,' crossing the Grand Banks on the way to Baltimore, sighted an iceberg on which were moving objects first thought to be human beings, but subsequently seen to be six polar bears. They had been ferried hundreds of miles from their Arctic home and were doomed to perish by drowning or hunger. Similar scenes are often witnessed by the crews of vessels fishing on the Grand Banks.

Last July two castaway fishermen from one of the ships on the Banks pulled toward an iceberg to get some fragments to melt into drinking water, but found it tenanted by a starving polar bear, which plunged into the sea and made after them on catching sight of them. They had to row their best to escape, as these bears can swim as well as seals, and it was only when he saw he could not reach them that he returned to his lonely eyrie, bellowing forth hoarse growls of rage the while.

OLD-FASHIONED.

It is strange to see so progressive a man as James J. Hill clinging to such old-fashioned ideas as he expressed recently before the Merchant Marine Commission. Of course, he said, if we care to spend ten or fifteen million dollars out of the Treasury, we can buy a merchant marine, but it will not last long. No successful one, he continued, could ever be built up until there was a desire among the people to own ships; and such a demand will never exist until American vessels sail under the same conditions as those of other countries. In a word, it is purely a commercial question. How, Mr. Hill was asked, would you equalize the cost of construction in American and foreign-built ships? 'If you will admit foreign-built vessels free of duty, you will get a merchant marine quickly,' was the reply; but this course should be offset by a tonnage tax. Mr. Hill's statement that a tonnage tax 'would come out of the people' is true enough; but whence would subsidies be derived if not from the same source? Taken as a whole, his remarks are full of good sense. He is to be commended for coming out into the open and telling the exact truth about subsidies. No one can speak with more authority regarding American ships than he, as he has built the fastest freighters afloat. And yet he clings to the obsolete notion that all an honest and enterprising shipowner should ask is a fair field and no favor.—New York 'Evening Post.'

WHALE SCRATCHED ITS BACK.

(Honolulu 'Pacific Commercial Advertiser.')

On the night of April 29 the steamer 'Mauna Loa,' while lying at Keauhou, shook and trembled, then she heeled over to port and then heeled over to starboard. Everybody sleeping aboard was awakened, every one awake became alert, something had happened. Somebody declared it was an earthquake. A similar experienced had been met by the 'Mauna Loa' months before.

Captain Simerson learned, however, that it was not an earthquake at all that moved the boat, but a whale. An enormous leviathan of the deep had seahives. Its back itched; it felt the sensation that so many people experience in the tropics, it wanted to scratch its back. There was nothing on which to scratch until the 'Mauna Loa' was sighted. The whale was reported by native fishermen to have dived underneath the boat and scratched its back on the keel of the vessel. The shaking and rolling of the vessel were caused by the whale, so the fishermen claimed, rubbing its back against the bottom of the 'Mauna Loa.' When the whale had gotten relief from the marine hives it swam away.

TORTURED BY ECZEMA.

A Pitiable Sight to See How These Little Girls Suffered—It Seemed Impossible to Relieve Them Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used—A Perfect Cure.

Young children seem especially liable to eczema. Not only is the suffering from the itching, burning skin intense, but there is always the danger of eczema becoming chronic, spreading over the entire body and lasting for years.

There has never yet been discovered a preparation which is anything like as successful as Dr. Chase's Ointment in the cure of eczema. There are thousands of cases on record to prove this statement.

Bathe the parts with tepid water and castile soap and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment night and morning, and the soothing, healing influence of this Ointment will bring relief quickly and soon make a thorough cure, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.

MRS. E. ST. AMOUR, 293 Richelieu St., St. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes:—"For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls, Angeline and Antoinette, who suffered dreadfully with eczema. Their hands were all covered with itching sores, and though we tried all sorts of salves and lotions it seemed impossible to obtain a cure.

"Then we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and began to use it. As the result of this treatment my two little girls were completely cured, and are happy to be free from this terrible ailment which caused them to suffer so much. I do not believe there is a better Ointment than Dr. Chase's, for I have seen it tested in this case of my children. It was a pitiable sight to see how they suffered, and the cure is perfect."

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Is useful in a score of ways in every home. Where there are children it is well-nigh indispensable as a treatment for skin troubles, chafing, burns and sores. Wherever there is itching or a sore that will not heal it will be used with most excellent results, and will not injure the most delicate skin. 60 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

MANY LIE IN WESTMINSTER

WHO WERE NEITHER GREAT MEN NOR HEROES IN LIFE.

Sir Henry Stanley is not to lie, as he wished, by the side of Livingstone. England's great Valhalla is all but full. But is it full of heroes? asks the London 'Daily Mail.'

There, in the shrine sacred to the memories of centuries of immortal men, in the shadow of the Houses of Parliament, lies all that is left of the dust of the makers and builders of England, all that is mortal of the men and women whose lives fill the history books and whose works were the beginnings of a greatness nobler and vaster than they conceived.

Yet there, too, though we would forget, lies the dust of some who worked for ill.

It is a strange and startling company that would fill the Abbey if its honored and dishonored dead could wake up in the night. The son of Charles Stuart would meet the daughter of Cromwell; William Pitt would be standing, it might be, with a pugilist or a spy; Robert Browning would be in the company of a writer of disgraceful plays. Great and little, good and bad, famous and infamous, meet at this shrine of immortalities. The shelter of the Abbey has not always been so jealously guarded as it is to-day. Here, in the holy quiet of the cloisters, is a monument to—a prize-fighter! Why it is here probably no man knows; no man in the world knows why some of the people buried in the Abbey should ever have been there.

John Broughton, if he had ever any title to a place at Westminster, has certainly not left it clear to his posterity. He was a waterman, who lived through most of the eighteenth century, and revealed his bent for fighting by knocking his brother down. He knocked his brother down so well that he left his boat to become a 'public bruiser,' and his booth in Tottenham Court road was the resort of the élite of the bruiser-loving fraternity. You would have found even royalty there until one day when the Duke of Cumberland backed him for £10,000, and Broughton lost. The Duke never forgave him, and though he had made his protégé a Yeoman of the Guard, he took away his patronage and left Broughton to grow rich alone at his theatre off Oxford street. There he fought until he died and was carried to his grave by five pugilists appointed by himself. He has a niche in fame as the father of prize-fighting in England, and it is surely the strangest claim that any man has ever had for being honored in the most sacred spot of English earth, among statesmen and poets and kings.

There would be room for all our great men in the Abbey if great men only had been buried there. The doors in centuries past were thrown open very wide. The Duke of Buckingham buried a Scotchman there for no other reason than that he was his friend, and on the funeral day a dog was buried in Tothill Fields in public ridicule. Thomas Parr, though he did not write poems, was not a poet, could advance, at any rate, one claim to lie in Poets' Corner. Was he not the oldest man alive? That is reason enough, clearly, why he should lie where Shakespeare does not lie, and it was reason enough in his day, it would appear, why he should lie among our kings.

Parr, if the inscription in the Abbey speaks the truth, was 152, and lived under ten rulers of England. He married again, it is said, at 122, and threshed corn at 130. He began life as a farm servant in Shropshire, and would have died, no doubt, on his Shropshire farm if the Earl of Arundel had not unearthed him, brought him up to town by stages, and presented him as a 'piece of antiquity' to the King. 'What,' asked Charles Stuart, 'have you, who have lived longer than other men, done more than other men?' And Parr informed the King that he had done penance in a white sheet when he was a hundred. Parr was exhibited as a curiosity at a tavern in London until he died, and in 1635 the 'old, old, very old man' was buried in Poets' Corner! He had, perhaps, one other claim to be honored than his years; he adopted the religion of his ten kings and queens. He came into this world raw, said he to Charles Stuart, and he saw no good in being broiled out of it.

More bitter was the insult paid to the dead when Thomas Thynn was laid in the Abbey in 1632. He was an infamous man, murdered in Pall Mall by the creatures of a Swedish count who wanted to marry Thynn's wife—a girl three times married at seventeen. The men were hanged at the scene of their crime, where Waterloo place now is, and the assassination is depicted in bas-relief in Westminster Abbey, where the villainous Thynn lies with Chatham, and Dickens, and Wilberforce.

In the same company lies Aphra Behn, the barber's daughter who was the first woman to live by her pen in England. She was a notorious and scandalous person, fit for the court of Charles II., who used her as a spy, and some of her plays were the worst plays ever acted. She delighted in her wickedness, and rests with the saints.

The stage in olden times was more closely allied to the Church than now. Thomas Betterton tottered off the Haymarket stage into a grave in Westminster Abbey. He was old and crippled with gout when he trembled through his last triumph before a house packed with great people, and in two weeks the same great people were gathered again in the Abbey to see the actor go dumbly through his last part. Here lies Mrs. Bracebridge, and here, too, Ann Oldfield, her rival for fame. Born in a tavern, she went on the stage almost before she was in her teens, and she grew up a woman with a great gift and no character. The ready Dean of the Abbey found her a place when she died, and Ann went to her grave as she would have gone to a play.

One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead,
And, Betty, give this cheek a little red,

Pope makes her say, and the actress was laid in her coffin decked with Brussels lace and wearing new kid gloves. The preacher in the Abbey buried her, he told the mourners, 'very willingly and with much satisfaction.'

Under the seat in which he sat so many years lies a strange old Peter Heylin, the sub-dean whose quarrels with the dean were the scandal of Westminster. When the squabble about the ownership of the great pew, the seat of highest honor, came to an end, Peter won, and Dean Williams had his ears nailed to the pillory and went for three years to the Tower. He came back one day when Peter was preaching, and, led by six bishops into the Abbey, he took his seat, banged his stick on the floor and cried out: 'No more on that point, Peter,' so insistently that Peter had to stop.

But the incongruities of the Abbey are endless, and we must break up our mixed assembly. Here and there, not to be counted on one or two hands, are graves of little children. The oldest inhabitant of the Abbey is (?) 152 years the youngest is one day old. The little son of Henrietta Maria, the exiled Queen of Charles I., was born, christened and buried in one day. Beside him lies his sister of four. The first child buried in the Abbey was dumb, the little daughter, five years old, of Henry III. 'Jane Lister, dear childe,' is one of the touchingly simple inscriptions to be found in the cloisters. Jane was a little girl of five, whose father was a Queen's physician. 'Nicholas Bagenall,' we read on another tablet. Nicholas died in 1688. He was two months old, and his heart was placed in an urn. Twenty-five years after, his mother came to the Abbey, never to leave it until the dead awake. There was a pathetic petition in her will. 'I desire,' said Lady Anne Bagenall, 'that the heart that is in the urn be thence taken out and put into my body with mine.' Many strange things have been done in the Abbey, but it is not known to-day whether the heart of little Nicholas was taken from the urn.

JARGON OF ENGLISH TRAMPS

IT DATES FROM THE REFORMATION AND IS A PICTURESQUE LANGUAGE.

(From the London 'Referee.')

The English Government is going to consider the vagrant. Vagrancy has engaged the attention of the authorities ever since it started in the wholesale line with the Reformation. In good Queen Bess's days a vagrant was whipped for being one for the first time, he had a portion of his right ear cut off if he repeated the performance and if he was convicted a third time he was sent on a long journey from which there is no possibility of return. Milder statutes came with the Georges. Our present vagrant act was passed in 1824 and amended in 1898. The vagrant has not been amended at all.

Tramping runs in families. I have traced the history of a tramp family back over a hundred years, and found that five generations of them had been born in the workhouse and all had been lifelong vagabonds.

The jargon of the genuine tramp is interesting. It dates from the days of the Reformation, when the abolition of the monasteries flung thousands of people on the roads, and they tramped from town to town with the gypsies and the Italian fair folk. They picked up Romany and Italian words, which remain today in 'the cant' language, which is that of thieves, tramps, beggars, strolling players and show folk.

Some of the jargon of vagabondage can be traced to other and even more interesting sources. Long before the days when it was known as pedlers' French in the country and St. Giles's Greek in London it had adopted Hebrew words from the Jew hawkers and fences. Flemish, Dutch and Spanish words brought to it by the disbanded soldiers who had fought in the Low Countries and in Spain, and Wallachian and Greek words brought to the high roads and fairs of England by the gypsies of Eastern Europe and added to the common stock.

The language of vagrancy is more picturesque than the vagrants, but there are plenty of interesting characters among them, male and female. You are, it is true, not likely to learn much of them unless you know enough of their jargon to claim comradeship. Then you will find they are full of humorous anecdotes, and cheery optimists withal.

They are a conservative people, and it is interesting to note that many of the words which were tramps' language when Harman compiled his dictionary in 1560 are in the tramps' and thieves' vernacular at this very second that ticks from the clock. The 'boosing ken' of the sixteenth century is the 'boosing ken' of the twentieth. The 'beak,' a constable, has become the 'beak,' a magistrate. 'Dudes,' clothes, have become 'duds,' 'cassam' is still cheese, 'autem' is still a church, and 'mort,' slightly altered, is woman, and an 'autem mort,' or church woman, a wife.

'Saltee' (soli) are still pence, and the thief and the vagrant still reckon in Italian. 'Tray saltes' is three pence, 'chinker saltee' is five pence, eight pence is 'otter saltee,' nine pence is 'nobba saltee,' and ten pence is 'dacha saltee.'—Italian, tre, cinque, otto, nove, dieci—six pence is sometimes a 'tester,' which was its official name in the days of Henry VIII.; and a shilling is a 'bzong.' Italian, bianco—white. 'Rome,' which meant good or chief, is to-day 'rum.' In the language of the road in Elizabeth's time the Queen was the 'Rome mort,' and London was 'Rome ville.' In buskers' slang, the manager of a theatre or a show is to-day 'the rum cull.'

The tramps are an ancient fraternity. If they are forced off the road into labor colonies, I wonder if their venerable jargon will gradually pass away. I don't think so, because it is a secret language, and at no time will the tramp find a secret language more useful than when he and his fellows are in difficulties. I can imagine no difficulty greater to the true-born tramp than hard work.

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Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

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J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1760 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

OLD REGISTERS IN RAT-HOLES.

An eloquent argument in favor of the movement for safer custody of old parish registers is suggested by a statement of the Rev. Carlton Olive, rector of Warleggan, near Bodmin. Mr. Olive says that he found the old registers of his parish—dating from 1547—used to stop rat-holes, while the iron chest in which they should have been kept had been converted by some convivial predecessor into a receptacle for empty bottles! The value of old registers lies not so much in the ordinary entries as in the notes on passing events formerly inserted by their gossipy custodians. Thus, in the register of St. Nicholas, Durham, it is noted that on Aug. 8, 1592, five men 'were hanged for being Egyptians.' This grim entry throws more lurid light on those 'spacious times' than many a tedious volume of the modern 'scientific' historians.—Westminster Gazette.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS MARRIED.

An Old Couple Celebrate Their Sixty-First Wedding Anniversary and Speak of Montreal in the Thirties of the Last Century.

Mr and Mrs. W. R. Tabb celebrated on May 30, at 2 McGill College avenue the anniversary of their wedding day sixty-one years ago.

Speaking of the event to a 'Witness' reporter, Mr. Tabb said:

'Mrs. Tabb is a native of Suffolk, England, and came to Canada with her parents when a little child, seventy-three years ago. Her father was Mr. Robert Everett. She remembers seeing the hanging of the rebel boys in front of the Court House, and remembers the marching and counter-marching of troops in Montreal during the rebellion, and the great excitement that there was at the rumors that the rebels were marching into the city, and the historical funeral of Lieut. Weir.

'I came here from Bodman, Cornwall, England, ten years after, sixty-three years ago. The vessel I came in was considered a very sumptuous one at the time. It was some 400 tons burden, and there were about six hundred passengers on board. Mr. Thomas Wilce, who recently died in Chicago, and I, with some half a dozen others, occupied the captain's cabin, for which we paid a premium.

'We were not very long in this country when Mr. Wilce and I, walking along the street, met two young ladies. Said Mr. Wilce: 'What do you think of those girls?' I said to him: 'You are the older; you had better choose.' He chose the taller, and I the shorter, and, strange to say, we met those young ladies afterwards and married, each the one he had chosen.

MR. AND MRS. W. R. TABB.

'At that time Montreal was a small town, the population all told not amounting to more than about 15,000 people, not counting the British garrison. You ask me for the picturesque features of the city at that time. I am afraid that there was little of the picturesque then, although I see it now as a picture before my eyes. The town was lighted by lard oil, and when we went out at night we had to light our way with a candle lantern along the streets marked out by a ditch, and often up to our ankles in mud.

'Water was brought to our houses in big puncheons by water carriers, who sold it at three buckets for a "sou." These puncheons were filled from the river bank at the foot of McGill street, and at above Windmill Point, where the farmers around had their grain ground to flour for the use of the town. Alongside the river were hundreds of Indians in tents made of bark. The young ones used to be hung up on the trees. The women made bead work, etc. Altogether you can see we had no light and no water in those days, but plenty of mud.

'The public conveyance in the city at that time was the caleche, with the habitant as driver, clothed in gray coat and red or blue sash and tuque, with the tail dangling down to his waist. The reds and blues used to have pitched battles. He carried a big whip with wooden handle, hickory for special occasions. The conveyance to the villages and smaller towns was by stage coach, as it was called. There were no real hotels until the Montreal House was built in Custom House square. When it was built, it was considered a wonderful structure. Then followed the City Hotel and the Donegana. There were no railways or steamboats in those days. We had barges on the canal, drawn by horses. They plied to and from Upper Canada. It used to take immigrants six weeks to go to Toronto.

'The methods of extinguishing fires in those days were very primitive. Water was brought to the little engines in puncheons by the water carriers. Almost every household had to have a ladder to get on to the roof. Most of the houses were one and a half story high, built of wood, and with wooden eaves and spouts. Buckets were passed up the ladder from hand to hand, and the water thrown on the flames. Sometimes the engines did a little good, but we usually could throw water on the flames more effectively than they could. Finally, we got engines with suction hose. This was a wonderful advance. They were the "Queen," on Wellington street, and the "Union," on Haymarket square, and I had the honor of belonging to them both at different times. I must say to the credit of the City Council that at that time they put in a contrivance for catching the surface water from the streets, but instead the hose sucked mud, and that was the end of that plan. Later, we had a reservoir on a farm near where St. Dominique street now is, built through the energy and ability of the late Henry Lyman, who worked on the brake of the "Union" engine when I was foreman. This was the beginning of the waterworks system.

'When I came here there were two Anglican churches, Christ Church Cathedral and Trinity Church, on the river front opposite where the Bonsecours market now is, and services were held on the farms in the suburbs. There was a Wesleyan chapel on the corner of St. James street, where the St. Lawrence Hall now stands. The American Presbyterian Church was at the corner of St. James and the Haymarket, and St. Gebriel, Scotch Presbyterian, on the Champ de Mars. There was a Baptist Church on Recollet, and a Congregational on St. Maurice street. The Roman Catholic churches I remember are the Recollet, at the corner of Recollet and Notre Dame streets; the Bonsecours, on the river side, and the big parish Church of Notre Dame, at that time not finished. The tower of the old parish church stood on the Place d'Armes square, where there was also a stonecutter's yard.

'The houses around the square were mostly one and a half story high. An imposing building of two stories stood where the Bank of Montreal now stands. It had a slap dash front, and was the leading millinery and dry goods shop in town. The city did not cover much ground then. On the river front there were a few wharves opposite Custom House square. There were a few big stone houses. A few barques of 400 tons, more or less, and a few schooners were to be seen in the river, and moored along the small wharves. The first cargoes from the Old Country arrived at the end of May.

'Where the Bonsecours market now stands was a large lumber yard. The water works engine drew water from the river front for a few houses on and around Dalhousie square. The military barracks and hospital were at Black Horse Point and ran out to a point opposite St. Helen's Island. St. Helen's Island was occupied for military purposes and no civilian was allowed on it without a pass. The artillery and 'big' guns were there. An old shanty on Jacques Cartier square was used as a market.

'Notre Dame street had scarcely a shop on it. McGill street was mud, and it took two horses to pull a load of brick along it in dry weather. Great St. James street was looked on as a very wide street; but it had only a few buildings on it. There were three doctors; Dolly's Chop House, where you could get a chop and glass of ale for five shillings sterling; Tattersal's, where everything was sold at auction—horses, donkeys, and everything from a needle to an anchor. Carpenters' and cabinetmakers' shops, and lumber yards found their home on this street. The minister of the Wesleyan church was the Rev. Mr. Squire, and we had to call on him at his residence on Fortification lane to arrange to have our banns called in the church, which he did, and we were married sixty-one years ago.

'We have been blessed with a large family, eight sons and two daughters, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

'But to return to the city, if you are not tired. Haymarket square, now Victoria square, was ten feet below its present level, and the last resting place of dead cats and other refuse; Craig street, a dirty creek we used to cross on a half log; Griffintown, a farm owned by Mrs. Tabb's uncle, Robert Smith. It had a brickyard, where the brick for the city was made. You cannot conceive how small and mean the Montreal of that time was as compared with the great city of to-day. If so much has been accomplished during the married life of one couple what may not the future have in store.'

Mr. Tabb started in business as a builder, and erected some of the notable buildings of that time, some of which still last. Amongst them are the old post-office, at the south-west corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, the residence of Sir John Rose, at the head of Simpson street, and Col. Wetherell's residence, now a school, on the same street. He afterwards purchased the hardware business of Mr. James Ferrier, and many years ago retired from business. He is now eighty-two years of age and Mrs. Tabb seventy-four, and both enjoy fairly good health. Mr. Tabb was one of the firemen whose engines could not get to work on the burning parliament buildings at the time of the Elgin riots on account of the mob, and his name appears, in very good company, on the annexation manifesto of 1849, but this latter he looks upon as one of the indiscretions of his early youth.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PREMIER.

JOHN C. WATSON A JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO.

Sydney, Australia, April 25.—Australia is a land of surprises, especially in political affairs. Only a few years ago John Christian Watson was a journeyman compositor in a Sydney newspaper office. To-day he is Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

Such a man must possess exceptional force of character, and Mr. Watson is no exception to the rule. He is the son of British parents residing at Valparaiso, Chili, where he was born some thirty-seven years ago. While yet a child he accompanied his parents from South America to New Zealand, where he received his elementary education and served his apprenticeship as a compositor.

In due course he left New Zealand and came to Sydney, where he took an active part in labor politics. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Commonwealth Parliament, where he speedily came to the front and, despite his comparative youthfulness and lack of experience, found himself leading the labor members, who instinctively recognized him as their chief.

Mr. Watson rose to the occasion and proved himself the man of the hour. He recognized at once the pliability of Sir Edmund Barton's ministry. He saw the supreme importance of his support to the life of the government, and soon began to barter that support on terms most advantageous to his party.

The task was not easy. He presided over a party which, while it was united in its main arm, differed widely concerning the degree to which it should go. But the influence of Mr. Watson assisted in bringing the whole of the party into line with his views.

His policy was to avoid the responsibilities of office and be content with piping the tune to which the Federal Ministry had to dance. Sir Edmund Barton did not share the semi-socialist views of Mr. Watson, but he had not the courage to disavow them and was unwilling to sacrifice the honors and emoluments of his position.

His utter subservience to the labor party prepared the way for increased demands, which culminated in the demand by Mr. Watson, on behalf of his followers, for the introduction of the Federal Arbitration bill, with provisions giving the Federal Arbitration Court the power of fixing the rate of wages and conditions of labor of every individual—including members of the naval, military and police forces—employed by the Federal and State governments.

But Mr. Deaken, the Australian Prime Minister, was made of sterner stuff than Sir Edmund Barton. About the same age as Mr. Watson, and, like him, formerly a compositor in a newspaper office, he declined to be driven into what he regarded as a gross violation of state rights, for the provisions demanded by Mr. Watson virtually amounted to the Commonwealth's seeking to deprive the state governments and parliaments of the control of the public expenditure and handing it over to an independent and irresponsible tribunal. Mr. Deaken, in resisting the demands of Mr. Watson, was supported by Mr. Reid, leader of the Opposition, but the obnoxious clauses were carried by a majority of nine, which would have been a minority of three or four had not several of Mr. Reid's followers voted with Mr. Watson for the express purpose of bringing about the downfall of the Deaken Ministry. They have succeeded, and Mr. Watson has been called upon to form a ministry.

He will have all his work cut out for him. When he meets parliament at the head of the labor ministry, he will find himself confronted by a solid coalition of ministerialists and members of the opposition, headed by Mr. Reid, protectionists and free-traders allowing the fiscal question to remain in abeyance for the time being.

Finding himself at the mercy of a hostile majority, Mr. Watson may induce his followers to accept a moderate and conciliatory policy. Should he fail in this, his defeat is inevitable. Personally he is equal to the situation, but the trouble is with the extreme members of his party.

Mr. Reid's accession to the office of Prime Minister with Mr. Deaken, Sir George Turner and Sir John Forrest included in his ministry, would be speedily followed by the abolition of the regulation prohibiting the employment of colored labor in oversea mail contracts, and a general revision of the labor legislation of the last three years.

None is better acquainted with the probable trend of a coalition policy than is Mr. Watson, and to prevent its possibility will naturally be his main object.

Advertisements.

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LAND LEAGUE ANECDOTES.

SOME ORIGINAL LETTERS.

An entertaining chapter in Michael Davitt's 'The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland,' (Harper's), is given up to 'Some League Anecdotes.' Among the numerous letters of an original kind which reached the Land League offices in 1881, was the following:—

'Ballinrobe, Mayo, January 8, 1881.

'To The Honorable Land Lague,—Gintlemin, in a moment of wakeness i pade me rint. i did not no ther was a law aginst it or i wud not do it. the people pass by me dure as if the smal pox was in the hous, i beer ye do be givin pardons to min that do rong, and if ye will sind me a pardon to put in the windy for every one to rede, as God is me judge i will never komit the crime agin. Misther Scrab Nally will give me a Karacthur if ye write to him at Bal.

'Yours thruly.

One of the most popular platform speakers in early League years was Thomas Brennan. He was replete with references to Stuart Mill and to the legislation of Stein and Hardenberg, and was eagerly listened to by the local aspirants to platform fame, who tried to imitate him.

One of these talked on one occasion very learnedly about 'the laws which Shteel and Harly Burke had passed for the tinnents of Prusshees.' On an other occasion the same speaker denounced the landlords as 'the Tyrant class who spint the rints of daycint people in Rotton Row and other disreputable places in London.'

The Latin tag about the propriety of a shoemaker sticking to his last was made use of by a learned clergyman in a withering allusion to a local Demosthenes. At the next meeting the assailed reformer made the following triumphant rejoinder which was greeted with tremendous applause:—

'I'm attacked by a larned scribbler, bekase I plade the cause of the people. The rint office and the backers of the landlords, the gintlemin who are invited to stretch the legs under the mahogany of the evicthors and exterminathors, are aginst me, and Latin has been used to squelch me. But here I am to proclaim to the world the great truth, "fox poply, fox day!" (Vox populi, vox Dei), and from this platform, I fling the Frinch in his face.'

It was a local orator in Leinster County who, in lauding Mr. Parnell, delivered himself of the following Biblical eulogy:—

'Mr. Parnell is the Moses of the lost children of Erin. He will, like Joshua, take them to the promised land of Home Rule, and then, with the Aaron's rod of peasant proprietary, he will strike the rock of landlordism, when plenty and peace will flow out of it like a shower of manna from the skies of justice.'

MILITARY SPIRIT IN CANADA.

'Optimist Notwithstanding' writes to the New York 'Sun':

'Here are some of the things I have observed as an American citizen temporarily staying in Montreal, Canada:

'First, I have just witnessed the "church parade" of the military of the single city of Montreal. For twenty minutes by my watch companies of soldiers in lines that reached from curb to curb, in close column, have swept by, from the magnificent and shakoed "Royal Scots" to tiny little cadets. They were all a finely set up, businesslike looking set. I cannot even except the pocket editions.

'Secondly, I am staying near the "Champ de Mars" of Montreal. On the evening of every week-day, without exception, I see or hear some one of these military organizations drilling. Sometimes they keep at it until half-past nine or ten o'clock. And it is no half-hearted drill. They do things with a snap until they are dismissed.

'Again, the organization of military bodies extends throughout the schools. This is no uncommon thing in the "States," but I have never seen it carried quite so far. For instance, last Saturday I had the discomfort of witnessing an "inspection" drill of one of these cadet bodies. In marching, company, battalion and regimental movements, they were very good; no better probably than cadet regiments in the "States," but they did not stop there. They had a splendid physical set-up drill, with rifles as well as without. And, shades of Moses, they did guard mount and extended order! Moreover, they knew what they were doing. There were no slips or fusses. They did it just as calmly and easily as old Leather Stocking peeled potatoes in the air with the bullets from his rifle—some of them, too, duplicates of Tom Thumb in his younger days. This was one ordinary every-day school. There are others.

'Lastly, I have never seen anything in the "States" which equals the quiet, matter of fact, continuous military spirit which seems to pervade the people of Montreal.

'Moral: We of the United States might well have more of this same spirit, and be, I think, even better citizens. And, O Fourth of July Orator, don't boast too much about the Canadians eventually coming beneath our flag. They have a flag of their own that they seem to like, and, from what I have seen, they also seem to be able to take care of it.'

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR SEVERE WOUNDS.

(Granite (Ore.) 'Gem.')

Every little while we read in the paper that some one has run a rusty nail in his hand or foot or other portion of his body and lockjaw resulted therefrom and that the patient died. If every person was aware of a perfect remedy for such wounds and would apply it, then such reports would cease. The remedy is simple, always at hand, can be applied by any one—what is better, is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any wound that is bruised or inflamed, with a woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst inflammation arising from such a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as much as they please but when they are afflicted with such wounds, let them try it.

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BUDGET BROUGHT DOWN.

Government Declines to Enter Upon General Revision of Tariff Rates Before Ascertaining Conditions of Various Industries by Means of Inquiry Similar to that Instituted in 1897.

SEVERAL ALTERATIONS IN EXISTING SCHEDULES—THE FREE LIST LARGELY INCREASED ---BRITISH PREFERENCE REDUCED ON WOOLLENS AND CORDAGE, BUT INCREASED ON OTHER ITEMS.

Ottawa, June 8.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding presented yesterday afternoon his eighth budget speech. He promised a surplus of sixteen and a half millions for the current fiscal year, which ends with the present month, and a decrease of the national debt amounting to seven and a half millions of dollars.

The government declined to enter upon a general revision of the duty rates before ascertaining the conditions of the various industries by means of a commission of enquiry such as preceded the introduction of the Fielding tariff in 1897. Mr. Fielding hoped that the general revision might be reached next session, but on that point he was not absolutely certain.

In the meantime he announced quite a few alterations in the existing duty schedules. The government has decided that the minimum duty on woollen cloths, tweeds, overcoatings and goods of similar character imported from the Old Country must not fall below thirty percent. At present the minimum rate on imports of this class from the Old Country falls as low as twenty-three and a third percent. The government offsets this interference with the British preferential tariff by increasing the preferential cut on a few other articles which we buy from the Motherland.

The coal oil duty is reduced from five cents a gallon to two and a half cents and the government will extend a bounty of one and a half cent a gallon towards crude petroleum as a sort of offset.

There are a number of minor additions to the free list and measures are to be taken to prevent the dumping of United States manufactures, etc., in this country at prices which have threatened in some cases to drive Canadian industries out of existence.

These were the most notable features of Mr. Fielding's statement. He spoke to a good attendance on his own side of the Chamber and to crowded galleries, his remarks lasting exactly two hours.

The reply on the Opposition side came from Mr. Bell, of Pictou, one of the best men on the Conservative side in the handling of fiscal questions.

MR. FIELDING'S SPEECH.

COUNTRY ENJOYING UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY UNDER MODERATE TARIFF.

Mr. Fielding was greeted with Ministerial applause as he rose to address the House. At the very outset he congratulated Canada upon the continued prosperity she still enjoys. The severe winter, excessive snowfalls and the late opening of navigation had acted as checks but their disturbing influence was only temporary in its effect.

He referred to the commercial depression which is expected in the United States and reminded manufacturers that this applies to a country where, under the influence of a high tariff depression was said to be impossible. Business in Canada to-day is better under a moderate tariff than in the neighboring republic, whose tariff is the highest in the world. So far as he could see there is, moreover, an excellent outlook in the Dominion for a continuation of the prosperity we have known in recent years.

LAST YEAR'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Dominion for the fiscal year up to July of last year showed a surplus of $14,345,166, 'the largest in the history of Canada.' The revenue grew by $7,986,278, whilst the expenditure showed only the moderate increase of $932,510. Comfortable gains were shown in all the revenue-producing departments. He could not refrain from affording special credit to the Postmaster-General for the skill he had shown in converting the deficit of $700,000, which the post-office accounts showed when he assumed office, into a clear surplus of $292,000 last year in the face of a decrease in the letter rate and general improvement in the postal service all over Canada.

The gross expenditure of all kinds in 1903 showed a decrease of $2,224,000, as compared with the previous twelve months.

THIS YEAR'S ACCOUNT.

Coming down to the present year's showing, Mr. Fielding dwelt with pleasure on the buoyant revenue from customs, excise, post-office and railways, which realized in the eleven months up to the end of May, a net surplus of $4,992,000. He looked for the year to close with the magnificent surplus of $16,500,000, far and away the best record in Canadian history. He calculated this on an estimated revenue of $71,029,802, and estimated expenditure on consolidated fund of $54,500,000. The capital account would show an expenditure, he said, of $11,500,000, so that the result of the year's operations will be a reduction in the national debt of Canada amounting to $7,500,000.

SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS.

Mr. Fielding took up the story of the surpluses and deficits as told by the Public Accounts since 1878. In the eighteen years of the Conservative administration there was an average annual surplus of $544,000. The average surplus since this government came to office in 1896 has been $7,235,000. In the eight years of Liberal rule there had been increases of $14,111,296 and decreases of $15,196,000 in the public debt of Canada, so that the affairs of the country in spite of the large enterprises under way were conducted with an average decrease in the public debt amounting in each of the last eight years to $135,624.20, as against an average increase of $6,563,000 during the eighteen years of Conservative government down to 1896.

TRADE AND IMMIGRATION.

As to the debt per head of population, the Finance Minister estimated that on June 30, 1904, it would represent $46.96, as against $49.08 in 1891, and $50 in 1896. He followed this with several tables indicative of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the Dominion. Our foreign trade, which amounted to $217,000,000 in 1873, $230,000,000 in 1883, and $247,000,000 in 1893 stood at $467,000,000 in the year up to June 30 last. The immigration returns for 1903 showed arrivals of 134,370, comprising 50,000 from Britain, 48,000 from continental countries, and 46,000 from the United States. The showing for the present season would be equally encouraging.

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding made an interesting reference to the surtax. He stated that some time ago it became necessary for Canada to impose a surtax upon goods coming from Germany. The effect of that action had been considerable. The trade returns showed a heavy falling off in the imports from Germany. During the last ten months of last year there had been imported from Germany goods to the value of $8,648,000. During the same period this year the amount of German goods imported was $5,367,000, a decrease of $3,281,000, or about 38 percent. The effect of this surtax was illustrated by a special item. Formerly Canada imported a large amount of sugar from Germany. Since the imposition of the surtax though, not a single pound of sugar has come from Germany, but instead the whole of that trade had been diverted to the British West Indies. While the falling off would show most conspicuously in sugar, still Germany's trade with Canada had suffered in other branches. Her importation of silks, woollens, steel, had decreased, and on the whole the surtax has been a good thing for Canada and for the British Empire generally.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Mr. Fielding continued that there was evidence of a gratifying character as to the adequacy of the present tariff protection. The tariff, he said, which without being excessive is high enough to bring some American industries across the line, and that is pretty good evidence as to the adequacy of the protection it affords. So we can say that not only has the tariff been a great revenue tariff, but it has afforded also a reasonable degree of incidental protection, and one which has worked out as far as that particular class of industries is concerned, very gratifying results.

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The question of British preferential trade engaged his attention next. Mr. Fielding claimed that the Opposition would not have granted a preference to Great Britain without obtaining corresponding return from the Mother Government. This government's view was that no progress could be made along those lines. We felt that the true method for Canada to pursue was to make a start and await developments. Now, sir, looking back over the history of these eight years, I can fairly say that in leading the way on this great question Canada took a step which has had wide-reaching effect throughout the British Empire. We have found that even in the portions of the Empire where they have not yet been able to follow our example, they have spoken with the warmest admiration of the course Canada has pursued, and they have recognized that in that step of ours much was done for the development of the Empire. But we ourselves have not been without some material results. Even though Great Britain has not formally adopted the preference good undoubtedly has come to us from the better relations that have prevailed in a business way between the Mother Country and Canada. New Zealand has adopted a similar preference, and on the first day of July, the same principle will be followed throughout all the South African colonies. When Canada led the way in 1897 she was leading a movement destined to be of vast importance to Imperial interests everywhere throughout the world. Perhaps the greatest change brought about has been in the Mother Country itself. We quite realized in 1897 that it was too much to expect the British people immediately to adopt a policy which many of them regarded at variance with the traditional policy of Great Britain. Everybody in England admired the action of Canada, but there was no movement towards reciprocity until the matter was taken up by that very able public man, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

CANADIAN PREFERENCE.

'It is a curious fact that at the opening of the Colonial Conference in 1902 Mr. Chamberlain minimized the value of the Canadian preference, but my belief is that as the result of the discussions which took place Mr. Chamberlain found himself at the end of the conference enthusiastically in favor of the preferential idea and determined if possible to carry it out. We know what followed. Mr. Chamberlain publicly announced his determination, if possible, to bring about such a policy for the Mother Country, leaving the administration and conducting a series of remarkable meetings throughout the country. We found out that the matter had thus become one of party controversy in the Mother Country. It is unfortunate it is so. It is not so with us in Canada. We may differ in detail, but I think I am justified in saying that practically the two great political parties in this country are a unit to-day in favor of the preferential trade principle.

I do not anticipate that in the early future there will be any change in the attitude of the Mother Country on that subject. But let there be no mistake in that respect. A question of that character is not going to remain a dead letter.

'What should be our own action in the matter? We may be influenced in our own preferential policy by what may occur hereafter. We shall claim a free hand in that respect, but for the present we think it the best and wisest policy to adhere to the preferential system in the hope that it may be adopted more generally throughout the Empire and that by and by a better understanding may be reached in the Mother Country and that it will be adopted there as well.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

'Now that the matter has become one of party controversy in England we naturally hesitate to take an active part in it. We are free to say what we think is best for Canada; we are even free to say that we think this system of preference is capable of doing good to the Empire. But, when we know the matter has become one of party strife in Great Britain, I think it would be almost unseemly on our part if we were to attempt to throw ourselves between the two political parties over there and take an active part in the movement.

'We must be content with stating our position as it has been stated in the past. We on this side of the House accept the principle of preferential trade. We believe that while differing with some details the Opposition will not differ from us on the principle and therefore we say to the English people that Canada is practically a unit in support of the principle of preferential trade. There we must be content to leave the matter for the present.

TARIFF REVISION.

'We have some tariff changes to propose this session, although we have no intention of making any extensive tariff revision. Many items in the tariff, in fact almost every item, bears a relation to other items and it becomes necessary to have a very careful enquiry before any detailed revision could be undertaken. Before the last revision of the tariff a commission composed of members of the administration held a very extensive and thorough enquiry amongst the business men of the country. All interests were heard, and I am sure to deal with all the details. It will probably be the part of wisdom to have that commission or some other such body conduct another enquiry. The ministers in one form or another will have to make a thorough investigation before any detailed tariff revision can be undertaken.

REVISION FORESHADOWED.

'But while we may not be prepared to deal with the details now there is no reason why we cannot foreshadow the lines upon which the tariff revision might take place. We have to-day practically three tariffs, the British preference, the general tariff and the German surtax. I think it would be wise in any revision to continue these distinctions and perhaps deal with them more in detail. I think it would be the part of wisdom to continue separate tariffs applying to separate countries in order that we may be able to deal fairly with the countries we want to trade with and to deal less generously with those other countries who pursue a somewhat hostile course towards us.

'Of course, where there are favored nation treaties in existence they have to be considered. But the principal nations who to-day adopt a high tariff policy have no favored nation arrangement and therefore I think our hands will be free in this regard. So, we would have a maximum tariff and a minimum tariff and the British preferential tariff below that again to apply to the Mother Country and to such colonies of the Empire as it may be expedient to favor with its benefits. I think that on this line, guarding carefully against extortionate duties, but also making a distinction between the countries who wish to trade with us and the countries who do not wish to trade with us, we could devise a tariff which will in all its details be fairly satisfactory to the country.'

RETALIATION.

Mr. Borden—Would you apply a higher tariff to other countries who have high tariffs against us, although they may treat us exactly in the same way that they treat all other countries?

Mr. Fielding—Yes, I think we should do that, although if there be special cases of countries treating us with exceptional unfairness we would still have to deal with them by special legislation, as we have done in the past. One advantage from the treatment of the question I have suggested is that we could deal with separate articles. Often a general rule works out some disadvantages when it comes to be applied. Under our present system, the British preference gives one-third off everything, although there may be cases in which that works unequally. There may be cases in which we could afford the one-third off and other instances where we could afford still more than a third. This would strike me to be the line upon which a tariff revision might properly be taken.

GENERAL REVISION.

'But, sir, we have to consider matters as they are to-day, reserving the question of a more general and a more detailed revision until an early date—I would say hopefully next session, but at all events as soon as a proper inquiry can be made.'

Mr. Fielding then dealt with the cases of urgency to which his attention had been particularly directed.

THE WOOLLEN DUTIES.

Speaking of the woollen duties, he said no amount of tariff could save these industries from trouble, because there has not been the perfection of management necessary in these days of keen competition. Woollen factories were not all equipped with the most modern machinery, and they were, therefore, not in a position to fully enjoy the benefits which the tariff already holds out to them. Nevertheless, the government was led to believe that the woollen industry is suffering severely from competition, and the government proposes to deal with it.

'The complaint is made by our woollen manufacturers very largely and by public men who sympathize with them, that although on the better grades of goods they can fairly compete with even the British manufacturers, a very large proportion of the imports of woollen goods coming into Canada are really shoddy, goods of an inferior character, against which we ought to legislate. It is alleged, moreover, than any increase we might make on woollen duties would have the effect, not of shutting out the purer woollens but the shoddy goods. That is argued with great force and I am inclined to think that there is something in it. However, we propose to deal with the matter in this way. Our present duty on the class of goods which I may describe as cloths, tweeds, overcoatings and goods of that character, is 35 percent, subject to the British preference, which brings the duty on imports from Britain down to 23 1-3 percent. We do not propose to increase the general tariff but we propose to fix a limit on the extent to which the preference shall apply to these goods. We propose to fix a minimum tariff of 30 percent on this class of goods coming in under the preferential tariff. This change will apply to all woollen goods mentioned in the tariff item 394, with the exception of blankets, flannels, bed comforters and counterpanes, which are placed in a group by themselves.

TWINE AND CORDAGE.

We deal in a similar manner with the item of twine and cordage. These goods are to-day subject to 25 percent, which the deduction under the preference brings down to a minimum rate of 16 2-3 percent. This is a lower rate than even the most moderate tariff man is usually willing to impose and we fix the minimum duty on imports from the Old Country at 20 percent. While thus dealing with twine and cordage we do not touch the privilege already granted to fishermen and we do not touch binder twine.

While in the items I have mentioned the preference we have been extending to British imports may work inconvenience, in other items it may be equally convenient to grant still greater preferences.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

On table ware, china, porcelain, and clay, the duty at present is thirty percent, with one-third off when imported from the Old Country, which brings the minimum down to twenty percent. We propose to reduce this so that the British preference tn these goods instead of being one-third, shall be one-half.

We deal in like manner with window glass, the duty on which is at present 20 percent, with one-third off to the United Kingdom. We propose that the duty on window glass when imported from the Old Country shall be 7½ percent. In these two cases the preference to Great Britain is increased. In the case of inferior woollens, as already stated, the duty is decreased.

PAILS AND TUBS.

In item 330, schedule A, there is a group of articles from which we want to strike out pails and tubs of wood. The effect of that is to throw them into the classification of wooden goods so that they will hereafter be dutiable at 25 percent instead of 20 percent, as they are to-day.

BUGGIES, MARES AND STALLIONS.

In item 323 of Schedule A we propose to add a qualification. The item refers to the duties on carriages. We propose to put a minimum valuation of $40 on an open buggy and a minimum valuation of $50 on a covered buggy.

We propose to insert in the list of prohibited goods an item to exclude stallions and mares of less value than $50 each.

IMPORTED GLASS.

In item 203 of Schedule A we deal with the duties on glass imported in certain conditions. For advanced work in Canada at present there are three rates on that class of goods. I am referring to glass that is bevelled and used by manufacturers. The rates at present are 25 percent and 35 percent on different grades. We propose to make another grade at 10 percent which will apply to panes not exceeding seven square feet, such as are imported for use as mirrors. As the matter stands now it has been shown to our satisfaction that the manufacturer of these goods suffer competition under the British preferential tariff, but cannot get his raw material under it. The British manufacturers of these goods are few in number and will not sell them for export in the shape desired by the Canadian manufacturers. They prefer to send them out in the form of the finished product. The result is that the manufacturers in Canada have to import their raw material from foreign countries under the maximum tariff rates and then compete with the finished article imported from Great Britain under the preference.

THE COAL OIL DUTIES.

During the various discussions of the tariff question no item has been more fully debated in this House and outside than the duty on oil. Oil, of course, is an article of universal consumption. Even in the cities and towns it is the light of the poorer classes, while in the rural districts it is the light of everybody. It is not surprising, therefore, that frequent motions have come from both sides of the House looking to the repeal of the duty. From the consumers' point of view merely it would seem unreasonable enough to repeal the duty on oil altogether. But there is another side to the question, and those charged with the responsibility of dealing with this matter—not the government alone, but members of parliament who have given the matter consideration—have to recognize that the oil industry has a fair claim on our consideration. If the repeal of the oil duty were to wipe out the oil industry in Canada I am sure that no person on either side of the House would desire to see such a result accomplished.

What we want is to reduce the duties in such a way that the consumer shall have cheaper oil, and yet that no injustice shall be done the oil industry. There are two divisions of the oil industry. Sometimes this is not understood. Some people think there is only one interest like the Standard Oil Company, which is supposed to control the principal oil industry in Sarnia, the local name of which is the Imperial Oil Company. But aside from the interest of the oil refiner there is the other interest of the oil producer, and these are not always the same. The oil refiners are sometimes also owners of wells, but there are in Canada many hundred owners of wells who have no interest whatever in the refineries. They are simply producers of crude oil.

The situation is rendered more difficult by the fact that in recent years the crude oil industry seems to be waning. The production of crude oil has not increased, and we are not able to supply our own requirements. Though we have large refineries in Canada, they are really working but a part of their capacity. The question is on what conditions we can produce sufficient crude oil to give employment to the refiners and at the same time deal fairly and generously with those who have money invested in the production of crude oil.

BOUNTY ON CRUDE OIL.

We have determined to aid the crude oil industry by a bounty of one and a half cent per gallon to producers in Canada. That will not be a heavy burden on the treasury.

REDUCED DUTY ON COAL OIL.

The duty on refined petroleum when this government came into office was six cents a gallon. We reduced it to five. We propose to cut the present duty in two, making the duty on crude coal oil two and a half cents a gallon. Let us see how this will affect the people in a financial way. In 1903 the consumption of refined oil and naphtha in Canada was as follows: Canadian oil, 7,755,790 gallons; American, 17,999,660; total, 25,755,450. If we reduce the duty that reduction applies, so far as the consumer is concerned, not only to the price paid on the imported oil, but to the price of the Canadian article as well. This reduction, therefore, will affect an immediate reduction in the price of oil at the refineries in Canada and from the refiner to the various distributing companies, and from these to the shopkeepers ,in due season reaching the consumer. The saving to the people on the imported oil will amount to $643,880. We will pay a bounty on the crude oil produced in Canada only, which amounted last year to 16,852,640 gallons. This means that the people will pay out through the treasury in the form of bounty $225,789, leaving a net gain to the consumer on the year's transaction of $390,097. Besides , the people will receive further advantages by having fuel oil placed on the free list, and that is an important item to manufacturers using petroleum for fuel purposes. There will be a further advantage of a reduction of all the duties upon all the items of petroleum products. Thus, paraffin wax candles are reduced from 30 percent to 25 percent, and paraffine wax is also reduced from 30 to 25 percent. Illuminating oils of the highest grade are reduced from 25 percent to 20 percent. Crude petroleum of the highest character, the duty on which is now two and a half cents per gallon, will be reduced to one and a half cent per gallon, while petroleum in the cruder forms will be placed on the free list.

Mr. Osler—'Will oil used by gas companies for the manufacture of gas be on the free list?'

Mr. Fielding—'Yes, except in the higher grades.'

CHEAPER MOLASSES.

'We propose to abolish also the duty on molasses but only when imported from countries entitled to the preference, that is to say molasses from the British West Indies, which is now dutiable at one and three-quarter cents a gallon. We believe that we will thus not only encourage trade with the British West Indies but reduce the price materially of an article much used by the working classes.

ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST.

'We propose to transfer to the free list a number of articles, some of which are not very important in themselves, but have importance in relation to certain industries. We were asked to place on the free list goats, for the improvement of stock, which request has been granted.

'We were asked to put whale oil on the free list because it is much used by nurserymen and we are agreeing to that.

'We were asked to put on the free list hydro-fluo-silicilic acid, used largely by miners in their smelting, and we have decided to comply with that request.

'We also add to the free list what is known as plain basic photographic paper, baryta coated, for albuminizing of sensitizing, used by photographers, and flat glass of certain sizes for the making of dry plates for photographic purposes. The paper is at present charged thirty-five percent and the glass twenty percent. Neither of these is made in Canada and we have reason to think that by placing it on the free list we can bring into Canada a very large and important industy. We shall lose no revenue on it because it is not a large item.

FERMENT CULTURES.

'We have been asked to put on the free list for the benefit of farmers what are known as ferment cultures for use in buttermaking. This request is granted.

'We propose that printing presses, not made in Canada at present, paying ten percent, shall be made free.

'We propose that machinery of a kind not made in Canada, when imported for the manufacture of linen, shall be made free. We have reason to believe that in this way we can encourage the development of the flax industry in Canada.

'We propose that machinery of the kind or class not made in Canada for the manufacture of certain classes of brass goods shall be placed on the free list. The goods which these machines will make are at present on the free list and we propose to assist the manufacture by giving them free machinery.

'We propose also to include on the free list at the request of the dentists of the country artificial teeth.

FOR THE FARMER.

'We propose to put on the free list at the request of the farmers quassia juice, which is used in spraying.

'Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils, 40 percent Beaume gravity, or less, at 60 degrees temperature .8233 specific gravity, are added to the free list.

'Well-drilling machinery and apparatus of a class not made in Canada for drilling for water and oil are added to the free list, but this is not to include motive power.

'We made provision last year for putting on the free list certain machinery of a kind not made in Canada for use exclusively in alluvia gold mining for one year. We extend that privilege for one year.

NECKWEAR.

Manufacturers of neckware have made it clear that their finished article comes under the British preference, while their raw material does not. They are at a disadvantage in consequence. We therefore propose to provide a special rate of ten percent for silk fabrics imported for the manufacture of men's neckwear.

These are all the details wherein we propose to change the tariff.

FURTHER PROPOSALS.

There are some further proposals of the utmost importance. Conditions change, and it is the duty of the government and of parliament to meet them. We are particularly interested in the new conditions of high tariff countries, for in low tariff countries or free trade like England, business is conducted on rational lines, and these disturbing conditions seldom exist. The system of dumping or slaughter hardly exists. It seems the inevitable result of a high tariff policy that monopolies and combines flourish, and these have adopted that method of trade known as slaughtering or dumping. That is a trust having the control of its own markets, and, finding that it will have a surplus of goods, sets out to obtain the control of neighboring markets. To do this it will put aside all considerations of cost or fair price. The extreme free trader will ask what is the objection to this. If we could be guaranteed cheap goods for a long period or forever the system would be a very fair one. But the trusts do not sell in Canada for benevolent purposes. They send their goods here with the hope and the expectation that they will crush out the native Canadian industries. Then the period of cheapness would come to an end. Cheapness to-day would be obtained at the cost of dearness in the near future.

TO PREVENT DUMPING.

This dumping is an evil, and we propose to deal with it. Ninety percent of the complaints of the manufacturers is against this dumping, and not that the tariff is too low. The Opposition propose that the dumping should be met by an extreme tariff. As dumping, however, is only a temporary condition, we propose a remedy which can be applied when the necessity arises, and continue as long as required. We propose, therefore ,to impose a special duty upon dumped goods. This duty will be the difference between the price the goods are sold for and the fair market value of the goods as established under the customs law of the country. If an article is sold at a lower price in Canada than in the country of production that will be taken as evidence of dumping, and the difference should constitute the special duty. On certain articles upon which our duties are low, and upon which there is protection by bounties, as well as duties, the limitation should be fifteen percent ad valorem. The additional duty over the present duty I call the 'special duty.' In the case of other ar-

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

A Severe Sufferer Tells How He Overcame the Trouble.

'Not only do I not hesitate to declare the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I feel it my duty to do so.' These are the words which Mr. Edward Lavoie, of St. Jerome, Que., lately addressed to the editor of 'L'Avenir du Nord,' when relating the story of his cure. Mr. Lavoie is well known in St. Jerome, and what he says carries weight among those who know him. For a considerable time he was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, which caused severe headaches, pains in the stomach and sometimes nausea. Sometimes he felt as though he would suffocate, he would become so dizzy, and experienced ringing noises in the ears. His appetite became poor, and his general health so bad that he found it almost impossible to work, and when the headaches attacked him he had to quit work. For six months, he says, he suffered both physically and mentally more than can be imagined. During this time he took medicine from several doctors, but found no help. Then one day he read of the cure of a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. He used the pills for a couple of months, and they have made him feel like a new person. He is no longer troubled with any of the old symptoms, and says he can now go about his work as though he never had dyspepsia.

The digestive organs—like all the other organs of the body—get their strength and nourishment from the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. This new blood strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels and sets the whole digestive system in a healthy, vigorous state. Good blood is the true secret of good health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always bring good health to those who use them. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ticles the limit is fifty percent of the present duty. It is a duty over and above the existing duty, and it is limited by these two conditions, that is, that in a few cases it shall not exceed fifteen percent, and in the other case it shall not exceed one-half of the duty.

If an article is invoiced at $100 and sold at that price, and its fair market value is $80 under existing conditions, you get twenty percent. If an article is sold at $80 and a fair market value is $100 under the law as it stands to-day you get a duty of thirty percent. Under what we now propose you not only get your extra $20, but you get the full duty, which means the $20 itself subject to the limitation that it shall not be greater than one-half the duty. Thus, if the duty is thirty percent, the special duty cannot exceed fifteen percent, and the whole duty would not therefore exceed twenty-five percent. The information is that the average of dumping in Canada represents about fifteen percent.

A PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE.

I have now presented all the changes we propose to make in the tariff. The tariff is a delicate and complicated piece of machinery, which requires careful handling. It is easy to make rash and ill-considered changes which might seriously disturb the business affairs of the country. We believe that in the changes we have made we are dealing with matters of the greatest urgency. We have gone far to meet the legitimate demands which have been presented to us for revision or for tariff change. In regard to articles which we have not dealt with we say that before we should enter upon a policy of numerous changes there should be a careful inquiry, and that inquiry we are prepared to make. So that if there are inequalities or other defects in the tariff we shall be able to remedy them in due course. I think we are justified in saying that in making these tariff changes we have given reasonable assurance to the country that this government can be relied upon, while guarding against monopolies, trusts and combines, to give reasonable aid to the legitimate industries of the country, and to adopt a tariff policy which will benefit the manufacturers, and at the same time have due consideration for the interests of all classes and of every province of this great Dominion.

Mr. Fielding's remarks were well punctuated with ministerial applause. When he resumed his seat at half-past five the House at once rose till evening.

THE DISCUSSION.

MR. BELL, OF PICTOU, CRITICISES THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Bell, of Pictou, rose when the House reassembled at eight o'clock. He dwelt at the outset upon the growing surpluses and as this represented so much money taken out of the people's pockets thought they might be lowered with advantage. As regarded the British preference, he did not know any Conservative who recognized that this country owes the Motherland any favor of a commercial character in return for the splendid freedom Canada enjoys. If the Liberals had been sincere in their professions of days gone by they would have taken the duty off coal oil altogether and thus relieved the people to an extent of $750,000 a year.

After the enormous revenue taken during the last eight years, all the government had to show for it was a net reduction of the public debt amounting to about a million dollars. Mr. Fielding had hinted at the appointment of a commission of enquiry into tariff matters, but would not such a course be altogether extraordinary. The only object could be to deceive the people and gain time for a little longer so as to try to stand in at once with the free trade and protectionist elements of the electorate. This hope held out was a clear intimation that the general elections are at hand. Evidently Mr. Fielding was aware of the evils of dumping as a system of mercantile piracy, mercantile war, and evidently he was also familiar with the protectionist argument that the result of dumping must be to ruin the industries of the country affected, after which prices would again go up to the consuming public higher than ever.

The government's scheme for the inauguration of a maximum and minimum tariff schedule was protection in its highest form. What consistency could Liberals pretend between such a policy and their alleged fondness for free trade ideals.

The Finance Minister's budget speech was a protectionist deliverance from first to last and he was to be congratulated for escaping from his early political errors and rising to the full status of Canadian manhood. The tariff changes were in the direction of increased protection. In the case of glass even this was also true, although the government achieved the end in view by a removal of duties.

The goat occupied a place of honor in the ministerial programme, for after this he is to come into Canada duty free, but whether this was for the use of the secret societies or for the consumption of tin cans did not appear in Mr. Fielding's speech.

It was to be hoped that the surplus of next year would not be seriously impaired by the abolition of the duty on quassia juice. He congratulated Sir Richard Cartwright on having swallowed all his old ideals.

This government took to itself great credit for the good times. But what had it done to make the times good? What market had they secured for Canadians abroad? Reciprocity with the United States was now forgotten.

Let the Premier acknowledge his full conversion to protectionist doctrines instead of sheltering behind another commission. Mr. Bell complained that the government had not taken the measures it should to have shut United States steel products out of this country. If the government applied the protection principle here and there as in the case of the woollen duties, why not apply it throughout?

The Conservative policy was to avoid surpluses by not taking unduly large sums from the people's pockets. The Liberals had refrained from adding to the net debt not by reason of any particular ability they displayed in government but because they happened to hold office at a season of unexampled expansion.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bell's remarks the debate was adjourned on motion of Sir Richard Cartwright at half-past ten o'clock.

SIR RICHARD'S REPLY.

A TOUCH OF THE ODD WHIP-LIKE SATIRE AND SOME FLASHES OF HUMOR.

Ottawa, June 9.—Sir Richard Cartwright in the House yesterday afternoon offered a bold defence of the ministerial tariff policy that won him thunderous applause from his own side of the chamber. The Minister of Trade and Commerce of late sessions has largely confined his participation in debate to an annual address on the budget, which is always a red letter day in the House for Liberals. He was in exceptionally fine form yesterday, and in spite of chronic rheumatism, remained on his feet for two hours without showing the slightest sign of weariness.

He was greeted with prolonged applause from the Liberal side when he arose to address the House. He found that Mr. Bell, of Pictou, in his reply to the budget, had put forward a number of explicit questions for the government to answer. The honorable gentleman's thirst for knowledge was great, but his need for knowledge was greater still. He (Sir Richard) had one matter to bring to Mr. Bell's notice, and it was to be found in the following quotation: 'I consider the argument of the free trader unanswerable. I believe at this moment that if Canada took a liberal step in the direction of free trade it would go a long way to place her upon the road to the greatest prosperity. The reasons why I consider Canada should turn about and adopt a free trade policy are, (a) that we may free ourselves from the domination of the United States; (b) on account of the failure of the National Policy; (c) because of the startling revelations of the census.'

ONE ON MR. BELL.

This was an extract from a newspaper report of a speech delivered in the town of Pictou in the year 1891, by a gentleman of the name of Adam Carr Bell. 'I am consumed,' exclaimed Sir Richard, 'to know (a) whether the said Adam Carr Bell is a namesake or possibly a god-child of the honorable member for Pictou; (b) whether it is possible that some pestilent Grit may have succeeded in procuring the habiliments of the honorable member for Pictou and have masqueraded before the good citizens of Pictou as the only true, original and reliable old Adam. I desire to know from the member of Pictou who the fellow is anyway, and what he thinks of the statements contained in the paragraph which I have just read.'

Mr. Bell—The honorable gentleman has read a garbled report of a lecture delivered by me upon the subject of speculative free trade, the opening paragraph of which announced that no reference whatever to practical free trade as a policy for Canada would be made. It was a lecture, not a speech, and was given from a strictly academic standpoint. I never made a free trade speech in my life on any hustings or in any county.'

Sir Richard rather thought that Mr. Bell had been at least coquetting with the Liberal party in 1891 when he produced these speculative views on the question of free trade.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

There were certain points in Mr. Bell's speech with which he could fully agree, like nuggets culled from an alluvial mass. He agreed with the member for Pictou that the present was a great revenue producing tariff, and that our imports from foreign countries are to a large extent paid for by our exports. Mr. Bell regarded surpluses as dangerous things. Well, the Conservative party ought to speak with authority on that score, in view of their experience in the three years preceding 1896. Mr. Bell expressed the opinion that when a party has been in opposition for years its members are apt to talk political rot. Well, Mr. Bell's own speech had proved his own fear to the hilt.

Taxation and revenue were not always synonymous terms. The present government increased the revenue, but by reason of its preferential tariff cut down the rate of taxation to an enormous extent.

CANADA'S UNIQUE RECORD.

The gentlemen from Pictou had claimed that if Canada was prosperous, so were Britain, Germany and the United States. The minister denied the accuracy of this statement so far as the Motherland was concerned. Consols were lower to-day than they had been in half a century before. Germany, as a matter of fact, has been passing through commercial depression for two or three years past, whilst Canadian manufacturers are dinning into the government's ears the serious prospect of depression in the Republic to our south. Meanwhile Canada's progress is fully maintained.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. Bell had objected to the government's determination to make another enquiry into tariff matters before revising the duty schedules. But, said Sir Richard, have the Opposition forgotten the course adopted by Sir John A. Macdonald's government before bringing down the National Policy in 1878. For their benefit he would remind parliament that the 1878 schedules were drawn up by a commission of men outside the Cabinet ranks altogether, and chosen by a committee of Canadian manufacturers, who rewarded them handsomely for the faithful manner in which their work was done. One commissioner got more from the manufacturers for his services than he drew from the public purse. The Minister of Finance in bringing down the National Policy served merely as a mouthpiece.

He did not attempt to claim that the tariff was the sole factor in the country's maintained prosperity. No doubt the present government was guilty of faults and follies. He would not pretend that it was infallible.

Sir Richard at this point was reminded of his own association in past years with the Conservative party. He did not deny the accusation, but recalled the fact that the present leader of the Opposition as a young man had appeared on the public platform and even canvassed for his worthy cousin, the present Minister of Militia.

Although this was a season of unprecedented prosperity it was a grand time to take stock of our resources. He had watched the faces of Conservative members whilst Mr. Fielding was dwelling in his budget speech on the various evidences of national prosperity and if Oppositionists were pleased at the showing their countenances had a wonderful faculty for concealing their thoughts. The truth was, though, Conservatives were utterly rebellious against providence for being so kind to the Grits. He was often reminded of a choice remark of the late Joseph Rymal that he would rather face a she-bear robbed of her whelps than a Conservative out of office. The records proved to a demonstration that the Dominion has made more progress since 1896 than she showed in the previous thirty years. He directed attention to the wonderful growth in population, the increased area brought under settlement, the increased trade and revenue and the betterment of the farming classes.

EXODUS HAS CEASED.

Since 1896 the immigration has been the largest and best on record, whilst in the same period a larger area had been brought under cultivation than comprised the whole cultivated area of Ontario. The exodus, if not altogether stopped, was at least balanced in these days by the repatriated Canadians returning from the United States. The average increase in our population since 1896 has at a conservative estimate represented a hundred and fifty thousand per annum, which meant that the total population of the country is now fully six million souls. The old reproach has now been wiped out and the best element of our population is no longer leaving Canada to seek homes in the neighboring republic. The foreign trade showed an increase since 1896 of two hundred and twenty million dollars, which is more than twice the growth of the thirty years preceding. Whereas under the Conservative rule the imports showed a considerable excess over exports the reverse was now the case under Liberal rule. For his own part Sir Richard admitted that he did not attach much importance to this fact. Still, there were many who did. When objection was taken to this government's scale of expenditure he would merely ask has the outlay been just, has it been out of proportion to our wealth, has it been produced by unjust taxation? Conservatives had never moved to strike out a single item of taxation. Their demand rather was for more.

MILLIONS WELL SPENT.

He proposed to show that although the expenditure under this government shows an apparent increase of fourteen millions, there are cross entries which balance off more than half that amount. In the matter of immigration, for instance, we have reaped a return that pays us a hundredfold for the additional outlay. In settlers' effects alone we received a value of seventeen millions since 1896 which represents indeed less than one-fifth of what the incoming settlers brought in for them.

The government returns showed that between 1880 and 1890 1,386,000 Canadians and immigrant arrivals must have found their way to the United States.

Mr. Clancy—The honorable gentleman is entitled to the credit for that.

Sir Richard—I did not govern Canada in those days because the people to their own loss had thrown out the honest and capable government conducted by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and this is the price they paid for their folly. In the days of the late government we spent good money to obtain immigrants and got nothing but brass. The census tables prove that my words are true. I'm sorry they are so, but unfortunately we cannot disguise the facts.

THE CENSUS OF 1891.

The minister next favored the House with a few facts to prove that the census of 1891 was a partisan count taken to bolster up the claim of the Conservative party to public confidence. In 1881 the census showed eleven carpet factories in the whole country but these had, according to the 1891 census swollen in a decade to 557, a truly phenomenal growth. In the case of Nova Scotia 106 of these 'industrial establishments for the manufacture of carpets' represented a working capital of 833, which in itself showed what an absurdity these industrial statistics in the 1891 census really were. Enquiry conducted recently has shown that in Quebec province the census of 1891 was loaded with forty thousand fictitious names whilst the area under cultivation in the same province was exaggerated to the extent of four hundred thousand acres.

If, said Sir Richard, Canadians want to go back to the conditions that existed prior to 1896 let them turn the government over to honorable gentlemen opposite.

The minister went on to defend the government's railway policy, claiming that the new transcontinental line would throw over three hundred thousand square miles more of unoccupied land, much of it available for settlement, whilst one settler for every mile along its route would make the investment a good one for Canada.

CLOSING WORDS.

'And now,' said the minister, 'in conclusion, must I bring in a blackboard to prove to the gentlemen opposite that two and two make four, that 1871 is not the same thing as 1903, that between 1896 and 1904 there is a great gulf fixed, a gulf as wide and deep as that which separates the innocent lambs on your right from the wolves in sheep's clothing who gnash their teeth on your left. These honorable gentlemen have shut their eyes to the plainest facts till they are lost to their vision. They have become so politically color-blind that they cannot tell black from white or right from wrong or truth from falsehood. What makes the case sadder still is that when benevolent parties like myself, hearing of this bad case of political cataract, have tried in a spirit of the purest philanthropy to let in a few rays of light, the patients would tear and bite the hand that would heal them.

'To my Liberal friends I have a word or two to say. I would ask them to remember the fate that befell the children of Israel. After they came very close to the promised land they were in danger of the Midianitish men, and they were in danger also of falling into the wiles of the Midianitish women. I say to beware of those with whom our camp has been swarming since 1896, who will take all they have to give and yield them nothing in return, who will make a mock of them, who will shear them, strip them and sell them. Need I say that for myself I can defy the craftiest daughter of Eve who ever wore scissors at her girdle to shear my locks. Delilah may get my scalp, but she can never get my hair.

'I will say that we have builded better than we knew, and that when we go to the country it will be with a record that was never yet approached. The record of the Liberal party from 1897 to 1904 is not merely the best in the history of Canada since confederation. It is the best in the commercial history of the world for the last seven years. We have wiped out the reproach once cast at our door of being little better than a breeding ground for the people of the United States. For thirty years the record was that every third person between the age of eighteen and forty, after being born and reared in this country, found his way to the United States. It is not true that we have received the immense immigration or trade of recent years without exertion on the part of this government. Let our opponents juggle as they will, they cannot alter these great facts. We may have a chapter of accidents to encounter, but I believe that the close of the next decade will see Canada first of all the nations with whom the civilized world is doing business.'

OTHER SPEAKERS.

MR. RUFUS POPE.

Mr. Rufus Pope, of Compton, in reply, bitterly assailed the record of the Minister of Trade and Commerce in public life, claimed that it was full of inconsistencies, and that it was blemished by selfishness in providing his kith and kin with fat government appointments. He accused Sir Richard of having swallowed all his old time convictions on the fiscal question in order to hang on to office. Mr. Pope gave the late government most of the credit for the prosperity the country is enjoying to-day.

MR. C. B. HEYD.

Mr. C. B. Heyd, Liberal, of Brantford, declared himself a protectionist so long as the industries are not being built up at the expense of the country. He congratulated the government upon its measure of justice to the woollen manufacturers. He could speak from knowledge of the conditions in his own city, and was pleased to say that manufactures which employed 1,430 hands in 1896 were now giving employment to 4,520. In a single day advertisements called for 195 more workmen that were needed to keep up with the orders.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Dr. Vrooman, of Victoria, and the House rose at eleven o'clock.

BANKING CHARTERS.

At the opening of the day's sitting Dr. Russell, of Hants, obtained permission to present a petition seeking an extension of one year's time for the Alliance Bank, chartered last session, to take out its certificate for the transaction of business. The men interested in this investment belong to the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Minister of Finance said parliament could not consistently refuse the application in this case, because similar extensions had been already given to other banking companies. At the same time, he recognized that it was not wise to encourage extensions of time for banking companies to begin business. He did not like the idea of having banking charters hawked around the country for two and three years. The capital and organization should be in sight before application was made to parliament for incorporation, and if the parties were unable to get their business under way within a year after coming before parliament there should be no extension unless under exceptional circumstances. He appealed to both parties in the House to discourage such applications as the present in the time to come.

Mr. David Henderson, of Halton, agreed with the Minister of Finance.

The leader of the Opposition considered that the money market was in such exceptional condition as to fully warrant the petition presented by Dr. Russell. He did not think the circumstances in this instance at any rate warranted Mr. Fielding's reproach.

The Minister of Finance stated that he spoke generally, and his remarks had no particular application to the Alliance Bank.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. L. P. Demers, member for St. Johns-Iberville, introduced a bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to matters in which Dominion, interprovincial or international interests were concerned.

TORONTO PRESS.

COMMENTS OF THE 'MAIL' AND 'GLOBE.'

Toronto, June 8.—The 'Mail' says the feature of the Fielding budget was not the stereotyped dissertation upon the finances, which is already answered, but the very remarkable proposals that are made in reference to the tariff.

The 'Globe' says that Mr. Fielding has had the great privilege of communicating to parliament for the past eight years financial statements which have shown an ascending scale of continuous and extraordinary improvement. The one he delivered yesterday outdid all its predecessors in the evidences it afforded of the prosperity and growth of the country, and the phenomenal buoyancy of the revenue.

LORD DUNDONALD'S SPEECH

Senator Landry Draws the Attention of the Senate to Published Reports.

SEVERAL MEMBERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Ottawa, June 9.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Landry drew attention to the statement published in various papers that Lord Dundonald, G.O.C., had, in a speech at Montreal, attacked the government on the ground that officers in the militia were appointed because of their political complexion, not their military efficiency; especially instancing the case of Dr. Pickle in connection with the raising of the Scottish Light Dragoons. He asked information on the matter; had the speech been made, and were the facts as stated; especially had the Hon. Mr. Fisher interfered in the matter.

Senator Scott said the incident was new to him. He doubted the authenticity of the matter and until Lord Dundonald accepted the authorship he should doubt its correctness.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell hoped Senator Scott would enquire into the matter. It was a very serious statement and in the interests of the force should be enquired into. If the force could not be managed without political interference it would be very bad for the militia. Sir Mackenzie charged that a young man fully qualified for a certain appointment had been refused until it was ascertained that all his relatives were Liberals. He advocated that politics should not be allowed to interfere with the administration of the militia.

Senator Dandurand did not think the militia administration should be discussed on a partial newspaper report of a speech made in Montreal by an employee of the government. He did not think the employee would be so dull as to criticize the administration and governmen in such a manner. Lord Dundonald would not choose such a manner of severing his connection with the Canadian militia for of course, such a speech meant that conclusion.

Senator McMullen hoped the matter was not true, and thought that if Mr. Fisher were guilty of the conduct attributed to him it was most regrettable.

Senator Domville took exception to the term 'employee' being applied to a man sent out by the King to command the militia, and who had been crowned with laurels for his services in South Africa. He thought Senator Dandurand should retract the word 'employee.'

Senator Dandurand saw nothing derogatory in the word 'employee,' especially when applied to an employee of Canada.

Senator Robertson thought too much was being made of the matter. The interview was given by a private individual and would most likely prove a 'fake.'

The matter then dropped.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE.

Senator Domville deplored the fact that members were buttonholed in the corridors to vote for or against the bill. If a bill was needed in the interests of the policy-holders the government should introduce it. The bill introduced was denounced by the insurance bodies of Canada. They did not want it; the government did not want it and the policy-holders did not want it. Then, who did want it? He argued that the second reading of the bill would be used to induce policy-holders to pay money.

Senator Scott said he was no apologist for the company, but had felt that something ought to be done for the policy-holders, and had asked Mr. McMurchy, solicitor for the company, to draft this bill. It had been submitted to Mr. Fitzgerald, superintendent of insurance, who made several material alterations. He understood that a large number of policy-holders were in favor of the measure. The system of insurance was a rotten one. It should never have been allowed in Canada. It would only be kept going by a large infusion of new blood. In all cases which had come under his notice there had been immense sums for management. He quoted the 'Economist' for May as predicting the collapse of a number of the assessment societies of Canada. No good would arise from the report of the investigation committee. It could not disturb the contracts between the company and the insured.

Senator Ferguson said this system of insurance should never have been legalized, and feared more trouble was coming. He thought the Finance Minister and the Superintendent of Insurance ought to more fully exercise the powers of controlling fallacious insurance given them under the act.

Senator Cloran moved in amendment to the amendment to postpone the discussion for eight days.

Senator Beique held that the bill should revive policies which had been allowed to lapse, and he thought this might be arranged by classification. Experts in insurance should be consulted.

The question was then put on Mr. Cloran's amendment for a postponement for eight days, which was defeated.

The second reading was then carried, and the bill sent to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Senator Cloran moved that the committee of investigation into the Mutual Reserve Fund be empowered to employ counsel, which was granted after discussion.

Senator Landry referred to the statement attributed to Mr. J. D. Wells, of New York, as to the purchase by the company of members of parliament and of the government when the company last came before parliament. Understanding that Mr. Wells is in the city, he moved that he be called to the bar of the Senate and examined.

Senator Scott said no one would believe Mr. Wells if he came forward and swore to it. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Senate to notice it.

Senator Gibson moved in amendment to call Messrs. Eldridge and Wells before the committee.

Senator Gibson's amendment was carried.

The part of Lord Dundonald's speech at the banquet on Saturday evening, referred to above, is as follows:

'When a nation is at war, and when national danger stares that nation in the face, it entrusts the promotion and the selection for the advancement to the general whom it entrusts to lead it. Political intrigues, intrigue for personal advancement other than that deserved by military efficiency, is dormant in times of national terror. (Hear, hear.) But when peace comes and all is quiet, and the vigilance of a nation for its national interests is at rest, political wiles and political schemes then begin to weave their nets, the nation no longer, at that time, being watchful. But I care not, gentlemen, who the man is, if he advances one man or penalizes another on account of the political color of his party, I say that man, whosoever that may may be, is not a friend of his country. (Applause.)

'Recently, gentlemen, a gross instance of political interference has occurred. I sent a list of officers of the 13th Light Dragoons to the 'Gazette'—the 13th, commanded by an efficient gentleman, whom I see here now. I sent a list of these officers to the 'Gazette.' I was astonished to receive the list back, with the name of one officer scratched out, and initialled by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Sydney Fisher. That gentleman was a man I considered well equipped to serve the King in the 13th Scottish Regiment—(applause)—Dr. Pickel, mayor of Sweetsburg, chosen of the people, one of the champions of Missisquoi. What better man to serve the King? (Hear, hear.) I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead of to agriculture, he would feel annoyed, perhaps on personal grounds, on the extraordinary lack of education involved in scratching the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find sufficient officers for the militia. (Applause.) But on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. Lack of etiquette affects me little; I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen. (Laughter.) It is not on personal grounds that I inform you of this, but it is on national grounds. (Hear, hear.) I feel, gentlemen, anxious, profoundly anxious, that the militia of Canada may be kept free from party politics.' (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Acadia University Honors the Rev. Mr. Gordon.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLEGE MARKS ONE OF ITS ALUMNI.

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has conferred the degree of D. D. upon the Rev. J. A. Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montreal.

Dr. Gordon was born in Prince Edward Island, of Scotch parents, and received his earliest education at the local school of Montague Bridge. He first filled the position of clerk to the court, eventually attending Acadia University. He received his ecclesiastical training at

THE REV. J. A. GORDON, D.D.

Newton Theological Institute, Mass., and was called to the church of his old pastor at East Point. He has officiated in Yarmouth, N.S., Linsted Street Church, St. John, and Charlottetown. Two years ago he was appointed to the First Baptist Church. He had the degree of M. A. bestowed upon him by Acadia University eleven years ago, and has been a member of the Home Missionary Board, president of the New Brunswick Missionary Board, president of the Foreign Missionary Board, president of the Maritime Baptist Convention, and member of the governing board of Acadia College.

Since coming to Montreal Dr. Gordon has done remarkably good work in relieving the First Baptist Church of its very heavy financial burden. He is much beloved by the congregation to which he ministers.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

IT WILL GIVE A FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

London, June 7.—A new steamship service to Canada is being arranged. The steamers are to run to the St. Lawrence when navigation is possible. A fortnightly service is proposed, to be increased if business justifies an extension. The boats will bunk at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where passengers will embark. W. Peterson, Limited, Newcastle, and Mackenzie & Mann are interested.

Advertisements.

A SIMPLE HOME REMEDY

CURES ALL KINDS OF CORNS.

To those who are troubled with corns we can highly recommend the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is known wherever the English language is spoken. For many years it has been used with splendid success in curing corns, warts, bunions and callouses. Failure is impossible with 'Putnam's,' the only cure that is guaranteed.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

The House of Commons Committee on Agriculture at Ottawa was exercised a good deal lately by a statement of Professor Macoun that the Peace River country was not adapted for wheat-growing, owing to the liability to summer frosts, excepting a very narrow strip along the bottom of the valley of the river which is some eight or nine hundred feet below the general level of the open country. There was no question about the fertility of the soil and its superior adaptability for stock raising and dairying, but if wheat were an uncertain crop the members of the committee seemed to think that it was not an attractive location for intending settlers, even when the proposed transcontinental railway had given it ready access to eastern and western markets. Now, the Peace River country lies some ten or twelve hundred miles northwest of Winnipeg and even were it well adapted for wheat growing, no prudent farmer would in ordinary seasons, think of growing wheat to ship eastward by rail to Winnipeg at a cost of some eight or ten cents per bushel, when he might send the surplus products of his farm eastward on the hoof, or in the butter tub or cheese box, the freight on which would not exceed on an average more than one percent of the selling price, while the cost of transporting the wheat to market would be nearly ten percent of its selling price in Winnipeg, or twenty percent on its selling price in Liverpool.

But there is another very important consideration which the wise farmer will keep in view. A dollar's worth of butter removes from the soil less than half a cent's worth of its fertility, and a dollar's worth of beef or pork will take from the land some two or three cents' worth of fertility, while a dollar's worth of wheat will take from the field on which it grew over ten cents' worth of its fertility; and even the most fertile lands in the North-West cannot be trusted to endure without serious deterioration continuous cropping without fertilizing by natural or artificial means.

The task of retaining and restoring the fertility of the land is made much more difficult throughout the Canadian North-West by the fact that clover will not there help in the good work.

RUSTICUS.

CONSERVING FERTILITY.

By fertility we commonly mean the plant food in the soil that is in proper condition for the plant to assimilate, said Mr. D. B. Foster, in an address before the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute. A soil may be stored full of the material for plant food, but if it be not in the right form, so that the plant may use it to make growth, that soil would not be called a fertile soil. Our low-lying, cold, sour soils are an illustration of this.

Many things are required to bring a plant from seed time to a successful harvest, but are agreed that one of the most needful of these is abundant food, within easy reach, and in proper form. When a returned traveller tells us that in the North-West they grow forty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, our first impression is not one of excellent seed, or improved cultivation, or of great luck. No—our very first thought is of the fertile, fruitful soil, that enables that result. When we hear of a man who raises a hundred bushels of corn to the acre we know that his soil is good, because otherwise such a result is not possible, no matter how good the seed or how perfect the cultivation. It is urgently proper, therefore that we inquire into this soil of ours, and find out whence comes the difference between half crops and full crops, which if continued mean to farmers good times or hard times, prosperity or adversity, success or failure.

The original rocks, of which these learned scientific men tell us the earth was first composed, after being ground in nature's ice mill to fine particles, and then decayed and weathered into still finer ones, and transposed and mixed through the agency of rushing torrents and Noah like deluges, was then fitted to become the frame work of a soil, just as the crude fibre in our plants acts as their framework. Now the framework of a soil is no more a fertile soil than the framework of a cow is good roast beef; it is the accessory furnishings that are necessary. So Mother Nature simply folowed good practical farming ways, and by growing all the plants that were adapted to her farm and returning in an economical way the soil product to the soil, she finally brought this earth after uncounted ages, to the perfection in which we find it, and handed it over, not for our very own, but to hold in trust for the coming generation.

Having created us trustees of this great fund of fertility, Mother Nature, knowing how careless and wasteful her boys would be with her treasures, if she let them have full swing, wisely put us under limitations as to the amount of fertility we might draw out of the soil with our heedless, wasteful ways. She put us upon a yearly allowance, so to speak. Why, the chemist now tells us that there is fertility enough in the ordinary farm soil to produce good crops for a thousand years, and yet the farmer knows to a certainty that most soils can be run out, and made unproductive within just a few years injudicious cropping. Well, it is like this: the fertility is there all right, but the great bulk of it is in such form that neither you nor your plants can use it. It is locked up, and all you may have this year is just what Mother Nature will hand out to you. It is like money in the bank, behind bolts and bars. It is yours, yes; but children and reckless spendthrifts are not allowed to even handle all the money that may belong to them.

Let us take this soil apart and examine some of the essentials for plant growth which it contains. The chemist tells us that the three principal elements of plant food are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, as it is commonly called. He tells us that the use of each of these elements is as follows. Nitrogen is the forceful part of the growth, it takes force to push the head of the plant up into the air; it takes force to grow corn twelve feet high; it takes force to lift the tons of water to keep the leaves alive. He tells us that nitrogen is some relation to saltpetre, which gives the explosive effect to gunpowder; that it is the nitric acid which, when mixed with harmless glycerine, makes the explosive nitroglycerine, which is again transformed to the powerful dynamite, so no matter whether we grow corn, or shoot game, or blow up big pine stumps, nitrogen is the force that does it. He tells us that potash combines with or softens or dissolves the said grains and other minerals, so that the plant can use them to stiffen its stalk, or stem, so that it will stand up. You know that grass and grain which grows on very rich ground often falls over and lodges—plenty of nitrogen there to boost it, but not enough backbone to hold it up, don't you see? And the phosphorus he tells us is what is needed in the top; in grain, in plants, in the brains of men. We tip our matches with it to get quick, bright results. Phosphorus stands for concentration and ability. I should say that a man without phosphorus in his brain would be like a head of wheat without the kernels, a cob without corn.

As we take out some of this plant food in every crop we grow, we can soon 'see our finish,' so to speak, unless the supply in the soil is constantly renewed, and this can be done in three ways—first, by buying fertility from those who have it to sell in the form of commercial fertilizers. This may sound all right, but it is too expensive for ordinary farm crops, as it costs so much money that it does not leave profit enough to live on. Second, Mother Nature is constantly unlocking fertility, but that is too slow for us fellows. It means summer fallowing and waiting, and so it is not practicable, with high priced land and expensive families. Third, by returning to the soil a goodly share of what grew there and holding it there by an energetic method of cultivation, that will also develop and quicken chemical and microbe action in the soil.

This is the key to nature's treasure house. Each of these elements has a market price at which they are bought and sold on the open market, and as the farmers of this country spend $50,000,000 per year for commercial fertilizers simply to get the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid which they contain, we can easily get at the value of each on the market, and we find that nitrogen is worth not less than 12 cents per pound; potash, 4½ cents, and phosphoric acid 4½ cents per pound. At those prices a ton of clover hay is worth $7.23 in fertilizing elements alone, and yet there is lots of clover hay sold for less than $5 per ton on the farm. The reason for this is because the farmer did not have to earn or to buy the fertilizer that went into that hay; if he had he would know what it was worth. His rich Mother Nature saved that fertility and left it to him, and ordinarily, he does not think of the cost of that fertility any more than the young dude in the city does of the dollars which his daddy earned and left to him. Does the dude who never earned an honest dollar in his life know anything about the market value of dollars? Don't he squander them just as if they were not worth 25 cents apiece? He does not know how many backaches, or sweat drops, each of these dollars cost! No. He did not earn them. And the farmer who sells his fertility at less than the going price is, it seems to me, in pretty near the same position.

I believe that the best method is to raise as much as we can and buy no more than we have to, and this rule will apply to fertility, as well as to meat or grain or fruit. A proper rotation of crops, combined with a proper making and application of manure, will enable the farmer to gain fertility, and reap the reward of larger crops each year, than were possible before. The soil is the pantry of raw materials, from which the farmer must prepare the proper foods for his plants, and he may well compare the work of the good cook with that of the poor one. Both being given the same materials in the form of raw meat, vegetables, flour, etc., the one will produce a meal of victuals fit for a king, while the other could not properly feed a hungry tramp. So, of the two farmers with the same elements of fertility in their soils, one of them will, by intelligent cultivation, form such a combination, with the forces of nature, as to succeed in the highest degree, while the other will fail to make even a decent living under the same outward conditions. The farmer must understand nature's rules, and follow them closely, if he would enjoy the highest success.

FARM SPECIALISM.

In advocating specialism on the farm, said Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, to an Illinois Farmer's Institute, I would urge that the farmer who starts out along this line take up some specialty that is not only adapted to his farm and surroundings but one that he is satisfied he would like to work out, for unless he loves his specialty he will not succeed. After he has decided what he will take up let him study and endeavor to produce the best possible of its kind. He can thus cater to the highest class of buyers. There are always men who want the best and are willing to pay for it.

The farming land of Illinois has become too high-priced to admit of growing anything that must be sold for an average price. The average crop or the average price will never pay any one. It is easier to sell a high class breeding bull for $500, $1,000 or upward if he has the individual quality and breeding, than to sell one worth only $100. The same is true in any other kind of pure bred live stock. I have found that the best animals we can breed are easier to sell at a low price, than those that are not quite so good in quality are to sell at the low price, for the reason that the man who will pay a small price for a sire, no matter how good he may be, does not know the value of a good sire; so, I repeat, strive to produce the best possible.

If one should take up the dairy business, let him run a small creamery of his own, and let his product be so choice that once it gets on the market it will be appreciated, and it will not be long until every one is asking for his brand of dairy products, be it either butter or cheese.

Do you think for a moment that Mr. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., would follow dairying in a general way, and do as many do, keep scrub stock and haul the scanty supply of milk several miles to a creamery? Never! He is a specialist, who puts his brains and energy into a special line of dairy product, and the result is a demand at a good price for all that he can produce and a reputation for high class goods established.

Again, do you think that Kerrick would grow beef from a scrub, or run his farm at all if he had to raise a little of every known crop and handle a few of each of several breeds of cattle? Not much. He is a specialist; in other words, he is a manufacturer of the raw products of his farm into high class beef. He gives his work his best thought, and what is the result? His name is a household word, and his fame is established in the markets of the world for his brand, if you please, of Angus beef, always being assured of the top or nearly the top price in the market.

The same may be said of the sheep specialist, or the breeder of draft horses, or the grower of fruits, or the breeder of swine. When a fruit tree man comes to my farm and wants me to purchase trees for an orchard, I say to him that I know nothing about fruit growing. I am a hog man, and we can sell one pig for enough to keep us in fruit for a year.

Even a small specialty taken up and a special effort made to produce a high grade article soon becomes an established article on the market, and pays and pays well. In my own neighborhood the young wife of a hustling farmer, ever ready to add to the income of the farm and being an expert in the manufacture of Dutch cheese, took it upon herself to offer some for sale to the best families in a near by city. She is an educated, accomplished lady, and like her husband, a hustler. The only hard thing in the start was to have the courage to take this product to the city and offer it for sale to the best families, but once the city families got a taste of that Dutch cheese a sure customer was secured and a trade established for the future. What was the result? The milk that had been going to the creamery from the few cows was manufactured into Dutch cheese, and about ninety dollars per month was received in cash instead of about one-fourth that amount.

Ajoining our farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, is a young couple living on a place containing but twelve acres of tillable land, and about the same amount in pasture. It was a hard proposition to make a living unless some specialty was taken up, and two or three years ago this young man concluded to make a change in his farm methods and become a specialist, and he took up the growing of small fruits. This year he received from one acre of strawberries more money than some men receive from an eighty-acre farm.

I also have an acquaintance who lives in another county in this state, who owns a thirty-acre fruit farm, growing all the varieties of small fruits as well as other kinds. This man makes more clear money than many farmers farming in a general way five hundred to a thousand acres. I know of no man who from the same effort makes more money or takes life easier. He spends only the summer season on the farm. After the fruit crop is marketed he goes to his home in the city, and when the cold weather of winter comes on he, with his family, goes to Florida.

These few instances cited as well as my own experience in making a specialty of swine breeding convinces me that specialism on the farm is a success. Market prices seldom affect the specialist.

Our farmers as a rule are not careful enough regarding wasteful methods. Too much feed given or more than can be eaten with a relish, is wasteful. Too little care in housing of farm machinery is probably the most reckless waste on most farms and about the easiest remedied. More stock than can be kept well is another waste. Animals that fail to breed regularly are what might be called deadbeat boarders. That is a waste.

Poor tillage of the land is another waste. The selling of the raw products of the farm is another waste. It is a waste of fertility to raise timothy hay and haul it to market when you might raise clover and feed it to sheep and cattle and sell it in a condensed form as mutton, wool or beef.

Too many look on hired help wholly as a loss, when they should look upon their help as a source of profit. A good hired man, as he is usually termed, is one that is intelligent and has his employer's interests at heart, and is worth good wages and worthy of his hire. A poor one is high at any price.

It requires a man of broader intelligence to-day to work on a farm than it did fifty years ago, for he must not only be able to do a good day's work, but must be capable and understand the running of all farm machinery, and many other things required of him; in fact it requires more brains and less muscle to-day to succeed as a farmer than it did in olden times.

As this country becomes more densely populated the farms will necessarily become smaller, and more adapted to some special line. The question of keeping the boys on the farm is of vital importance, and I believe that the taking up of special lines will do much toward interesting them, and will give them a chance to work out some line best suited to their talent, and they will find it a pleasant, profitable occupation.

TESTS OF SEED CORN.

Mr. G. H. Clark, chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, reports that out of thirty-three samples of seed corn which have been tested for vitality in the seed laboratory during the last ten days, only twelve samples showed a germination of 80 percent and over. Five of these samples were between 95 and 100 percent; they included all of the samples of seed that have been preserved in the ear and sent to the laboratory in that condition.

Seventeen out of the thirty-three samples contained less than 70 percent of vital seeds, and the vital energy of the embryo plant in many of these lots was so weak as to render the seed practically useless for seed purposes. Four of the samples germinated less than 50 percent.

For seed corn the vitality test reports that are sent to farmers from the seed laboratory show the percent of germination in four days and in ten days. Preliminary reports for four days are forwarded in advance when asked for. Good seed corn of strong vital energy should germinate 92 percent in four days.

Corn growers should endeavor, as far as possible, to secure their supplies of seed corn in the ear. Although the vitality of corn may be seriously injured before it is husked by not reaching full maturity or from dampness in the shock, much greater loss is caused by having it stored in large cribs that are exposed to the weather, and from becoming heated after being shelled.

BRITISH FRUIT PROSPECTS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

In the Glasgow 'Herald' of May 14 a 'special' correspondent of that paper gives a detailed account of the prospects of the British fruit crop, in which Canadian fruit growers are especially interested, owing to its influence on the price of our export fruit. He says:—'A visit to the fruit-fields of the United Kingdom enables us to say that the coming fruit crops will be excellent. Some of them will be above the average, and others of an ordinary nature, and all of superior quality. Last season the crop, with one or two exceptions, was a failure. Fruit preserving firms were compelled to depend upon foreign fruit pulps for their jams, and for the past six months good jam made from home grown fruit has been one of the scarcest dainties in the British markets. Fruit preserving firms have become important customers to commercial fruit growers, many of whom cater to them almost exclusively. Hundreds of tons of fruit have already been sold by contract for delivery during the coming season. The fruit harvest of 1904 should prove a boon to the British fruit producer.'

The conclusions of this correspondent in regard to the various classes may be summarized as follows:—The apple crop will be well up to the average; the pear crop heavy, probably a record one; strawberries and gooseberries promise big crops, but black currants will be below the average. Cherries and plums will give medium yields.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

In view of the exceedingly backward spring we are experiencing in this country it may be interesting to note the conditions in other parts of the world. Great Britain had her turn at backward seasons last year and this year is experiencing very favorable weather, an unusual amount of sunshine and a vigorous growth of vegetation being reported. Notwithstanding this fact arable crops are reported in a backward condition. Russia reports a backward spring, with considerable winter wheat ploughed up on account of winter killing. There is much conflict in the reports coming from that country owing, doubtless, to the difference in conditions throughout its wide extent of territory; the general tenor, however, indicates that the general crop situation of the country is unfavorable. Considerable quantities of last year's crops are reported still on hand in various sections, held in some cases for higher prices and in some because transportation routes have been so burdened with the movement of troops and army supplies that it could not be marketed. The German official report shows a considerably better condition of all winter cereals than last year, very little having to be ploughed up. In some localites the spring seeding is backward owing to cold wet weather. Austria reports the winter crops as having come through in good conditon, but spring seeding is much hindered by cold and excessive rain. A similar report comes from Hungary except that in some parts of that country the spring crops have been held back by want of moisture and winter crops, by reason of little snow covering during the winter followed by a cold spring, are making slow progress. The conditions are reported generally favorable throughout Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Spain, Italy, France and Belgium, the complaints of drought from some quarters being offset by unusually favorable conditions in others. Without further mishap the prospects seem to be good for, at least, an average crop in European countries; what we will raise in our own will depend much upon the weather from now on. With favorable weather at filling time the backwardness of the spring can be largely discounted.

HARD TO SHOOT WILD GEESE

THEY ARE CRAFTY, RESOURCEFUL AND CAUTIOUS IN THEIR LONG FLIGHTS.

('Illustrated Sporting News.')

Young geese near the remote breeding grounds and before they have been educated by the long, perilous flight from north to south and back, not seldom behave in a fashion calculated to cast a doubt upon their intelligence, but that is a common fault of youth and inexperience. The two-year-old goose is a very different fowl, and if there be anything in feathers better able to extract chunks of solid wisdom from an experience with a trace of lead in it, I have not yet met that bird.

Nor is it at all strange that the 'honker' should be tireless in vigilance and exceeding loath to trust his big, shapely body too near any form of growth or shelter which possibly might conceal a man. Roughly speaking, the initial southern trip, from the fowl's birthplace to the winter rendezvous, is an airy jaunt of about 3,000 miles, more or less, at least one-third of which is punctuated with peril.

In all probability, the true story of a goose's migration experiences would be something startling, especially in regard to the quantity of lead of various sizes vainly hurled after the adventurous flyer. Would it be pounds, or tons? At first glance, the latter quantity might appear absurd, but it must be remembered that a goose is long-lived, while nine-tenths of his would-be destroyers use more lead than science in their abortive methods. In any event, if I had the choice of contract for carrying in a canoe the goose, or the stuff that had missed him, there wouldn't be any hesitancy over the selection of the freight.

The fact is that the honker is the most shot at and the least killed of all our fowl, the reason for which is simple enough. Not a few old sportsmen and all new hands at the game underestimate by about one-half the distance at which a flying goose is passing. The bulky body and great wings make a noble spread, even when a couple of hundred yards off, and only long schooling can teach the utter uselessness of trying at half range with any standard gun. To a novice, a goose actually within sure distance will appear almost on top of him, and it is only after a few fowl have been killed, gathered and the distance at which they fell noted that the eye acquires the knack of measuring with anything like correctness the deceptive mark.

CONJUGAL DEVOTION OF BIRDS.

The wagtail frequently migrates from one part of the country to another, and sometimes congregates in flocks, but he pairs for life, and the same pair always reappear, sometimes when they are least expected, and all the more welcome from their occasional absence, on their favorite lawn. Their devotion to one another is extreme, as a scene I witnessed some forty years ago, but which is as fresh in my memory as if I had seen it yesterday, will show.

A wagtail had been killed, probably by a stone, and was lying dead in the middle of the circular drive in front of the Down House, Blandford. The survivor seemed beside himself with grief. Like Eve in 'Paradise,' he 'knew not what death was,' or, at most, the reality was only gradually breaking in upon him. He kept running up to the body with loud and plaintive call note. He called, but there was no response. He caressed the body, caught hold of it with his little bill, coaxed it to move, drew it after him for a yard or two. He even tried to rise with it in the air. Then, like one distraught, he dashed away to the edge of the gravel drive, and then, as quickly, dashed back again, to go through the same mournful processes. Sometimes he would fly right off in wavering, uncertain flight as far as the eye could follow him, as though he could bear the sight no longer, but, without stopping to rest, he hurried back in straighter and quicker flight, unable to tear himself away, or as if he hoped that something might have happened in his absence. This long-drawn tragedy, this abandonment of grief, I watched from the window, throughout the afternoon till darkness came on. Next morning the body had disappeared, and I saw the survivor no more.—R. Bosworth Smith, in 'The Nineteenth Century.'

CURIOUS WELCOMES.

Apropos of the humors attendant upon the royal visit, a story is told at the expense of Kilkenny—one of the three towns in Ireland that gave the King an official reception—how that among many other decorations and mottoes the jail, which has languished sorely through depression and dread, had its front elaborately decorated with bunting and bore across its face, in proud lettering: 'A hundred thousand welcomes here.'

The naive rumor of the thing reminds one of the welcome that greeted Gladstone one time in a Scottish burgh. His thousands of admirers there, with bands playing and drums beating and color flying, came to the railway station to meet and greet their Grand Old Man, the great word juggler. The banner carried in front of the throng, and of which evidently his admirers were proudest, bore the lines:

Great is thy power, great thy fame;
Far kenned and noted is thy name.

Gladstone racked his brain for an hour to locate this couplet, and at length remembered that it was an extract from Burns's 'Address to the De'il.'—New York 'Sun.'

DICSOVERY OF CONDENSED MILK

EXPERIMENTS THAT BROUGHT IT ABOUT WERE MADE BY A WOMAN.

(Louisville 'Herald.')

'How and when was condensed milk discovered?' said Mr. D. M. Miedell.

'Well, that is an easy question, known to all vendors of the article.

'It chanced that in 1854 the journey from New Orleans to New York was a considerable trip. A certain lady—Mrs. Albert Cashingor—had a sick baby, and on account of that condensed milk was discovered.

'Mrs. Cashingor's baby was so ill that she realized that it would be necessary to make a trip to New York to receive expert medical attention if she hoped to save the child's life. But to travel that long distance the child had to have milk. Milk would not keep fresh more than a few hours. So there she was, kept back from making the trip merely because she could not supply the child with fresh milk.

'In her despair she began to experiment to see if she could not preserve milk, the same as she did jelly or anything else. She tried several different methods and finally hit upon a plan which seemed to give satisfaction. So she preserved several big jars of the stuff, put it upon a sailing vessel and made the trip. The child fed upon the milk and was nourished.

'In New York several men learned of her discovery. They tried to make some of the condensed milk in the manner that she told them, but failed. They followed her to New Orleans and there she unwittingly unfolded her valuable secret. On the Island of Galveston these men started a small factory and there the first salable condensed milk was made.

'The woman died poor. The manufacturers made a fortune. Now condensed milk is sold in every part of the world.'

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID

A DUBLIN MAN HAS TRIED TURPENTINE WITH SUCCESS.

A remarkable discovery has apparently been made by a Dublin veterinary surgeon named Allen, respecting an antidote for carbolic acid poisoning.

Some time ago his attention was drawn to two horses which were evidently suffering from poisoning. On examining one he noticed that the mucous surface of the mouth was blanched, and that the animal was staggering. There was a general twitching of the muscles, the eyes were staring, and the animal was rapidly assuming a comatose condition. Mr. Allen asked for some oil, linseed for preference, if not, any kind of oil that was handy. Some was brought, and about two wineglasses full administered to one of the animals, the effect being, to quote the words of Mr. Allen, miraculous. For the first time he then noticed that the 'oil' which had been given to the horse was the ordinary turpentine of commerce. So satisfied was he with the result that he gave the second horse a dose, although at that time the animal was unconscious. In about ten minutes it recovered, and both horses were at work the next day as if nothing had happened.

Not long after this, by a peculiar coincidence, Mr. Allen was asked to look at a blacksmith, who, after drinking a glass of stout, had become very ill. In the forge the veterinary found the smith in a condition of coma, a strong smell of carbolic acid pervading the premises. Ultimately he discovered that the man had drunk out of the wrong vessel, and imbibed a solution of the acid instead of the stout. A doctor was at once sent for, but, in the meantime, Mr. Allen administered a dose of turpentine that happened to be on the premises, and the man not only quickly recovered, but resumed his work within an hour.

Turpentine, as an antidote in similar cases, had been previously unknown, and a representative of the 'Daily News' recently sought out an expert with a view to getting a medical opinion upon a matter of so much importance. 'The symptoms in the case you mention,' he said, 'are distinctly those of carbolic acid poisoning, and so successful does the treatment appear to have been that further experiments in the same direction are well worth trying. If subsequent experiment confirms the oil of turpentine treatment, then on every packet or bottle containing carbolic acid should be printed this simple antidote.'—London 'Daily News.'

Lord Kelvin and Edward Roberts have constructed for the Government of India a marvellously complicated machine which does the work of twenty expert mathematicians. It indicates the time of ebb and tide at any and every point on the coast of India.

Advertisements.

THE REASON WHY
OILS, PLASTERS, PASTES, ETC., DONT CURE CANCER.

Cancer is a constitutional disease, often inherited, and no local treatment can do more than remove the diseased part and the cause of the trouble remains in the system and the trouble returns in 9 cases out of 10.

If you have a friend troubled with Cancer tell them to send for our little booklet 'Cancer, its Cause and Cure.' Sent to any address for 6 cents in stamps.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream.
Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts.
Superior Cream Separator Company, 44 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with know l edge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

Cheapside.—What is the name of the new Viceroy of India? Ans.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston is still the Viceroy. He is absent from India temporarily with his wife, whose health needed the change.

POEMS WANTED.

H.W.F. would like to get the words of the sacred song 'Not a sparrow falleth.'

'June' wishes to have a poem in which occur the lines:

'Then blow it east, or blow it west,
. . . . . .that wind is best.'

REQUIRED FOR NURSES.

Miss S.M.—I should like to know the qualifications necessary to enter for training as a nurse. Ans.—The physical requirements are, to have a good constitution, and no physical defects. The educational requirements are, at the least, to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand a certain amount of arithmetic. Many training schools demand a much higher standard, and the more general education a candidate has, the better.

BOAT SONG.

H. W. Ferris, Buckingham, kindly sends the following 'boat song,' asked for by a correspondent:

'See how we splash and the waters dash,
While in the air the sunshine fair,
Singing of birds and lowly herbs,
Far away.'

Chorus—
'Here we float in our golden boat,
Far away, far away,
Here we float in our golden boat,
Far away.

'See how we splash and waters dash,
While in the trees the summer breeze,
Singing of winds and hills behind,
Far away.

'See how we splash and waters dash,
While all the stars thro' cloudy bars,
Beckon us home no more to roam,
Far away.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

STATUTE LABOR.

Enquirer.—Residents in road division were not asked last year to perform statute labor; neither was commutation money collected in taxes. Can these residents be compelled to do double statute labor this year, or pay double commutation money? Ans.—We think so.

BAD FENCING.

Subscriber.—Two men own 100 acres of land, fifty each. There is a slack fence between. Both pasture land, which is bush. The only good fence is a short piece in front belonging to A. Can B turn A's cattle on the road? He has been warned not to do so. If he persists has A any redress? A is willing to make his part of the fence good, but B will do nothing, and still turns out the cattle. Ans.—B can legally turn A's cattle out of his premises, and apparently the proper and prudent course for A to take under the circumstance is to propose to B to bring on the fence-viewers with the object of compelling B to put up and maintain his proportion of the fence.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Upper Canada.—I had a tenant in one of my houses. He came and gave an oral notice that he was leaving the said house. I told him if I could not rent the said house I would only charge him rent for the time it was empty. He brought the key as soon as he left the house. I was not in at the time; if I had been, I would not have accepted it. He also left his ashes on the property. How can I collect the back rent? Can I collect what I had to pay for moving the ashes. He has a receipt for March, 1904, in full, but the receipt is dated April 1, 1904. Copy of receipt: 'St. Mary's, April 1, 1904. Received from ——, six dollars, being rent in full to date. ——.' It is for the month of April I am trying to collect. Ans.—Such rent as you are entitled to you can collect by suit in the Division Court, but you could hardly recover in any way the expense of moving the ashes.

DEVOLUTION OF ESTATE.

W.B., Boston, Mass.—Can land which has been willed by a parent to a certain member of his family for his or her lifetime, and after that to pass to a grandchild, be sold by the first heir, in case that member or second generation to whom it was to descend should die first without nearer relatives than brothers and sisters? Ans.—Such estate in remainder would probably be deemed vested in the grandchild at the death of the testator, and in the event of the grandchild's death before the decease of the tenant for life, it would go to the heirs of the grandchild.

BUILDINGS AS FIXTURES.

Doc.—1. How large would a farm building require to be to be classed as real estate? 2. What conditions, if any, would require to exist in order that an ordinary drive barn be classed as personal property? 3. When fences and gates might be classed as personal property? 4. In selling property the phrase: 'All buildings, outbuildings and sheds,' does this apply only to the real estate, or does it include all buildings on the property? Ans.—1. Generally speaking, all farm buildings are ordinarily regarded as fixtures, and as being part of the lands; the size is not very material to the question. 2. It would have to be unattached to the soil, or so slightly attached or let into it that its removal would not damage the freehold, and it must have been erected thereon with the evident intention that it should not be regarded as a part of the freehold. This is putting the matter very generally; each case really depends upon its own circumstances, and the question of fixture or no fixture turns mainly upon the point of intention. 3. Ordinarily none, but see answer to question two. 4. We should say it would include all the buildings.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

CHAPPED HANDS.

'An Old Subscriber' asks for a prescription for chapped hands somewhat similar to Witch-hazel Cream; also for a description of the properties of the Poison Ivy. Ans.—A useful lotion such as you require may be made by mixing together one ounce of glycerine, three ounces of the colorless fluid extract of witch hazel, one ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and three ounces of water. The plant you refer to is the rhus radicans, belonging to the order of botany known as the anacardiacea. The well-known sumach is a member of this group. Besides the poison ivy there are others, such as the poison oak, rhus toxicodendron, and the rhus venenata or poison ash. All of these are found commonly in North America. They may be found growing almost anywhere in wooded districts. As a rule poisoning is produced by coming in contact with the vines, but in the case of susceptible people it is probable that mere proximity is enough to provoke an attack. The poison ivy is a vine not unlike in general appearance to the Virginia creeper, but with three fronds in the leaf instead of five. A few days or perhaps hours after the contact portions of the skin, usually hands or face, break out in numerous blisters, accompanied by swelling and great itching or burning. In severe cases there may be fever. By scratching the poison may be transferred from one part of the body to another. The eruption lasts from one to four weeks. In the early stages a lotion of hyposulphite of soda, one drachm to the ounce, may be applied, or a saturated watery solution of boracic acid, may be applied. Later on when crusts have formed carbolic ointment or boracic ointment is a good application. If a large part of the body is affected, it is a good plan to take a bath to which a handful of washing soda has been added. It is not likely that the poison remains in the system as some believe, but in cases where the disease breaks out again it is probable that the person so attacked is very susceptible and mere residence in the same neighborhood has induced repeated attacks.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

'Subscriber's Daughter' has been for a number of years troubled slightly with nose-bleeding. The bleeding seems to come from a spot not far up the nostrils, where there is a scab. Bleeding comes on whenever this is disturbed as from blowing or clearing the nose. It never bleeds freely. Ans.—This is a common complaint. No doubt there is a small ulcer in the nose. As often as the scab is removed the blood vessels are torn and the bleeding is set up. If you can reach the ulcer the best thing to do is to remove the scab and then cauterize the base of the ulcer with some pure carbolic acid. This may be applied on the end of a match. The ulcer must appear to be thoroughly whitened. Then apply carbolated vaseline. You must be careful in handling the carbolic acid as it is a strong corrosive poison and will burn the flesh wherever it may touch. Only apply a small quantity at a time and be careful not to let it run beyond the area to be treated.

BLACKHEADS.

F.B.C. is a young girl, twenty-three years of age. She has always been troubled with blackheads. The last two years she has been somewhat better, a fact which she attributes to her diet. This consisted of bread, a very little butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, hot and cold water. When she started dieting herself in this way the hair ceased to grow, and began to fall out. She has a good deal of oily dandruff. Lately she had taken a good deal of butter, but this has not made much difference as to the hair while myriads of blackheads have made their appearance. Ans.—I think you are wrong not to take a small amount of lean meat daily. You cannot keep up your strength if you do not do so unless you take large amounts of milk and eggs. I think you should not take much fatty food. Be sure that the bowels move freely. Blackheads are due to an oversecretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin. The ducts become overdistended with secretion which then decomposes and sets up inflammation, and in this way pustules are often formed. Dust on the skin stains the secretion so that a blackhead is formed. On squeezing the part a wormlike body with a black end is expressed. This is simply dried and altered secretion. With care and time you can do much for this trouble. Every night apply spirits of green soap all over the face. Let it dry on and remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with very hot water. Next massage the face with the fingers while warm and dry with a rough towel. Then, before a looking-glass, squeeze all the blackheads you see. Finally, apply the following lotion to the face. Allow it to remain on all night: Precipitated sulphur, three drachms; sulphuric ether, four drachms; rectified spirits, to make six ounces. For the hair, keep it rather short. Go on washing with the spirits of green soap as you have been doing. Do not rub vigorously when drying it. Night and morning apply this hair wash. Resorcin, three drachms; glycerine, three drachms; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. To this four drops of oil of lavender or bergamot may be added. I think it very important that you should feed yourself up, for unless you do the hair will suffer in common with the general system. Daily exercise out of doors is also essential.

FALLING HAIR.

F.H. is a business man, thirty-five years of age. His hair has been falling out for about two years. The hair is inclined to be oily, but there does not seem to be any dandruff. Ans.—The causes of hair falling out are various and the disease is liable to be baffling. The condition when attributable to some acute illness is more amenable to treatment. In some cases the affected person is of a nervous temperament or has been subjected to worry. Other cases, again, seem to be constitutional, dependent on some family peculiarity. Some have believed that the habit of wearing hard hats, by interfering with the circulation, was responsible. Perhaps the most important cause is dandruff. In your case it would be well to keep up your general system to the highest pitch, by full diet, bathing and exercise. The head should be washed once weekly, using spirits of green soap. Wash off in hot water and then douche with cold. The hair should be kept rather short. Vaseline applied to the scalp is a rather good stimulant. You may also use a tonic of which the following is one of the best. Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; resorcin, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Apply every morning, being careful to rub it well in to the roots of the hair.

RUN DOWN.

'A' is an old subscriber's daughter, aged nineteen. There is a yellowish blue color about the eyelids and under the eyes. She suffers from headaches and is easily tired, but is otherwise well. She had ulceration of the stomach last winter, but is now all right and can eat anything that is not greasy. Her diet consists mostly of bread, milk and eggs. Has sometimes a stinging pain a little to the left of the heart, but usually only when walking. Asks also for a cure for freckles. Ans.—You are probably run down. Dark circles under the eyes usually mean that. You should keep out in the open air as much as possible. If fairly robust try a cold sponge bath every morning. Be sure the bowels are moving daily. You will find it an advantage to take the eggs raw in milk. The juice of underdone beef will also be beneficial. There is really not much to be done for freckles unless only a few are present. A mixture of lemon juice and glycerine is a popular application. Scattered freckles may be removed by touching them with tincture of iodine.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

LUMP JAW.

——.What are the symptoms of lump jaw? Where is the lump situated? Is it fast to the bone or movable? Is there any cure for it? What treatment would you recommend? Ans.—Actinomycosis, or lump jaw, is an indurated enlargement generally either in or near the jaw, hence its name. At first it is simply a local swelling or thickening of the jaw, or near it, which increases rather slowly at first. As a rule, in course of time this enlargement suppurates, and the pus contains small yellow granules, something like sulphur. This, if examined with a microscope, is found to contain the germ of the disease, which is called actinomyces, or ray fungus. The enlargement is not always adherent to the jaw. Treatment is not very satisfactory. Sometimes when the enlargement is not in or firmly attached to the jaw, it can be cut out in the early stages with fair prospects of success. It is also claimed by some that one drachm doses of iodide of potash twice a day will in the early stages cause absorption, but all forms of treatment more frequently fail than cure. It is better to fatten the animal at once, and if on postmortem examination the disease is entirely confined to the region of the jaw, the head and upper portion of the neck should be burned, and the balance of the carcass may be safely used for food. But a careful examination should be made of all the internal organs, as any organ may be the seat of the disease. It is communicable from one animal to another through the medium of the suppurating discharge, consequently, an animal so affected is a source of danger to others and should be kept perfectly isolated, and after he is killed the place in which he has been kept should be most thoroughly disinfected, lest some of the germs might cause the disease in some other animal.

CHRONIC COUGH.

D.G.—Horse, six years old, in fairly good condition, has a dry cough. He does steady work all the time, and is fed on hay and oats dry, with an occasional feed of turnips. Would it be the heaves? Can you tell me what is a good diet for a horse that does a good lot of driving in the summer. Is too much dry feed bad for a horse. What is good to take the dry hair out of a horse. Ans.—The cough in heaves is very characteristic; is short and dry, and sounds as if the animal was not able to fully expel the air in his lungs. I would advise you to see that his hay is perfectly free from dust, and to dampen it slightly before feeding it to him, and give him night and morning in his drinking water a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Hay and oats of good quality form as good a ration as can be given to a driving horse, but about twice a week he should get a mash of bran. A little green fresh cut grass is good for a horse in summer, that is not doing much, but it makes him soft and easily sweated. If the horse's hair is hard and dry I would advise feeding him only on sloppy bran mashes for two days, and then give him one and one-half pint of raw linseed oil. Continue the mashes for a day or two, after the dose of medicine, to which you may add a couple of quarts of scalded oats. The horse's coat is often much improved by giving him a small handful of linseed meal in his feed twice a day. Good grooming is very essential, and cannot be overdone, provided it is chiefly done with a fairly stiff brush.

AGRICULTURAL

SICK BELGIAN HARES.

Subscriber.—I have Belgian hares troubled with a form of distemper from which some have died. It appears to be contagious. Would you kindly suggest a remedy? Ans.—The hares would seem to have a kind of distemper such as dogs are sometimes affected with, but we have no acquaintance with Belgian hares or their diseases. The best general treatment of distemper in dogs is to give at the commencement of the disease a tablespoonful of a mixture composed of the syrup of buckthorn, two ounces; syrup of poppy, one ounce. A second dose may be given after two days. A smaller dose should be given to hares.

BEST LAYERS.

J.R.R.—I am a gardener with 7½ acres. I keep the silver spangled Hamburg fowls. What kind of fowls lay the most eggs in a year. Ans.—The white and brown Leghorn fowls lay the largest number of eggs in a year. Some of the other breeds lay larger eggs than the Leghorns.

CITY OF ROMULUS BUILT OVER A GRAVEYARD.

(London 'Globe.')

Commendatore Boni, the famous archæologist of the Roman Forum, has given an interesting clue to his impressions of that treasure house of Latin antiquity. According to him, it was a cemetery long before it was a Forum, and the tombs were packed so close together that no trace of a pathway, however narrow, could be found. The Via Sacra was probably made over the tombs. Romulus, Signor Boni thinks, was born on a soil peopled with the dead for a thousand years before his birth, and the wolf only existed in the legends left by his ancestors.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

It is a trying season to country workers, for 'down falls the rain, and ill weeds grow apace,' while overflowing streams and sodden fields tell their own story. Work is at a standstill in many fields intended for corn, and early grain is suffering in undrained land.

When we consider last year's drought and dust, the extreme appears strange, and the old lady's remark that 'things are not evenly ordered in this world' seems to have a local application. We feel like wondering how Nature will strike an even balance, and why we should be the losers. Then the sun comes out and brings renewed hope and cheer and while it beams over the soaked garden borders we say,

'I have no friend so generous as the sun
That comes to meet me with his big warm hands.'

The German Iris blossoms open, and give their lovely mosaic, and the columbines nod cheerfully rain or shine. But when the clouds gather again, we think of the swollen rivers, and in many pastures the cattle browse and splash through water furrows in search of food.

But fitfull as seem her favors we all feel that there is a peace and strength in the quiet of the country, and that

Nature ever faithful is
To such as trust her faithfulness.'

When the world goes well with us we are apt to forget, but in adversity and sorrow the first instinct of the human heart is to seek healing in the silent lessons that Nature can teach.

'Come lay thee in my soothing shade
And heal the hurts which sin has made.'

However complex our lives, however difficult its conditions there is no human friend that can understand it all; no voice that can give the soothing consolation that we find in the wonderful works of Nature's God.

Even the starlit night with its 'thousand eyes' has power to still and cool the fevered pulses of the heart, if we but heed the message. There is a lesson in the growing silences, in the 'still small voice" in the rhythm of the times and seasons, for if we read aright they are the prelude to the day of eternal peace, and the gardens of immortal beauty.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

E.R.—For a succession of poppies it is as well to have the Iceland poppies that live in the ground all the winter and bloom in May. Seed should be sown every year to raise blossoming plants for next spring. Then in June the Oriental poppies give a blaze of color for two or three weeks, and that is all. But by the time they are done the Shirly poppies if sown in the ground in early spring, will be in bloom and last till frost. The Iceland poppies, too, continue to bloom all the season, though they only open in the sunshine, and as the the plant is a native of South America, it requires heat, though able to withstand extremes of moisture and temperature. It is very easy to propagate by pieces of the stem, and not particular as to soil. Perhaps yours has too much root room.

It must be quite a satisfaction to be able to grow lemons, and a little plant that can hold a dozen is well worth caring for. The flowers, too, both of the orange and lemon are always interesting and fragrant.

The Lilium Auratum begins to flower in July, and if the bulb is a large one the flower spike will open buds for a month. Your seed of Tulip tree, properly called, Liriodendron or Whitewood, may germinate this year if the ground has been undisturbed. It is a magnificent tree, with broad glossy fiddle-shaped leaves, and is difficult to transplant except when very small. The seed may have been dry or old and not start quickly.

I do not know why your Othonna has not blossomed, for it generally gives its flowers.

WHITE ROSE BLIGHTING.

A. L. McL.—Without knowing the situation and general treatment it would be hard to advise, for you do not say whether the bush is indoors or out But I fancy it must be a house rose, and that it is infested by some insect, either on branch or root. In all probability it is the red spider, and the best cure is to keep the leaves always moist. Spray with tobacco water, and then clear water; but if the room is dry where the plant is kept, or the leaves are allowed to be dry, the result you deplore is quite likely to occur.

GARDENIA.

C.M.D.—The bunch of flowers for name are as above, named after Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, S.C. It is a tender shrub, growing from two to six feet high, with thick evergreen leaves and waxy fragrant flowers. It blooms from May to September in the South where it is often used for hedges as far north as Virginia. It is sometimes called Cape Jasmine, and is not a very regular bloomer in the conservatory or window. My little plant though not unhealthy has never bloomed and the Gardenia is very subject to insect enemies.

TREATMENT OF THE DAHLIA.

A correspondent describes failure with her dahlias last year, the frost coming on before half the buds had opened. The best results are obtained by starting this plant in the house in boxes of sand, and setting out after weather is warm in a row by themselves. The mistake is often made of not pruning, for they look so thrifty, and grow so luxuriously that everything seems promising, but the remark is often heard expressed by the amateur, that they fail to bloom early enough, when the trouble was in too much branching, and forming so many buds that they had not strength to mature before frost. Only two shoots at most should be allowed to grow from one root; all the rest must be watched and rubbed off as they appear. The side shoots taken off will often start, if treated as other cuttings, and bloom the same season.

It strengthens the root if flowers are picked off before forming seed, and if tied up to stakes, and the ground kept clean, they make more vigorous growth.

JAPAN QUINCE.

M. McD.—The Japan Quince, properly named Cydonia Japonica, can be propagated from seeds, cuttings or layers. If from seed they should be sown in early spring. If your plant is thrifty and branches near the ground it is well to peg down branches, putting a little earth on them, and they will root by another season, when you can cut them from the main plant and set out, being careful to keep the ground from drought till well established.

TO BANISH DANDELIONS.

George.—It is difficult, even in a small lawn, to keep out this pest, and no one need wonder after seeing the fields on each side of the railway track, that are just now like white mist, the silver balls of seed ready to float off over all the country side.

By keeping the grass cut the tap root of the dandelion is discouraged and weakened, but it is better, where possible, to cut the roots, or at least the crown out with a knife. But the wholesale dissemination of seed bids fair to make the plant a pest, filling the ground that should be occupied by more useful herbage.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

E.M.—So few shrubs of the varieties you have mentioned are hardy in the Province of Quebec. They subsist for a year or two, and dwindle away. There is a charming little shrub, that seems an evergreen, named Cadoria Deodoro, a graceful drooping little tree that does not grow higher than three or four feet.

It is in good condition from the first, and holds its leaves well. Rhododendrons will not flourish on limestone soil, neither will the hardy Azaleas.

CLEMATIS.

Mrs. W.—The Clematis can be procured in roots, and grows rapidly. They are imported largely from Holland, where the dyking and irrigation produce such successful results in plant life. They form vines this year, but require time to produce large vines, and all varieties of clematis grow slowly, but are worth the waiting for. Among newer varieties the Clematis Paniculata is the most satisfactory for coming quickly into bloom. It is best to have a little winter protection to ensure strong rapid growth the next season.

HOW TO USE INSECT POWDER.

Etta.—The Pyrethrum is not poisonous to any one in ordinary quantities, and can be used against household pests either in spray or powder. Keep it in tight cans, as it loses its strength easily and deteriorates with age.

If used as a decoction it is at the rate of one ounce to twelve gallons, and should stand a day before using. If burned in a room it will destroy mosquitoes, and in many way it becomes a useful insecticide.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY DISEASE.

Mr. McL.—The trouble you describe is no doubt anthracnose, that destroys many plantations. There is a possibility of a cure, if you are persistent and faithful. Spray with Bordeaux mixture when new canes are 6 to 12 inches high, and repeat 12 or 15 days later. (The formula for this mixture has been so often given, it is not necessary to repeat.) After the crop is gathered cut out the old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture. Keep the plants cut down short, and destroy all unhealthy canes found.

FOR CUT WORMS.

E.M.G.—It is quite true that poisoned bran mash will destroy cut worms if they eat it, and it is made by mixing 40 lbs. of wheat bran with two quarts of molasses, one pound of arsenite, and water enough to make a thick mash; mix the arsenite with the dry bran. Stir the molasses in about a gallon of warm water, and pour over the poisoned bran, and stir thoroughly. Apply in the evening by placing a heaping tablespoonful near each plant, or in the hole when setting out plants.

My hesitation in giving this cure is the fact that it is as fatal to poultry as it is to cut worms.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

J.L.D.—It is not at all likely that the Newtown Pippin will thrive below Quebec for its success is confined to certain districts and soil. As it does not succeed any too well in western New York we cannot hope for it to grow here.

It does well along the Hudson and commands a high price at home and abroad. But it requires high culture, and makes a slow feeble growth at first. Better stick to the old tested varieties, even they have had a hard fight to hold their own during the past severe winter.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN SENSE OF TIME.

Robert MacDougall, of New York University, writing to 'Science' on sex differences in the sense of time, gives many interesting figures. The test involved periods of time extending from a quarter of a minute to a minute and a half in duration. The intervals were filled in four ways:—(1) The instructor read aloud to the class from a psychological work unfamiliar to its members; (2) the members of the class marked as rapidly as possible all the letter m's in a page of printed text; (3) the class waited in idleness for the period to pass by, refraining as far as possible from counting or other means of recording the lapse of time; (4) each person estimated as accurately as possible the period in question, using whatever method he had personally found most serviceable for the purpose. As there were fifteen men in the class, the tabulation of returns from the women was brought to a close when an equal number of judgments had been entered therein. In summing up his tests he says:

'The excess of general inaccuracy in the estimation of the given periods of time on the part of women, as compared with men, is no less marked than their tendency to over-estimation. The extremes of individual judgment are very great; for instance, estimation of the duration of the 1½ minute period under condition 3 ran as high as ten minutes. In the case of men the highest was three and one-half minutes. The average error of judgment among the men, all periods included, was 45 percent of the value of the periods estimated; that of the women amounted to 111 percent, or two and one-half times that of the men. The noting of these sex differences was incidental to the primary purpose of the test, and attention is called to them here in order that observations on the part of others may be brought into comparison with the results presented by this group of persons, all of whom had some acquaintance with psychological experimentation, but few any systematic training in laboratory methods.'

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WHY SO MANY MEN DIE YOUNG.

(From 'Health Culture.')

It has been said that few men die of old age and that almost all persons die of disappointment, personal, mental or bodily toil, or accident.

The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, 'choked with rage,' has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young, weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength and the weak have none to use—the latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body so it is with the mind and the temper; the strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. Thus the horse lives 25 years, the ox 15 or 20, the lion about 20, the hog 10 or 12, the rabbit 8, the guinea pig 6 or 7.

The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live 100 years, according to the physiological law, for five times 20 are 100; but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard working of all animals. He is always the most irritable, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflections.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Charlottenburg has distinguished itself as the first German commune to appoint a woman school doctor.

Madame Gaussel has been appointed chief of the Staff of Midwifery and Gynaecology of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpelier, France.

Women have lately received several medical appointments in Great Britain. The Edinburgh Parish Council has appointed Dr. Eva A. Robertson resident medical officer for Craiglockhart Poorhouse, with a salary of £100 a year and board. There were two men candidates, but, despite some opposition, Dr. Robertson was appointed by seventeen votes against six and five respectively. The chairman said that of the three candidates she possessed the highest medical degree. At Craigleith they had a splendid example of the woman physician, and he thought that Dr. Robertson would make an equally successful doctor for the Craiglockhart Hospital. Dr. Katherine S. Clark has been appointed house physician of Leith Hospital by the directors.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

(From the 'World's Work.')

In no other country of Europe are wages so low as in Russia. American workmen can earn twice and even three times as much. The average monthly wages paid in the departments of Moscow and Vladimir are as follows:

Men	$8 to $8.50 a week
Women	$6 a week
Youths between 15 and 17	$3.50 a week
Girls between 15 and 17	$3 a week
Children of both sexes	$2.50 a week

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the daily press it is stated that the vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, at the sittings of the Transportation Commission held in your city, in speaking of the question of water transportation, stated that there were two routes at present, 'The partially developed Welland canal and the Georgian Bay canal.' At the same time he strongly advocated the claims of the Georgian Bay canal, urging that work on that project should take precedence over all other works in connection with transportation routes, and pointed out that this step was absolutely necessary to meet the competition of the enlarged Erie Canal, if it were desired to retain Canadian trade for Canadian channels. Mr. Gear has taken a strong and secure position in urging the absolute necessity of placing great value on our waterways, and in pointing out that the competition of the enlarged Erie, with its low freight rates, must be met and faced by Canada.

At the present time, however, with all respect to the position of Mr. Gear, it is urged by many who have given study to this question that Canada must look to the Trent Valley canal, rather than to the Georgian Bay canal, as a rival and competitor for traffic with the enlarged Erie. In speaking of the Erie, it should not be lost sight of that the Americans, in spending one hundred and one million dollars on that route, are not spending that sum on a ship canal, but on a barge canal, and that the Trent canal or waterway, with its eight-hundred-ton barges, traversing a better waterway, by a shorter route, would be more than able to hold its own with the one-thousand-ton barges of the Erie. The Trent, requiring but an expenditure of five million dollars, and needing only the short space of two years in which to complete it, would be in possession of the traffic several years before the new and enlarged Erie would be opened for business. That is to say, that after the Americans had expended the enormous sum above mentioned, they would be then in possession of a route inferior in many ways to the Trent with but a slightly increased carrying capacity.

Four million dollars have already been spent on the Trent route, and with, comparatively speaking, a small expenditure, and with the lapse of a short space of time, Canada would be furnished with the shortest, cheapest and best route from the Great Lakes to the seaboard—that is to say, the city of Montreal.

It is sometimes a matter of surprise that the business men of Montreal have not given more attention to the value of this route—a waterway capable of carrying eight hundred ton barges, or four barges in tow of a steam barge, giving a carrying capacity of a hundred and twenty thousand bushels, and this on the direct line from Georgian Bay to the port of Montreal. Practically this is the same thing as putting the city of Montreal in touch with a direct waterway to the west, and a waterway capable of floating a boat with a capacity of a hundred and twenty thousand bushels—something of the utmost importance to Canada, and most surely desirable from the standpoint of Montreal. In this connection it might be pointed out that for inland navigation, a barge canal is considered by experts, superior to a ship canal, as a ship canal requires large vessels moving long distances at slow rates of speed, in confined waters. Such vessels are necessarily costly to build, and incur large outlays in their management, and consequently are not capable of earning a fair return for money invested.

The lakes and rivers on the Trent route are so large that there will always be an abundance of water, and it is a fact that to-day, out of the 203 miles from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, a hundred and sixty miles are navigable, and seventeen miles of canal work will open up the remaining forty-three miles and make direct connection from Midland to Montreal.

The city of Toronto and other points in Ontario have awakened to its value, and Toronto especially is actively striving to have the outlet at Port Hope rather than Trenton, urging that by the Trenton outlet, Toronto will be cut off, and that the city of Montreal will be placed in a superior position in the matter of return cargoes and in the matter of freight rates, in dealing with the people of the Midland district of Ontario as well as the west. Without discussing the rival outlets, this active interest on the part of the business men of Toronto, shows the great value Toronto's business men place on this route.

The completion of the Trent canal means much to the Midland district of Ontario, and much to the Dominion of Canada as a whole, but no one portion of the Dominion will receive greater benefit than the city of Montreal.

F. D. KERR.

Peterborough, June 8, 1904.

FEDERATION OR UNION OF CHURCHES?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my last communication I pointed out that absolute union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian bodies would be difficult, if not impossible, without sacrificing personal convictions on doctrine, discipline and government. Such a surrender would be utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of religious liberty, and we dare not sell the freedom our forefathers bought with their blood. Nevertheless, might we not have a federation of the churches on the basis of the Evangelical Alliance? Such a union might be modelled after the confederation of the provinces that now form the Dominion of Canada. Each province has its own parliament, and virtually controls its own internal affairs. So there might be a federation of the churches along the same lines. A Federal Assembly, composed of representatives from the different bodies, might meet annually to adjust all difficulties regarding overlapping in mission stations and to advise union where too many churches exist in the same district. The powers of such an Assembly would have to be clearly defined, and it should be an advisory rather than a legislative body. At the same time, each of the federated churches would try to carry its recommendations into effect. There might, however, be cases in which congregations would not unite, and it would be unwise to force them. If the federated bodies would agree they might have a central fund for home and foreign missions. Each church, however, would still retain its historic name, and adhere to its own doctrine, discipline and government. Nova Scotia and Manitoba still retain their names as provinces, though they form part of the Dominion of Canada. All the federated churches would own Christ as king, and sing, 'All hail the power of Jesu's name' as heartily as the Canadian citizen in every province sings 'God Save the King.'

Some tell us that there is as much divergence of doctrinal views in the respective churches as there can be after union. If that statement refers to ministers and elders, or other office-bearers in the different bodies, it is a serious reflection on their moral character. For example, take the Presbyterian Church. Every minister and elder solemnly promises to 'believe the Westminster Confession of Faith to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God,' and faithfully vows to adhere thereto in their teaching. Therefore, if they teach any doctrines opposed to the Westminster standards, they are false to their ordination vows, that is, while they hold office in the Presbyterian Church. Whatever views we may hold regarding the old or the new theology, we are agreed that it is wrong to tell lies, or to promise one thing and do the opposite. If a man teaches any doctrine contrary to his ordination vow, he should have sufficient honesty to leave the denomination. No properly constituted society will tolerate any man who denies its main principles, or proves false to his pledges. It is all nonsense to talk against cast-iron creeds, for this is a free country, and no man is bound to accept a creed that he does not believe. At the present day it is fashionable among a certain superficial class of religious teachers to sneer at creeds or doctrines. A theory, purpose, plan or 'creed' is the basis of all rational action, from the building of a woodshed to the formation of a city. Creed, as an eminent theologian said, is more important than conduct, for a man's life is neither better nor worse than his creed, that is, what he sincerely believes, not what he pretends to accept. A man who believes the leading principles of anarchy is an anarchist, and the man who sincerely believes the fundamental doctrines of Christianity is a Christian.

And now a word or two about the colleges. As the federated churches would still hold their respective doctrines, denominational colleges would appear to be necessary. Possibly the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies could each close two colleges. The professors could take regular charges, or go out as foreign or home missionaries. It would be a novel experience for those cultured gentlemen to go to the South Sea Islands or to the Yukon. As they are among the leaders in advocating the proposed union, they should be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. Indeed, whether federation of the churches takes place or not, we should easily get along with three Presbyterian colleges. Economy, like charity, should begin at home, and the Presbyterians should start with the colleges. Perhaps more money is wasted on unnecessary theological colleges than on any other branch of our church work.

Perhaps, after all, if professing Christians realized God's claim on their pocket-books, the economic problem could be easily solved. If each member of the church gave one-tenth of his income to Christ's cause, all the financial difficulties would suddenly vanish. Penuriousness has led the church to resort to many doubtful plans of raising money, and to propose questionable schemes to solve the economic problem. The prominence which the financial question gets in the union discussion makes the whole movement appear extremely suspicious. If the spiritual life of ministers and members were deepened, they would consecrate themselves and their property to Christ, and so solve the question of ways and means. Consecration would give a far greater spiritual uplift than paring the creeds down to the vanishing point. We do not believe too much, but too little at the present day. Indeed, neither faith nor life appears to be in a very healthy condition. This at least is the admission of many reports on the state of religion from recognized authorities. Hence this union proposal seems to be more of a business or secular affair than a spiritual movement.

CHARLES MACKAY.

May 28, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The subject of church union seems to be in the air at the present time; it is popular, it is fashionable. Let us see how far it is in accordance with sound reason; how far, especially, it is in accordance with Scripture. 'Can two walk together except they be agreed?' (Amos iii., 3). Even the strongest advocates of an organic union acknowledge that there are wide diversities between the different bodies in doctrine, in worship and in practice, so great that should union ever be effected, it would be necessary to have a new creed—eliminating all disputed questions—or, as some suggest, do without any creed, so that the members of the united (!) body might hold as divers doctrines as they chose. In fact, the union would be an external one, covering the most discordant beliefs on the most vital questions. It is to be presumed that the different bodies truly believe that their several creeds are each in accordance with their views of Scripture, consequently—for the sake of a nominal union—they would be ready to forego their testimony to what they severally believed to be Scriptural truth. Could God's blessing be expected on such a union as this? The Scriptural rule is: 'As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men' (Rom. xii., 12), which implies, live at peace with all men, as far as it is possible, or without compromising the truth, which can never be justified even for peace sake.

The advocates of union say, and say truly, that the several denominations have much in common, but this may be said of all so-called Christian sects, and might include Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Universalists, etc., and, by similar reasoning, such might also be embraced in the union movement.

The sad fact is that both ministers and people nowadays have so little intense earnestness of belief in, and reverence for, even vital Scripture truth, that they are prepared to sacrifice it to some fanciful notion, if it is only popular enough. Such was not the spirit of the Covenanters of Scotland or the Puritans of England. 'Hold fast that which thou hast, that no man take thy crown' (Rev. iii., 11). 'Buy the truth and sell it not (Prov. xxiii., 23).

Can the proposed union be effected in accordance with these Scripture precepts? If not, let all lovers of true doctrine and worship oppose it to the uttermost

A SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN.

Montreal, June 1, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of May 28 there is considerable space given to the question of what looks like coming church union between three of the evangelical bodies of our Dominion, namely, Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists. Commenting on this union in another paper one advocate of it says that we have not the race question to contend with; meaning, of course, that in the churches looking towards union there is none of the colored or African race. Here, Mr. Editor, is where the heart of your present writer is so moved that he cannot help putting his pen to paper. We have in this Canada of ours a small body of African Methodists, the records of which may be found in the 'Canadian Almanac' of 1902, page 288, as the 'British Methodist Episcopal Church,' with a list of fifteen ministers.

Now, the question with me is, why has not this little, struggling body been invited into the Methodist Church in other unions that have taken place, and why not now the opportunity be given them to come into this magnificent united church that is to be? Is the difficulty in the skin color of those people? If such be the case it is strange that our Methodist Church to-day harbors within its fold men of different races and color than that of the Anglo-Saxon. We have in our Methodist Church communion ordained ministers and church members who are of Indian, and Japanese blood. We have a mission in China manned by white missionaries, and I presume we would have ministers of the same race were there Chinese converts sufficiently advanced to be capable of filling the position. These different races and nationalities must of necessity go into the forthcoming united church, for surely they will not be deprived of their standing by the union. Then, why not give our few African friends the chance to come in or not? They will surely come up to Indians and Chinese in intelligence.

This opportunity not being given them in the very recent past seems still more strange in view of an incident which occurred at the Methodist General Conference in 1898 in the city of Toronto, where a minister from that body appeared as a paternal delegate. Our respected general superintendent, Dr. Carman, shook hands with him, and introduced him to that august body of ministers and laymen. Among other things which he said was the fact of their being compelled to open a mission in Manitoba which, being so far away from the centre of their work, had to do the best it could without either paternal aid or supervision, and supplemented those remarks by turning to the general superintendent and saying:—'I wish, Mr. Chairman, your noble body could take us under your wing.' No word of encouragement or invitation to come was given. Surely, if we are endeavoring to take the heterogeneous masses that are coming to our vast western country, in whole or in part, into our consideration in sending them the Gospel and endeavoring to gather them into our great united church as a means of evangelization, those poor sons of Ham whom we may now call our own people, ought to have, at the very least, the opportunity given them to send at least one representative to the committee on union and be given a chance to say whether they want to come in or not. Their ministers now in the work would still be able to minister to their own people, and in time they may, as some of our Indian missions to-day are, be supplied by white missionaries, and young men of their own race in future coming into the work will be required to come up to a higher standard as years go by. Nay, further, your writer, at the first Conference after union, will willingly volunteer to become the pastor of one of such churches if in the wisdom of the great united church he should be so appointed.

A UNIONIST.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Insurance Act provides that 'if a foreign company's liabilities to policyholders in Canada exceed its assets in Canada the company shall be called upon to make good the deficiency; and on its failure so to do within thirty days, he (the superintendent) shall withdraw its license.'

From the foregoing statutory requirement it follows that every foreign life company has to place with the Finance Department at Ottawa each year, approved securities equal in amount to the increase in the reassurance value of its Canadian policies. There are thus securities held there for many millions of dollars belonging to those companies, and they are being largely augmented each successive year.

As an almost inevitable corollary to the foregoing, agents are found asserting that the Canadian membership in foreign companies enjoy the full equivalent of government assurance, namely, protection from loss—such protection as could not possibly be had if the reassurance funds were left in the custody of the companies abroad, a protection, they say, immeasurably superior to the protection had in Canadian companies. Now that thought, unexamined, is by no means an unreasonable one, and it appeals strongly to the innate sense of powerlessness or helplessness to protect oneself in transactions with great financial corporations, thus finding its antidote in government security, and to that fact perhaps more than to any other is due the large amount of life assurance that is placed by our people in foreign companies—fancied government protection.

Very naturally, it is asked by agents, what are those foreign securities deposited under compulsion of law with the Treasury Board for, if not to guarantee the policy-holders which they represent, from loss? Millions in foreign securities are not handled and examined and stored away yearly for the mere pleasure of handling them. It is an argument that carries with it conviction of uncallengeable security, a natural sequence to the requirement for full reserve-securities at Ottawa. That protection is believed in and relied on by many thousands of our population. Let us examine it carefully, for it has much to tell us of the vaunted paternalism of parliament as practiced at Ottawa.

I think it will be conceded without much argument that the value of a bodyguard lies in the protective service that is expected will be promptly and effectively rendered should physical danger crop up. A guard, whether human or canine, or indeed any other sort, that would funk and desert its charge on the happening of just such an event as it was specially engaged to give protection from, would not only be untrustworthy—it would be deceptive, treacherous, and in actual results perhaps disastrous.

So, too, in the case of a guarantee bond. Its value is in the protection that it will yield should a breach of trust happen. Its present value—honesty and integrity governing—is merely nominal and prospective; its real value will be known later should occasion arise, and only should occasion arise, for requiring a re-fund of moneys lost by breach of trust.

In a similar sense must be construed the progressive trust in numberless bonds that are securely held by our Treasury Board, the property of foreign companies; the use or value of that trust is not when the companies are prosperous, above, and for that matter, independent of the law and its protection. If the statute affords any protection whatever to assured in foreign companies, it is not while they are in a running, prosperous condition, as then it is entirely prospective, with a special reference to possible insolvency. That point I shall endeavor to prove later. Meanwhile, a word about the question of life funds supposed to require special protection.

I think that judging from the history of financial institutions throughout the Dominion, I am well within the mark in saying that life funds in the control of companies are, at least, as safe, as bank funds are, left in the charge of banks. Several important Canadian banks have failed, bringing grave disaster to their patrons, not so life companies. Each class of institution has within its control a very important section of the nation's economic savings. And the only effective protection to the membership in either class that government can render during an institution's prosperity, is to legislate the widest possible scope for competent responsible management; and in requiring the publication periodically of full and intelligible statements of the business done; subsequently in the event of bankruptcy, to undertake the supervision of the winding up. Protection in the sense of saving harmless from loss the patrons of institutions of either class while prosperous, is too preposterous to bear discussing—it signifies restrictions, embarrassments, curtailed efficiency, dwarfed prosperity—but to see that bankrupt funds shall reach their proper destination would be a most fitting undertaking for our insurance department. Professing to protect—to protect from loss—it surely is incumbent to take the best, the surest and safest ways of doing it; then prevent the squandering by courts and assignees of insolvent funds. Keen has been the complaint, and only too well founded, in all lines of business, that assignee-ship needs supervising, just such as a public comptroller might be expected to exercise. More particularly, perhaps, should insolvent life funds (thank goodness not often in the market) receive this special supervision; they have been, and are being accumulated specially for protection purposes by order and in the special control of parliament, and are in the strictest sense trust funds. Surely such funds ought to receive the bureau's supervision in a manner to ward off unnecessary obstructive litigation, and fraud in the final distribution.

To deposit with the Treasury Board long dated securities (subject, however, to an improved and more courteous exchange which is badly needed when occasion may call for an exchange) that in itself is a harmless proceeding, but the fact cannot be overlooked that to very many people it carries with it not merely the semblance of guaranty but of the actuality itself—that, too, of the most absolute sort, having the presumed backing of our national government. And with truth, it may be said, that that thought is a rational and inevitable inference sure and certain to be drawn, and is drawn, by very many enlightened people, and perhaps by all less enlightened people, from the enforced storing of securities at Ottawa; and moreover, it is an important factor that the bureau may not longer ignore—it will have to be reckoned with sooner or later.

In attempting to reason out the alternative question of substantial protection, or a more misleading semblance of protection, in this connection the supreme question is—what, if any, service, does the Treasury Board or the department render in a case of insolvency in the way of carrying out the fundamental principle of the enforced deposit system, viz., to obviate loss to the assured? On that point we have two instructive cases referred to in some annual reports of the department:

(1) There was the insolvency of the Atlantic Mutual of Albany, N.Y., which happened in 1877. The Canadian liabilities amounted to $118,051.91, and the deposit at Ottawa was only $85,000. That was anterior to the law for full reserves. Thus the cover at Ottawa was $33,051.91 short. After paying death claims that meanwhile had emerged, there remained a sum equal to fifty-three and a quarter percent of the full reinsurance values, while the general dividend at Albany was seventy-five percent.

Now, in view of the implied insecurity of Canadian funds it left abroad—implied in the statutory requirement that full reserves shall be deposited at Ottawa—it will be interesting to know what action was taken by the American receiver regarding the shortage of twenty-one and three-quarters percent in the Canadian funds in winding up the Atlantic Mutual. The records show no disability to recover, or loss of time or money to have been experienced by the Canadian assignee in having the shortage sent here, for the superintendent, Mr. Cherriman, says: 'The court at Albany has ordered the receiver to pay a dividend of twenty and a quarter percent, making with the Canadian dividend seventy-five percent in all 'to registered policyholders residing in Canada.' Thus the full complement of the American dividend of seventy-five percent was punctually remitted to our assignee without the intervention of our government or the issuance of legal process. The shortage was promptly received here.

(2) Another case was that of the Globe Mutual, of New York, which became insolvent in 1879. This time the proceedings came under the fancied protection

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TORONTO CANADA

of a full reserve at Ottawa and was thus within the jurisdiction of our own courts and insurance department. It had deposited with the Treasury Board a hundred thousand dollars and Mr. Cherriman estimated the Canadian liabilities at $53,406. A provincial lawyer undertook the representation of the Canadian policyholders, and had an assignee appointed, and had the deposit transferred from the Treasury Board to the Bank of Montreal in the control of the assignee at least to the extent of the company's Canadian reserves. If I remember correctly the liabilities were ultimately scheduled at about $84,000. How they should have differed so much from the superintendent's estimate I do not know. However, the balance of about $16,000 was promptly remitted to the New York receiver, and the lawyers' bill of costs was paid out of the $84,000.

And now it will be interesting to note briefly what followed from this point forward. The same lawyer quickly took brief for the American receiver, entered an action in the Superior Court at Montreal, and for years hotly contested the right of his former clients to be paid their full reserves as provided for in the $84,000. And he had an injunction served restraining the assignee from paying those reserves. It was a most unfair and unjust proceeding, and but for the determined opposition of a company which had taken over some of the Globe's policies, a grave injustice would assuredly have been done. The Insurance Department did not put in an appearance in court at any time or in any form known to the writer. That is explained in a subsequent quotation from Mr. Cherriman.

The specious plea in the contestation was that, although the company was a stock concern, yet 'the Canadian policyholders of the company came within the proviso of section 16 of the Insurance Act, as being on the mutual principle, and that they can only share in the distribution of the assets on the same terms as the American policies.'

Let us examine with some care the exact situation here:—There were 584 policy-holders scattered all over the Dominion, and unknown to each other, thus preventing combined action, and outside the action of the company already referred to, each claimant would be expected to make good his own or her own claim in court. The function of the assignee unstopped by injunction would have been to deduct his charges and disburse the balance as dividend. Under the restraining injunction he simply awaited orders from the court. Now, remembering that many policyholders resided in parts remote from Montreal, and were unknown to each other, thus rendering combined action impossible in the circumstances, and the largest individual interest being limited perhaps to about a couple of hundred dollars, who out of the entire number would have had sufficient personal interest, or known enough insurance law, or of the proceedings in court, or of the apathetic indifference of the assignee, to undertake the expensive and laborious task of butting up against the redoubtable and persistent champion of the American receiver? The case would in all likelihood have gone by default against the policy-holders.

Well, what was done? Was the estate wound up in the usual satisfactory manner, by each policy-holder receiving his full dividend less the percentage of the assignee's charges? What the prothonotary's records, or the unpublished records of the Treasury Board may have to say in answer, I do not know. Professor Cherriman's 1881 report is the last one making reference to the Globe case. In it he says:—'I have no report from the Canadian assignee of this company, but I understand that an arrangement was made to pay a dividend of thirty percent on the claim of the Canadian policy-holders, pending contestation by the New York receiver of the payment of the claim in full out of the Canadian deposit.' That is the last deliverance by the Department regarding the Globe case that I can find.

Now, Superintendent Cherriman's excuse for the evident unconcern implied in that paragraph is given in his previous report—that for 1880—addressed to Sir Leonard Tilley:—'Loud complaints have been made both by the policy-holders and by the public press, as to the delay which is occurring, and some supposed mismanagement in the conduct of the matter. Whether justly grounded or not, these complaints can attach only to the court of law to which the Legislature has relegated the sole control of the case . . . . for all proceedings in connection therewith the court alone is responsible.'

Now, before proceeding to discuss the obvious impolicy of the Legislature adopting a course so inimical to those for whom it had volunteered protection, a word about the professor's excuse.

The bureau was then but in its infancy—the sense of its responsibilities was but formative—the superintendent was well advanced in years, and his former occupation, that of professor of mathematics, afforded but indifferent training for the casuistries of practical business. Capable, honest and confiding, he could see only good in committing the case solely to the court. And as it is not impossible that should occasion now arise, that proceeding may be cited in excuse for similar conduct, I purpose looking at the records of the Globe Mutual case from the advanced view point of the present day.

Now, presuming that the quotation from Mr. Cherriman correctly summarizes the final entries in the records of the Treasury Board regarding the winding up of the Globe Mutual, should we not pause and make an effort to comprehend the full import of that quotation? Let us make the attempt.

(1) It is evident that the superintendent felt under no serious obligation to get either at the real facts of the final winding up for publication, or, to enforce upon the assignee any particular line of duty. Vested as he was with the authority of the Treasury Board, ought he not to have asserted the right of official representation in the court proceedings—in that case every detail was readily at his command, and he could have seen to justice being done to the policy-holders by the assignee, yet no statement was received, and apparently no effort was made by him to get any.

(2) From some undisclosed source—possibly from correspondence—or from a stray paragraph in the press, or hearsay, one cannot tell, he 'understood' that it had been arranged to pay a dividend of 30 percent pending the decision of the court. What majestic unconcern and listless indifference as to whether the poor policy-holders shall get only 30 percent dividend, or, indeed, any dividend at all. He evidently thought that it was the assignee's duty to pay and report, but in so far as he himself was concerned, both payment and report might be omitted for all that he would appear to have cared. It seems to have been a matter of supreme indifference to the superintendent. Paternalism—Aye?

With that view of the situation before us, and presuming that it might be followed now if a fitting opportunity offered, may we not ask ourselves, and parliament too, what practical or even sensible purpose is being served by compelling foreign companies to store away in costly government vaults enormous bundles of valuable securities, augmenting the millions already there, by hundreds of thousands of dollars worth each successive year; involving immense outlay for vault room—requiring the keeping of numerous records, and a large and expensive staff of officials to give effect to them? Can it help creating the belief in government protection to the full extent of the value of the securities so held? A government bureau well stocked with foreign securities cannot help acclaiming wise government paternalism in so munificently safeguarding the people's investments. It must also greatly accentuate the self-consciousness of officials entrusted with such power, recalling to mind Bagehot's remarks in a former letter. But the chief point of interest lies in the fact that it gives out,—that, too, quite obtensibly, all the paraphernalia of an opulent and absolutely safe-protection to the policy-holders for whom the magnificent ingathering of securities is made. And yet, what an extravagant burlesque—huge farce—it all is as shown in the Globe case! It reminds one of a great imposing balloon that would burst and collapse the moment it entered upon the sphere of usefulness. Holding amplest security for all eventualities in connection with the policies while the company is solvent, but the moment that insolvency happened, parting with those securities, to become the subject of wild and expensive litigation; then, confiding the interests of the insured to the prothonotary, which later reaches down to an unmoneyed assignee; and finally on hearing that, out of a 100 percent asset—a 30 percent dividend had been arranged for, but not yet paid, there and then the department dismissed the matter from further consideration, and left the defenceless, unprotected policy-holders to get their money.

But was the 30 percent dividend in the Globe case actually paid to every policyholder? The superintendent leaves it to be tacitly inferred that he took an interest in the winding up, and yet does not seem to have ascertained whether the 30 percent was paid or not, and for aught that his published reports to the Finance Minister show, no attempt was made by him to find out what was done.

But was the further and larger dividend of 70 percent paid to the policyholders? A very proper and serious enquiry—if not, why not, and what became of it? I have examined the superintendent's reports for 1882, 1883 and 1884, but find no answer to these important questions.

It is but right to state that both dividends less enormously heavy legal charges were paid on the policies held by the Montreal Company, beyond that the writer has no personal knowledge of what dividends were or were not paid. Some time after the judgment was rendered the assignee went west. Subsequently thereto letters were received from distant policy-holders, enquiring about their reserves, and asking for the assignee's address. I am not aware that any official statement ever appeared in the public press or elsewhere accounting for the winding up.

My object in going into these details is to show how utterly misleading in the case of the Globe Mutual was the supposed protection to policy-holders. To have been effective the superintendent should have been vested with control of the funds to the end. And if the Act does not so provide now, so as to prevent a similar recurrence in the future, the superintendent should not forget that that responsibility may come back upon himself as showing a lack of prescient forethought when amending the Act a few years ago.

At all events, whether the act does or does not specifically impose that obligation on to the superintendent, it cannot be denied that it is a duty naturally and spontaneously arising out of the statutory requirement for the hoarding of securities with the department. It conveys a sense of complete protection which finds no fulfilment, nor can find fulfilment while companies are solvent; therefore to ever have any fulfilment it must be at the final winding up, if that should happen.

Enough, I think, has been written in these three letters to show:

(1) That the powers of investment by native life companies ought to be relieved of all the restrictions now in the Insurance Act. They are useless and oppressive. The amplest scope should be given for the directorate of companies to select fitting securities in any market, the same as is accorded to banks.

(2) That it is most unfair and unjust for parliament to arbitrarily annul the conditions under which municipalities borrow large sums of money, substituting therefor sometimes terms so oppressive to the lenders as to be all but unbearable—that, too, regardless of who the sufferers may be. In some instances annuitants have been greatly distressed; benevolent institutions, hospitals, savings banks and life companies have been the victims. More especially is this arbitrary interference unjust by omitting to attach to the new conditions a proviso stipulating that on the return to the municipality of more prosperous times the confiscated benefits shall revive and become payable. Should difficulty be experienced in defining clearly such a proviso, that could but argue against the interference itself, for if parliament, with its power of arbitrary action, should confess insuperable difficulty in attaching reasonable regulative conditions to its own orders, why issue the order? In the Toronto Junction case the interference was most unjust.

(3) That provision should be made devolving on to the superintendent the supervision of insolvent life funds, especially where reassurance may not be adopted.

(4) That some means should be adopted to restrain the issuing of new life charters, otherwise we may be having very shortly a crop of failures that will bring disgrace upon the country and disaster to many worthy people, besides dishonoring the fair fame of the Canadian life business.

The Insurance Law of 1877, by the Mackenzie-Cartwright Government, and the codification in 1899 by the Laurier-Fielding Government, furnished considerable ground for dissatisfaction in the minds of many insurance people, which need not be enlarged upon here. Entertaining, as most of us do, a very elevated opinion of our princely premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his able lieutenant, the Hon. Mr. Fielding, it is to be hoped that jointly they may legislate at the present session of parliament complete emancipation for our native life companies from everything that hampers or retards their fullest development.

INSURANCE.

THE SABBATH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of May 10 you published Mr. Bumstead's reply to my letter of a previous date, and, as he makes some statements about what I said, I wish to prove what I said to be true. First, your correspondent picks up two words which I used and says they are not in Scripture. He lays great stress upon those two words, namely, weekly and ceremonial Sabbaths. He says 'the use of such words mislead the reader into thinking that God had two different kinds of Sabbaths.' I really hope Mr. Bumstead is not trying to mislead the readers, but is as honest as he appears to be ignorant of the fact that God did have two different kinds of Sabbaths, the weekly Sabbath, or Sabbath of the Lord, as it is called in Lev. xxiii., 3. Now notice particularly this Sabbath here spoken of is called the Sabbath of the Lord, and refers to the seventh day of the week as clearly proven by Gen. ii., 3, and Ex. xx., 8-12, to be the day that the Maker of the universe set apart and made holy. And to keep it according to the commandment it would be just as impossible to keep any other day but the seventh, as it comes around in the routine of seven, as it would be to celebrate the fourth of July in December, that is, if you work six days and rest the seventh, you will always rest the seventh day. Now, this proven from Scripture is enough on this point, only I would say the seventh day (or Saturday) Sabbath is invariably called the Sabbath, or Sabbath of the Lord, or My Sabbath. The ceremonial Sabbath (as I called it) is called a Sabbath and your Sabbath (Lev. xxiii., 24, 32). Now read verses 38 and 39, also read verse 44, and you will plainly see that the Sabbaths called a and your Sabbath were feast or ceremonial Sabbaths, and I would refer the readers to Num. xxix. for a more complete explanation of the service.

Now, to answer your correspondent in regard to the seven Sabbaths being complete, and the morrow after making fifty days. He says that Lev. xxiii., 16, refers to Sabbaths that do not come at random, that Lev. xxiii., 5, 6, 11, proves that April 14 was Passover, and April 15 was Sabbath. April 16 was the day of wave sheaf offering. Now, how he can read those statements into the passages referred to is more than I can see. I will admit that the fourteenth of the first month is Passover, and the fifteenth is the feast of unleavened bread, but not a word is said about a Sabbath in either of those verses, and he says the fifteenth was Sabbath. This is the way that such as he mislead those that look to them for information instead of studying for themselves. But unfortunately for him the inspired word when studied discloses the fact that he is teaching false doctrine. In verse 3 it tells which is the Sabbath. Verse 10 says: 'When ye be come into the land which I give unto you and shall reap the harvest thereof, then ye shall bring a sheaf of the first-fruits of your harvest unto the priest, and he shall wave the sheaf before the Lord to be accepted for you, on the morrow after the Sabbath the priest shall wave it.' Now, I would like Mr. Bumstead to prove that this wave sheaf was waved always on April 16; if so, our Saviour rose on April 16, for this sheaf typified his resurrection as the first-fruits of them that slept (I. Cor. xv., 20). And it was waved on the morrow after the Sabbath, which would be the first day of the week, on which day Christ rose from the dead, instead of April 16.

Also will he prove that the children of Israel actually did get into the land that God gave them and got their harvest reaped and ready to have the priest wave the sheaf on April 16? I should say the harvest was in the seventh month instead of the first (Lev. xxiii., 39). Until he can prove this I shall claim that the Sabbaths spoken of in Lev. xxiii., 15, 16, mean the seventh day Sabbaths that were to be complete, and the morrow after made fifty days, and would not come the same time every year any more than Easter Sunday would.

Mr. Bumstead tells how much money Seventh Day Adventists pay out to undermine and weaken the faith of Christians in our churches and to accomplish the destruction of the American Sabbaths. If Mr. Bumstead will tell me the book, chapter and verse in the Bible where he reads the American Sabbath, I will esteem it a great favor. Also where it says the first day of the week is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, or any example left us by Christ or the apostles for keeping it. Until he can, we shall consider any legislation which will deprive us of the right of obeying the Word of God as a dark plot against God and his servants.

Then, again, will Mr. Bumstead point me to one instance where Seventh Day Adventists are not a law-abiding people, with the exception of where man's law forbids the keeping of the law of God. I would also ask Mr. Bumstead where the Christians in the churches get their faith from which we are weakening so by asking them to follow the teaching of the Bible? I thought that all those who styled themselves Christians claimed to take that book as their guide, believed its teachings were to be followed in order to make them Christians. Now, we have nothing to accuse our nation of, as Paul said, but only those who wear sheep's clothing and do not want the government to see the wolf underneath, that would deprive us of one-sixth of our time or our right to obey God's word, that would enforce on all their dogmas and set God's word aside.

MOSES SHEPERD.

West Bolton, Que.

TARIFF ON DUMPING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have tried to understand the new plan to cover the dumping of foreign goods on the Canadian market, and there is one aspect which the Minister of Finance does not seem to think of, and yet it is, as some persons think, worthy of serious thought, namely, the extreme annoyance of making every entry subject to the caprice of the appraisers. I affirm that, in fifty years' business with the Customs House I have never presented a false invoice, or undervalued the goods to be entered, but in a multitude of instances I have been compelled to pay more than the tariff rate of duty on some pretext, and if there is one way more than another to train men to play tricks on the Customs House it is to make them feel that every year of their lives they are being cheated by having to pay overcharges. And that, too, not on dumping prices only, but on every-day trahsactions, at the caprice of the appraiser, who is probably in ignorance of the real merits of the case. In fact honesty counts for nothing. Overcharges are made and if objected to one must appeal to Ottawa, and wait for months, with almost the certainty of being refused redress.

But what is the new rule to be? If I can understand the Finance Minister's statement, an invoice can be treated thus: If the actual cost is eighty dollars the customs officer can collect duty on that and the dumping duty on whatever he affirms is the 'home price.' If he said the cost should be a hundred, he would collect the ordinary duty on the eighty dollars as invoiced and the dumping duty, of which the minimum is fifteen percent, and the maximum fifty percent on the twenty dollars. The appraiser could just as well say, however, that the value is a hundred and twenty dollars.

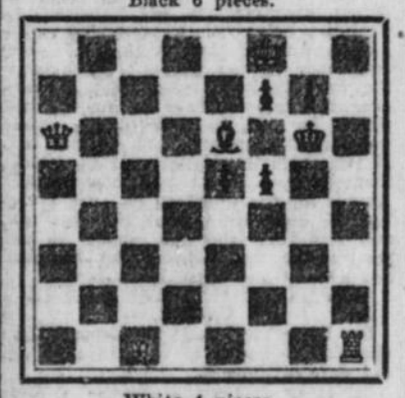
We are supposed to aim at obtaining good government, but if the above is a correct interpretation of proposed amendments, can any law be invented more shamelessly bad? W.

CHESS

Tuesday, June 14, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 865.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by C. H. Wheeler, Chicago.)
Black 6 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions, July 2. Much reach editor by June 25.

NOTES AND NEWS.

There has been some invidious comment upon the national tournament arranged by the City of London Chess Club, the splendid details of which we recently published. Some claim that it is an attempt to forestall and 'spoil' the tourney, organized by the British Chess Federation, which is scheduled to take place at Hastings toward the end of August. Such quibbles as we have noticed are utterly unsportsmanlike, and degradatory to the spirit and reputation of the Royal game. We refer more particularly to an anonymous letter (always self-condemnatory), in the 'Western Daily Mercury,' signed 'One and All,' and we write absolutely without prejudice towards either the British Chess Federation or the City of London Chess Club, both of which bodies can maintain an ample, useful and independent existence.

LOCAL MATCH.

So many local players were eager to take up Mr. Jacobs's challenge that a four-cornered match has been arranged, and will begin to-night at the Montreal Club, between Messrs. W. Kurrie, J. Sawyer, C. S. Jacobs and R. Short. Each player will play four games with each of the others. It is probable that this interesting contest will result in one or more of these four gentlemen being entrusted with the honor of representing Montreal in the Dominion chess tournament at Winnipeg next month.

We have received several sets of solutions to the set of problems illustrating Mr. White's article, but very little comment has accompanied the solutions. In this we are somewhat disappointed. However, there is some hope that a vigorous criticism of the whole article from an able pen may shortly be at the service of our readers. Two sides of the question are always interesting and instructive.

A further selection of games from the Cambridge Springs tournament follows, together with a fine Rice Gambit.

GAME NO. 858.

Rice Gambit played in the 'Monde Illustre' correspondence tourney. From the 'Vienna Chess Times.'

White	Black
Tabuntchikoff	Marseilles C. C.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 3
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 O O	8 B x Kt
9 R—K 1 (a)	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3 (b)	10 P—B 6
11 P—Q 4 (c)	11 Kt—K 5
12 R x Kt (d)	12 B—R 7 ch
13 K x B	13 Q x R
14 P x P (e)	14 P x P
15 B—K Kt 5	15 P—K R 3!
16 Kt—Q 2	16 Q—Kt 5!
17 Q—K 1 ch	17 B—K 3! (f)
18 Kt x P (g)	18 P x B! (h)
19 Q—K 5 (i)	19 R x P ch (k)
20 Kt x R	20 Q x Kt ch
21 K—Kt 1	21 Q—Kt 5 ch
22 K—R 2 (l)	22 Q—R 6 ch
23 K—Kt 1	23 Kt—Q 2
24 Q—K 1 (m)	24 Kt—Kt 3
25 B—Kt 3 (n)	25 Q—Kt 5 ch
26 K—B 2 (o)	26 Q—B 4 ch
27 K—Kt 1	27 Kt x P
28 Q—Kt 3	28 O O O
29 Resigns	

(a) Or 9 P—Q 4, B—Q 3; 10, B x P, B x B; 11, R x B, etc.

(b) Here 10, P—K Kt 3 might be played, when Black's best reply is castling; or if 10.... Q—B 4 ch; 11, P—Q 4, Q x B; 12, Kt—R 2, etc.

(c) If 11, P—K Kt 3, Kt—R 4; 12, P—Q 4, B x Kt P; 13, R x Q ch, K x R, and Black has the better game.

(d) If 12, P x P ?, Q x P; 13, R x Kt, Q—R 7 ch; 14, K—B 1, Q—R 8 ch; 15, K—K 2, Q x P ch, etc.

(e) This was also the move made by Captain Pervaho against Dr. Neustadtl. The correct move, however, is B—K Kt 5!

(f) Not K—B 1, else 18, Q—B 7 ch, K—Kt 1; 19, Q—K 8 ch., K—Kt 2; 20, B—B 6 ch! K x B; 21, Q—K 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 22, R—K Kt 1, etc.

(g) Apparently there is nothing better; if 18, Q—Kt 3, P x B, etc.

(h) Inferior is Q x Kt, because of 19, Q—K 5.

(i) If 19, P x B, Q x Kt; 20, P x P ch; K—Q 1 and White cannot parry the threat of R x P ch.

(k)—Here Pervaho made the fine move, 19, Kt—Q 2, against Neudstadtl, when 19... Kt—Q 2; 20, Q x R ch., K—K 2; 21, Q x R, Q—R 6 ch; 22, K—Kt 1, Q—Kt 6 ch, etc.

(l) If 22, K—B 1, Black would save his B by exchanging queens.

(m) If 24, Q—K 4, or Q—K 2; 24.... Q—Kt 5 ch; if 24, Q x B P, or Q—Kt 7; 24.... Q—K 6 ch, etc.

(n) If 25, B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 2; 26, P x P, Q—Kt 5 ch; 27, K—R 3, O O O and wins.

(o)—To 26, K—R 2 the reply is also castling.

GAME NO 859.

(First Round.)
Queen's Gambit Declined.
Pillsbury vs. Fox.

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles.
6 Kt—B 3	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 Kt—K 5	9 B—Kt 2
10 P—B 4	10 Kt—K 5
11 B x B	11 Q x B
12 B x Kt	12 P x B
13 Castles.	13 P—K B 4
14 Q—Kt 3 ch	14 K—R 1
15 Q R—B 1	15 Kt—B 3
16 K R—Q 1	16 Q R—B 1
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 B—Q 4
18 Q—R 4	18 P—Q R 4
19 Kt—R 7	19 R—R 1
20 Kt (R 7)—B 6	20 Q—K 3
21 P—Q Kt 3	21 Kt—K 1
22 Q—Kt 5	22 Kt—Q 3
23 Q—K 2	23 R—B 3
24 Q—R 5	24 Q—K 1
25 Q x Q ch	25 R x Q
26 Kt—Q 7	26 R—B 2
27 Kt (B 6)—K 5	27 R (B 2)—K 2
28 R x P	28 Kt—Kt 4
29 R (B 7)—B 1	29 R—K 3
30 Kt—B 4	30 B x Kt
31 P x B	31 Kt—R 2
32 R—Kt 1	32 Kt—B 1
33 Kt—K 5	33 K—Kt 1
34 R—Kt 5	34 R—Q 3
35 K R—Kt 1	35 R (K)—Q 1
36 P—B 5	36 P x P
37 R x B P	37 P—R 5
38 R—Kt 7	38 R—Q Kt 3
39 R x Kt	39 R x R (B 8)
40 R x R	40 R—B 8 ch
41 K—B 2	41 R—B 7 ch
42 K—K 1	42 P—R 3
43 P—Q 5	43 R x R P
44 P—Q 6	44 R—R 8 ch
45 K—Q 2	45 R—R 7 ch
46 K—B 3	46 Resigns.

GAME NO. 860.

Round 3. Sicilian Defence.

White. Lasker.	Black. Napier.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	6 P—Q 3
7 P—K R 3	7 Kt—K B 3
8 P—K Kt 4	8 Castles
9 P—Kt 5	9 Kt—K 1
10 P—K R 4	10 Kt—B 2
11 P—B 4	11 P—K 4
12 K Kt—K 2	12 P—Q 4
13 K P x P	13 Kt—Q 5
14 Kt x Kt	14 Kt x P
15 Kt—B 5	15 Kt x Kt
16 Q x Q	16 R x Q
17 Kt—K 7 ch	17 K—R 1
18 P—R 5	18 R—K 1
19 B—B 5	19 P x R P
20 B—B 4	20 P x P
21 B x B P	21 Kt—K 5
22 B x R	22 B x P
23 R—Q Kt 1	23 B—B 6 ch
24 K—B 1	24 B—K Kt 5
25 B x K R P	25 B x B
26 R x B	26 Kt—Kt 6 ch
27 K—Kt 2	27 Kt x R
28 R x P	28 P—Q R 4
29 R—Kt 3	29 B—Kt 2
30 R—K R 3	30 Kt—Kt 6
31 K—B 3	31 R—R 3
32 K x P	32 Kt—K 7 ch
33 K—B 5	33 Kt—B 6
34 P—Q R 3	34 Kt—R 5
35 B—K 3	35 Resigns.

GAME NO. 861.

(Round 2. Centre Counter Gambit.)
Tschigorin vs. Hodges.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q 1
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—B 3
7 Castles.	7 B x Kt
8 B x B	8 P—K 3
9 R—K 1	9 B—K 2
10 Kt—K 4	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 P—B 3	11 Castles.
12 B—B 4	12 Kt—Q 4
13 B—Q 2	13 Q—B 2
14 Q—B 2	14 Kt—B 5
15 P—K Kt 3	15 Kt—K Kt 3
16 P—K R 4	16 K R—K 1
17 P—R 5	17 K Kt—B 1
18 B—B 4	18 Q—Q 1
19 Q R—Q 1	19 Kt—B 3
20 Kt —B5	20 Q—Kt 3
21 P—Q Kt 4	21 Kt—Q 4
22 B—K 5	22 P—B 3
23 B x Kt	23 Q B P x B
24 B—B 4	24 Q R—B 1
25 R—Q 3	25 P—K 4
26 Kt—K 4	26 Q x Kt P
27 P x P	27 Q—B 5
28 K R—Q 1	28 P x P
29 B x P	29 P—Q Kt 4
30 Kt—Kt 2	30 Q—K 5
31 B—Q 4	31 Kt—K 3
32 Q—Kt 3	32 B—B 4
33 B x B	33 Kt x B
34 Q x P ch	34 Q x Q
35 R x Q	35 Kt—K 5
36 R x P	36 Kt x P (B 6)
37 R (Q)—Q 5	37 Kt x R (Kt 5)
38 R x Kt	38 R—Q Kt 1
Resigns.	

GAME NO. 862.

(Round 5. Vienna Opening.)

White. Schlechter.	Black. Napier.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 Castles	5 Castles
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Kt—K 2	7 B—Kt 5
8 P—B 3	8 B—Q B 4
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 B—Kt 3
10 P—K R 3	10 Kt—R 4
11 P x B	11 Kt x Kt
12 R—K sq	12 P—K R 4
13 Kt—Kt 5	13 P—Q 4
14 Q—B 3	14 P—R 5
15 K—R 2	15 Q—B 3
16 Q x Q	16 P x Q
17 Kt—R 3	17 Kt x P
18 P x Kt	18 P—Q 5
19 P—Kt 5	19 P x Kt P
20 B x P	20 P x P
21 P x P	Resigns

ESQUIMALT HARBOR.

BATTERIES AT THE ENTRANCE DO EXCELLENT SHOOTING IN NIGHT PRACTICE.

Victoria, June 10.—Black Rock and Belmont batteries, at the entrance to Esquimalt harbor, kept up a pretty steady bombardment from about nine o'clock on Wednesday night until midnight. The object of the heavy cannonading and play of the searchlights on the waters, with their occasional flashes across the sky, extending for miles over the city, was the carrying out of very important practices, now frequently conducted at surrounding forts.

With a dark, rainy sky overhead, most exacting work was required from both searchlight operators and gunners in discovering the target, and in this and in other respects the practice was most satisfactory. The target was repeatedly struck, the firing done during the night having been most accurate. Had the same been done in actual warfare, there can be no doubt that any attempt by a torpedo boat to enter the harbor would have been frustrated, and the craft carrying out the hazardous task must assuredly have been sunk.

After practice was over and the patrol was returning to the harbor, an unfortunate accident occurred. One of the large steam launches from Grafton, in the darkness, ran ashore on a rock a short way back of the Anglican Church. She struck hard and drove up. Here she lay yesterday morning, with her nose out of water and her stern well submerged. Other steam launches were gathered about her, in an attempt to float her. The rock where the vessel came to grief is one that has previously been the scene of marine misfortunes.

FLAGGED THE TRAIN.

TWO YOUTHS SAVE PITTSFIELD-NEW YORK EXPRESS FROM CERTAIN DESTRUCTION.

Great Barrington, June 9. — The wrecking of the Pittsfield-New York express, with the almost certainty of a great loss of life, was barely averted yesterday afternoon by the presence of mind of Raymond Perbbizet and Stephen McCue, two youths of this town.

The train was flagged by the boys when it was within less than its own length of a great washout

An unusually severe rainstorm had undermined the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway on the outskirts of the town, and carried away twenty-five feet of the roadbed. The dangerous spot was discovered by the boys shortly before the express from Pittsfield for New York was due at this station Realizing that an accident was inevitable unless the train could be stopped the boys ran to their home near by and procuring a red-colored sweater, returned to the track and succeeded in attracting the attention of the engineer, who brought his locomotive to a standstill within a few yards of the washout. The boys were rewarded by a purse of seventeen dollars made up by the passengers.

BRITAIN'S GREAT TASK

EMPIRE'S CONTINUED EXISTENCE DEPENDS ON ITS SETTLEMENT, SAYS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, June 9.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a dinner given in his honor by Colonel Pryce, M.P., at the House of Commons, said Great Britain had as an empire greater opportunities than any other nation. Their great task was to consolidate the Empire. The colonies are all anxious to meet them. Important facts would soon be issued by the commission, showing how serious a calamity threatened the country unless a remedy was provided. The Empire's continued existence depended on a settlement of the question, for which he would fight to the end.

THE WAR.

A Week of Uuncertainty with Many Rumors.

CUTTING OF THE CABLE

SHUT THE JAPANESE OPERATING AT PORT ARTHUR OFF FROM OUTER WORLD COMMUNIMUNICATION.

Even conjecture was scarce on Tuesday, the war despatches as a rule showing that rumor centered in stories relating to a sortie by the Russian ships at Port Arthur, a naval battle, and a land attack on the fortress by the Japanese forces. The same stories came from several different points; but St. Petersburg could not either confirm or deny them, and no news from Tokio gave sign that there was any truth in them. Admiral Togo reports Talien wan Bay to be now clear of mines, some sixty of which were found and destroyed. Part of the second army corps will hold the land approaches to Port Arthur until Talien wan Bay is made quite practical for the landing of Japanese troops there. The Japanese secret service has learned that the Russian fleet in Port Arthur are without coal for any purpose of a dash into the open sea. Heavy explosions heard in Port Arthur are not understood by the Japanese blockading squadron, which has kept a close watch on the port and will probably stop the Chinese junks smuggling into Port Arthur goods for the besieged forces. A St. Petersburg despatch declares that General Alexeieff has been authorized to instruct General Kuropatkin to march for the relief of Port Arthur. This is a very improbable tale. If the Russians wanted to set this forth so as to mislead their enemies they have done so clumsily enough. Gen. Kuropatkin has been reinforced by 40,000 of the Fourth Siberian Corps, bringing his force at Liao yang up to 200,000 men. Two sharp outpost affairs at Ai yang and at a post of General Mistchenko's Cossacks, north of Taku shan, were resurrected and given different names, and made to appear new and formidable, with details added. A London 'Telegraph' despatch had a story that heavy firing had been heard in the morning (June 7 date) in the direction of Tah wan, east of Liao yang, and that hundreds of Russian wounded were going into Tash i chao. A Tien tsin story was that the Russians had evacuated Sin min tin and were joining the troops on the way to Mukden.

The telegraph despatches of Wednesday had a statement that three Russian gunboats from Port Arthur assisted in the defence of Dalny, especially at the battle for Nan shan hill, where the Japanese suffered so heavily. These vessels returned in safety to Port Arthur. The Russians admit losing a torpedo boat on the night of May 26, she having struck a rock. Her crew were saved. On that night ten torpedo boats had made a sortie against Japanese vessels in Kin chou Bay, but were driven back. The Russian Admiralty insists that either the 'Yashima' or 'Shikishima' Japanese battleship was sunk off Talien wan. They have no data but their own belief, and no one else has heard of the story, which may have arisen out of another story that a Japanese battleship was aground off one of the Miao tao Islands some time ago. A Tokio despatch states that four Japanese gunboats made a close reconnaissance of Port Arthur harbor at midnight on June 6, and that gunboat No. 4 was hit eight times, one sailor killed, two wounded and the gunboat somewhat damaged. The commander of the fourth Japanese flotilla mentions that besides the 'Gilyak,' destroyed during a recent reconnaissance toward Port Arthur, another Russian gunboat was blown up at the same time. This is probably a mistake. The landward fighting done by the Russians that they give accounts of includes a sort of desultory attack by Cossacks of General Samsonoff upon isolated parties of Japanese in the hills toward Port Arthur. The fight of the Cossacks on June 3 is retold, with fresh accession of valor, but ends in saying that the Cossacks retired. Col. Sereda and seventeen others wounded on their hands. The Japanese are said to have retired from Va fan gow after blowing up the telegraph station and railway. This was soon repaired. There were rumors that Port Arthur had been assaulted and had been captured by the Japanese. These were not traceable beyond the stock exchange in London.

Perhaps the chief item of Thursday's war despatches was that the Japanese had cut the cable between Corea and the outer world, thus ensuring secrecy for their movements for the present at least. They want to strike Port Arthur in secret. A member of the Japanese legation in London admitted that such had been the news as to Port Arthur's serious position that it might fall on any day. A Chinese warn that the Japanese had been repulsed in a land and sea attack on June 2 with heavy loss, including four vessels, is contradicted by the St. Petersburg news of the Russian sortie of May 26 and the Tokio story of their reconnaissance of June 6, in which they had one vessel hit eight times. The Chinese story as to land attack on June 2 must have been mixed up with the Japanese reconnaissance of June 6.

Friday's war despatches screened Port Arthur from view, as the Japanese cutting the cable intended they would. Whatever happened there up to June 10 will be known onl to those who can use the wireless at a distance. The Japanese have the best wireless service, and probably the monopoly of the news. It was stated in one of the telegrams that the Russians in Port Arthur had used a balloon service during the Kin chou engagement. A statement by Admiral Togo that he had found wireless telegraph paraphernalia in one of his close inshore reconnaissances last week shows that the Russians may have better means of outside communication than their enemies think. Meantime, the most important bit of Russian intelligence is that which shows that the Japanese repulsed them at Saimatze, where General Erhoff lost three officers and about one hundred men killed and wounded. The fighting lasted from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m., and the Russians retired, as usual, in good order. No one appears to heed the statements that the Russians are preparing the defences of St. Petersburg against any attack that might be in store from either European or Japanese source. It has been stated, denied and reiterated that the sublime Porte of Turkey has given permission for the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass out through the Dardanelles, conditionally that that they shall not return.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

London, June 11.—The 'Daily Mail's' Che foo correspondent says: 'The Japanese consul has discovered that a wireless telegraph apparatus is attached in the night time to the Russian consular flag staff here, and that the consulate is in communication with Port Arthur.'

AT PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT HIT EIGHT TIMES DURING A RECONNAISSANCE.

London, June 8.—The correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' in Tokio wires: 'The commander of the fourth Japanese flotilla returned to the rendezvous of the fleet from a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Port Arthur, mentions the loss of the Russian gunboat 'Gilyak' and the blowing up of another Russian gunboat about the same time.

Tokio, June 9.—Noon.—Admiral Togo reports that on the night of June 7 he sent eight small torpedo boats from the battleships of his squadron to make a reconnaissance off Port Arthur harbor. The boats went far inside the heads and were exposed to the Russian fire. One sailor and one petty officer were killed in the operation, but the boats escaped undamaged.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The Emperor Nicholas has received the following despatch from Viceroy Alexeieff: 'According to the report of Rear-Admiral Wittgoeft on the battle of Kin chou, our right flank was strongly supported by the gunboat 'Bobr' and the torpedo boats 'Burni' and 'Boiki,' which afterwards returned to Port Arthur.

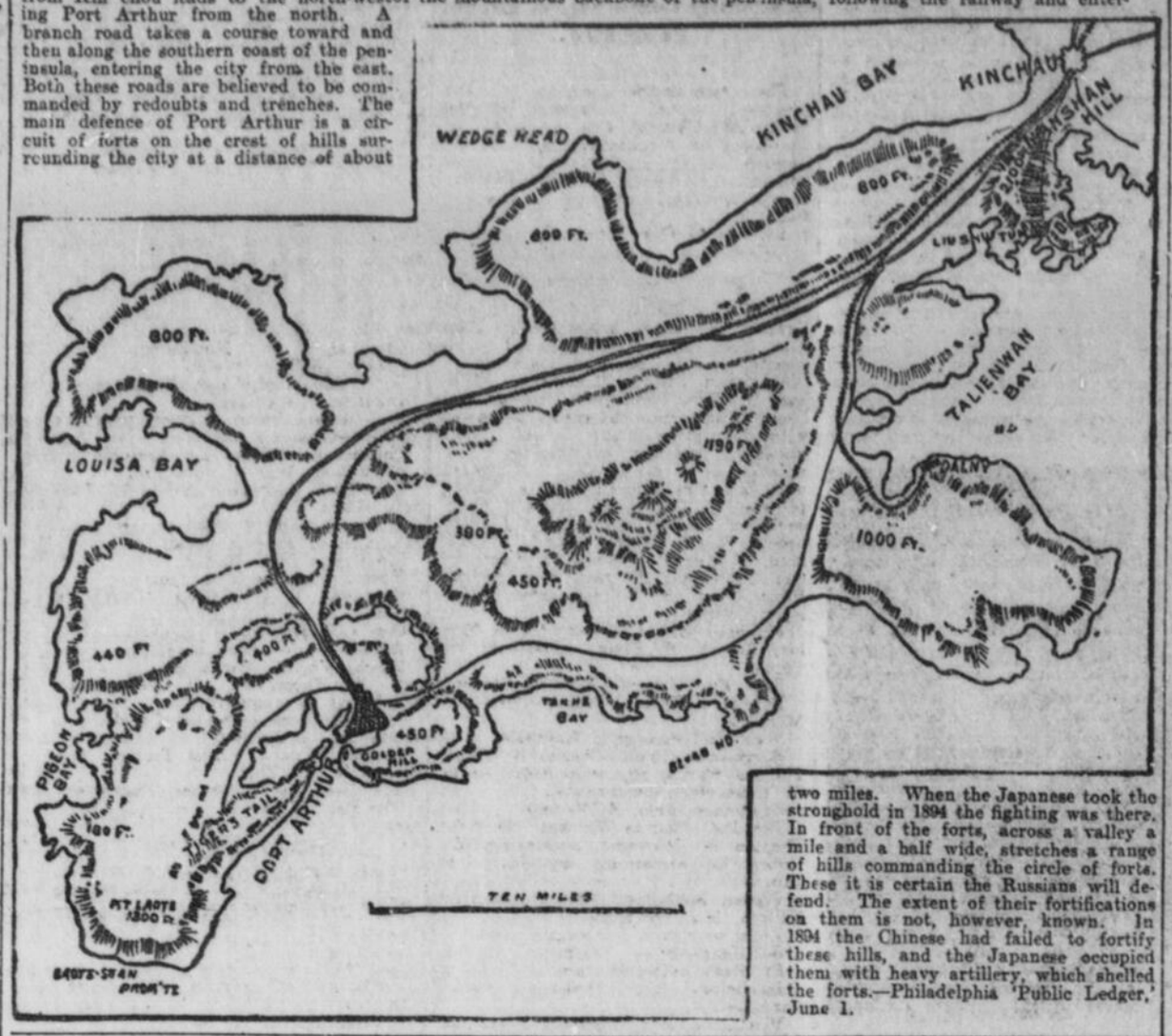
'On the night of May 26 ten torpedo boats were sent out against the Japanese boats operating in Kin chou bay. One of the torpedo boats struck the rocks and sank. Her crew were saved.

'The casualties among those serving the naval guns were Sub-lieutenant Shimanchsky missing and six sailors wounded.'

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The Admiralty is convinced that either the battleship 'Yashima' or the battleship 'Shikishima' has been lost off Talien wan.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PORT ARTHUR, NOW UNDER WAY.

This map displays the approaches to Port Arthur and the works known to exist for its defence. The main road from Kin chou leads to the north-west of the mountainous backbone of the peninsula, following the railway and entering Port Arthur from the north. A branch road takes a course toward and then along the southern coast of the peninsula, entering the city from the east. Both these roads are believed to be commanded by redoubts and trenches. The main defence of Port Arthur is a circuit of forts on the crest of hills surrounding the city at a distance of about two miles. When the Japanese took the stronghold in 1894 the fighting was there. In front of the forts, across a valley a mile and a half wide, stretches a range of hills commanding the circle of forts. These it is certain the Russians will defend. The extent of their fortifications on them is not, however, known. In 1894 the Chinese had failed to fortify these hills, and the Japanese occupied them with heavy artillery, which shelled the forts.—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger,' June 1.



CABLE CUT.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA SEVERED.

London, June 9.—The Great Northern Cable Company announces that the cable connecting Japan and Corea is interrupted. This prevents any direct communication between the Liao tung peninsula and the rest of the world.

The sudden interruption of the cable between Corea and Japan is considered significant of the imminence of important operations at Port Arthur, the Japanese having taken precautions, as usual, to cut the only means of communication with the outside world, and thus enable both naval and military forces to work with absolute secrecy.

THE CZAR ANXIOUS.

St. Petersburg, June 8.—The Emperor, in discussing the war situation at Tsarskoe Selo with a prominent diplomatist, although expressing complete confidence in the ultimate outcome of the war, displayed considerable concern over the fate of Port Arthur, against which, he said, he believed the enemy was directing his principal energies. His Majesty told the visitor that the report that there was not enough coal at Port Arthur for the squadron had not a vestige of foundation, and the Emperor also said that from the reports he had received he was satisfied the Japanese had already lost three battleships.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY AT THE FRONT.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor, under date of June 8:

'A Japanese brigade attacked a Russian detachment occupying Saimatze on June 7. The Russians retired slowly, because of the enemy's great superiority, towards Fen chu lin pass.

'Our losses were two officers wounded and one hundred soldiers killed or wounded.'

BOMBARDED COAST.

The Emperor has received this report from General Kuropatkin, dated June 8:—

'A Japanese squadron of six vessels, which was later reinforced by eleven others, appeared on the west coast of Liao tung peninsula on June 7 about one o'clock in the afternoon. Six of the ships were of the first class, the others of the second and third class and torpedo boats. The squadron cruised in sections, bombarding various points east of Kai chau and Sen yuchon, directing their fire on our ports and patrols wherever these appeared.

'The squadron ceased firing at seven p.m., and steamed away southward. Our losses are none, nor did we suffer any material damage. Six ships reappeared south of Kwan tsia tung and lowered boats. Six other ships bombarded the coast near Sen yu chengfi and the town itself, but there was no landing.

COURTEOUS JAPS.

Paris, June 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Journal' says that the wife of Lieut. de Cuverville, the French military attache at St. Petersburg, who is acting as attache with the Russians at Port Arthur, has received a letter from her husband, saying that the Japanese offered passes to all the foreign officers shut up in Port Arthur to allow them to join Admiral Alexeieff's staff. All accepted except Lieut. de Cuverville and the American officers, who are determined to remain to the last.

SHIPS REPAIRED.

Rome, June 10.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Agenzia Libera' telegraphs that a cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats and five torpedo boats have been repaired at Sasebo and have gone to reinforce Admiral Togo before Port Arthur.

WHAT OCCUPATION MEANS.

Tokio, June 11.—The town of Siu yen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situated about forty miles north-east of Kai ping, and forty-five miles south-east of Hai cheng. It commands perfectly the roads to both places. Sia mat sza is also an important point as it controls the roads to Liao yang and Mukden. By following this route the Mao tien ling pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

Noon.—Admiral Kataoka reports that on Wednesday and Thursday last he discovered and destroyed sixteen mines in Talien wan Bay. A landing made at Taku kao showed that the pier was undamaged and that two large reservoirs were intact.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT.

Tokio, June 10.—Gen. Kuroki reports that a detachment that was despatched towards Tung yuan pu repulsed sixty or seventy of the enemy's infantry at Lan cha tai on Monday. On Tuesday they encountered six companies of Russian infantry and a hundred cavalry at Chang kaiashi. After two hours' fighting the Japanese drove the Russians towards Tung yuan pu. The Russian casualties were sixty or seventy; the Japanese lost four killed and sixteen wounded.

SKIT SKETCHES.

PRIZE SKIT SKETCH.

THE NEW HEALTH FOOD.

The prize of $3.00 offered for the best 'Skit Sketch' among the first twelve reproduced in this column has been awarded to Mr. F. D. Nutter, for his sketch of the little Jap gobbling his daily portion of the new health food, 'Russian Force.' Among the 'Skits' of more local interest the judges commented especially on that representing the daily stream of immigrants through Dominion square. While no conditions are made in regard to subject, and we will be glad to have any subject of wide interest used, we would be glad to see more purely Canadian or local skits come to the front with stronger drawing, which will make them tell better in the reproduction.

Our readers are waking up to the fact that here is a chance to hit hard at public nuisances or share with others the fun of some comical sight or thought, and we hope that all whose first attempts at making a sketch have been unsuccessful will keep at it, for if the ideas are good the skill in representing them will come with practice.

SKIT SKETCHES.

Original cartoons (skit sketches) are invited for this department. Those accepted will be paid for at regular rates, and a prize of three dollars additional will be awarded to the best contribution out of the first twelve accepted. The drawing should occupy about six inches in width by whatever depth the artist requires, to permit of proper reduction. White paper or Bristol board should be used and also good black ink. A little red ink blackens ordinary blue black writing ink. Bold line drawings or silhouettes serve the purpose best.

SKIT SKETCH.
Daily scene on Dominion square, Montr real.

SKIT SKETCH.
Enter—'Motor.' Exit—'Horse.'

SKIT SKETCH.
The boating season opens.

WEATHERLETS.

When the waters dance with gladness,
And the blue skies, bending over,
Bear no trace of clouds or sadness,
And the fields are spread with clover;
When the feathery dandelion
Stars with gold the emerald grasses,
And each tip of bough and scion
Droops with bloom in snowy masses;
When the birds with joyous singing
All their bliss and hope are telling,
And the south wind balm is bringing,
All the name of June are spelling.
—New York 'Sun.'

Then came the jolly summer, being dight
In a thin silken cassock, colored greene,
That was unlyned all, to be more light.
—The Faerie Queen.

All green and fair the Summer lies,
Just budded from the bud of Spring,
With tender blue of wistful skies
And winds which softly sing.
—Susan Coolidge.

Spring flies, and with it all the train it leads;
And flowers in fading leave us but their seeds.
—Schiller.

Sweet fragrance all the herbs exhale,
And sweetly, softly blows the gale;
And all things glisten, all things smile
And show their loveliness the while.
—Heine.

Now Nature hangs her mantle green
On every blooming tree,
And spreads her sheets o' daisies white
Out o'er the grassy lea.
—Burns.

''Tis raising little flower,
Be glad of rain;
Too much sun would wither thee,
'Twill shine again.
The clouds are very black 'tis true,
But just behind them shines the blue.'

Advertisements.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS $2.95

made from muslin any shade consists of waist and skirt, waist has large tucks in front and in back, nice full sleeves, band cuff. Skirt is flare cut trimmed with straps of itself. Same suit, **any color,** Linen or White Pique **$3.75.**

The waist may be had separate in Muslin **95 cents,** Linen **$1.00,** Lustre **any shade $1.50,** Japan Taffeta Silk **any shade $2.25,** Best Taffeta **$3.95.** Any suit or waist may be returned if not made according to measure and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure, sleeve length, also length front, side and back of skirt and around hips. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send this ad.

Southcott Suit Co.,
LONDON, CANADA.

THE METHODISTS.

Meetings of Conference in Montreal Well Attended and full of Interest.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IS GENERAL.

The Church Union Suggestion Alluded to With Enthusiasm by Many Speakers—The Bible in the Schools.

The Methodist Conference opened at 9.30 oclock on Monday, June 6, the Rev. D. Winter, president, being in the chair. Preceding the opening, the usual Bible study hour was observed, led by the Rev. C. D. Baldwin, 'The servant of Jehovah' being the theme. After the reading of the minutes, the reports of the condition of the various connexional funds were read by the Rev. W. S. Lennon, Conference secretary. A reduction of the indebtedness of most of the funds was noted, and all were considered fairly satisfactory.

The Rev. J. A. Gordon and the Rev. J. L. Gilmour were introduced to Conference as a delegation from the Baptist denomination. Both expressed the most brotherly feelings toward the Methodist body, and wished its work continued and increased success. Regret was expressed by the delegates that the Baptists were as yet unable to see their way at present to join with the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the contemplated union of which so much was heard nowadays.

Miss E. J. Scott, superintendent of the Methodist Deaconess's Home and Training School in Toronto, was next introduced, and laid the claims of that institution before the Conference. She regretted that some persons in Canada, even yet, did not seem to be aware that there was a Deaconess's Home in Toronto.

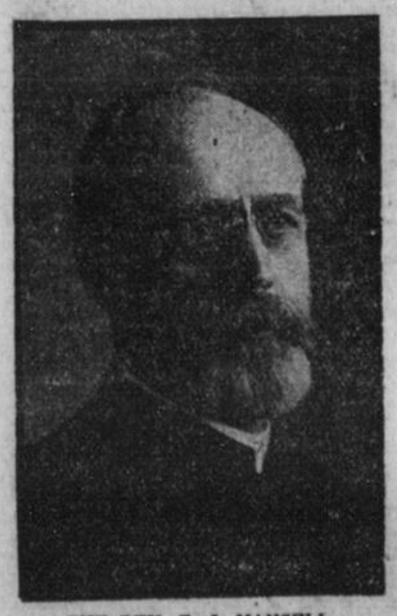
The Rev. Dr. Williams followed Miss Scott with a report of the Conference committee on deaconess work. The report recommended the setting apart of Miss Lottie E. Hurd to this work in the Montreal Conference. This being agreed to by Conference, the consecration of the candidate, by a form of service similar to ordination, though simplified, took place, the president of Conference officiating.

MISSIONARY DAY.

Monday, June 6, was designated missionary day at the Methodist Conference Mrs. T. G. Williams, wife of the Rev. Dr. Williams, as president of the Woman's Missionary Society, presented, at the afternoon session a gratifying report of the year's work. She thought the day might have been appropriately called woman's day, as, in the morning, the deaconess work was prominently presented and women were so conspicuously identified with missionary enterprises.

A resolution was proposed by the Rev. Principal Shaw and enthusiastically carried, commending the self-sacrificing efforts of the women and expressing gratitude for the magnificent results achieved and hope for the future. This efforts being entirely separate from the regular denominational missionary enterprises was an inspiration to the whole Church and of immense benefit to the cause of missions.

The Rev. Paul Villard, M.A., principal of the French Methodist Institute, spoke in behalf of the French work. He referred to the open air services held last summer and which may be continued this year. He favored the preaching of the gospel in halls and all other places to which Roman Catholics and the non-church going public of all nationalities and faiths and those professing no faith at all might be attracted, and thus be won for Christ. He laid special emphasis on colportage work and its special value in this province particularly, and urged conference to make the greatest possible provision for the prosecution of this branch of aggressive work during the coming year.



THE REV. T. J. MANSELL,
Retiring president of Conference.

The Rev. John Oke, of Caughnawaga, spoke briefly of both the French and Indian work, referring specially to the latter cause, in which he is actively engaged.

Mr. I. Hilliard, K.C., followed in a very radical address dealing with missionary literature. He declared that the church was criminally neglectful in the matter of the systematic dissemination of all its literature and especially missionary information. It was also wasteful in its methods. He put the question regularly before the meeting in two resolutions which were considered to be really matter for the General Conference, and were left over accordingly, after a lively discussion.

The Rev. Ernest Thomas introduced a new scheme of Bible Institute work, otherwise known as University Extension work in connection with popular Bible study.

Conference cordially approved of the scheme.

The report of the statistical committee was presented by the secretary, the Rev. A. G. Robertson. The number of church members in this Conference is 36,850; last year it was 36,448, an increase of 402. The missionary givings were $27,180; last year, $37,105. Superannuation fund, $10,848; last year, $9,039. Temperance fund, this year, $529; last year, $279. Woman's Missionary fund, $7,286; last year, $6,402. Total connexional funds, $68,871; last year, $66,272. Total for circuit purposes, $203,373; last year, $243,141. Paid for ministerial support, $131,046; last year, $128,301. Total raised for all purposes in this Conference, $403,290; last year, $437,714. During the past year three churches were built at a cost of $15,250, and three parsonages at a cost of $16,200.

The deliberations of the Methodist Conference were resued on Tuesday at 9.30 oclock, a.m., the president in the chair. After the reading of the minutes the committee on the state of the work reported through the secretary, the Rev. G. J. Crabb, of West Shefford.

In the report the slight increase in church membership in this Conference was partially accounted for by the large emigration to Western Canada. The slight decrease in the Sunday-school attendance was also noted with regret.

The temperance sentiment was reported to be well sustained throughout the denomination, but it was considered that the preachers should fearlessly take this matter into the pulpit and preach the gospel of the ballot as plainly as any other feature of Christian duty.

The deepening interest in the sanctity of the Sabbath was noted with satisfaction and the secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance were commended for their energetic efforts.

Dr. Antliff was the first speaker to discuss the report. He said that while it was encouraging to know that there had been an increase of 402 in the membership throughout the Conference, yet, in view of the large number of ministers, local preachers and workers engaged in the work, the increase could not be said to be satisfactory.

The Rev. Ernest Thomas said that moralism and a philosophy of religion must not be substituted for religion itself.

The report of the committee on temperance was next presented and evoked considerable interest. Evidence of the growing sentiment in favor of temperance was found in the fact that a considerable and increasing number of licenses were being cancelled in many of the municipalities within the boundaries of this conference, while many applications were being refused altogether.

The Dominion Government was urged to pass legislation that would prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in military canteens.

The attention of the authorities was directed to the law recently passed by the Federal Government in response to a request of conference concerning obscene and immoral literature and posters. Several members of conference expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the law was being enforced in their localities.

Disappointment was expressed that the Ontario Government had failed to bring in a prohibitory bill at the recent session, and Methodists were urged to support such candidates as would vote to abolish the bar. Church and temperance societies were urged to make greater efforts than ever in regard to the spread of temperance literature.

It was resolved to petition the Provincial Government of Quebec to enact such legislation as would prohibit the sale of liquor in grocery stores.

Finally, the committee expressed its high appreciation of the friendly attitude of the Quebec Government towards the very important temperance work represented by the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance. There were needed, however, certain amendments to the existing license law which would tend to promote the cause of temperance and sobriety which it was hoped the government would see fit to adopt.

The wise and faithful work done by the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., as secretary for temperance and moral reform, was heartily commended. The Rev. D. T. Cummings and Mr. J. H. Carson were named as delegates to the general board of temperance and moral reform, and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable and Mr. S. J. Carter as Conference delegates to the Dominion Alliance, with Messrs. W. Service and E. H. Brown as alternates.

It was recommended that temperance voters' leagues should be organized wherever possible.

The report was adopted.

BIBLE READINGS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Ryckman presided at the session of Conference last Tuesday afternoon in the absence of the president on the Stationing Committee.

The first order of business was a brief address by the Rev. Mr. Bond, editor of the 'Christian Guardian.' Mr. Bond reported that the book and publishing interests of the Church were satisfactory. The past year's sales showed an increase in turnover and profits, and a grant of $12,000, the same as last year, was made to the superannuation fund committee.

The Sunday-school committee reported, touching on the condition and needs of the different departments, urging the observance of 'decision day,' advising the appointment of missionary secretaries in all schools and the formation of normal classes wherever possible. The approval expressed in the report of the memorial from the Sunday-school Association of Ontario on the subject of Bible readings for public schools caused some discussion. The memorial recommended that the hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario be requested to specifically recommend to the teachers and trustees of public and High Schools the use of the daily readings appointed in connection with the International Sunday-school lessons, and to authorize the same.

Those who favored the scheme said that no denomination could well object to this plan as representatives of all the large bodies had to do with their preparation. Both views were strongly supported but in the end the report passed and the following were appointed a committee to look after the carrying out of the recommendation:—The Rev. Messrs. C. A. Sykes, B.D., H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., E. R. Kelly, and Messrs. A. D. Van Camp and Abram Shaw.

The report of the memorial committee recommended the expenditure of $1,200

THE REV. W. S. LENNON, B.A., B.D.,
The new Conference Secretary.

for colportage work in this Conference and the contribution of $200 towards the 'Aurore. Conference concurred.

The Lay Association held their annual session during the afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Abram Shaw, who was re-elected. The report was presented by Mr. Chas. Morton, the secretary, who was also reappointed to that office. The principal clause in their report was one endorsing the proposed church union.

The Epworth League Committee reported an increase of twenty new societies and 347 additional members during the year.

The Sabbath Observance Committee reported 515 branches and 25,000 members at the end of the year. The outlook was encouraging. Regret was expressed that some cheese factories were operated on Sunday. The ministers were urged to do all in their power to mould public sentiment regarding the proper observance of the Sabbath. The announcement was made that a Sunday Rest Congress would be held in St. Louis from Oct. 11 to 14.

It was decided that the president of Conference should appoint a committee of five to receive and pass upon all applications for licenses as Conference evangelists.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

In the evening the annual Conference educational meeting was held and was largely attended. The educational report was presented, in brief form, by the Rev. Principal Shaw, D.D., of the Wesleyan Theological College of this city, and excellent addresses were delivered by S. P. Robins, LL.D., D.C.L., and the Rev. E. Crummy, B.A., B.Sc.

THE SISTER CHURCHES.

Conference opened on Wednesday at 9.30 a.m., in due form, the president presiding. A few minor matters connected with committee work were first taken up and disposed of, after which the conference went into ministerial session. In this session matters affecting the standing and work of certain ministers and probationers were passed upon.

Reverting to conference session the Rev. E. Crane presented the report of the superannuation fund, and he was unanimously reappointed treasurer of the fund.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey, of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. J. L. George, of Calvin Church, were presented to conference as representatives of the Presbyterian body, and they both spoke for union, but quite unauthorized.

The president, speaking for conference said the delegates need only to have seen the enthusiasm which greeted the report of the church union committee, presented a day or two ago, to know how cordially their good wishes were reciprocated. He hoped soon it would not be a question of working side by side but heart to heart.

Principal Villard, M.A., presented the report of the French Methodist Institute, which was very satisfactory.

The Rev. Drs. Shaw and Griffith spoke in words of the highest appreciation of the work done by the principal and his staff, not only educationally but spiritually.

Permission was given to the Rev. J. Grenfell, of Bell Street Church, Ottawa, to take an appointment in the British Columbia Conference for the benefit of the health of a member of his family. A hearty vote of appreciation of his services for thirty-two years in this conference was also passed. He will still be connected officially with this conference and his field of labor is likely to be at Port Simpson, which is an Indian mission.

Just before adjournment it was decided that conference would meet next year in Ottawa, probably in Dominion Church, on June 2, the ministerial session to open two days previously.

Conference was in session in the afternoon, with little to do except await the report of the Stationing Committee.

THE FINAL DRAFT.

Stationing Committee's Labors Completed.

The twenty-first session of the Montreal annual Conference of the Methodist Church was concluded at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. It was decided that the ministers going to new appointments would be responsible for the pulpit supply at their present stations for the next two Sundays, and proceed to their new fields by June 25.

Following is the final draft as read:—

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

St. James Church — J. Wellington Graham; T. Anson Halpenny, H. Marshall Tory, professor in McGill University, by permission of conference.

Wesleyan Theological College — William I. Shaw, principal, professor of New Testament Exegesis, connected with Dominion Square Church; W. Jackson, professor of theology, homiletics and apologetics, connected with St. James Church; James Elliott, professor of Church History and Philosophy of Theism, connected with Sherbrooke Street Church; Geo. C. Workman, 21 Lorne Crescent, professor of Old Testament Exegesis and English Bible; Thos. H. Billings, tutor, Wesleyan College.

Mountain Street Church—Melvin Taylor; Robert B. Ewan, missionary to China.

East End Church—Wm. H. Stevens.

Dominion Square Church—Chas. E. Manning.

West End—George S. Reynolds.

Sherbrooke Street—Charles E. Bland; Thomas Harris, superannuated; George G. Huxtable, superannuated.

Centenary—John E. Mavety.

Douglas Church—Thomas Griffith; Thomas G. Williams, superannuated; Robert C. Armstrong, missionary to Japan.

French Methodist Institute — Paul Villard, M.A., principal.

Dorchester Street—George S. Schaegel.

St. Henri—Burton B. Brown.

St. Paul—James Watson.

Hochelaga—John Armstrong, superannuated.

Westmount —W. Goold Henderson, Alexander Campbell, superannuated.

Mount Royal Vale—To be supplied.

Mount Royal Avenue—Walter S. Lennon, secretary of conference.

Fairmount Avenue—Thomas Brown.

Montreal Centre (French Mission)—Edward de Gruchy.

Montreal West (French Mission)—Wesley T. Halpenny, who shall have charge of Colportage work; Paul Villard, Mitchell Sadler, supernumerary.

St. Lambert—Geo. D. Armstrong.

Montreal South—Ralph M. Timberlake.

Montreal West—To be supplied.

Three Rivers—Geo. C. Poyser, F.T.L.

St. Jovite—Jules d'Anthony.

Oka (Indian Mission)—Edmund S. Morrison, Hudson Heights.

Lachine—Arthur W. Williamson.

Caughnawaga—John J. Oke.

Hudson—Robert H. Whiteside.

Lachute—Ernest Thomas.

Calumet and Grenville—John Fowkes, Grenville, Que.

Arundel and Ponsonby—Andrew Galley, Arundel, Que.

East Harrington—Robert F. Argue, under superintendent of Lachute, who will arrange for exchanges.

Lakefield—One wanted.

Mascouche Rapids—Wm. R. Johnston.

Shawbridge—Albert S. Cleland.

Rawdon—Wilbert W. Weese; John R. Barnabas, pastor of the French Huguenot Church, Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury, England, by permission of conference.

The Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., chairman of district.

The Rev. M. Taylor, financial secretary.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Sydenham Street, John Philp, Wm. T. G. Brown, Alex. Drennan, Samuel Shibley, John Ferguson, 2nd., superannuated.

Queen Street, J. Cooper Antliff, Joseph Follick, superannuated; Omar L. Kilborn (Chentu), missionary to China; Oliver M. Eaton, left without appointment at his own request.

Brock Street, Eber Crummy.

Princess Street, W. Bowman Tucker, William Short, superannuated.

Portsmouth, James M. Shaver.

Stella, to be supplied.

Wolfe Island, Job Roadhouse.

Cataraqui, William Craig, R. W. Anglin, J. A. Wellwood, left without appoint at his own request.

Elginburg, John M. Tredrea, James O'Hara, superannuated.

Inverary, T. H. Richards.

Battersea, Gore A. Bell.

Gananoque, William J. Wood. Albert R. Orser, Toronto, superannuated.

Gananoque East, Wm. F. Perley, (Gananoque).

Pittsburg, Geo. C. Wood (Cushendall), to be supplied.

Harrowsmith, William Service.

Sydenham, Wm. T. Brown, Thomas C. Brown, Edmund S. Shorey, superannuated.

Seeley's Bay, Thomas Meredith.

Verona, one to be sent; Wm. Sanderson superannuated.

Sharbot Lake, Elwood Lawson.

Tichborne, to be supplied.

Perth Road, John A. Waddell, under superintendent of Inverary.

The Rev. J. C. Antliff, D.D., chairman.

The Rev. E. Crummy, B.Sc., secretary.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Brockville, Wall Street, Thomas J. Mansell, Lorenzo A. Betts, superannuated; Chas. W. Service, missionary to China.

George Street, A. Herman Visser, Geo. E. Hartwell, missionary to China.

Prescott, John Scanlon.

Kemptville, W. E. Reynolds.

Lyn, Wm. Knox, Samuel M. Phillips, superannuated.

Mallorytown, Charles D. Baldwin.

Escott, J. Howard Philp.

Lansdowne, Reuben Stillwell.

Athens, S. J. Hughes; John Ferguson, Wm. Rilance, superannuated.

Addison, Herbert W. Burnett.

Maitland, Frederick H. Sproule.

North Augusta, Archibald G. Robertson.

Augusta, Isaac Nelson, Maynard.

Bishop's Mills, W. A. Wilson.

Oxford Mills, Jos. Cornell.

Spencerville, John Webster.

Frankville and Toledo, Robert F. Oliver, Frankville.

Delta, George H. Williams.

Elgin, George S. Clendinnen; Francis Chisholm (Philipsville) superannuated.

Thousand Islands, to be supplied.

The Rev. T. J. Mansell, chairman.

The Rev. G. S. Clendinnen, secretary.

MATILDA DISTRICT.

Iroquois, Richard Corrigan, George Rogers, superannuated.

Morrisburg, Wm. Philp.

Matilda, Fred. Tripp.

Matilda South, R. M. Thompson, under superintendent of Iroquois.

Cardinal, J. W. Humphrey.

Shanly, William Wells.

South Mountain, Thos. E. Burke.

Inkerman, Isaac Hall.

Winchester, David Winter, president of Conference.

Chesterville, Albert E. Sanderson.

Morewood, Wm. J. Beamish.

Winchester Springs, Arthur E. Runnels, (Elma, Ont.).

Aultsville, Robt. B. McAmmond, Thos. McAmmond, superannuated.

Moulinette, Wm. Raney.

Newington, Joseph E. Lidstone.

Grantley, J. I. Hughes, (Osnabruck Centre).

Cornwall, Edward B. Ryckman.

Avonmore, W. Geo. Bradford.

Finch, Wm. A. Hamilton.

B. W. Thompson, left without appointment on request.

Lancaster, one to be sent, under superintendent of Cornwall.

Cornwall Island, Elisha Tennant, superannuated, D. Earl.

The Rev. David Winter, chairman.

The Rev. W. Philp, B.A., B.D., secretary

PERTH DISTRICT.

Perth—William Timberlake.

Smith's Falls—Chas. A. Sykes, Samuel Might, John W. Clipsham (Toronto) superannuated.

Merrickville—F. A. Read.

Carleton Place—Thos. B. Conley.

Lanark and Clayton—J. Holt Murray (Lanark).

Fallbrook—One to be sent.

Almonte—George Edwards.

Pakenham—Duncan T. Cummings.

Montague—James W. Charlesworth (Franktown).

Easton's Corners—T. Creighton Cassidy.

Wolford—Jospeh Pinel (Jasper).

Lombardy—John Garvin.

Newboro'—Wm. Pearson.

Westport—Geo. Stafford.

Maberly—One to be sent.

The Rev. Wm. Timberlake, chairman.

The Rev. F. A. Read, secretary.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

Pembroke—Robert Smith.

Locksley—Samuel Quinn.

Greenwood—John H. Miller (Micksburg).

Westmeath—Harry Walker.

Beachburg—G. W. Snell.

Cobden—F. G. Robinson.

Haley's Station—Paul Pergau.

Renfrew—W. S. Jamieson, H. Cairns, superannuated (Napanee).

Braeside—James E. Blanchard, under superintendent of Arnprior.

Arnprior—Manly Benson.

Shawville, Que.—Heman S. Osborne.

Clarendon—Isaac Norman (Yarm, Quebec).

Campbell's Bay—To be supplied under superintendent of Shawville, Que.

Portage du Fort, Que.—Arthur E. Hagar.

Fort Coulonge, Que.—One to be sent, under superintendent of Beachburg.

Calabogie—To be supplied under superintendent of Renfrew.

Eganville—Thomas J. Vickery.

Combermere—Nassau B. Topping.

Alexander J. Miller, Wesleyan College; James R. Cooper, Victoria College; Thomas Bole, Wesleyan College.

The Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., chairman.

The Rev. W. S. Jamieson, M.A., secretary.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa Centre, Dominion Church—G. F. Salton, C. J. L. Bates, missionary to Japan.

Eastern Church—J. Tallman Pitcher, S. Goldworth Bland, professor in Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Ottawa West—Francis C. Reynolds.

Bell Street—George J. Campbell; J. Grenfell, with permission to work in British Columbia, at Port Simpson.

McLeod Street—Francis G. Lett, Geo. McRitchie, superannuated; Wm. Pyke, superannuated.

Billings's Bridge—A. A. Radley.

Hintonburg—Edward W. S. Coates.

Nepean—C. J. Curtis, Westboro.

Aylmer, Que.—Alex. B. Johnston; H. Krupp, superannuated.

Eardley, Que.—W. P. Booth, under superintendent of Aylmer.

Quyon, Que.—Barry Pierce.

Carp—W. H. Raney.

Fitzroy Harbor—William Pimlott; Isaac Wheatley, superannuated.

Richmond—Wm. A. Hanna.

Ashton—R. Calvert.

Manotick—Frederick W. A. Meyer.

North Gower—Alfred T. Jones.

Metcalfe—W. K. Shortt.

Bearbrook—J. Bates Robeson.

Riceville—R. Eagleson.

Hammond—J. W. MacFarlane, under superintendent of Riceville.

Vankleek Hill—L. Conley.

Point Fortune, Que.—Alfred L. Boyd.

Chelsea, Que.—Jas. Lawson.

North Wakefield, Que.—H. A. Young.

Kazubazua, Que.—Carl Allum.

Pickanock, Que.—One to be sent.

Arthur J. Martin, Wesleyan College.

The Rev. F. G. Lett, chairman.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher, secretary.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec—William H. Sparling.

Bourg Louis—To be supplied, under superintendent of Quebec.

Richmond and Melbourne Ridge—Alfred E. Pates.

Trenholmville—To be supplied, under superintendent of Richmond.

Danville—W. T. Smith.

Windsor Mills—A. O. Watts.

Sherbrooke—Peter L. Richardson.

Minton—(John McN.), under superintendent of Lennoxville.

Lennoxville—Herman E. Warren, William Adams, superannuated.

Sawyerville—Arthur Wilkinson; one to be sent.

Eaton—Morris L. Wright (Birchton).

Cookshire—Ernest A. Davis.

East Angus—Joseph B. Howe; Joel A. Dorman, left without appointment on request.

Marbleton—George A. McIntosh; W. L. Rowan, left without appointment on request.

St. Philippe de Chester (French mission)—Arthur Delporte.

Robinson—Daniel Mick.

Agnes—One wanted.

Leeds—Manly Brundage.

Inverness—E. Richardson Kelly.

Ulverton—William Williamson.

Little Metis—George H. Porter.

Riviere du Loup—To be supplied, under superintendent of Quebec.

Cape Ozo—One to be sent.

Gaspé—William Halpenny.

Frederick W. Bates, Thomas Hancock, Wesleyan College; Charles S. Vaughan, left without appointment at his own request; Angus T. Flynn, Wesleyan College; Samuel Bridgette, Wesleyan College.

Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A.,
Chairman.

Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D.,
Secretary.

STANSTEAD DISTRICT.

Stanstead—William Howitt.

Stanstead Wesleyan College—Charles R. Flanders, D.D., principal; A. Lee Holmes, head master commercial department; Perry S. Dobson, teacher in classics.

Compton—Johnson Seller.

Hatley and Cassville—William T. Keough; Alfred J. Belton, superannuated.

Beebe Plain—William Smith.

Georgeville—David Brill, superannuated.

Coaticook—Charles S. Deeprose.

Barnston—Isaac Wilkinson.

Magog—Dawson D. Elliott.

East Bolton—To be supplied.

Mansonville—Lawrence H. Fisher.

Rev. C. S. Deeprose,
Chairman.

Rev. I. Wilkinson,
Secretary.

WATERLOO DISTRICT.

Waterloo—Jas. B. Hicks, Thos. Rennie, Walter's Falls, Ont., supernumerary; Armand Parent, superannuated.

South Stukely—A. Fairbairn.

Knowlton—E. W. Crane; Ernest M. Taylor, inspector of public schools, by permission of conference.

Sutton—James Pletts, John H. Fowler, superannuated.

Brome—Eratus S. Howard, West Brome.

Cowansville—James M. Larmour.

Dunham—J. R. Hodgson.

Frelighsburg—Geo. Mossop.

Phillipsburg—To be supplied.

Bedford, D. A. Lough, Upper Bedford.

Farnham and Abbotsford—Samuel F. Newton.

Granby—J. D. Ellis.

West Shefford—George J. Crabb.

Lawrenceville—Telesphore Roy.

Bethel—R. Goudie, under superintendent of Lawrenceville, who will arrange for exchanges.

Roxton Falls (French Mission)—One wanted.

Actonvale (French Mission)—Leopold Massicotte.

The Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., chairman.

The Rev. E. W. Crane, secretary.

HUNTINGDON DISTRICT.

St. Johns—Richard Robinson.

Chambly Canton—Samuel Teeson, superannuated.

Clarenceville—J. H. McConnell.

Lacolle—Luther M. England.

Odelltown—To be supplied.

Hemmingford—Wm. P. Boshart.

Franklin Centre—R. C. McConnell.

Huntingdon—Richard G. Peever.

Kensington—John G. Fulcher, under superintendent of Huntingdon.

Ormstown—J. W. Davidson.

Valleyfield—Wm. Henderson.

The Rev. H. Robinson, chairman.

The Rev. L. M. England, B.A., secretary.

Conference closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Antliff, to meet, as already announced, in Ottawa, on June 2, 1905.

NOTES OF THE CONFERENCE.

Conference, on June 4, gave the Rev. James Lawson, the retiring reported for the 'Christian Guardian,' a resolution of thanks for his services, after twenty-one years of work, recording their high appreciation of his labors, and wished him 'many years of further usefulness in the service ofr our Church.'

The programme of music on the same afternoon included:—Mr. Chas. W. Holmes, F.T.C.M., instructor in violin, pipe organ and harmony; Mr. A. Harlowe Martin, F.T.C.M., gold medallist New England Conservatory, instructor in piano, theory and musical history; Mr. Paul J. Mahlendorff, (late King's College, London), voice culture; Miss Lena Leach, voice culture; and Miss Jennie Reid, assistant in piano; also the following students: Miss Alison McBain, violin; Miss Edna Caswell, piano; Miss May A. Moran, elocutionist; Mr. Murray Brooks, tenor, and Mr. Arlington Flanders, bass.

Miss Moran, in two readings, showed much ability as an elocutionist. The selections showed much versatility and were generously applauded.

On Sunday morning Mr. A. E. Hagar and Mr. T. A. Halpenny were ordained ministers of the Gospel at St. James Methodist Church. The Rev. T. J. Mansell was the preacher, and he took for his text 'Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus through the will of God.' The whole service was highly impressibe.

In the evening the Rev. G. T. Salton, Ph.B., of Dominion Church, Ottawa, preached the Conference sermon in St. James Methodist Church, taking for his text Job xxiii., 'O that I knew where I could find him.' The Rev. Dr. Antliff, M.A., D.D., of Kingston, preached in Douglas Church in the evening, and the Rev. R. A. Young, of Riceville, in Sherbrooke Street Church, in the forenoon, and the Rev. F. G. Lett, of Ottawa, in the evening.

LORD DUNDONALD.

His Charge of Political Interference in Militia Matters by the Minister of Agriculture.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher's Explanations of His Part in it—General Dundonald's Statement was Read in the House.

Ottawa, June 11.—The House of Commons was furnished yesterday with complete statements in connection with the facts of Lord Dundonald's address before the militia officers in Montreal, in which he charged the Minister of Agriculture with political interference in the organization of the new cavalry regiment in the Eastern Townships, the Scottish Light Horse. The galleries were thronged for the occasion, indicating the interest that the incident has aroused.

The government side cheered the ministerial version of the incident to the echo, whilst the Opposition, Col. Sam Hughes, leading, backed up His Lordship's statement about political interference.

MR. FISHER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Fisher rose soon after the House met in the afternoon, and spoke as follows:—

'I am glad to take this earliest opportunity permitted me to state the exact facts in regard to the incidents referred to by the General Officer Commanding, Lord Dundonald, in his speech at the military banquet in Montreal, on Saturday, June 4.

'In consequence of the reports which appeared in the press of Lord Dundonald's utterances the Minister of Militia wrote the following note to the General Officer Commanding:

'Dear Lord Dundonald:

'Will you be good enough to read the enclosed newspaper clipping from this morning's 'Citizen' and let me know if it correctly reports your utterances and the attendant circumstances,

'Yours very truly

'(Signed) F. W. BORDEN.'

To which Lord Dundonald replied as follows:—

'Militia Headquarters, Canada,
'June 8th, 1904.

'Dear Sir Frederick Borden:

'I am obliged for the extract from this morning's 'Citizen.' Though I made some notes for my speech at Montreal, I did not refer in these notes to the 13th Light Dragoons or to Mr. Sydney Fisher, and have therefore nothing to refer to with regard to this portion of my speech beyond memory.

The 'Citizen' states that I said:

'A most flagrant instance of political interference has recently come before me in connection with the appointment of officers in the new Eastern Township Cavalry Regiment, the Scottish Light Dragoons. The commanding officer of the corps had selected officers because of their apparent fitness from a military point of view. The names reached me and were sent to council, and gentlemen, what do you think happened? The list, having my approval, was returned with the name of one officer stricken out, and initialed by the Minister of Agriculture.

'The gentleman whose name was stricken from the list was Dr. Pickel the mayor of Sweetsburg, and warden of the County of Missisquoi, a man chosen of the people and well qualified to serve his King and country. His political color was not, however, that of the Minister of Agriculture, and consequently he was not considered fit to serve his King in the military force of Canada.'

The above is substantially what I said, except that I also stated that Mr. Fisher interfered with the organization of the corps and with the names of other proposed officers as well as Dr. Pickel. With regard to the first portion of the extract you sent me I did not say that all appointments are made in the militia through political intrigue. The substance of what I said, if my memory serves me right, was that 'in time of peace the hands of the General were liable to be embarrassed by political intrigue and consequently the interests of the country suffered.'

'Yours very truly,
(Signed) DUNDONALD.'
'June 8, 1904.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

'In regard to Lord Dundonald's general statement that I interfered with the organization of the corps and with the names of other proposed officers of the corps as well as Dr. Pickel, let me say this: that the only grounds on which I made any suggestions in regard to the establishment of this corps were the immense importance of the appointment of leading officers with military qualifications, who knew the country and the people of the Eastern Townships, the district where the corps was to be established; that I took no exception to anybody's appointment on political grounds alone, as evidenced by my recommendation and endorsement of many well-known Conservatives; that no one believes more thoroughly than I do that the first necessity in the recommendation of officers on the establishment of a new regiment is military qualification, and general personal suitability, and that no political considerations should be allowed to interfere with this. Should occasion arise for the discussion of details in regard to these general statements I shall be prepared to furnish them and to prove what I am now stating.

CASE OF DR. PICKEL.

'In regard to what Lord Dundonald calls 'a most flagrant instance of political interference,' through my having stricken the name of Dr. Pickel from the list recommended by him to the Minister of Militia, I have this to say: Lord Dundonald says:—'The gentleman whose name was stricken from the list was Dr. Pickell, the Mayor of Sweetsburg, and warden of the county of Missisquoi, a man chosen of the people and well qualified to serve his King and country. His political color was not, however, that of the Minister of Agriculture, and consequently he was not considered fit to serve his King in the military force of Canada."

'In the list of proposed appointments signed by Lord Dundonald in which the item appears of Dr. F. A. Pickel to be major, there is an asterisk opposite his name, and a footnote stating: "As a special case, and will be required to pass the qualifying examination."

'When I first saw his name upon the list, knowing him personally and knowing something of military matters in the neighborhood, I was aware that he had never been connected with the militia and had never shown any interest in military matters or participated in any such movement. I therefore suggested that his appointment as commander of a squadron should not be made. Further investigation confirmed me in this and also proved to the commanding officer who recommended his appointment that I was right. Dr. Pickel himself so appreciated this fact that he was reluctant to accept the position.

'On May 19, in the absence from Ottawa of the Minister of Militia, the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. Smart, came to my office asking that I should press through Council the passage of the general order authorizing these appointments. The next morning I received the following from Colonel Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia:—

'"Ottawa, May 19, 1904.

'Dear Mr. Fisher:

'Will you kindly sign the enclosed for the Minister, and if possible have it passed to-day.

'Very faithfully yours,
'L. F. PINAULT.'

DID NOT WISH TO ACT.

'At the same time I received from Colonel Smart the following letter:—

'13th Scottish Light Dragoons,
Montreal, May 19th, 1904.

'Dear Mr. Fisher:

'Immediately on my return this evening I met Lieut.-Col. Whitley and discussed fully with him all matters in connection with our interview of to-day. Col. Whitley was pleased to learn that everything was arranged satisfactorily and at his request I telephoned to Sweetsburg with a view of getting from Dr. Pickel his final answer as to whether or not it was his intention to remain in the squadron, because, as I stated to you to-day, he had intimated to me his lukewarmness in the matter. I now have his final decision, which is that he gives up all connection with the squadron. In accordance, therefore, with Dr. Pickel's request, I can now, as commanding officer of the regiment, request you to kindly make the change in the 'Gazette' by leaving Dr. Pickel's name out.

'I sincerely hope that this will meet with your aproval, and in view of the short time between now and date of camp, you will kindly see that all recommendations pass Council to-morrow.

'Thanking you for your kind consideration and assistance, believe me,

'Yours very sincerely,
'CHARLES A. SMART,
'Lt.-Col Commdg. 13th S cottish Light Dragoons.

'In view of above, I certainly recommend that Lt.-Col. Smart's suggestion be followed.

'FRED. WHITLEY, Lt.-Col.,
'Commanding Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade.'

Mr. Fisher went on to say:—'I signed and sent the recommendation with the following note to the clerk of the Privy Council:—

Ottawa, May 20th, 1904.

'Dear Mr. McGee:

'I send you a recommendation from the Department of Militia and Defence, which I have signed for Sir Frederick Borden. He and I have discussed this matter and agreed that this should be put through.

'You will note that I have stricken out one of the appointments to be major, F. H. Pickel. I have just received a letter from the colonel who made these recommendations, saying that Mr. Pickel does not wish to have his name included.

'If you would be kind enough to make an order on these recommendations so as to put it through to-day you will much oblige, as the Militia Department is very anxious to have it put through.

'Yours very truly,
'SYDNEY FISHER.'

'This,' said the Minister, 'is a simple statement of the facts of the case, which, without referring in any way to the propriety of the general officer commanding discussing in public official recommendations, without referring to the broad question of the propriety of an official of the Government of Canada criticising the official action of a member of that government—absolutely disproves the charge that for political reasons I had undertaken to strike out a name which had been submitted to the Minister of Militia for appointment in the service.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Mr. Fisher's explanation was greeted with Liberal applause. He was followed immediately by the Minister of Militia, who said:

'As my name has been referred to in connection with this matter, I crave the indulgence of yourself and the House to make a personal explanation. I confirm literally and entirely the statement just made by my colleague. He had for several years advocated the organization of a mounted force in the Eastern Townships—his own home and the part of the Dominion for the general good government of which he has a right to feel a special interest—and when the time came to take the question up, I naturally looked to him for advice and assistance. And let me say at once that, recognizing myself to be the man upon whom—and upon whom alone—the entire responsibility rests to this parliament and to the Canadian people for the proper administration of the militia, I am always desirous of consulting everybody, whether colleague, member of parliament, officer or private citizen, who is willing to offer advice or from whom I am likely to gain information.

'I was aware that Lieut.-Colonel Whitley, one of the ablest and most efficient cavalry officers in Canada, had been consulted with reference to the organization of the proposed new cavalry regiment montioned in the Montreal speech of the General Officer Commanding, and also that Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smart had been recommended by Lieut.-Col. Whitley and the General, and approved by me as commanding officer thereof. Toward the end of March last I wrote Lieut.-Col. Whitley, expressing a desire to see him. Having learned afterwards that he was in England, I requested the General to suspend the work of organization until Lieut.-Col. Whitley's return, having previously explained the reasons to the military secretary for the information of the General. About the end of April Lieut.-Col. Whitley returned, and early in May brought Lieut.-Col. Smart to Ottawa to have a conference with me. This conference was of a most pleasant and satisfactory character. Both officers expressed a strong desire to have the general order containing the appointments connected with the organization of the regiment with its several squadrons put through promptly, in order that the regiment might be able to go to camp this year. This I promised to do. Finding that I would be obliged to be absent from Ottawa from May 18 to May 26, I instructed my deputy to take the general order containing the proposed list of appointments, so soon as completed, to my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, to be by him submitted to council, in view of the urgency of the case. I telegraphed Lieut.-Col. Whitley to meet me at Montreal on my way from Ottawa to Nova Scotia, which he did. He then repeated his previous request as to the necessity for putting the appointments through immediately. I told him of the instructions I had given my deputy, and asked him to go to Ottawa to assist in the final adjustment of the list. He promised to do so or send Lieut.-Col. Smart. My colleague has already stated what followed.'

Col. Hughes—Has the government any further particulars from Lord Dundonald concerning this case?

Sir Frederick Borden—At three o'clock precisely—I looked at the clock at the moment—I received a letter from Lord Dundonald as follows:

Ottawa, June 10, 1904.

Dear Sir Frederick Borden:

I enclose a copy of a memorandum, which I have sent by bearer to Colonel Hughes.

Yours, very truly,
DUNDONALD.

COL. SAM HUGHES.

When the Minister of Militia resumed his seat there was some cross-fire across the floor as to whether he or Colonel Sam Hughes should read the general's memorandum in this matter.

The Leader of the Opposition thought the minister was bound to present it to the House but the Premier and Sir Frederick both maintained that the original had been sent to Col. Sam. Hughes and that it was therefore the latter's place to read it if he saw fit.

Col. Sam. finally rose to his feet and said that for some time past he had been informed of political interference on the part of the Minister of Agriculture in the organization of this Eastern Townships cavalry regiment. For this reason and on account of the reference to the matter in the House yesterday he had communicated with the general officer commanding.

Col. Sam Hughes stated that political influence had been general in the militia in other cases aside from this and that political meddling had occurred in more than fifty instances of which he was aware.

When the Chair interposed to hold him down to the point before the House Colonel Hughes, after some parrying, consented to 'come down to the Minister of Agriculture.' The first letter he quoted was from an Eastern Townships lieutenant-colonel, who accused Mr. Fisher of partisanship in connection with the selection of the drill shed site at Sherbrooke and of making himself very disagreeable to a deputation which called on the Minister of Militia in connection with the matter. Later, in Col. Hughes's speech the Premier's name was also introduced.

Sir Wilfrid at once rose and said: 'I am not aware that I ever interfered in behalf of anybody with the Minister of Militia. To be precise, I know of only one instance, and that I shall not mention.'

Col. Sam Hughes, flushed, recalling that the Premier's words referred to an effort he had put forth on his (Hughes's) behalf when the fiery member for North Victoria was anxious to obtain South African service after being turned down by General Hutton.

When the laugh on both sides subsided Col. Hughes bowed and said: 'Well, I shall not mention it either.'

The colonel said he found it hard to understand how His Lordship had borne the brunt and odium of all the political interference in officering this corps and others. He could realize, though, how at last goaded on to desperation by the interference of a man of Mr. Fisher's calibre, he might not have observed the ordinary rules of military etiquette and how he came to make the statement he did make in Montreal.

LORD DUNDONALD'S LETTER

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING TELLS HIS STORY IN HIS MEMORANDUM.

Colonel Hughes followed this by reading General Lord Dundonald's memorandum, which was as follows:—

'In accordance with general orders approved by Council I gave orders in the customary manner in the month of February last to organize the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons as a cavalry regiment, with headquarters in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Smart was gazetted as commanding officer on Feb. 19, and other officers were also appointed to the same regiment. Shortly after the promulgation of the order authorizing the organization of the regiment I received an order from Sir Frederick Borden through Colonel Pinault, the Deputy Minister of Militia, desiring him to stop the organization. No explanation or reason for this step was vouchsafed, but indirectly I learned that the Minister of Agriculture was responsible for the delay which thus occurred. I greatly desired to have the organization proceeded with, as the time for holding the annual camps was approaching. I accordingly twice communicated with Mr. Fisher by telephone on two dates, some distance apart, and made appointments with him in order that the reason for the obstruction might be explained. Mr. Fisher did not keep either of the appointments. On the second of the occasions, above referred to, when speaking to Mr. Fisher on the telephone, I explained the urgency of completing the organization of the regiment without delay, otherwise it would be impossible for it to go into camp. I also enquired what Mr. Fisher had to do with the organization of the militia. To this Mr. Fisher responded by enquiring whether I thought he had no right, as a Cabinet Minister, to interfere. My answer was that in my opinion Mr. Fisher had no right to interfere with Colonel Smart's selection of officers, as I understood he had been doing. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say here that Colonel Smart's duty was to select officers for commissions and submit their names to the general officer commanding, through the proper channel in order that he might make recommendations to the Minister of Militia. I became convinced of Mr. Sidney Fisher's continued interference with the duty of Colonel Smart in the selection of officers. Subsequently I sent in a list of officers for the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, to be approved of by the Minister of Militia and gazetted. Included in that list was the name of Dr. Pickel, mayor of Sweetsburg, to command a squadron, a local man of prominence, whose appointment would, I believe, have advanced the interests of the militia. Dr. Pickel was not qualified professionally as an officer; indeed, only two out of the sixteen of the proposed officers for the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons were militarily qualified. It was impossible, as will be understood, to procure duly qualified officers, as the cavalry regiments in the Eastern Townships had been increased since May, 1903, from four squadrons, numbering 300 men, and 20 officers, to twenty squadrons, numbering 1,600 men and 180 officers on the peace establishment; and with a war establishment of some 2,700 men. All the gentlemen, however, in the list submitted, undertook to qualify professionally after appointment in the usual manner. This course is customary, and has been forced upon us by the lack of qualified officers. It is a course which has always met with the approval of the Minister of Militia. This list of officers for the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons was submitted to the Minister and included in the proposed general order, which also included other regiments of the militia. The list of officers of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons was struck out of the general order by Sir Frederick Borden, and I was informed of this circumstance by Colonel Pinault, the Deputy Minister, in a letter of which the following is a copy:—

Ottawa, May 19, 1904.

Dear Lord Dundonald,—Late last evening I placed before the Minister the 'Gazette,' dated 18th instant, for approval and submission to Council. With the exception of the part relating to the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, which the Minister desired held over for further consideration, it was approved, and as the Minister intended to leave the city this morning for a week or so, rather than delay the submission of the remainder of the 'Gazette,' he cancelled and initialled the appointments to the 13th, instead of returning the draft to you for that purpose.

Very faithfully yours,
(Signed), L. F. PINAULT.

Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., Commanding Canadian Militia.

A day or two after the first list was cancelled a further list was submitted to me by the Adjutant-General, which I was informed would be acceptable, and the organization of the corps would be permitted to proceed.

This latter list of officers to be gazetted was sent to council, and when returned the name of Dr. Pickel had been erased and the erasure was initialed by the Minister of Agriculture, who was acting for Sir Frederick Borden.

COL. SMART'S LETTER.

When in Montreal on June 3 fuller details of the interference of the Minister of Agriculture were communicated to me in conversation, as well as by a letter from Colonel Smart, which I received on the morning of June 4, the day on which I spoke at the officers' banquet. Colonel Smart's letter read as follows:

'13th SCOTTISH LIGHT DRAGOONS.
'Montreal, June 4, 1904.

'My Lord,—As requested by you last evening, I have the honor to submit the following facts in connection with recommendations for appointments submitted by me, and to which the Hon. Mr. Fisher took exception.

'I submitted the name of Dr. F. H. Pickel, who is mayor of the town of Sweetsburg, and warden of the county of Missisquoi, to be major in command of "E" squadron. Dr. Pickel is a gentleman of means, can ride fairly well, and was quite willing to take the necessary time to qualify himself for the position of major. Mr. Fisher objected to him for no other reason than that he was a strong political opponent of his, and was quite determined to block the whole organization unless Dr. Pickel's name was withdrawn. This I refused to do, as I had invited Dr. Pickel to come into the regiment, and told Mr. Fisher that some one else would have to be responsible for the withdrawal of Dr. Pickel's name. After my last visit to Ottawa I consulted with Colonel Whitley, and we came to the conclusion that unless we induced Dr. Pickel voluntarily to withdraw, the organization would be hung up indefinitely. I therefore communicated with Dr. Pickel, and explained to him that owing to a new regulation objections were taken to the appointment of unqualified officers to field officers' rank, and asked him if he would be good enough to allow me to withdraw his name temporarily, to which he consented. I then communicated with Mr. Fisher, saying that I would agree to the withdrawal of Dr. Pickel's name in the meantime, and on the strength of this I believe the appointment passed through council. Your Lordship will observe that I have not withdrawn Dr. Pickel's name absolutely, and have kept the position of major in "E" Squadron vacant, in the hope that I may yet have Dr. Pickel appointed.

'The Hon. Mr. Fisher also took exception to the name of Mr. T. R. Pickel, who is also very enthusiastic, and would make a capital cavalry officer. I had submitted Mr. Pickel's name, recommending that he be appointed captain in "E" Squadron, but Mr. Fisher insisted that I substitute the name of Lieut. R. Steacie, making him captain, and Mr. Pickel first lieutenant. I pointed out to Mr. Fisher that Mr. Pickel, being a resident of the Townships, was entitled to a senior rank, in preference to Mr. Steacie, who lives in Montreal, and, moreover, as Mr. Steacie is a relative of mine, it would place me in a false position, and appear as though I was unduly advancing him, at the expense of others. However, Mr. Fisher evidently had his mind made up on the matter, and insisted on the change, to which I reluctantly agreed. I regret to say that this has caused some dissatisfaction, and I would like at the first opportunity to transfer Mr. Steacie to another squadron and recommend Mr. Pickel for his captaincy.

'With regard to the adjutancy, Capt. Converse, whom I selected for this position, has served in the militia for about fifteen years, and for a long time served as sergeant-major in the Duke of York's Hussars. Mr. Fisher asked me to drop this gentleman, and substitute Mr. Adams, of the 6th Hussars, a gentleman who is very deaf, and whom I consider physically unfit for the position. I absolutely declined to consider this at all, and Mr. Fisher waived his objections. He then asked me to recommend Mr. Adams for major to command "E" Squadron, and this I also flatly declined to do.

'Out of five gentlemen whom Mr. Fisher recommended for commissions, three have absolutely declined to come into the organization, so that after all the trouble and worry inflicted on the regiment, Mr. Fisher has only been able to find two officers, both of whom are unqualified, and do not in any way compare with Dr. Pickel, whom he rejected.

'The above are the main facts in connection with this unfortunate matter, but if there is any further information desired, I will be pleased to submit it.

'I am your Lordship's humble servant,
'(Signed) CHAS. A. SMART,
'Lieut.-Colonel.'

'His Lordship the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., Major-General, Commanding Canadian Militia.

'June 4, 1904.'

I may here state that I have just communicated with Colonel Smart, and it is by his permission and desire that I include this letter.

The memorandum concludes with the extract from the Montreal 'Gazette' of June 9, giving the report of Lord Dundonald's speech, Lord Dundonald remarking that except for a few slight omissions and inaccuracies, the 'Gazette's' report is a very fair report of what he said in Montreal on the subject in question. The word 'education' should read 'etiquette,' and the word 'champion' should read 'warden.' The reference to lack of etiquette at Ottawa, Lord Dundonald explains, had no application except to official matters connected with his duty.

The report to which Lord Dundonald alludes will be found elsewhere on Page 13.

MEMO DISCUSSED.

IMPORTANT OMISSION ANNOUNCED BY MR. FISHER.

Mr. Fisher commented on what he considered the irregular mode General Dundonald had chosen of putting his case before the House and country. His breach of official discipline formed a bad example for the force he commanded. He denied the truth of Lord Dundonald's statement of his obstructing the organization of this Eastern Townships corps. The fact was he had been the first man to recommend its establishment. He took no part, however, in the matter until he received complaints indicating that Col. Smart, who was at the head of the new regiment, was acting in a manner inimical to its interests. Mr. John M. Gibson, a nephew of Senator Baker, and a possible Conservative candidate in Missisquoi at the next election, was recommended as third in command. Dr. Pickel, another family connection of Senator Baker, was set down for the majority of a squadron whose headquarters was to be changed from Adamsville to Sweetsburg to suit his convenience. Mr. G. H. Baker, son-in-law of the Senator, was recommended as senior captain of the squadron, and Mr. Thomas R. Pickel, another son-in-law, as junior captain. Another name was that of Mr. Thos. F. Cotton, a Liberal, also connected with Senator Baker. Mr. Fisher said that when this list of recommendations came to his notice he objected to turning the whole squadron into a Tory organization. It was a matter of fact that in the old days both battalions in this district, the 52nd and the 60th, were nothing less than Tory organizations, which wanted no Liberals in their ranks. The minister considered that his protest was well justified. It was not he who sought to introduce politics into the question, but the commanding officer, Col. Smart. Mr. Fisher endorsed, therefore, the names of Mr. John M. Gibson, a Royal Military College graduate, and Mr. Baker, provisional lieutenant, but intimated that neither Dr. Pickel nor Mr. T. R. Pickel had the necessary military qualifications. He also considered that Lieut. Holland, V.C., of Montreal, had better qualifications, for the majority of the Stanbridge squadron than Mr. W. H. Russell, but there was certainly no partisanship in this, because Mr. Russell was himself a Liberal. He pressed the appointment of Lieut. Dye Carr, of Compton, and Surgeon-Major MacDonald, both Conservatives. Mr. Fisher pleaded guilty to the charge of political interference to this extent, that he had certainly objected to the Tories getting the advantage of intrigues in this new regiment.

PASSAGE BY TELEPHONE.

Mr. Fisher said there were several inaccuracies in General Dundonald's memorandum. It was the time that His Lordship had called him up over the telephone and accused him of political interference in connection with the appointments to the 15th cavalry. The general had warned him (the minister) that he would not stand this interference, because he was himself responsible for the control of the Canadian forces. Mr. Fisher had answered: 'I beg your pardon, General Dundonald, but my impression is that the Government of Canada is responsible for the control of the militia.' The minister had declined to discuss such subjects over the telephone.

The Minister claimed to have letters in his office both from Col. Smart and Whitley, expressing their extreme satisfaction wth the stand he had taken, and asking his co-operation. One was a letter from Col. Smart, thanking him for putting through the very order of which the general complained. The part he had played in the whole matter was not that of partisan, but of the friend of the regiment.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition observed that if any justification had been required for Lord Dundonald's remarks in Montreal it was supplied by the Minister of Agriculture in the speech he had just made. Mr. Fisher had admitted that because Dr. Pickel was a Conservative he had been refused admission to the corps. Surely there were politics enough in the country without the Minister of Agriculture running around interfering with matters that did not concern him and that he knew nothing about. What business was it of Mr. Fisher's to insist that officers of this new corps should have a particular political complexion?

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged that Lord Dundonald was a good officer, a man of brilliant service, but this was not the first time a good soldier had shown lack of discretion outside of his profession. As a stranger he should have taken counsel in connection with the names submitted to him for the Eastern Townships cavalry regiment, and he would have seen that the list was composed chiefly of Conservatives. There should be no politics in the service, but as far as possible all parties should be represented, if politics were to be kept out. Mr. Fisher was to be congratulated upon pointing out to Lord Dundonald the partisanship of the list laid before him, giving the General credit for all good motives. We are not accustomed, said the Premier, to being dragooned in this country. Lord Dundonald, with all respect to him, must learn that this is responsible government and that when he sends a recommendation to council it is the right of the Minister of Agriculture, if he does not approve, to scratch off any name he likes.

MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Henry Bourassa, of Labelle, considered that Lord Dundonald should have resigned before making the speech he did in Montreal.

The debate was continued up till 11 o'clock at night when the formal motion of adjournment, which had been moved to put the discussion in order, was voted down.

The House immediately adjourned on motion of the government leader.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON 'GLOBE' ON THE DUNDONALD-FISHER INCIDENT.

London, June 11.—The 'Globe' says without entering into the unfortunate dispute between Lord Dundonald and the Canadian Government it is certainly desirable to utter a protest against such language as Sir Wilfrid Laurier permitted himself to use. To say that he must learn that this is a responsible government and that in Canada they are not accustomed to being dragooned is not merely a bad example of cheap demagogism but gross indiscretion, such, say, as the late Sir John A. Macdonald was never guilty of. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may feel the necessity of conciliating certain interests in Canada which he had far better disregard, but he will not strengthen his position by attacking in an unmannerly way the most popular commander the Canadian militia ever had.

THE PALMA TROPHY.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT WISH IT BACK AT BISLEY EVER AGAIN.

London, June 8.—Officials of the National Rifle Association are amused at the charges of the officer of the National Rifle Association of the United States that the ammunition used at the Palma trophy competition by the British team did not conform to the rules. An officer of the National Rifle Association informs the Canadian Associated Press that there were no rules or conditions connected with the ammunition. Such charges about ammunition are pure nonsense. Regarding the rifles used, any person can order a rifle of government pattern from any private maker, but before being used it must have the government viewer's mark.

Officials of the British National Rifle Association are anxious that it be understood that the question was not raised by them regarding the Americans' proposal to return the trophy. The Canadian Associated Press is impressed with the belief from conversations had with several officials of the National Rifle Association that such a proposal would not for a moment be thought of.

The only way, said one official, that the Palma trophy could ever again be shot for at Bisley would be, were Canada to win it, then a British team could be sent to Canada to compete for it, but certainly never to the United States.'

Another member of the association expressed the hope that Canada would not send a team to the United States for the Palma trophy.

The Canadian Associated Press feels sure that the National Rifle Association does not wish the trophy back at Bisley ever again.

PRESBYTERIANS AND UNION.

The General Assembly Discussed the Subject and Appointed a Committee to Consider it.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH MAKE PROGRESS.

Queen's University Excited Much Discussion and the General Assembly will Meet Next in Kingston.

At St. John, N.B., the subject of church union came before the Presbyterian General Assembly on the afternoon of May 6 in a discussion of the report of the committee on correspondence with other churches, read by Rev. Dr. Warden, when the following resolution was spoken to by Dr. Patrick, Dr. MacRae, Professor MacLaren, Dr. Robert Campbell, Principal Forrest and Dr. Turnbull:—

'The General Assembly thanks the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada for their courtesy in transmitting to them a copy of the resolution on Church union, adopted by the Conference at its meeting in September, 1902.

'The General Assembly is at one with the General Conference in its desire to promote organic union among the evangelical churches so far as this can be accomplished, with due regard to all the interests involved, and especially to the promotion of the efficiency of the Church of Christ in carrying forward its great work at home and abroad.

'The Assembly is gratified by the fact that the question of union between the Methodist Church of Canada, the Congregational Church in Canada, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada is receiving consideration by many in the membership of these churches, and especially that the General Conference of the Methodist Church should have adopted a deliverance breathing the truly Christian spirit of the resolution which has been transmitted to the Assembly.

'The General Assembly, in response, appoints a committee on union, with instructions to confer with the similar committees of the Methodist and Congregational and any other churches, to report to the next General Assembly.

'The Assembly prays that the spirit of truth, wisdom and love may rest upon the committees of these churches in all conferences which they may hold upon the very important subject which they are appointed to consider.'

THE DISCUSSION.

Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, said that the difficulties were in polity, not in doctrine. Doctrine may be left alone to a certain extent as long as a satisfactory unified government of churches be accomplished. If Presbyterian and Methodist types of ministers be united the result would be a ministry the like of which has never been seen. If Methodist and Presbyterian piety be united the standard of Christianity in Canada would be raised to a pinnacle never before reached. Prolonged applause greeted the speaker at the close.

Dr. MacRae, of Morrin College, Quebec, said that last year his son was working in a community of five hundred in the west where there were five different churches with an average congregation of twenty-five. This overlapping of work would be obviated by union.

Dr. MacLaren said that he felt that there were doctrinal questions which must be settled before union could take place. The doctrines of churches are their foundations and they must be unified before any union of policy could take place. He amended recommendation four, of report, to read: 'With instructions to consider the desirableness and practicableness of union and to confer,' etc.

Dr. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, said the Church is not now ready for union. The result will be a negative milk and water Christianity, very different from robust Presbyterianism. (Cries of 'no.') He said that the question of union might now be a disintegrating factor in the Presbyterian Church. (Cries of 'no.')

Dr. Forrest, Principal of Dalhousie University, said Methodists and Presbyterians differ in worship, polity and doctrine. He showed that an agreement on these points could easily be reached, as had been done when the Presbyterian Churches united in 1875.

Time for adjournment having been reached, the discussion was deferred.

The report of the Ottawa Ladies' College was read by Dr. Armstrong and adopted. Mr. K. Macdonald, reporting for a special committee, which had been appointed to consider the amalgamation of the eastern and western sections of the Augmentation Fund, making these recommendations:

1. That the two committees and funds be amalgamated and that the funds, capital and ordinary, be transferred to Dr. Warden, agent of the church.

2. That the eastern section annuities be paid up to June 30 and that the transfer of funds be as of July 1 of this year.

3. That in the opinion of this joint meeting it is inadvisable to extend the age limit of annuitants beyond fifty-five years.

4. That the time within which ministers hereafter ordained may connect themselves with the fund be limited.

5. That the members of the standing committee be limited to twenty.

All these recommendations were adopted.

At 11.30 a deputation from the Anglican deanery of St. John was received and consisted of the Rev. Canon Richardson, the Rev. W. O. Raymond, the Rev. John De Soyres, the Rev. Mr. Dowdney and several lay members of that church. The Anglican ministers made short speeches apropos of unity and admiration for the work of the Presbyterian Church and were loudly applauded.

A petition from the Presbytery of Calgary that it be divided into two Presbyteries—Calgary and McLeod—was granted. The first moderator of the former is the Rev. G. M. Young, B.A., of Okotoks, of the latter the Rev. C. M. McKillop, B.A., of Raymond. The petition of the Edmonton Presbytery that it be divided into two Presbyteries—Edmonton and Red Deer—was also granted. The first moderator of the former is the Rev. D. Fleming, of Strathcona, of the latter the Rev. M. White, of Lacombe.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Buffalo, N.Y., presented the greetings of the Northern Presbyterion Church of the United States to the Assembly, expressing the hope that the United States and Canadian Churches would be soon united. He urged the Canadian Church to keep up with the immigration into the North-West that it be not in the predicament of the United States Church, which is now doing foreign mission work in the Western States because it neglected to keep up with the immigration when it began.

Dr. D. H. Fletcher presided at the tenth sederunt in the evening, when the report on the augmentation committee (eastern and western section) was presented by Dr. Edwin Smith and Dr. S. Lyle, respectively, and adopted.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

WORK DONE BY THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONERS IS HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The report on French evangelization was presented by Dr. Mowatt, of Montreal, and was adopted, the Rev. G. Colborne Heine seconding the motion.

The report of the Board of French Evangelization stated that during the year thirty pastors and ordained missionaries, sixteen students and missionary colporteurs and eighteen teachers had been engaged in carrying on the work of the Board. The average Sabbath attendance of persons over ten years of age at eighty-three preaching stations was 1,860. There were 1,109 communicants, of whom 147 had been added to the list during the year. There were 829 scholars in the Sunday schools and 636 in the mission schools, of whom 307 had come from Roman Catholic homes. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five copies of the Scriptures and 24,943 religious tracts had been distributed.

The receipts for the year had been $2,565.94 less than the expenditure, but this was not a matter for discouragement, for the deficiency would not have occurred had the attention of all the congregations been called to the need and importance of these funds.

The estimates for the current year amounted to $36,000 for the ordinary French evangelization and Pointe aux Trembles funds.

The Rev. E. H. Brandt, the principal of the Pointe aux Trembles Mission Schools, reported to the Board that though the past session had been a trying one owing to the extremely cold and stormy weather, good work had been done by the pupils, and the term had been a very successful one. One hundred and eighty pupils had been in attendance at the school, including 114 boys and 66 girls. More than half had come from Roman Catholic homes, and the remainder were the children of converts. A good missionary spirit had prevailed among the pupils, and eight had applied for missionary work during the vacation.

Subscriptions to the amount of $12,500 had been collected for the Pointe aux Trembles enlargement fund. The Board had decided not to begin building operations until the bulk of the money required was on hand. It was expected, however, that the sum of $60,000 asked for would be forthcoming in good time.

The Board, being unable to see its way to grant financial assistance towards meeting the cost of the publication of 'Le Rayon de Soleil,' had resolved to recommend the General Assembly to authorize the publication of the paper along with the 'Sunday School Help' of the church.

In conclusion, the Board extended its thanks to the congregations, Sunday schools, young people's societies and friends who had given their co-operation and support to the movement.

UNION RESOLUTIONS.

A COMMITTEE FORMED TO CONSIDER THE PRACTICABILITY OF UNION AND REPORT.

When the Presbyterian General Assembly met last Tuesday it was announced that the movers of the motion and amendment on church union had held a consultation and had agreed upon a form of words as the difference between the two was mainly a phraseological one. The two resolutions were therefore merged into one. Presbyterian papers were read on the matter in hand and things seemed to be ready for the submission of the union matter to the House when one additional speaker expressed a desire to make a contribution to the debate. It was affirmed from several parts of the House that there being unanimity on the proposals to be submitted for at least another year, it was not requisite that additional speaking should be a feature of the present assembly.

Mr. Hutt, however, took exception to the proposal on economic grounds. The proposed union if effected would bring in four hundred Methodist ministers who in their own church are receiving four hundred dollars and less from their congregations in the way of income, and about a thousand more who receive six hundred dollars or less per annum. The Presbyterian Church has been working up its augmentation scheme, so that it has been securing to its ministers in the weaker fields a minimum stipend of seven hundred dollars and a manse, and are now seeking to increase this because of the necessities of the times.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hutt's address the unanimous sanction was given to the recommendations which the committee on union, appointed last year, presented to this assembly.

The recommendation, which was affected by the amendment referred to, and which was added to by two new clauses since first introduced, is in the following terms:

'The General Assembly appoints a committee on union with instructions:

'1. To consider the practicability of union; and

'2. To confer with similar committees of the Methodist, Congregational and any other churches and report to the next General Assembly.'

DR. WILKIE DEFENDED.

The Wilkie controversy was the first subject during the afternoon. The Rev E. Scott, editor of the 'Presbyterian Record,' said a new missionary society has been formed, the Canadian Presbyterian Missionary Society, whose aim is to forward Dr. Wilkie's ends. He urged the assembly to pronounce on the illegality of this society with no uncertain voice.

Professor Baird moved, seconded by Mr. William Adamson, Toronto, 'That the assembly expresses its satisfaction with the diligence and faithfulness with which the Foreign Mission Committee has discharged its duties. The General Assembly approves the judgment of the Foreign Mission Committee and declares that a new mission established in India, having no communication with our present mission because of alienations, would be wrong in principle. The assembly deprecates any movement looking towards an organization bearing the name Canadian Presbyterian Missionary Society as contrary to the principles of Presbyterianism.'

Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, spoke in defence of the commission appointed at the last assembly to deal with the Central India Mission. He said that of two evils—division in the Canadian Church or division in the Central India Mission—the latter was the least.

Dr. Maclaren spoke in defence of Dr. Wilkie.

Dr. Scrimger, of Montreal, moved an amendment to Dr. Baird's motion that while recognizing the conscientious diligence of the Foreign Mission Committee in dealing with the difficulties of the Indore mission, Dr. Wilkie be sent back to that or any other field in India.

Dr. Bryce seconded the amendment.

The Rev. John McDougall Spencer, a foreign missionary, said that the new conditions under which it is proposed to send Dr. Wilkie to India are the same as the old, which prevailed at Indore College, and he hoped that he would not be sent to India.

A letter was read from Mr. J. K. Macdonald, of Toronto, saying friends of Dr. Wilkie will give all the money which has been collected in his behalf to the Foreign Mission fund if he be sent to India under its auspices.

Dr. Warden spoke in favor of the amendment, fearing division in the Canadian Church if Dr. Wilkie was to go out independently.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

AN ADVANCE REPORTED ALL ALONG THE LINE—TEACHERS AND PUPILS INCREASE.

At the evening session the report on Sabbath-schools was presented by the Rev. John Neill. Professor Falconer moved its adoption, saying some few words of encouragement to the many Sabbath-school teachers in the audience.

Dr. Herdman seconded the motion, telling of Sabbath-school work in the west. The report was adopted, except the recommendations, which come up later.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported that there had been a gratifying advance in many important directions. Three hundred and thirty more teachers were in the schools than last year; 2,355 more scholars; 129 more elders were engaged in Sabbath school work; 340 more scholars had come into full communion with the church than last year; 44 more schools were open the whole year; the contributions for all purposes were $9,104 more. In all, $121,565 had been collected.

The second year of the teachers' training course had been completed. The returns showed that during the year 681 were studying it, and from 40 centres a hundred and sixty were going up for examination.

The committee wished to direct special attention to the fact that a careful comparison of the Sabbath school returns with the last census returns shows that at least 160,000 Presbyterians under 20 years of age are not in our Presbyterian Sabbath schools. About 20,000 young people graduate from our Sabbath schools each year, the great majority of whom have not come into full communion with the church.

In conclusion, the committee appealed to congregations to make an effort to support their schools, so that the givings of the scholars could be more largely devoted to missions, and urged a more active interest in Sabbath school work on the part of the colleges, Presbytery committees, ministers and sessions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

The Rev. W. S. McTavish, of Deseronto, reported for the young people's societies. The Rev. J. G. Potter moved its adoption, seconded by the Rev. W. J. Knox, except the recommendations which come up later. Carried.

The Rev. Dr. Grant, of Trinidad, spoke of successful work among young East Indians and urged more systematic giving.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Kingston was chosen as the place for holding the General Assembly of 1905. Both the Presbytery of Kingston and the people of Kingston joined in the invitation. The invitation was accepted. The new hall, which is in course of erection in the Queen's campus, will be the place in which the next assembly will convene on the first Wednesday of next June.

FINAL OF THE WILIE CASE.

The whole of the Wednesday morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the Wilkie case.

The Rev. John A. Ross moved an amendment to Dr. Scrimger's amendment of Tuesday that Dr. Wilkie be given work in a new field.

The Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto 'Globe,' said this was pursuing a policy of political opportunism, which is directly opposed to the interests of the church, and was practically a vote of want of confidence in the Foreign Missionary Committee.

The Rev. W. A. J. Martin, convener of the Foreign Missionary Committee, said it did not want to be considered at all in the settlement of the case. It wanted it judged on its merits.

The Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt, Ont., moved an amendment to Mr. Ross's amendment that a committee of ten be appointed to confer with the Foreign Missionary Committee, and that Dr. Wilkie be employed in India if the committee be persuaded of his fullness of purpose and loyalty to the regularly constituted authorities of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. After much excited discussion, the vote was taken, and Prof. Baird's original motion sustained, so Dr. Wilkie will now be retired from work in Central India under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Committee.

St. John, N.B., June 9.—At the opening of yesterday afternoon's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Rev. J. A. Sinclair spoke regarding the Regina Indian Industrial School, and said if the foreign mission committee does not give some support to the school, the government grant will be withdrawn and the school closed. A committee was appointed to go to Ottawa and confer with the government.

The Rev. E. D. McLaren reported for the committee regarding ministerial stipends and the Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson City. It recommended a general increase in stipends, but did not grant the $3,000 grant asked for the Dawson Hospital, but commended it to the liberality of the Church and thanked Dr. Grant for his work there.—Carried.

Prof. Murray, Dalhousie University, reported for the committee regarding Queen's University as follows:—

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

'That the connection between the Church and Queen's University be maintained.

'That in view of the helpful influence exercised by the graduates of the university the Assembly would approve of arrangements being made whereby they, the graduates, may be given through the council, a larger representation on the board of trustees.

'That the Assembly recognizing the extent and character of the work done by the university, approves of the deliverance of the commission that the university requires an additional revenue of $20,000, exclusive of the contributions at present made in favor of the theological department, and heartily commends it to the liberality of the members of the Church, and to the cordial sympathy and support of the presbyteries and congregations of the central synods.

'That the Assembly recommends the trustees to initiate at an early date a movement to procure this additional revenue.

'That the Assembly appoints a committee to co-operate with the trustees for this purpose.'

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Principal Falconer read the names of those appointed on the standing committees for the ensuing year. The foreign mission committee is as follows:—Messrs. W. A. J. Martin and Dr. E. D. Millar, joint conveners. Western section, Mr. W. A. J. Martin, convener; Dr. Warden, Dr. Wm. McLaren, Dr. Milligan, Principal Gordon, Dr. J. Fraser Smith, Dr. R. P. McKay, Prof. Baird, W. J. Clark, Dr. D. McTavish, E. Scott, A. Gandier, J. H. MacVicar, J. H. Turnbull (Ottawa), John MacKay, G. C. Patterson, J. McP. Scott, J. R. McNeillie, H. Cassels, Geo. Rutherford, J. A. Macdonald. Eastern section, Dr. E. D. Millar, convener; Dr. A. Falconer, Dr. A. F. Carr, Dr. E. Smith, Messrs. M. G. Henry, E. A. McCurdy, J. A. MacGlashen, Geo. Ross, D. McOdrum, J. B. McLean, T. C. James, Prof. W. C. Murary, J. D. McKay, John McKeen.

Presbyterian College, Montreal, board of management.—Mr. D. Morrice, chairman; Principal Scrimger, Prof. Campbell, Prof. Ross, Dr. Warden, Dr. Barclay, Messrs. R. Gamble, J. R. McLeod, W. R. Cruikshank, Dr. D. W. Morison, J. Fleck, Dr. Herridge, D. Currie, G. Whillans, J. McKay, James Ross (Stanley street), Lord Strathcona, W. Yuile, R. Munro, C. J. Fleet, Walter Paul, M. Hutchinson, Chas. Byrd, Wm. Drysdale, Geo. Hyde, Dr. Elder, Wellington Dixon, James Rodger, Judge Archibald, H. B. Woodrow, Dr. Berwick, A. R. Creelman, James Tasker, W. A. Kneeland.

Dr. R. H. Warden is convener of the home mission committee, western section, and the Rev. J. S. Sutherland is convener of the eastern secton.

DR. CAMPBELL'S RESIGNATION.

Dr. Fletcher, as convener of the committee appointed to ask Dr. Campbell to withdraw his resignation from the Montreal Presbyterian College, reported that Dr. Campbell was absolutely fixed in his decision and Dr. Fletcher moved that the Assembly accept with deep regret Dr. Campbell's resignation and instructs the Board of Trustees of the Montreal Presbyterian College to make financial provision for Dr. Campbell and to secure somebody to take his place.

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

AT THE EVENING SESSION THE REPORT ON CHURCH LIFE AND WORK WAS ADOPTED IN TOTO.

The report of the Committee on Church Life and Work stated that forms containing a number of questions relative to the work and conditions of the various churches were sent to the convener or clerk of each presbytery in the Dominion. Thirty-eight replies had been received, which were very satisfactory.

The average attendance at the churches had been excellent. In a small proportion of the congregations a slight falling off was noticed, but this was due largely to a decrease of population or the establishment of new churches. In most churches the services of the choir seem to have given satisfaction. The report deplored the professionalism which threatened the usefulness of the choirs, and said that a choir should lead the congregation in praise, rather than perform before them. The attendance at and general tone of the weekly prayer meetings was the weakest part of the church's life and work. It was evident that none but the few thought of the mid-week meeting as a necessity of the Christian life.

Many new societies had been organized during the year. A new and hopeful feature of church work was the organizing of societies for males only.

In the matter of raising revenue, progress had unquestionably been made, but perfection was yet afar off.

So far as the returns showed, there was absolute unanimity in regard to the drink traffic as one of the most gigantic evils against which the church had to contend. The reports received indicated that there was no systematic or organized effort on the part of congregations against the traffic. Among other recommendations the committee submitted the following: 'That, inasmuch as the liquor traffic is a great hindrance to the progress of the church, and a standing menace to our national well-being, all our people be earnestly urged to use strenuously all proper means for its effectual suppression.'

GAMBLING DEBTS.

Mr. E. D. McLaren moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Toronto, that 'The General Asembly petition parliament that the section of the criminal code legalizing gambling debts contracted with chartered institutions, be erased from the code.—Carried.

The report of the Hymnal Committee was next adopted.

RECEIVED INTO THE CHURCH.

One member from the Church of Scotland, one from the Baptist Church, two from the Congregational Church, and eight from the Presbyterian Church in the United States, were received into the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The application of one from the Church in France was refused and another one was declined in the meantime. The names thus received follow:—A. F. Thompson, John H. Davis, C. R. Ashdowne, H. G. Gunn, Wm. Cameron, G. O. Ralston, T. G. MacLeod, John Fernie, F. J. Coffin, Ph.B.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS.

St. John, N.B., June 9.—The closing meeting of the General Assembly was held this morning. A strong committee on church union was appointed, with Principal Caven convener, and Dr. Warden, vice.

A committee was appointed to confer with the government with a view of getting additional grants from the Indian Department for the Regina Industrial School. It was further recommended that the school be carried on under the oversight of the church.

The request of Messrs. Mitchell and Rogers for admission to the Presbyterian Church were granted, and the request of Mr. Forsythe was referred back to the Presbytery of Rock Lake for further consideration.

The application of Messrs. Andrew, Hood and Wood, of Rock Lake, were refused.

The application of the Montreal Presbytery to ordain Mr. Henry Jones Keith was granted, and the Presbytery of London can license Mr. R. J. Campbell. Mr. G. L. McCullough will take a three-year course at Knox College.

The Toronto Presbytery overture in favor of a scheme whereby the church shall pay the expenses of the delegation to the Assembly was referred to a committee.

The Sabbath Observance Committee invites the Assembly to share by precept and example in the defence of the Lord's day, particularly by refusing to countenance social function, discouraging Sunday funerals and parades and the use of bands by orders attending services.

Ministers and churches were instructed to notice particularly the 400th anniversary next year of the birth of John Knox.

The 'Presbyterian Record' reported a profit of $11,371.42 for the year.

Addresses of layalty were passed to the King and Governor-General.

A vote of thanks was passed the Women's Missionary Society, of Montreal, for their work for foreign missions.

The Rev. W. A. J. Martin and Dr. R. Drummond were appointed to attend the Lord Day Rest Association Convention at St. Louis in October.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

Ottawa, June 10.—When the special committee of the House of Commons met this morning to resume consideration of Sir Richard Cartwright's grain bill Mr. Horne, chief inspector, of Winnipeg, was the first witness examined. He described the method of inspection in vogue and told that all grain from the west is sampled and examined at Winnipeg before going east. He had three deputy inspectors who last season inspected sixty thousand cars. A good day's work was three hundred cars but in the busy season as many had been done as five hundred. Last year the crop was very uneven and in about twenty-five instances appeals had been taken to survey boards who in ninety-five cases out of a hundred upheld the inspector's grading. He was asked whether the second inspection which grain undergoes at Fort William was necessary. Mr. Horne in reply said that he certainly needed authority to hold cars up at Fort William for re-inspection. In answer to another question Mr. Horne declared that between half a million and a million bushels of flax were shipped out last season. This crop, he felt, would ere long assume much larger proportions. The elevator system throughout Manitoba and the Territories gave him a great deal of trouble and he was sorry to see a new elevator in course of erection at St. Boniface.

Several members of the committee expressed perfect confidence in the way in which Mr. Horne's duties are discharged. The witness complained that he had much trouble with the vessel men on the great lakes in forcing them to keep the various grades properly apart from one another.

Mr. Craig, the chief inspector for the eastern division, was briefly examined again, and this practically concludes the taking of evidence.

OTTAWA ANGLICANS

MOVEMENT TOWARD CHANGING THE DATE OF MEETING TO JANUARY.

Ottawa, June 10.—The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa concluded its labors yesterday. A motion submitted by Mr. J. M. Courtney, favoring a change in the date of the holding of the synod from June to January, after full debate, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The matter will come up for final action at the synod meeting next year.

The election to the Provincial and General synods resulted as follows:

Delegates to the General Synod—Clergy: Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, Rev. Messrs. A. W. Mackay, Canon Hanington, Canon Kittson, Canon Muckleston, Canon Low, Rural Dean Houston, Canon Pollard, Canon Phillips, the Rev. Messrs. T. J. Styles, J. M. Snowdon. Laity: Judge Senkler, of Perth; Lieut.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P., of Perth; Messrs. W. H. Rowley, J. Travers Lewis, J. F. Orde, F. H. Gisborne. Substitutes: Messrs. C. Macnab, John Bishop, Mason Mills, Dr. Weagant, Major C. A. Eliot, W. L. Marler.

Delegates to the Provincial Synod—Clergy: Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, the Rev. Messrs. A. Elliott, Canon Muckleston, A. W. Mackay, Canon Kittson, Rural Dean Houston, Canon Hanington, Canon Phillips, Canon Low, Canon Pollard, Rural Dean Bliss, T. J. Styles. Substitutes: The Rev. Messrs. A. H. Whalley, G. S. Anderson, Wm. Loucks, J. F. Gorman, J. M. Snowdon, T. Bailey. Laity: Judge Senkler, Lieut.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P., Messrs. J. Travers Lewis, W. H. Rowley, Major Eliot, J. L. Bishop, Judge Burbidge, J. A. Houston, F. H. Gisborne, J. R. Armstrong. Substitutes: J. McArton, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., F. W. Avery, A. O. Miller.

Mission Board—Clergy: Rural Dean Houston, the Rev. Messrs. A. W. Mackay, A. Elliott, Rural Dean Haddington, Rural Dean Bliss, Canon Muckleston, Canon Kittson, the Rev. T. J. Styles. Laity: Mr. F. H. Gisborne, Judge Senkler. Lieut.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P., Mr. W. H. Rowley, Mr. C. Macnab, Dr. Weagant, Mr. J. R. Armstrong, Mr. J. A. Houston.

G. T. P. INQUIRY.

JUDGE WINCHESTER SPRINGS A SURPRISE AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, June 8.—Judge Winchester, who is investigating the charge that aliens are employed in Grand Trunk Pacific surveys, has opened a sitting of his commission here. Mr. H. M. Mowat, of Toronto appeared for the Dominion Government, and the Hon. J. D. Cameron, K.C., for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The first witness was a transit man named William Kerr, now employed in the Provincial Government. Mr. Kerr complained of ill treatment by Mr. Meyer, an American, in charge of one of the survey parties, but later evidence showed that Mr. Kerr was relieved from duty because he was physically unfit, and of no practical utility in assisting the work.

The leading witness of the afternoon was Mr. George A. Kyle, divisional engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Kyle was formerly of Tacoma, Wash., and said he was hired for the present position. His salary was four thousand dollars per annum. Previous to his engagement with the Grand Trunk Pacific he had been with the Northern Pacific and previous to that in South Africa. Mr. Kyle gave information as to the engagement of members of the survey parties now in the west, as well as employees of the company in Winnipeg. A good proportion of those engaged were Americans.

Asked what policy was pursued with reference to the employment of engineers the witness said he followed instructions given by Mr. Stephens, that Canadian engineers were to have preference when ever possible.

Winnipeg, Man., June 8.—Mr. G. A. Kyle, divisional engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, resigned his position to-day, following the production before the alien labor inquiry of letters written by him to applicants for positions, in which he expressed a preference for Americans and the necessity for 'American brains.' Kyle says the resignation is purely voluntary, as he exceeded his instructions in using the alleged offensive terms.

Winnipeg, June 10.—The resignation of G. A. Kyle from the position of Grand Trunk Pacific engineer here, and the sudden adjournment of the enquiry by Judge Winchester yesterday, are the two sensational results accomplished up to date at this point. At the conclusion of a short session the judge announced that he was not going to take any chances on waiting in Winnipeg for the witness he wanted, and whom it appeared the officials were slow in getting to town, but he would himself proceed to Edmonton and other points in the west and ascertain the facts of the case.

He left inside of an hour after the adjournment of the session and his action was a complete surprise to all concerned in the matter.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has appointed Mr. Kelliher to take charge of the office at this point in place of Mr. Kyle.

FARM LABORERS' WAGES.

Toronto, June 9.—'The farmers must put up their prices or do without labor,' says Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Canadian agent at Liverpool, in a letter just received by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Ontario commissioner of colonization. 'Men do not,' remarks Mr. Walker, 'leave Scotland on sentiment nor altogether for the benefit of their health. When I approach a thoroughly competent ploughman and ask him to pay his way to Toronto and work in a strange country, under unknown conditions for a wage only equal to, or perhaps a little less, than he has been getting the smile is broad, audible and unsatisfactory. The same thing will have to happen in the farm labor market that happens in every other labor market.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Prof. Henry Montgomery, of Trinity College, has been elected a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, Canadian commercial agent at Leeds, England, encourages Canadian furniture makers to look for trade in the United Kingdom.

It is announced at Ottawa that the First, Tenth, Forty-eighth and Sixty-sixth regiments have received permission to add to their numbers 19 privates in each company. The Thirteenth regiment has been permitted to add seven privates to each company.

Scotch building mechanics, who came from Glasgow at the instance of one Graeme Hunter, and who each paid $36 passage money, expecting high wages on their arrival, are now scattering over Ontario to work on farms at from $15 to $25 per month. There were 150 of them.

Thursday's Oxford 'Tribune' tells that Mr. Alex. Hassard, a young farmer of Wayburn district, jumped from a rig with a chisel in his hip pocket. The chisel struck the wheel and cut the main artery in his arm. No doctor being near, he bled to death before medical aid could be secured.

With a petition from 700 citizens asking the retention of the services of Mr. Adams, chief of police of Brockville, the Town Council, by the casting vote of Mayor Geash, and amid popular excitement, dismissed him, and sustained the action taken by the police committee, which, the chief claimed, had no legal right to dismiss him.

A Hamilton despatch of Wednesday states that the Grand Trunk Railway has secured an option of $200 per share for a controlling interest in the Hamilton-Grimsby Electric Railway until July 1. When the C. P. R. heard of the deal they are said to have tried to secure an option at $250 a share, but were too late. The line taps the fruit district from Hamilton to Vineland beyond Beamsville, and since it was built much of the fruit has been shipped over this line and thence by the C. P. R. to all points.

The Railway Commission has announced that they will hear evidence in Toronto City Hall on June 20 from merchants, shippers, farmers and railway companies upon the question of reducing freight rates and revising classification.

The Minister of Justice opposed the pressing of Mr. Lancaster's bill before the Railway Committee at Ottawa last Tuesday, which aimed at protecting the public from level crossing railway accidents. His idea was to leave the matter to be dealt with by the Railway Commission. The committee, by a vote of 33 votes to 11, took the same view.

Mr. W. Lochhead, professor of biology at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, would like all stock raisers, farmers and veterinary men in the district about Galt to report promptly to him all cases of stock-poisoning, with full information as to the attendant circumstances, nature of death and weed suspected. Specimens should be sent to him.

The chief officer of the Dominion Fisheries Department, Professor Prince, of Ottawa, was in Belleville, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Cunningham, superintendent of fish culture, Ottawa, and inspected the breeding ponds for black bass at Ox Point on Wednesday. Inspector J. M. Hurley and Officer McCargar were with the professor on his visit, and after making a minute and detailed examination of the ponds, he expressed great satisfaction with the evidence of success and the admirable features they presented.

At Tweed on Wednesday night about eleven o'clock Mr. Bert Carr was run over by some freight cars which were being shunted on the siding north of the Bay of Quinte Railway station. He had been sitting under a freight car on the siding west of the Main street crossing to get out of the rain. The Bay of Quinte engine coupled on to the cars and pushed them down towards the crossing to make room to drop in some other cars. The unfortunate man was caught under the wheels and sustained terrible injuries. He was taken to Peterborough for medical treatment, but died in the doctors' hands. A widow and three children survive him.

Two foreigners became engaged in a scuffle at Port Arthur, Ont., on Tuesday, and were seen by two brothers, Whitefield by name, of Port Arthur, to be making it a life-and-death business. Before they could reach the men, one had fired a revolver shot into the body of the other. The brothers were some distance away and saw the revolver smoke, but did not hear the report of the explosion. When the brothers reached the spot they leaped out of their waggon and ran forward, only to be confronted by the man with the revolver, who defied them and escaped. The brothers removed the wounded man to the hospital, but he had been shot through the lung, and died before he was taken from the stretcher. It turned out that both were Italians, and on Wednesday the fugitive was captured at Finmark and brought to Port Arthur on Thursday. His victim's name was Serunio Mezzo. He had two bullets in his back.

QUEBEC.

Inspector Nelgan was at Franklin Centre recently and transferred the post-office from Mr. Frank A. Cantwell to Mr. W. A. Sharpe.

The steamer 'Clipper,' owned by J. P. Talbot, has been sold by him to Messrs. Hodge & Wally, of Sherbrooke. They will use it on Lake Memphremagog for shipping purposes. The price paid was $800.

Failing to find a satisfactory man in the province to fill the vacancy in Huntingdon Academy, the commissioners advertised in the Toronto 'Globe,' and have been surprised by receiving twenty-four applications for a situation of six hundred dollars!

While there has been too much rain for the crops about Ormstown none are so far injured that favorable weather would not restore them. Complaints of ensilage corn not coming up are so common that some think the seed may be to blame.

Messrs. J. A. Valin and O. W. Brown, residing in St. Roch, were thrown from a waggon while returning from the Falls of Montmorency last Tuesday night through the horse taking fright and running away near the Beauport Asylum. They received some bruises, but succeeded in getting home.

Dr. Walsh reports an unusual mortality among calves, due to abortion. Some stables have lost as many as ten. Between Huntingdon and Trout river lines he estimates the dead at two hundred. On the other hand, he does not know of the loss of a cow from milk fever, the new treatment of injecting air into the udder proving to be a specific.

A Mr. Carrier fell over the cliff at Levis close to the Hospice St. Joseph de la Deliverance a few nights ago. Happily for him he managed to grasp some twigs or branches of trees about midway which arrested his descent, and his cries for help brought some people to the scene, who rescued him from his perilous position. He sustained some internal injuries besides a fracture of one of his legs, narrowly escaping death.

At a meeting of the members of the agricultural society of the County of Beauharnois, held at St. Louis on May 28, Mr. Laurendeau, K.C., president, in the chair, it was decided to hold the annual exhibition on Sept. 15. General repairs were ordered to be made and an additional stable built. Five prizes are to be distributed in each parish of the county for the best kept farms.

Huntingdon county is noted for having two of the largest orchards in the province, if not in the Dominion. The Fulton orchard, in the township of Franklin, contains sixty acres, set out in apple, plum and cherry trees in full bearing, and the orchard owned by the Sun Life Assurance Company at Athelstone has many thousand fruit trees of various kinds, besides small fruits, and most unusual of all, several acres of black walnuts, now about five years old.

The house occupied by Mr. G. Parent and family, at East Angus, was burned early on the morning of June 3. The house was not insured, but the contents were.

Three young ladies, of St. Adolphe, Miss Nadeau, Miss Cloutier and Miss Leuzier, entered the church to rehearse some chants, etc., on a recent evening. The caretaker came and locked them in. The young ladies tried every way to arouse some one's attention, but without avail. Finally, they rang the bell, and were set free at about ten o'clock.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Railway Commission, upon a report that two bridges of the South Shore Railway at St. John, N.B., are insecure, has ordered traffic to be suspended.

The strike in the C. P. R. shops at McAdam, N.B., has been settled and the men are back at work. Cooper, the man over whose dismissal the trouble arose, is at work with the rest.

Reports from Gloucester county on Thursday were that salmon had struck in all along the coast. The Nepisiguit salmon are expected in large numbers this week. Several parties of Americans are booked for the waters of the Restigouche—one of which will occupy the camp at Robineau Falls.

Mr. Bruce Winslow, son of Mr. T. B. Winslow, of the Fredericton, N.B., Board of Works Department, arrived last week from South America, where he has been employed as a civil engineer. It is seventeen years since Mr. Winslow left Fredericton and he was warmly welcomed by his formed friends and associates.

The strikers at the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's works at Glace Bay, N.S., were still obdurate last week, and the company was doing its best to get men to replace the strikers—no very easy matter. The Dominion Coal Company has been warned that if they should supply coal to the Iron & Steel Company or in any way assist them, their men will also go out on strike. The strike would then be general.

The Roman Catholic congregation in St. Stephen, N.B., has paid off all indebtedness upon its property. Under the Rev. Father Dollard's pastorate a handsome church edifice and manse were erected on Union street and the indebtedness reduced to eight hundred dollars. Since the Rev. Father Lavery assumed charge the debt has been steadily decreased and last week the last dollar of indebtedness was paid. All this has been done, too, without the aid of suppers, fairs or entertainments of any kind, but from the free will offerings of the members of the congregation.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

Mr. Charles Paterson, a former bank manager, committed suicide at the residence of the Hon. Colin Campbell, Winnipeg, by turning the gas on in his room, last Tuesday. He lost his position recently.

A despatch from Frank, N.W.T., states that fears are entertained that Turtle Mountain summit will topple down at any moment. As it is too far away to do any damage to the town, however, the terror inspired by frequent crashes of immense masses of rock that fall is but sentimental.

A Vancouver despatch of last Tuesday states that United States transportation companies are raising very strenuous objections to the sending of supplies for the United States army in Alaska over the Canadian route of the White Pass Railway to Fort Egbert, on the Upper Yukon. Though the sending of them around by United States routes would be a hardship to the soldiers, the shippers are determined to compel the letter of the law.

Dr. W. J. McGuigan, Mayor of Vancouver, B.C., arrived in Stratford, Ont., on Wednesday night, and drove into North Easthope in the morning to visit his mother, who resides with her son, Mr. Robert McGuigan. It is thirty-three years since Dr. McGuigan left this county, and he has not revisited it for eleven years. He received a very warm welcome, not from his relatives alone, but from many old friends and to these he has a good word to say for the progress of Vancouver and the west.

Mr. Fred Leclaire, of Mount Lehman, says the New Westminster (B.C.) 'Columbian,' found a wildcat in his chicken coop one very dark evening last week. Previously it had made frequent raids with success. The animal was making a hot fight of it with Mr. Leclaire's dog, and he had not much chance for a shot in the dark until he caught sight of two staring eyes, which he hurriedly fired at only to wound the animal and increase its ferocity. The fight then came to be with clubbed rifle and Mr. Leclaire was knocked down in the struggle. Between choking and clubbing it and the assistance received from his dog, Mr. Leclaire succeeded in killing his cat. It was very large and Mr. Leclaire believes that it was the dog that had the balance of power and saved his life.

UNITED STATES.

Because the International Paper Mill at Glen's Falls, N.Y., refused to reinstate an employee whom they discharged last March, three hundred hands went on strike last week.

W. Daeds, the night clerk, and W. Locker, the head bellboy, in the Hotel Marquise, New York, were arrested last Wednesday, some fifty thousand dollars' worth of diamond jewellery having been found in their room at the hotel, the property of Mrs. Halsey Corwin, and which had been stolen from her room last Tuesday evening.

A New York despatch of Wednesday foreshadows a strike by five thousand coast marine firemen. It is expected that the strike will ultimately extend to all the coast cities and towns. It is not for wages the strike has been ordered, but to destroy the 'crimp' system.

Mrs. Patterson, who was driving recently with Caesar Young, the wealthy gambler, in a cab to the New York docks, where he was to take the steamer, if he had not been shot and killed mysteriously, has been held in the Tombs. She was taken to court on Wednesday on a writ of habeas corpus, an extra detail of police having been summoned to preserve order because of the excited crowd present.

MONTREAL NEWS.

A gentleman at early six o'clock mass in Notre Dame Church on Friday morning jumped over the altar rail and threw his coat over a wreath that had caught fire during the progress of the mass. He probably saved the church from much damage.

Though the people's taxes have been increased for educational expenditures and free schools this year, the cash does not come to hand until the taxes are paid. For this reason the Protestant Board of School Commissioners decided on Thursday that there will be no general advance upon the teachers' salaries until next year.

Mr. Frank Harrison, of Toronto, who was brought to Montreal on the 'Soo' train, terribly hurt at North Bay last Sunday week, died on June 6 at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He with others, had jumped from a motor car on the C. P. R. on which they were travelling, a freight train, which was moving backwards, having run into them.

A bull, fresh from Middlesex, Ont., pastures, got the running fit on and started out of the stock yards on a break for liberty on Tuesday afternoon. The animal knocked down several Italian laborers, before they were aware what was coming, and plunged into the Lachine canal. Here the animal was cooled, and became an easy capture. He was led back to the yards.

Mr. Weir, the recorder, presented to Mr. Frederic Lorne Nunns, the medal of the Royal Camdian Humane Society for having saved the life of Miss Carrie Trenholme from drowning on Aug. 12, 1903, on Lake Massawippi, in the Eastern Townships. They were in a canoe which had been upset by a squall, and leaving his companion safely clinging to the canoe, Nunns gallantly swam ashore and got a boat and rowed back to the rescue, which was a success.

The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Bond, a passenger on the Dominion Line steamship 'Dominion,' which arrived in Montreal last week, died, and was buried at sea. A flask of brandy was given to the person in charge of the child, and she was told to give the little one a few drops at stated intervals. In some way the child got possession of the flask, drank its contents and died soon afterwards. Mrs. Bond was on her way to Sydney, N.S., to join her husband.

CONFERENCE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Ottawa, June 9.—A conference is in progress to-day between the Federal authorities and representatives of Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for an amicable adjustment of disputes which arose out of the Privy Council's decision concerning the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces over fisheries.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Constantinople, June 8.—Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador here, had a long interview with the Grand Vizier on Monday. He insisted upon the immediate cessation of the punishment of Armenians and the pillaging and destruction of villages in the Sassoun district. The French and Russian charges d'affaires have made similar representations.

DEATH OF MR. LEVI LEITER, THE FATHER OF LADY CURZON.

Bar Harbor, Maine, June 9.—Mr. Levi Leiter, of Chicago, died suddenly here early to-day. He was the father of Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of Miss Daisy Leiter, and of Mr. Joseph W. Leiter, well-known as a speculator and investor. Heart failure was the cause of death. Mr. Leiter was as well as usual yesterday. Mrs. Leiter and her two daughters were at the bedside. The family had been at Bar Harbor only one week.

Chicago, June 9.—Mr. Levi Z. Leiter was one of the most prominent of the pioneer merchants of Chicago. He began his career in this city in 1855 as an employee of the dry goods firm of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., later becoming a partner in the firm. In 1865 Leiter and Marshall Field bought the controlling interest in the dry goods business of Potter Palmer, the firm becoming one of the most prominent in the west. Leiter retired from the dry goods business in 1881.

AT ZION CHURCH.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Fifty-First Annual Meeting Opened on Wednesday Morning.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec opened on Wednesday morning, at Zion Church.

The proceedings were initiated and a service of prayer conducted by Mr. H. O'Hara, Toronto, chairman of the Union, after which Mr. Charles Alexander made a statement of reminiscent character. The Rev. J. Duff, Toronto, also spoke.

The congress business was opened by the election of secretaries and committees and the reading of the Union committee report by the secretary, the Rev. James T. Daley, B.A. The new officers are:—

Minute secretaries—The Rev. G. H. Craik, B.A.; Mr. J. G. Hindley, B.A.

Membership committee — The Rev. Messrs. D. S. Hamilton, B.A.; F. J. Day, B.A., D.D., J. W. Pedley, B.A., and Messrs. J. T. Field, W. A. Lamb, B. W. Robertson.

Business committee—The Rev. Messrs. J. P. Gerries, B.A.; W. Pritchard, B. A.; Messrs. J. M. M. Duff, J. B. King and Spencer.

Nomination committee — The Rev. Messrs. J. K. Unsworth, B.A.; T. B. Hyde, H. Horsey, Dr. Warriner, Dr. Hill; Messrs. S. P. Leet, T. B. Macaulay.

Finance committee—Messrs. William McCartney, H. Yeigh, Wm. Woodley.

Press committee—The Rev. Messrs. W. R. Harvey, H. F. Thomas, M.A.; Mr. A. McA. Murphy.

The report embodies sundry resolutions of importance to churchmen, opening with a statement of the pleasure the hospitality of Montreal has evoked, it proceeds to congratulate the Union on its steady growth and the splendid way the unfinished work of the old 'giants' has been carried on. Rule 14 is altered in reference to the attendance at church on the Lord's day during the meetings of the Union, all delegates being expected to attend, the pulpits to be allotted by the nomination committee of the church where the Union is held. Standing rule 9 is dropped; Mr. Charles Cushing's recommendation of last year is to be acted upon, which it will be remembered expresses a desire to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec to obtain a Dominion Act by which churches may seek incorporation without expense, a co-operation with the Lord's Day Alliance was also suggested. These resolutions were confirmed without a dissentient.

The delegates of the Union to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Union gave an instructive resumé of their investigations.

A cablegram of congratulation was read from the Colonial Missionary Society in Great Britain, and a committee was appointed to suitably reply.

The secretary announced the receipt of a reply from the Union of England and Wales, thanking them for their sympathy during their struggle against the Education Act. The Rev. D. D. Silcox, Zion Church, Toronto, reported on the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which he was deputed to fraternally attend.

The annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, in which a review of the progress was read, was then held.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting was well attended and was marked by a feeling of sincere cordiality, the addresses being followed with rapt attention, and frequently punctuated by applause. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor of Zion Church, delivered an interesting welcome, to which the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A. (Watford, Ont.) replied in the happiest vein.

Mr. C. Henry O'Hara took as the title for his presidential address: 'Congregationalism: its past history and attitude on the question of unity and union of Christ's people.' The proceedings opened with a hymn, the reading of the lesson by the Rev. R. K. Black (Granby), a prayer by the Rev. D. Macallum, of Kingston, and a well rendered selection by the choir.

MR. HENRY O'HARA.

The president, Mr. Henry O'Hara, in an interesting address, lasting well over an hour, said that 'in union there is strength,' and their union had proved very beneficial. He paid a tribute to the workers whose efforts had established Congregationalism on such a substantial basis. He asked for their prayers, that he might be equal to discharging the duties of chairman when such vital questions as the Jubilee Fund and of organic union with our Presbyterian and Methodist brethren rise for consideration.

Dealing, in conclusion, with their attitude towards their English brethren, he said he did not doubt that the British churches would favor their union on a Scriptural basis. They wished them to feel that they were truly loyal and grateful to those across the sea for the love and sympathy they have continuously manifested.

The following is the full list of delegates to the union:

The Rev. Edwin Ackroyd, the Rev. R. K. Black, the Rev. R. B. Blyth, Mrs. R. B. Blyth, Mr. J. N. Benham, B. S. Black, the Rev. G. H. Craik, C. C. Craik, C. C. Claris, Mr. T. McGowan, Mr. James Coupland, the Revs. B. W. Day, F. J. Day, Mrs. F. J. Day, R. P. Dickson, the Rev. T. J. Daley, Wm. Dorwan, J. P. Field, Robt. Moule, Miss E. Moule, S. H. C. Miner, Miss Edna Morrill, the Rev. D. N. Morden, R. J. McKelvey, the Revs. A. F. McGregor, D. Macallum, W. McIntosh, D. C. McIntosh, Mrs. Macallum, R. R. McIntyre, P. A. MacDougall, Alex. MacDonald, Mrs. MacDonald, Wm. McCartney, Henry O'Hara, William Neil, the Revs. J. W. Pierse, J. W. Pedley, Mrs. Frampton, the Rev. W. T. Gunn, J. H. Gervan, the Revs. W. E. Gervan, W. Gilroy, J. P. Gerrie, T. B. Hyde, Jas. Hutchison, Geo. Hindley, the Revs. D. S. Hamilton, H. T. Horsey, F. B. Harrison, Mrs. J. I. Hindley, N. Hull, Revs. P. C. L. Harris, M. Kelly, W. A. Lamb, Revs. T. Leggette, G. A. Lowes, W. H. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, D. M. Mitchell, the Rev. A. Margett, Charles Geo. R. Read, J. M. Robertson, B. W. Robertson, the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Ross, the Rev. Geo. Skinner, D. M. Solandt, James Sangster, Frank Sanders, M. Spencer, Mrs. M. E. Sanderson, A. M. Smith, the Rev. H. F. Thomas, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Wm. Woodley, the Revs. John Wood, George Watt, D. O. Wood, the Rev. H. Watson, Henry Yeigh.

The Congregational Union opened its second meeting on Thursday, the Rev. D. M. Solandt presiding. Two minute addresses were given by Mr. C. C. Claris and Mr. Horsey.

The chief business of the morning was the election of the president for the ensuing year. The Rev. Joseph K. Unsworth was the fortunate candidate, and, judging by the reception accorded him at the announcement of his election, bids fair to be a popular officer.

The minutes having been read by the clerk, the announcement of Mr. Unsworth's election was made.

Mr. O'Hara, rising amidst cheers, congratulated the new chairman, and pointed out the opportunities he would have of furthering a cause he had so much at heart—the Jubilee Fund committee, which aims at the freeing of all churches from debt.

Mr. Unsworth, who was loudly applauded, said he was deeply sensible of the honor of honors he had received.

Following on a discussion of the statistics report was the appointment of the Rev. Judson Smith and the Rev. J. L. George, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church, as corresponding members.

The session then concluded for the day, and the Congregational Church Missionary Society resumed its adjourned meeting of yesterday.

The Congregational Jubilee Fund of $100,000 has been passed, the total amount reached being $116,000, nearly half of the debt on Congregational churches being thereby provided for, and it is expected they will all be free in 1905.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society was held in connection with the Union on Thursday afternoon.

Reports were presented outlining the work which was done in Chisamba and the outlying stations at Chiuka, in West Central Africa; incidents were given of the progress of the work, and it was shown that from small beginnings a substantial record had been realized—a record of men and women converted to God and living, in that great continent, which up till recently had been truly called the 'Dark Continent,' lives of unaffected Christian zeal and piety; a record which showed that both soul and body had been cared for, and that the spirit of the Master had accompanied the work of Mr. Currie and Dr. Massey, who had returned owing to the illness of his wife.

After routine, there was a touching reference to the late Miss Dougall. A resolution to be forwarded to the family was presented by Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., expressing the highest appreciation of her notable life work, her interest in temperance, missions and all things that were lovely and of good report.

LUNCHEON IN THE EVENING.

An informal luncheon was given in the lecture hall of the Zion Congregational Church on Thursday, at 6 p.m., when a delegation from the Baptist Ministers' Association attended composed of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, M.A., the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., and the Rev. J. R. Webb.

In extending the hearty greeting of the Baptist body to the assembled delegates they spoke enthusiastically of the probable future relationship of Congregationalists with other bodies and of the great demands for evangelization work and the hopeful prospects so apparent in the Province of Quebec. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., expressed the hearty appreciation they felt for the presence of their Baptist brethren.

HOME MISSIONS.

At eight o'clock the Home Missionary meeting was held when Mr. Charles Cushing, president of the Home Mission Society, took the chair. There was a large attendance in the church, who listened with untiring attention to the eloquent addresses delivered by the Rev. H. Pedley and the Rev. W. T. Gunn, M.A., B.D., of Embro, Ontario.

The Rev. J. W. Pedley, of Toronto, led in prayer and the Point St. Charles choir gave the anthem 'O worship the Lord.'

The Rev. W. T. Gunn, in a speech lasting for an hour, drew a glowing picture of the spiritual revival which had taken place in their body. The early part of his speech was most instructive, both from a geographical and historical point of view, and through it all ran a quiet vein of humor that kept the interest of his audience sustained to the end.

Dr. Judson Smith said that he was deeply impressed with the statistics of the Jubilee Fund work supplied by the last speaker and felt the necessity of copying their methods in the United States. The dominant note of the times was federation of the English-speaking races, especially in religious questions.

Modestly, but with moving effect, the story of the Congregational Jubilee Fund was told yesterday at the meeting of the Congregational Union in Zion Church.

Before this was entered on, however, there was a season devoted to prayer and praise, after which Mrs. Macallum, of Kingston, described, with simplicity, but with effect, the work of the Women's Board of Missions, a work which supplemented the efforts of the church.

As to the Jubilee Fund, there was an illuminative report read by the Rev. Mr. Unsworth, which gave figures, but which also allowed the play of imagination, which set forth the Rev. Mr. Gunn in the light of a hero who had stepped into the breach, and which predicted the most complete success.

The Rev. Mr. Gunn himself was exceedingly modest. He referred to a baptism of fire which had taken place in his own home just before he started on his campaign.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley followed in a masterly address, in which he showed that while you might naturally dread official dom, you must have brain and will, and a power all at your service for special effort.

In regard to church union, Mr. Pedley said he hoped it would come about. They might go into the union crawling or suppliant, or they might go into it as men—erect, self-respecting and with the light of courage in their eye.

'If we go to the union,' said Mr. Pedley, 'let us go into it with independence and courage.'

Mr. T. B. Macauley followed, urging that the enthusiasm for the jubilee fund be kept up till the thirty-first of Dec., after that, they might ease up a bit. But the last part of the money would be harder to collect than the first. There was a danger of the movement sagging a little, especially during the summer.

An interesting discussion followed, the speakers being limited to three minutes each.

McGILL MEDICOS.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION ON FRIDAY—THE NEW DOCTORS.

The annual convocation for the conferring of degrees and the awarding of prizes in the medical faculty of McGill University took place in the Windsor Hall on Friday afternoon, a large number of the friends of the students being present. Judge Archibald, governor of the university, presided, and seated on the platform with him were the teaching staff and alumni of the medical faculty.

The convocation was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, the medals and prizes being then awarded to the successful students by the chairman, assisted by Dean Roddick, after which the honor and pass lists were read.

The degree of M.D., C.M. was then conferred on the eighty-two members of the graduating class by Dr. Moyse, vice-principal of the university, assisted by Dr. Scane, registrar of the medical faculty.

Ainley, W. E., B.A.; Alford, J. H.; Atkinson, H. S., Bentley, S. K., B.A., Black, J.C., Bonin, R. P., Charman, F. D., Chipman, W. W., Coffin, J. W., Cook, W. J., Crack, I. E., B.A., Cram, W. J., Crosby, P. C., Crowell, B. C., B.A., Davidson, H. D. J., Dillon, W. P., Douglas, E., B.A., Dunn, J. F., Eaton, C. E., Faulkner, J. A., B.A., Fisher, E.M., Fisher, F., Folkins, C. G., Ford, H. S., Fraser, S., Fyshe, J. C., B.A., Gibson, G. M., Gibson, R., Gillis, J. E., Gilroy, J. R., Gormely, J. C., Graham, R. W., Grant, N.F., Greenwood, W. T., Harrison, L. L., B.A., Hogan, F. J., Hotchkiss, E. A., Howitt, H. O., Hutchinson, J. W., Johnson, J. G. W., M.A., Judson, A. H., Kerr, H. H., Keys, M. J., Lauchland, L. C., B.A., Lincoln, W. A., Lippiatt, H. T., Losier, A. J., MacKenzie, A. B., MacKid, L. S., McIntosh, L. de C., McKenty, F., McKenzie, R. P., McLachlan, D. C., Markson, S. M., Martin, J. C., Meakins, J. C., Miller, C., Miller, V. L., B.A., Murphy, H. H., B.A., Nagle, S. M., Nutter, J. A., B.A., Park, A. W., Preston, C. E., Price, Jos., Quain, B. P., Rankin, A.C., Reford, L. L., B.A., Richardson, C. A., Richardson, C. A. C., B.A., Robinson, J. L., Rogers, J. T., B.A., Sellery, A. C., Ph.B., Sims, H. A., Stewart, J. A., Tanner, C. A. H., Warwick, Wm., Wilson, O. M., Wilson, T. R., B.A., Wood, H. G., Wright, G. A., Yorston, F. P., M.A.

PASSED AT CHRISTMAS, 1903.

Blakeman, F. W., Carnochan, W. L. C., Dickson, W. H., Smith, C. M.

Mr. J. A. Nutter, Montreal, won the Holmes gold medal for the highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum, while the prize for the highest aggregate in fourth year subjects goes to Mr. J. L. Robinson, of St. Mary's, Ont. The honors for aggregate in all subjects are as follows:

1, Robinson, J. L.; 2, Nutter, J.A., B.A.; 3, Lincoln, W. A.; 4, Meakins, J. C.; 5, Miller, V. L., B.A.; 6, McKenty, F.; 7, Fyshe, J. C., B.A.; 8, Coffin, J. W.; 9, Gillis, J. E.; 10, Faulkner, J. A., B.A.

The valedictory address was read by Mr. J. L. Robinson, who bid farewell to the university on behalf of his classmates.

Dr. Owen and Professor Ross conferred the degrees of B.Sc. and B.A. on those students who had graduated in the double course. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Edward Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, by Dr. Moyse.

Dr. Trudeau is well known in Canada for his excellent work in the treatment of tuberculous cases. Twenty years ago he left New York on account of ill health and went to Saranac Lake where he established a sanatorium for tuberculous patients, which has proved an unqualified success. About ten years ago he established in connection with the sanitorium a laboratory for experimenting in various treatments for tuberculosis.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. J. T. Halsey, retiring professor of pharmacology.

professor of pharmacology, who foreshadowed the increase of the course from four to five years.

A VOLCANIC CAKE WALK.

Craters are slippery places.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

Monday, June 13.

Business during the past week has been of the most encouraging nature, and the different business circles are looking forward to a prosperous season. Agricultural prospects are of the brightest; reports from Winnipeg state that the recent rains have been most beneficial, and the crops of Manitoba and the Territories heavy, and of the greatest promise. The country is settling down to a heavy make of dairy produce, and the large business transacted in these lines has caused an abundant flow of cash throughout the country districts, which in turn, has been reflected favorably in remittances. Almost without exception wholesale men say that the general state of business is excellent, with orders coming in at a rate to satisfy the most fastidious. The export trade is already showing a great improvement, and the many inquiries from Great Britain in all lines speak well for heavy shipments if buyer and seller will fall in line a little better than heretofore.

There is no change in the flour market, and business continues rather on the quiet side, more especially in Ontario brands. During the week there was some activity in Manitoba flours, but the trade, as a rule, will not buy extensively at present. Reports of heavy crops have a tendency to bear the market in anticipation of lower rates.

The receipts of wheat have been exceptionally large for the past week, over 700,000 bushels being recorded. To-day the receipts reached 266,086 bushels.

The hay market is fairly active in both local and export business, and optimistic reports of the excellency of meadows and an expected phenomenal production appear to be not in the least exaggerated. Farmers have been delivering quite liberally, but so far the demand has been in excess of the supply. The export trade is, perhaps, not as heavy as it might be if prices here were lower, but a number of inquiries have been received from English dealers, and there is no doubt the anticipated crop will reduce values next month, and give an impulse to the trade across the water.

The demand for oats continues very dull. A few carloads of No. 3 have been disposed of during the week at 36c ex-store, and there is more offering at that price. This is for Montreal inspection; No. 2 is offering at 37½c, but no one seems to be anxious to do business. Peterborough's were turned over at 35½c on track, but the sales were not very extensive.

The market is dull and easy in beans. Choice primes are selling at $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel in car lots on track, and $1.45 for broken lots.

The market for potatoes is very easy, in fact, dealers will sell at almost any figure to clear in time for the arrival of new stock. Stocks held in the city at present are greatly in excess of requirements, and where large quantities are held, are deteriorating at an alarming rate. Sales of poor stock were made at 55c per 90 lbs. on track, and good boiling stock in carload lots at 70c to 75c per bag.

The cheese market is steady and active. At the country boards there has been a daily struggle between factorymen and exporters for supremacy, and it would seem that the former have won out, as they have succeeded in maintaining a very firm market. At the beginning of the week little business was done and thousands of boxes were withdrawn from the boards, but not before several sales at 7⅞c were made. At the Brockville Board on Thursday, a very heavy business was transacted at 8c, although buyers held out for a long time at the ¼ mark. At Vankleek Hill prices were even firmer, and it was only after considerable delay that factorymen would accept 8c. Saturday's board again show a stiffening of prices. At Crysler, Belleville, London and Cornwall offers of 8 1-16c and 8¼c were refused and buyers had to climb to the 8 5-16c and 8⅜c mark before any business could be done. Notwithstanding the cry of dealers that prices are altogether above proper values, it is noticeable that all the cheese boards are attended with the keenest rivalry and large stocks are being bought by exporters. Yesterday's prices were raised ½c, and are firm at 8½c for best Ontario and 8 1-8c for Quebec makes.

It is not known if the English trade will follow these prices as there are no cable advices reported this morning. There is a very heavy make of cheese and receipts continue to pour in, to-day's being 11,855 boxes and receipts for the last week were 42,853 boxes. Notwithstanding high prices, there is considerable export business being transacted which is fortunate considering the heavy receipts. Mail advices from Liverpool say that the demand has further improved, and a brisk consumptive trade is in progress. On choicest and old, good condition, well kept goods, prices have further advanced and stocks are now in small compass. For new a moderate trade only has been experienced, and values have ruled somewhat irregular. The arrivals are stated to have been more than sufficient for the demand. Finest Canadian Septembers are quoted at 43s to 44s 6d per cwt. for white and colored, and second grade goods at 39s to 42s. Finest new cheese, States and Canadian, are quoted at 38s to 39s for white and colored.

The butter market is a shade firmer, but no actual changes have taken place in prices. Prices are still being maintained on the country boards, 17¼c to 17½c appear to be the prevailing prices on the Saturday boards. Business is rather quiet and to-day's receipts are not as heavy as usual, only 577 pkgs. being reported at the Board of Trade. A mail advice from Liverpool says that supplies of choicest Continental and Irish produce have been more plentiful, and in excess of the week's requirements, and to make progress it has been necesary to reduce values. There is only a moderate trade passing in Colonial stored produce and in fresh made Canadian. Quotations for choicest Canadian creamery in 56 lb. boxes are 80s to 84s per cwt., and States and Canadian, medium grades, at 68s to 74s per cwt.

There has been an easier feeling in the egg market throughout the week, but no actual change of prices is recorded. There is a fairly good local business, with receipts quite liberal for this time of the year. The stocks held by many dealers are unusually heavy, and lower prices are expected any day, especially if the present warm spell continues.

There are no actual changes in provision prices to record, although the market shows a decidedly firmer tone. The local market for live hogs is very strong, but the English market continues easy. Prices of dressed hogs are out of proportion to the present cost of live stock, but no apparent difference has been made in quotations; fresh killed are selling freely at $7.50.

Dealers are asking $7.75 for dressed hogs, but there was no response from buyers. A few sales of western stock were received at that price. Business is very satisfactory in all lines, with heavy daily receipts and a good local demand. The trade looks for an easier market next week.

Halifax sugar has been reduced 10c on all grades excepting unbranded yellows, which are down 15c.

GRAIN—Oats, 37c to 37½c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 36c; corn, American yellow, No. 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 60c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.90; seconds, $4.60; strong bakers, $4.40 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.90; Ontario straight rollers, $4.55 to $4.65; in wood, $2.20 to $2.30 in bags; rolled oats, $2.32½ per bag, $5 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk at $17.50 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $19 to $20.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 13c to 13½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5.40 to $5.75.

EGGS—Select, 16c to 16½c; new laid, 15c

BUTTER — Full grass, 16½c to 17½c; western dairy, 13c to 14c.

CHEESE—Ontario 8½c; best Quebec, 8 1-8c.

ASHES—Firsts, $6.10; pearl, $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8c.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7½c to 8c.

HAY — No. 1, $11.00; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $7.50 to $8; clover mixed, $8.50 to $9 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—70c to 75c per bag in car lots.

CHEESE BOARDS

PRICES HIGHER THAN A WEEK AGO.

Ingersoll, June 7.—Offerings were 587 boxes, remnant May make; 8c bid, but not accepted. Splendid pasture and large make in this section.

Woodstock, Ont., June 8.—Fifteen factories offered 6,000 boxes. The highest bid was 7⅞c, which was refused. The general tone of the market was weak.

Peterborough, June 8.—Forty-four factories boarded 6,340 colored cheese; last half of May make. Salesmen expected about 8¼c. A number of factories refused 8c; but later nineteen factories accepted it, and 2,326 cheese were sold; all other offerings being under 8c were refused. Nine buyers at the sale.

Brockville, Ont., June 9. — To-day's cheese market here was quite active and though the prices hardly came up to those of last week, the salesmen appeared satisfied. Only a small percentage of the marketable goods were represented in the registrations, being 2,342 colored and 655 white. The bidding opened at 7¼c, and hung fire for a time at 7⅞c. Bissell then tried 7¾c, but had to make it 8c to get anything; only three lots went to him. Webster and Derbyshire, at the same price, were successful in getting several factories. The majority of the salesmen wanted to try their luck on the curb. Eight cents was the best offer in sight, and a heavy stroke of business was transacted. Though all took some cheese, some of the small buyers held back, taking only the 'regulars,' which could not be staved off. Derbyshire is credited with 2,500; Bissell, 1,600; Everetts, a new buyer for H. Allan, Montreal, 800; Earl, 200; Patton, 250; Murphy, 1,000; Ferguson, 200; Laing, 200; Dickey, 500; Webster, 800; Tomlinson, Jones, 700. Total, 8,916. Thirteen buyers were represented on the board.

Farnham, June 10.—There were 100 boxes of butter, and 601 white and 50 local colored cheese boarded to-day by eleven factories. Five buyers were present, Mitchell, Odell, Burnett, Payne and Dorion. Sales as follows, 100 boxes of butter at 16½c, to Hodgson Brothers; 200 white cheese, to Lovell & Christmas, at 7⅞c; 287 white cheese, to Hodgson Brothers at 7⅞c; 114 white and 50 colored unsold. An offer of 7½c for colored was refused.

St. Hyacinthe, June 11.—Thirteen creameries offered 586 packages of butter. All was sold at 17¼c, except 88 packages. Sales were as follows: Lovell & Christmas, 225; Fortier & Monette, 223; J. Dalyrmple & Sons, 50.

Cowansville, June 11.—Thirty-six factories offered 2,535 boxes of cheese and 26 creameries offered 2,165 butter. Gunn & Langlois bought 402 boxes of cheese at 8 1-8c; Willer & Riley, 148 at 8 1-8c; J. Alexander, 292 at 8 1-8c; Dalrymple, 450 at 8 1-8c; D. A. Macpherson, 232 at 8 1-8c; Lovell & Christmas, 137 at 8 1-8c; Hodgson Brothers, 464 at 8c; A. J. Brice bought 56 boxes of butter at 17½c, and 242 at 17¼c. Lovell & Christmas, 920 at 17¼ cents, and 102 at 17¼c; J. Orpe, 210 at 17¼c; J. Alexander, 96 at 17⅜c; Willer & Riley, 104 at 17c; Dalrymple, 100 at 17½c; 38 at 17¼c, and 40 at 17 1-8c. The balance was unsold, and there were 14 buyers present.

Belleville, Ont., June 11.—Forty-one factories offered 3,700 white and 400 colored cheese here to-day. Sales: Hodgson Bros., 1,395 at 8 5-16c; Cook, 400 at 8¼c; Grant, 340 at 8¼c, and Watkin, 275 at 8¼c. Balance refused, 8 1-16c to 8¼c.

Cornwall, June 12.—Cheese sales, 2,319, at 8¼c, the highest price of the week. Of this offering 393 were white and 1,380 colored. At a corresponding date last year 2,113 boxes sold at 10½c to 10 9-16c. Yesterday J. A. Welsh secured 1,021 for Jas. Alexander; J. A. McRae, 701 for Hodgson Brothers; J. F. McGregor, 482 for Lovell & Christmas, and G. A. McLean, 115 for A. W. Grant.

Date.	Board.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
June				
6—Sherbrooke		103	nil.	7⅝ B
7—Roxton Falls		992	795	7⅞—8c
7—Ingersoll		587	—	8c B
7—Campbellford		1,780	1,780	8c
8—Stirling		1,040	1,040	7⅝—⅞
8—Woolstock		6,000	—	7⅞ B
8—Peterborough		6,340	2,826	8c
9—Barrie		175	175	8c
9—Kingston		1,162	—	7⅞ B
9—Madoc		1,330	1,280	7⅞
9—Tweed		830	830	7⅞c
9—Vankleek Hill		1,834	1,834	8c
9—Winchester		1,563	717	8c
9—Brockville		8,910	8,910	8c
10—Kemptville		2,056	2,056	8 3-16—8¼
10—Ottawa		1,903	1,820	7⅞c
10—Perth		2,375	2,375	8c
10—Iroquois		1,190	—	8 1-16c
10—Huntingdon		451	419	7⅞—8c
10—Farnham		651	651	7⅞c
10—South Finch		2,045	—	8 1-8c
10—Napanee		2,060	2,060	8 1-8c
10—Picton		1,703	1,703	8¼c
10—Listowel		1,763	1,763	8—8¼c
11—Alexandria		1,279	1,279	8¼c
11—Crysler		1,762	1,762	8⅜c
11—Cowansville		2,535	2,077	8⅛—½
11—Belleville		4,161	2,810	8¼—3-16
11—London		1,142	150	8 3-16
11—Cornwall		2,319	2,319	8¼

BUTTER SALES.

Date.	Board.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
June				
6—Sherbrooke		736	606	16—¼
10—Huntingdon		710	710	16¾—17
10—Farnham		100	100	16½
11—St. Hyacinthe		586	475	17¼
11—Cowansville		2,188	1,908	17—½

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 13.

About 800 head of butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, 250 calves and 400 sheep and lambs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, and trade was good, although the prices of prime cattle have advanced fully three quarters of a cent per lb. during the past two weeks. Mr. Joseph Richard paid 5¼c per lb. for four prime steers, and a few were sold at 6c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 5¼c per lb.; common dry cows at 3c to 3½c, and the lean grasshopper beasts at 2½c to 2¾c per lb. Mr. J. Richard paid $31 for three superior calves, and the others sold at $2.50 to $8 each, or from 3c to 5c per lb. Shipping sheep sold at about 4c per lb., and the others at 3½c to 4c per lb. Lambs sold at $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at about 6¼c per lb. There were a few very fine milch cows on the market, which sold at $55 to $65 each; other cows sold at from $25 to $50 each.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto June 10.—Trade at the Western Cattle market was quiet, as is now usual on Fridays. Very few cattle were offering, and the place generally had a Sunday-like appearance. A few buyers were engaged early in the day clearing up a few odd lots that had been left over from the previous day. The run to-day amounted to ten cars, and included 62 cattle, 192 sheep and lambs, 409 hogs and 48 calves.

Export Cattle—A few odd lots left from yesterday were cleared up, and prices remained steady. Quotations all round are unchanged. We quote: Extra choice, $5.40 to $5.50 per cwt.; medium to good, $4.80 to $5.10, and cows, $4 to $4.40.

Butchers' Cattle—Very few were offering, but the little trade done served to show that prices retain the firmness noted yesterday. The demand for cattle is expected to continue active and quotations are unchanged. The best steers and heifers are quoted at $4.90 to $5.10 per cwt., and good to choice loads at $4.70 to $4.90. Fair to good loads sold at $4.40 to $4.60; mixed lots of medium cattle at $4 to $4.25; good cows at $3.50 to $4.30, and common to fair at $2.75 to $3.25.

Stockers and Feeders—The market continues steady, although there was nothing done in these lines to-day owing to the absence of cattle. Price quotations are steady. Short keeps in good conditions, are quoted at $4.70 to $5, and lighter weights at $4 to $4.50; good stockers at $3.35 to $4, and common at $2.50 to $3.

Milch Cows—The demand is only fair. The range of prices offering is unchanged at $30 to $50 each.

Calves—Very little was doing, although some calves were offering, and were sold freely at steady prices. Quotations are unchanged at 4c to 5¼c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—The few on the market were sold early, and prices all round are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted unchanged at $3 to $4.25; mixed sheep are 25c firmer at $3.25 to $3.75, and spring lambs are firm at $3 to $5 each.

Hogs—The market has a weak tone and dealers say prospects are lower. Quotations are unchanged at $5.12½ for selects and $4.87½ for lights and fats.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 13.—Cattle receipts, 22,000; market strong; good to prime steers, $6.25 to $6.60; poor to medium, $4.75 to $6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $4.70; cows, $1.75 to $4.50; heifers, $2.50 to $5.25; canners, $1.75 to $2.75; bulls, $2.50 to $4.30; calves, $3.00 to $5.50.

Hogs, receipts, 37,000; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.80 to $5; good to choice heavy, $4.95 to $5.05 rough heavy, $4.75 to $4.95; light, $4.80 to $4.95; bulk of sales, $4.85 to $5.00.

Sheep, Receipts, 20,000; market strong; good to choice wethers, $5.00 to $5.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $5.00; native lambs $5.00 to $6.75; spring lambs, $5.00 to $7.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, May 30.—To-day's beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 30 head; this being chiefly due to Ireland not being represented. For fat beasts, of both prime and second quality, trade ruled firmer both in tone and value, rates marking advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Fat butchering cows and bulls sold readily at an advance of 1d per 8 lbs. Top rates per 8 lbs.:—90 stone Devons, 3s 8d; 90 stone polled Norfolks, 4s 6d; exceptional, 4s 8d; shorthorns, 4s 4d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 9d; fat bulls, 3s 5d. Arrivals—736 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 194 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Increase of 960 in number penned in sheep market. Small wedder sheep, of prime quality, met exceptionally ready sale at advance of 2d per 8 lbs. Heavier descriptions were slower, but, nevertheless shared in upward tendency; ewes on the other hand barely maintained late rates. Lambs were in very short supply, consequently salesmen were able to command higher rates. Calf trade nominal. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s; lambs, 5s 10d to 7s 4d. Total supply—Beasts, 940; sheep and lambs, 9,380; calves, 10; milch calves, 10; milch cows, 65.

London, May 30.—Fair supplies and the trade slow. English beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s 9d to 4s; shorts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 10d to 4s; do., seconds, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s 8d to 3s; mutton, Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., very small choice, 5s 8d to 6s; do., ewes, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; English wedders, 4s 6d to 5s; do. ewes, 3s 8d to 4s; foreign, 4s to 5s; English lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 5s; English pork, 3s to 3s 8d; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 4d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, May 30.—Cattle: 188; sheep and lambs, 6,758. Best beast, 6¼d to 7d; second, 6d to 6¼d; third, 5d to 5¾d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d to 9d; other sorts, 7d to 8½d; lambs, 9d to 10d. A decrease of 41 cattle, and an increase of 758 sheep and lambs. Demand good for all classes at about late rates.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 10.

The recent long spell of wet weather has delayed seeding operations througout the country, and as the time for seeding is near ended, except for buckwheat, the farmers cannot well spare time to come to the city, but the market gardeners and truck farmers were out in full force, and enormous quantities of green stuff were bought by citizens and grocers at moderate rates. Oats were not plentiful, and sold at 85c to 90c the bag; buckwheat, $1.10; potatoes were very plentiful at 70c to 75c the 80 lb. bag; Quebec turnips, 90c do.; American cabbages, $2.50 the crate; cauliflowers, $1 to $2 the dozen; lettuce, 7c to 20c do.; radishes, 7c to 10c the dozen bunches; rhubarb, 10c to 20c do.; shalots, 7c to 10c the large bunch; green onions, 10c to 20c do.; leeks, 15c do.; spinach, 15c to 20c the basket; asparagus, $1 the dozen bunches, dead turkeys, 12c to 15c per lb.; geese, 12c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; spring chickens, 75c to $1 the pair; tub butter, 17c to 20c the lb.; print butter, 18c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 20c to 23c the dozen; older eggs, 16c to 18c do. The fruit market is glutted with bananas, and as many of them are over-ripe, they sell at low rates; good bunches are $1.25 to $1.50, and jumbos, $1.75. Valencia oranges, $4.50 the case; lemons, $2.50 the box; tomatoes, $1.75 the crate of four baskets; cucumbers, $1.75 the basket; strawberries, 12c to 15c the box; cherries, 15c do.; hay, $7 to $10 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	Week Ending June 13.	June 6.
Wheat, bush	765,131	559,226
Corn, bush	707,999	.....
Peas, bush	4,297	.....
Oats, bush	23,678	20,369
Buckwheat, bush	9,023	925
Flour, brls	52,126	28,248
Meal, brls	1,574	.....
Ashes, brls	8	.....
Eggs, cases	7,823	5,166
Butter, boxes	22,605	22,701
Cheese, boxes	42,853	44,238
Pork, brls	152	180
Lard, pkgs	14,596	9,557
Meats, pkgs	7,896	3,854
Hams and bacon, pkgs	1,092	2,462
Tallow, brls	8	14
Leather, rolls	1,427	649
Beef, brls	.....	8
Raw Hides	435	1,493

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., June 13.—Wheat is dull and lower. The offerings are larger now but the demand is not much better. Local grain dealers have reduced their prices in the country to the farmers to 85c for No. 2 red and white winter, and are quoting 90c to 91c for cars west and east. Goose is easier at 80c for No. 2 east. Spring is easier at 85c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is lower this week at 93c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, 89½c for No. 2 northern, and 86½c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour is in fair demand and about steady at $3.70 bid for cars of Ontario winter export 90 percent patents, in buyers' bags, west and east. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents and $4.50 for second patents, and $4.40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed is steady at $16.50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 to $15.50 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is dull and prices are nominal at 42c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 extra and 38c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Dull and nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn—The market is easier. Canada is quoted at 44c to 45c for cars west; American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 59c; No. 3 yellow at 58c, and No. 2 mixed at 57c for car lots Toronto.

Oats—Lower on less demand. No. 1 white are quoted at 32c, and No. 2 white at 31½c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4.50 for cars bags and $4.75 for barrels on track Toronto and 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

Peas—Steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east and 60c to 60c for choice millings.

Butter—The offerings continue large. The shipments here are liberal and stocks are accumulating with an indifferent demand for any sort except for small lots of extra choice lots. The market is weak. Creamery prints, 17c to 18c; do., solids, 15c to 16c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice 14c to 15c; dairy, large rolls, 11c to 12c; do., poor to medium, 9c to 10c.

Eggs—The offerings are not large, there is a good demand and the market is firm at 15c to 15½c for new laid here.

Baled hay—The offerings are liberal, the demand is moderate, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9 per ton.

Baled straw—Easy; cars on track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

Live hogs—The offerings are light being confined to farmers waggons delivered here. The demand is not large and the market is easier than a week ago at $6.50 for heavy and $7 for light. Live hogs were reduced 2½c per cwt. to-day and selects are quoted at $5.10 and heavy and light fats at $4.85.

Ingersoll, June 13.—Red, white and spring wheat, 90c to 94c per bush.; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 53c to 55c; corn, 50c to 52c; oats, 32c to 34c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.30 to $2.55 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 13c per doz.; potatoes, 95c to $1.15 per bag; live hogs, $4.85 to $5 per cwt.; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.; hay $8 to $9 per ton.

LUMBER EXPORT TRADE.

ROCK ELM IN DEMAND, SPRUCE AND PINE LOWER.

Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, say in their June circular:

The arrivals from British North America during May have been 13,349 tons register, against 7,415 tons register in May, 1903.

The business during the past month has been inactive, and buyers are disposed to act with caution; the arrivals have not been excessive, but the demand generally is very quiet, and stocks are ample; the deliveries have been fair, but have been assisted by unreserved auction sales of various stocks; values generally are weaker.

Canadian Woods—Pine Timber—Of Waney the arrivals have been moderate, the deliveries fair, but the demand is quiet, and stocks are sufficient; values are firm; second class is only in limited request. Square Pine—The arrivals have been small, but there is no improvement in the demand, and stocks are ample; values are steady. Red Pine—The stock, though small, appears sufficient for present requirements. Oak Logs—There has been no import, the demand has been exceedingly quiet, deliveries disappointing, and the stock is heavy; and there is little change in value to report. Elm—First class Rock Elm is in demand, the stock much reduced, and there is a fair opening for early arrivals, values are very high; the arrivals consist chiefly of Round Logs, which have been more in demand. Ash—The demand is very limited. Pine Deals.—The first direct shipments are now coming forward largely, on merchants account, the deliveries have been fair, but the stock is large; sales are difficult. Red Pine Deals are dull of sale; prices are easier.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The arrivals during the past month have been considerably in excess of the corresponding month last year, viz.: 4,840 standards, against 2,840 standards in 1903, the deliveries have been large, owing partly to forced sales by auction, but generally the demand has been unsatisfactory, and stocks are too large; values are lower. Pine Deals—There is no improvement in the demand to report.

Birch—Logs from St. John, etc., and Quebec have arrived more freely, the deliveries have been fair, and stocks are not too large; prices are steady. Planks—The arrivals have been moderate; there has been a good consumption, and the stock is light; values show improvement but are still low.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

DULNESS AND DISTRUST.

'Witness' Office,
June 10, 1904.

The stock market like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along, apparently indifferent to what happens in the rest of the world. The complete closing down of the steel works at Sydney, with the discharging of the office staffs, seems to indicate that the management of the company expect the strike to be a long and hard-fought one, but the announcement did not produce any great amount of selling. This morning, the support which has recently been given to the company's securities was withdrawn, and the common sold down as low as 7½, preferred 25¾, and bonds 60¾, but the trading was comparatively insignificant.

Gold exports, a poor winter wheat crop and excellent prospects for spring wheat, decreasing railway earnings in the United States and increases in Canada, the poor present condition of the iron trade, and the fact that railways have put off buying rails for an unusually long time, cheap money and cheap securities; all these are things on which a good deal of diverse market opinion might be based, but still nothing continues to happen; the public is out of the market. The public, as the word is here used, may be divided into two classes: those who have lost so heavily that they cannot go back into the market, and those who have a deep suspicion that stocks are a game in which the cards are frequently, if not generally 'stacked' against the outside investor.

There is no apparent reason to suppose that the Shipbuilding and Lake Superior promoters, whose card-houses collapsed before they could stand from under, were sinners above all others: they were merely less fortunate and possibly less skilful.

	Div.	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	1903. Low.	1904. High	1904. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Closing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	July 2	135¾	116¾	120¾	109¾	117⅝	117	118¼	$118.25	5.1
Power	1Q	Aug. 15	99¾	63¾	76	69⅞	73⅝	73	73	73.00	5.4
M. S. R.	2½Q	Aug. 1	280	195	212	199	208½	207	207½	103.75	4.7
Twins	1¼Q	July 2	118	88	103¾	87¼	94	92¾	94	94.00	5.4
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	July 2	118	88	102¾	86½	100½	100	99	99.00	5.1
Detroit	1Q	Aug. 1	80½	53	68	60¾	61½	61½	60¾	60.75	6.5
Richelieu	3H	Nov. 1	104½	65	87½	78½	86¼	86¼	86¼	86.25	6.1
N. S. Steel	3H	July 15	111¼	68	82½	70	72⅜	70	72¼	72.13	8.2
Dom. Coal	3H	July 1	132½	59¾	71⅜	51	60	55	54¾	54.75	10.9
Iron Bonds	2½H	July 1	89½	49	49½	49	62½	60¼	59	590.00	8.5
Iron Com.			61¾	6¾	12	8	10	8½	7¾	7.75	...
Mackay Com.					24¼	21½	23½	22	23½	23.50	...

Hundreds of stockholders in other companies have spent sleepless nights wondering when their turn to be frozen out would come, and it will take them some time to forget their anxieties, even when dividends begin to come in.

There will be a tendency to fight shy of over-capitalized companies until investors have forgotten that the Lake Superior preferred stock which represents actual cash spent on the works, has been put on a level with the common stock, which stands for water with no more admixture of solid matter than the inland sea which it is named after.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stock	Dividend	Payable	1903 High	1903 Low	1904 High	1904 Low	Last sale	Return
BANKS:								
Montreal	5 H.	Dec. 1	280¼	250	253	245	245	4.1
Merchants	3½ H.	Dec. 1	177	160	160½	155	155	4.5
Hochelaga	3½ H.	Dec. 1	138	129½	131½	126	136	5.5
E. T.	4½ H.	Dec. 1	192½	161¾	156½	160	160	5.7
Molsons	4½ H.	Dec. 1	216	201	226	221	221	4.6
Toronto	5 H.	Dec. 1	257½	230	224	224	224	4.5
Quebec	3½ H.	Dec. 1	125	120	119	120½	120½	4.7
Union	3½ H.	Dec. 1	140	138¼	130	129	129	5.3
N. S.	8 H.	Aug. 1	280	266	263¼	263¼	263¼	3.8
Commerce	3½ H.	Dec. 1	170¼	155¼	150	152½	152½	4.5
PREFERRED STOCKS:								
Scotia	2 Q.	July 15	135	119	114	114½	114½	6.8
Iron			97¼	35¾	24	25¾	...	...
Coal	4 H.	July 1	119¾	112	108	113	113	7.4
Ogilvie	3½ H.	Sept. 1	126	123	115	118	118	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	June 31	99¾	92	85	86	86	8.2
Mackay	4 Y.	.....	....	68¼	66¾	67¾	67¾	5.9
BONDS:								
Coal	3 H.	Sept. 1	110	100¾	107	105¾	105¾	7.5
Scotia	3 H.	July 1	112	100¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8.5
Ogilvie	3 H.	Dec. 1	118	115	112	115	115	6.1
M. S. R.	2¼ H.	July 1	106¼	105	106	103	103	4.3
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Sept. 1	109	98	98	98½	98½	6.4
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	July 15	169	155	134½	144	144	6.8
Mon. Tel	2 Q.	July 15	168	165	158	158	158	5.0
Mon. Cot	2½ Q.	Sept. 15	130¾	110	104	107	107	5.1
Halifax Ry	1½ Q.	July 2	105	94	85	94	94	8.2
Trinidad	1¼ Q.	July 2	77½	77	72	73	73	6.8
Dom Cot	.....	.....	54¾	35	35	34	...	...
Toledo	.....	.....	38½	22½	15	19	...	...

MONTREAL GRAIN STOCKS.

Grain and flour in store in Montreal:

	June 11, 1904.	June 4, 1904.	June 13, 1904.
Wheat, bush	404,284	358,395	433,380
Corn, bush	22,656	16,650	64,441
Peas, bush	47,856	44,032	43,399
Oats, bush	304,282	365,729	179,426
Barley, bush	56,018	44,968	21,073
Rye, bush	1,175	1,175	32,194
Buckwheat, bush	14,247	16,118	21,102
Flour, brls	21,829	21,986	19,201
Meal, brls	567	577	427

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada shows a decrease of 2,128,000 bushels since a week ago. The total amount of wheat in sight shows a decrease of 1,968,000 bushels for the same period and an increase of 31,615,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

The following table shows the amount of wheat in sight in thousands of bushels:

	June 13, 1904.	June 6, 1904.	June 15, 1903.
Vis. sup. U. S. and Can.	18,475	20,606	20,004
On pass. to U. K.	34,160	34,640	17,520
On pass to Cont.	15,920	15,280	14,880
	68,555	70,523	52,404

GRAIN SUPPLIES.

The visible supply of corn in the United States and Canada is 4,658,000 bushels, which shows an increase of 398,000 on last week's figures and 620,000 decrease on this time last year. The visible supply of oats is 5,337,000 bushels, showing an increase of 275,000 over last week and 270,000 over last year's figures.

BENEFICIAL RAINS IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg,

TORONTO SYNOD.

STRONG RESOLUTION ON CHURCH UNION INTRODUCED.

Toronto, June 10.—A strong resolution in favor of church union was introduced in the Anglican Synod yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Langley, seconded by the Hon. S. H. Blake, and will be discussed later. The resolution congratulates the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches on the success which has attended their efforts so far to bring about a corporate union of the churches in Canada.

A letter from Mr. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, asking for the co-operation of the diocese in furthering the work of the Voters' League being organized to promote temperance legislation, was referred to the temperance committee.

A movement for providing a clergy holiday fund has been started by Canon Dixon, the purpose of which is to give a rest to some of the clergy who cannot afford to take a vacation. It will be so conducted that no one need know who is assisted.

Toronto, June 8.—There was a large attendance of delegates at the annual meeting of the Synod of the diocese of Toronto, which convened at All Saints Church yesterday.

The diocesan report of the missionary society of the Church of England pointed out that most gratifying success had crowned the trial year of the united missionary work of the Canadian Church. The sum of $73,000 was asked, and the offerings amounted to $72,734.06. The outgoings were as follows: Canadian missions, $40,828.23; foreign missions, $23,213.80; expense account, $7,511.39, leaving a small balance on hand.

Bishop Sweatman, in his address, said the past year had been a most prosperous one. Although there has been a decrease in church attendance, it could be accounted for by the shortness of the year from Easter to Easter and the severity of the winter. But while a decrease of 260 had been reported in baptisms, the diocese had an increase of 718 in communicants. In every department the funds showed an increase; $2,553 more has been given to clergy stipends, $22,424 for parochial purposes, and $8,295 for missions, in all an increase of $33,272. The Bishop had ordained eight priests and five deacons, and confirmed over 1,800 candidates, besides which much of the church property in the diocese has been improved.

Toronto, June 9.—Missionary work occupied the attention of the Toronto Synod yesterday. It was made clear that the stipends paid the clergy in the rural districts was inadequate to the services rendered, and steps to remedy this defect will probably be taken before the end of the session.

The Synod approved of the formation of a diocesan Sunday-school Association, a draft form of constitution of which was submitted.

The objects are to bring together the clergy, teachers and office-bearers of the church Sunday-schools of the diocese for the purpose of communicating information as to the best methods of conducting Sunday-schools, assisting teachers in the instructing, training and government of their scholars.

At the morning session the Rev. Dr. Tucker, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, outlined the apportionment scheme by which the sum to be raised for missions is divided among the dioceses. Each diocese in turn divides its amount among the deaneries, which make a final division among the parishes.

During the past year every foreign missionary had been paid in full, besides which large contributions had been given to the home missions. The small sums of $200 and $300, which at one time were given to the North-West missions, were more an aggravation than a help, but last year the smallest sum given to the western diocese was $1,500, and he was glad to say that Archbishop Machray, before his death, was allowed to see the eastern church waking up and giving the sum of $8,500 to aid the diocese of Rupert's Land.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BLACK — On Monday, June 6, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black.

CLARKE — On June 1, 1904, at 736 St. Urbain street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Clarke.

COUGHTRY.—At Broadway, St. Laurent, on June 9, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. Coughtry.

HOPE.—At Holton, Que., on June 7, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Hope.

KIRBY.—At Chute a Blondeau, Ont., on May 24, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Kirby, a son.

LINTON.—On May 30, 1904, at 95 Young street, the wife of James Linton, of a daughter.

MACDONALD.—On Monday, June 13, 1904, at 125 Mackay street, Montreal, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Macdonald.

MEYER.—At Brookdale, Ponsonby, on May 30, 1904, the wife of Frederick Geo. Meyer, of a son.

MULLAN—At "Hillcrest," Hudson Heights, Que., on Tuesday, May 31, 1904, the wife of A. W. Mullan, of a son.

STAFFORD — At the Methodist parsonage, Cardinal, Ont., on June 4, 1904, to the Rev. George and Mrs. Stafford, a son.

VIBERT — At 44 Burton avenue, Westmount, on Sunday, May 29, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. C. Vibert.

MARRIED.

BADDLEY—ROARKE.— At Rawdon, Que., on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. W. Davies, Mr. Charles Baddley, of Montreal, to Maud Roarke, daughter of Mr. Robert Roarke, Rawdon, Que.

BIRDWHISTLE—SAVAGE. — At Knox Church, Ottawa, on June 8, 1904, Carolyn Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Savage, to Richard J. Birdwhistle, son of Mrs. R. Birdwhistle, all of this city.

BRENNER — ELLIOTT — At Somerville, Mass., on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Duffield, Alex. W. Brenner, of Montreal, to Florence Gertrude Elliott, of Somerville, Mass.

BURFORD—HAMILTON.—On June 8, 1904, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. F. G. Scott, rector, Albert Edward, third son of Mr. J. S. Burford, sr., to Catherine Mary (Katie) Hamilton, granddaughter of the late John Sears, of Quebec.

BURKE — WILKES — At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on June 4, 1904, by the Rev. Provost Macklem, assisted by the Rev. Edward Cayley, John Edmund Warren Burke to Pearl Roberta, youngest daughter of the late Robert Wilkes.

CHURCH — LAMB — On June 8, 1904, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L., assisted by Canon Dart, of St. Lambert's, Lawrence Church, son of the late Robert Church, to Jessie Adelaide Lamb, daughter of George L. Lamb.

CONROY—RAMSAY.— In the Presbyterian Church, Ramsay's Corners, Ont., on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. J. A. Laverie, B.A., Robert Conroy, of Billings' Bridge, to Annie S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsay.

COWAN—McCLENAGHAN.— At the residence of the bride's mother, Riverfield, on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. J. M. Kellock, M.A., Margaret McClenaghan to James Cowan, jr., of Allan's Corners.

ELLIS — GREENWOOD — On June 2, 1904, at St. James Church, Dundas, Ont., by the Rev. Edward Irving, rector, James Geo. Ellis, foreman, G.T.R., Montreal, to Alice, eldest daughter of Abraham Greenwood, of Dundas, Ont.

FORSTER — SMITH. — At St. Jude's Church, Oakville, Ont., by the Rev. T. G. Wallace, M.A., on June 8, 1904, Arthur Stewart Forster to Margaret Harriet, youngest daughter of the late R. W. Smith, LL.B., and granddaughter of the late Col. Geo. K. Chisholm.

GARSIDE—TUCKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. M. B. Coltman, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Geo. H. Smith, D.D., the Rev. Robt. Garside, B.A., B.D., of Buckingham, Que., to Miss Mabel Tucker.

GRAHAM — DURANT — At Chesterville, Ont., by the Rev. A. E. Sanderson, on June 1, 1904, Mr. James Graham, of the Township of Matilda, to Addie, youngest daughter of Ozias Durant, of the Township of Winchester, Ont.

GRAY—LAING.—At the residence of Mrs. Laing, Dundas, Ont., by the Rev. A. A. Laing, B.A., brother of the bride, Laura Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. John Laing, D.D., to the Rev. Harper Gray, B.A., minister of Knox Church, Dundas, and son of the late Rev. Patrick Gray, of Kingston.

GREENING—POWIS.—On June 7, 1904, at the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Wade, assisted by Canon Forneret, Herald Benjamin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Owen Greening, to Gladys, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Powis.

HANNA—ROARKE.—At Rawdon, Que., on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. W. Davies, Mr. James Hanna to Emily Roarke, daughter of Mr. Robert Roarke, Rawdon, Que.

HILL—CHAMBERLAIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, George Chamberlain, Esq., 10th con. King, Ont., on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., Mr. Charles Hill to Miss Mina Chamberlain, all of King.

HILL—MACALLUM. — At St. Andrew's Manse, King, Ont., on June 7, 1904, by the Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., Thos. Arthur Hill, Esq., of Nobleton, to Miss Janet C. Macallum, Lion's Head.

HILL—CHAMPION.—On June 8, 1904, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Very Rev. Dean Williams, John Kennedy Hill to Justine Louise, daughter of C. P. Champion, Esq.

JEFFREY—MASSON.—On June 8, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 410 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. James A. Anderson, of Goderich, Alexander Hall Jeffrey, to Emile Helen, second daughter of the late James Masson, formerly Judge of the County of Huron.

JONES — RATHBUN— At Deseronto, Ont., on June 4, 1904, by the Rev. Wm. MacTavish, Ph.D., Henry Victor Franklin Jones, of London, England, to Bunella (Pansy), daughter of the late Edward Wilkes Rathbun.

KENT—MALLOY.—On June 8, 1904, at Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Prof. J. Ballantyne, John A. Kent, youngest son of the late John Kent, Toronto, to Mabel Irene, daughter of the late W. G. Malloy, and niece of Mr. Walter Scott Sutherland, formerly of Newmarket.

KNAPP —CRANSTON — At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 6, 1904, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Henry J. Knapp, of Barrieield, to Althea, oldest daughter of Mr. Levi Cranston, of the Township of Loughborough, Ont.

LE SUEUR—EVANS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Billings' Bridge, on June 7, 1904, Charlotte Azilla (Lottie), Evans, fourth daughter of Henry Evans, Esq., to Charles Philip Le Sueur, Assistant Post-Office Inspector, Ottawa, son of the late Peter Le Sueur, Esq., of Ottawa.

MACKINNON — VAUX. —On May 31, 1904, at Vauxholme, by the Rev. James Allen, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., assisted by Dr. Weeks, of Walmer Road Church, the Rev. Murdoch Archibald Mackinnon, of Halifax, to Lilian, daughter of Dr. Harry Edward Vaux.

MALCOLMSON—RUTSON—At St. George's Church, Goderich, Ont., on June 8, 1904, by the rector, the Rev. M. Turnbull, Percy Allan Malcolmson, of Lucknow, son of Sutherland Malcolmson, late Master in Chancery, Goderich, to Frances, third daughter of the late Thos. Rutson, of Goderich.

McMECHAN—McKEE.—On June 1, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Valley Centre, Alta., by the Rev. D. D. McLennan, Victor Phillip Washburn McMechan, son of the late Rev. Mr. McMechan, to Miss Charlotte Trout McKee.

MILLICHAMP — PATERSON — At St. Thomas's Church, on June 8, 1904, by the bride's uncle, the Rev. T. W. Paterson, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cody, Reuben Williams, son of R. Millichamp, Esq., to Florence Lillian, daughter of Mrs. J. Frederick Paterson, of 84 Brunswick ave., and granddaughter of the late Dalton McCarthy, of Barrie.

MITCHELL—SPINNING.—In the Presbyterian Church, Emerson, Manitoba, on Wednesday, June 8, 1904, Alexander Mitchell, grain merchant, Bowesmont, North Dakota (formerly of Lewis, Scotland) to Miss Minerva Spinning, of Emerson.

MUNRO—DRUMMOND.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Perth, Ont., on June 7, 1904, by the Rev. D. Currie, Mary Gertrude, younger daughter of the late D. Munro, D.D., to Frank Simpson Drummond, C.E., of North Bay.

MUNROE—MILLMAN.—At Wycliffe College, Toronto, on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. Principal Sheraton, the Rev. Hugh Munroe, of Bowmanville, to Ethel Millman, of Toronto, daughter of the late Robert Millman, of Woodstock, Ont. No cards.

NISON — TINKESS — At the home of the bride's parents, Avonmore, Ont., on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, Charles Nison, of Avonmore, Ont., to Effie E. Tinkess, of Avonmore, Ont.

PALLISTER—EVANS.—At the residence of her mother, on June 7, 1904, by the Rev. Jas. A. Anderson, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ure, D.D., W. Hales Pallister, B.A., M.D., to Pearl Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Evans, 46 Albert street, Goderich, Ont.

PARKER — KING — On June 8, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Jas. Elliott, Ph.D., of Montreal, Mildred M., daughter of Major Wm. King, to Ralph Walter Parker, M.D., of Lowell, Mass.

PHILLIPS—BEATTIE.— At Hyldene, Fergus, Ont., the residence of the bride's brother of Mr. James Beattie, on June 8, 1904, by the Rev. John H. MacVicar, Robert Phillips, druggist, Fergus, to Tina, youngest daughter of the late John Beattie, Esq.

PURCELL—WOODS.— At Kingston, Ont., on June 8, 1904, at the home of the bride's father, Emma Maud, youngest daughter of Walter Woods, sr., to Joseph Allen, only son of George Purcell, both of Pittsburg township Ont.

SCOTT—DONALDSON.— On June 7, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 107 Durocher street, by the Rev. Rev. Hugh Pedley, Jean, daughter of Robt. N. B. Donaldson, to Robert Lorne Scott, son of John H. Scott.

SIMPSON — GREENWOOD — On June 8, 1904, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, Ont., George Robert Simpson, Ontario Bank, Toronto, son of the late Robert Simpson, Barrie, Ont., and Constance Mary Greenwood, only daughter of Mrs. J. S. Downes, Newmarket.

SNIDER—COUTTS.—On June 8, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 412 Parliament street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Sol. Cleaver, Claude Hartley Snider, of Attercliffe, Ont., to Jennie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Coutts. Mr. and Mrs. Snider will reside in Smithville, Ont.

STEPHEN — BYRNES — On June 1, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 396 Edmonton street, Winnipeg, by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, Frances Emma, eldest daughter of Henry Byrnes, to George Stephen, of Montreal.

STODDART—JEWELL.—At the home of the bride's parents, Seaton street, on June 8, 1904, by Dr. Armstrong Black, Miss Sadie Louise Jewell to Mr. C. J. Stoddart of Toronto Junction.

THOMAS—DEACON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 210 St. Antoine street, on June 7, 1904, by the Rev. Wm. Munroe, Eleanor Georgina, youngest daughter of B. R. Deacon to Samuel George Thomas, of this city.

WORSLEY — KINGSMILL — On June 8, 1904, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, assisted by the Rev. Canon Welch, Charles Lewis William Worsley, son of Lieut.-Colonel Worsley, of Halifax, to Jessie Murray, fourth daughter of Nicol Kingsmill, of Toronto.

DIED.

AHIER—In this city, at the Homoeopathic Hospital, on June 9, 1904, Ada May Russell, aged 24 years and 10 months, formerly of Thornbury, Ont., beloved wife of Walter C. Ahier. Her end was peace. Thornbury papers please copy.

ANDERSON.— Suddenly, at his residence, Chaudiere Basin, P.Q., on June 10, 1904, John Anderson, son of the late John Anderson, of Ordmill, Money Musk, Scotland.

BALDWIN — At her residence, 20 Cecil street, Toronto, on June 5, 1904, Susanna Mary Yarwood, widow of the late William Willcocks Baldwin.

Advertisements.

CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour. Scratched Till Blood Ran. Wasted to Skeleton.

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One Application Soothed Him to Sleep. Cure Speedy and Permanent.

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"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in the cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think our little boy would have died only for the Cuticura Remedies, and I shall always remain a firm friend of them."

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Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

BERNARD.—In this city, on the evening of June 9, 1904, Henry Ralph Bernard, at the age of 60 years.

BISSETT — At Lachine, on June 11, 1904, James Bissett, in his 74th year.

BROSSOIT.—At Valleyfield, on June 8, 1904, Roseanne Sabourin, aged 60 years, wife of Thomas Brossoit, Esq., K.C.

BRYSON — At his residence, 210 University avenue, Kingston, Ont., on June 8, 1904, James Bryson, aged 73 years.

BULLIONS — At Norton Creek, Que., on June 10, 1904, Jane Dow, widow of the late James Bullions, in her 69th year, a native of Auchtergaven, Perthshire, Scotland.

Perthshire papers please copy.

CAHILL.—At Hamilton, Ont., on June 6, 1904, Louisa L., widow of James Cahill, late Police Magistrate of Hamilton, in her 83rd year.

DAVISON.—Suddenly, on June 8, 1904, at the age of 52 years, Duncan Davison, son of the late James Davison.

DOUGLAS— At the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital, on Saturday, June 11, 1904, in her 36th year, Jeannie, beloved wife of Edward R. Douglas.

FRASER.—At the 'Ridge,' near Vankleek Hill, Ont., on Thursday, June 2, 1904, Wilhelmina Catherine, eldest daughter of Donald J. Fraser, aged 39 years.

FURSE.—At her residence, No. 17, 'The Salisbury,' on June 11, 1904, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Furse, of Cornwall, England, aged 82 years and 3 months.

GILL — Entered into rest, at Granby, Que., on June 3, 1904, Mary Isabella, second daughter of the late William Gill.

GIROIN.—Suddenly, in Berkeley, Calif., on May 5, 1904, Charles Giroin, aged 68 years and one day, formerly of Brantford, Ont.

GOODHUGH.—On June 8, 1904, Winifred Mary, youngest daughter of W. S. Goodhugh, in her 17th year.

HAIGHT.—On June 11, 1904, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Loy, 9 Mackay street, Sarah Elvira Haight, second daughter of John H. and Eleanor Lyman Haight, for many years principal of Morvyrn House School, Toronto.

HAINES — At his late residence, Church street, Bowmanville, Ont., on June 4, 1904, George Cole Haines, aged 59 years.

KERR — At his residence, 663 Dovercourt Road, Toronto, on June 5, 1904, William Kerr, in his 71st year.

LARKMAN.—On May 25, 1904, at 20 Bonham-road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W., Henrietta Larkman, aged 74, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Jones, of Brockville Canada West, and widow of the late John Squire Martin, of Chatham, Kent.

LEASK.—At Leaskdale, Ont., on June 9, 1904, Jane Milne, wife of the late James Leask, aged 85 years.

McPHERSON.—At Elizabeth Bay, on May 26, 1904, Alexander McPherson, aged 76 years and 3 months.

MILLER.—Suddenly, in this city, on June 11, 1904, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Hannah (Hazel) Miller, aged 26 years, beloved daughter of the late Thomas Miller, of Denton, England.

Manchester and Denton (England) papers please copy.

QUIRK.—On June 12, 1904, Eliza MacGrath, beloved wife of Eugene P. Quirk, C.E.

Advertisements.

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SS. PARTHENIA, (cold storage).....July 7

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SS. ESCALONA.....June 20

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WANTED, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, board for a family of five two adults, not more than thirty miles from Montreal. Address, with full particulars, stating price, to B.C., 'Witness' Office.

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MEN WANTED—We have a position open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $340 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

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WANTED — TEACHER FOR OXDRIFT School, No. 1; duties to commence on Aug. 1, 1904, second or third class certificate. Apply to W. J. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Oxdrift, Ont.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family in Montreal; good wages and home to the right party; references exchanged. Address P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

A CANVASSER, LOCAL OR TRAVELling, permanent; good pay from the very first day. Address, COOPER, Drawer 531, London.

RANDALL—In Paris, Ont., on June 10, 1904, James Randall in his 76th year.

ROBB.—At Huntingdon, Que., on the morning of June 12, 1904, Jenny Smith, wife of Alexander Robb, aged eighty years.

SCOTT — At Scotstown, Que., on June 5, 1904, Martha Murdoch Scott, aged 13, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott.

SHAW.—In Montreal, on June 11, 1904, Rachel Roy, beloved wife of John Shaw. Glasgow and Belfast papers please copy.

The strife is o'er the battle done,
The victory of life is won,
The song of triumph has begun,
Hallelujah!

STEWART — In this city, on June 6, 1904, Hanorah McVey, wife of Michael Stewart.

TUCKER — In this city, on June 9, 1904, Joseph Tucker (Joe), in his 26th year.

VEY — At his late residence, 204 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, Albert Edward Vey, dearly beloved husband of Jessie A. Vey, in his 43rd year.

YOUNG — Suddenly, on June 8, 1904, of heart failure, Andrew Young, in his 71st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARKNESS — In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Peter Harkness, who died at Lachute, on June 9, 1903.

SILVER — In loving memory of George Silver, who departed this life at Danville, on June 9, 1903.

Farm and Other Lands.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT 667 acres; 16 miles from Hamilton, 557 acres cleared, 110 uncleared; soil, clay and clay loam, with clay subsoil; watered by creek. Two sets of buildings. This farm is admirably adapted for stock. For prices and terms apply THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, 59 Yonge street, Toronto.

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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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